بنك القاهرة
Banque du Caire

EMPOWERING TOMORROW, DIGITALLY DRIVEN

2024 Annual Report

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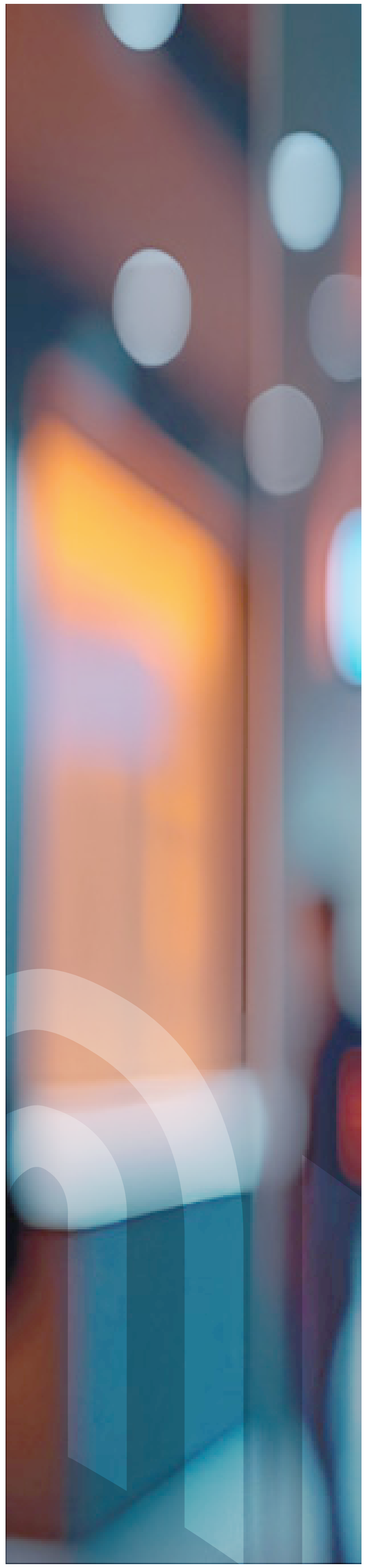
01
BANK OVERVIEW



At a Glance

Founded in 1952, Banque du Caire stands as a leading commercial bank in Egypt and a cornerstone of the nation's financial sector. With over seventy years of history, the bank has garnered numerous awards and experienced significant growth and transformation. Originally a state-owned entity, it has evolved into a dynamic force propelling Egypt's economic development.

Banque du Caire offers a wide range of customized banking solutions, innovative digital products, and diverse non-bank financial services. Its strategic focus on sustainable transformation has enabled it to serve over 4 million clients, reinforcing its status as Egypt's top financial partner. Internationally, the bank has established a presence in the UAE through a representative office and in Uganda via Cairo Bank /Uganda a strategic subsidiary, becoming a key player in regional financial management.

Committed to customer-centricity, Banque du Caire continues to build partnerships, provide expert services, and deliver exceptional financial solutions. This dedication empowers individuals and institutions to achieve their financial goals while ensuring sustainable growth for long-term success.

Market Heavyweight

Total Assets
EGP 483 BN
#6 in Egypt

Market Share
2.4%
#6 in Egypt

Revenue
EGP 34.7 BN
+56% Y-O-Y

Retail Loans
3rd Ranked

**Rankings above are based on FS published by 27 banks on 31/12/2024*

Solid Foundations

Employees
8,361
21% Women

Clients
4.2 MN
#3 in Egypt

Branches
249
#3 in Egypt

Inclusive Banking

Microfinance
EGP 11 BN
+5.1% Y-O-Y

SME Lending
EGP 26.8 BN
+ 12 % Y-O-Y

Investments
EGP 86.6 BN

AWARD WINNER

- **Global SME Banking Innovation Award** — The Digital Banker
- **Best Foreign Exchange Bank in Egypt 2024** — Global Business Outlook
- **Best Treasury and Correspondent Bank 2024** — Global SME Finance Forum
- **Best Foreign Exchange Bank in Egypt 2024** — International Finance Awards
- **Best Trade Finance Provider in Egypt 2024** — Global Finance Awards
- **Best Sub Custody Bank in Egypt 2024** — Global Finance Awards
- **Best Syndicated Loan in Africa** — EMEA Finance
- **Best Project Finance Deal** — EMEA Finance
- **Best Restructuring in Africa** — EMEA Finance
- **Best Local Currency Loan in Africa** — EMEA Finance
- **Best Structured Finance Deal in North Africa** — EMEA Finance
- **Best Petrochemicals Deal** — EMEA Finance
- **Best Securitization Deal** — EMEA Finance
- **Most Sustainable Bank Egypt 2024** — World Economic Magazine Awards
- **Outstanding Social Impact Banking Brand, Egypt 2024** — Global Brands Magazine
- **The Fastest Growing Corporate Bank in Egypt** — Global Banking and Finance Awards
- **Product Innovation of the Year** — Global SME Finance Awards
- **Best Bank in Egypt for SME Financing and Financial Inclusion** — World Union of Arab Bankers

Business Model

Banque du Caire operates under a strong operational and financial structure, distinguished by its sturdy balance sheet, assorted lines of business, a steadfast commitment to its customers, innovation, and continuous growth. In 2024, BdC leveraged its strengths to navigate macroeconomic hurdles, ensure employee well-being, deliver premium services to customers, and guarantee shareholders sustained profitable returns across our diverse lines of business, service offerings, and products.

Our Strengths and Capabilities

Robust Balance Sheet

The bank's enduring resilience in the face of economic challenges is reflected in its consistently strong balance sheet, bolstering confidence in its strategic direction.

Outstanding Talent

Our team of 8,361 dedicated professionals is highly skilled, continuously trained, and passionately aligned with the bank's corporate values, driving productivity and sustainable growth.

Multi-Faceted Business Model

Banque du Caire provides a diverse range of customized financial solutions and banking services to both retail and institutional clients, continuously adapting to meet evolving market demands.

Customer Centricity

With over seventy years of industry expertise and a solid digital infrastructure, the bank excels in delivering seamless, customer-focused solutions.

Accelerating Economic Growth

Our proficiency in institutional banking enables us to support and promote growth in key industries that push economic development forward.

Adaptability

Banque du Caire excels in adapting to the evolving financial landscape, particularly in response to the rising demand for sustainable financing solutions.

Sustainable Growth

Banque du Caire continues to build on its legacy as a leader in sustainability and specifically sustainable finance through the development of strategies, policies, and products. This approach aligns with BdC's strategic focus on financial profitability while safeguarding the communities we serve in.

Our Stakeholder Impact

Our Customers

We place customers first and strive for excellence in product delivery.

Our Shareholders

Our dedication to sustainable returns is key to maintaining shareholder trust in the face of economic changes.

Our Employees

We create a culture of empowerment and innovation, fostering employee development and well-being.

Our Partners

We establish diverse and sustainable partnerships and enrich the national financial ecosystem.

Our Communities

Our approach involves active participation in initiatives that promote positive change within the communities we serve.

Our Added Value

Institutional Banking

Our central offerings entail an array of capital financing products, services, and structured solutions for corporations and SMEs across various sectors.

Retail Banking

Our main services enable consumers through banking products and tailored digital services, catering to diverse needs and risk profiles.

Investments

Our core activities allow us to establish and nurture ventures that enhance the financial services landscape.

Representative Offices

Our presence in the UAE serves as a gateway for regional capital management.

Our Key Business Subsidiaries

Cairo Bank Uganda

Cairo Leasing Corporation

Cairo Exchange

taly

02 STRATEGIC **REPORT**

Our Strategy

Banque du Caire continues to build on a legacy of commitment to Egypt's economic development, serving as a cornerstone of the national banking sector for over 70 years. Following the successful conclusion of the bank's 2022–2024 strategic plan, which delivered solid financial and operational outcomes, BdC is now executing a refreshed multi-year strategy. This new phase leverages the strong foundation the bank has built — combining prudent risk management, operational excellence, and an opportunistic expansion vision — to position Banque du Caire as the nation's leading deposit-driven bank, with a clear focus on long-term value creation.

▲ 20%
Total Assets
EGP **483** BN

▲ 19%
Total Liabilities
EGP **439** BN

▲ 86%
Net Profit
EGP **12.4** BN

Unified Direction, Stronger Results

Banque du Caire's strategic philosophy is rooted in disciplined execution and continuous performance monitoring. By aligning operations around clear priorities and seizing emerging market opportunities, the bank ensured consistent delivery across all pillars of its strategy.

This focused approach has translated into exceptional financial performance. In 2024, net profit surged by 86%, reaching EGP 12.4 billion compared to EGP 6.7 billion in the previous year. BdC's asset base also grew by 20%, rising to EGP 483 billion, led by EGP 48 billion in gross loan growth across retail, SME, and mid-cap borrowers — demonstrating both market relevance and demand-side trust.

Customer deposits drove liability expansion, growing in tandem by 19% to EGP 439 billion, supported by CASA-focused acquisition and regional branch momentum. Crucially, Banque du Caire maintained a strong capital adequacy ratio of 17.1% as of December 2024, comfortably above regulatory thresholds, while internally generated capital absorbed portfolio expansion without compromising solvency.

As a universal bank, Banque du Caire remains committed to serving the full spectrum of clients—from individuals and microenterprises to SMEs and large corporations—through ongoing investment in innovation, operational excellence, and tailored financial solutions. The strategic pillars outlined in the following section reflect the bank's core priorities and long-term vision. They highlight areas where meaningful progress was made over the past year and where focused efforts will continue to reinforce sustainable growth and institutional resilience.

Expanding Nationwide Reach through Local Presence

Banque du Caire continues to strengthen its nationwide reach as a key enabler of strategic growth. With over 249 branches, more than half of which are located outside major urban centers, the bank maintains a strong and trusted presence in diverse local communities. This expansive network enables Banque du Caire to foster close personal relationships with customers and community stakeholders, creating a foundation of trust that supports long-term growth and deposit mobilization.

Deepening Engagement with Mid-sized and Distributed Borrowers

Complementing its broad physical presence, the bank is intensifying its focus on mid-sized businesses with annual revenues between EGP 500 million and EGP 1.3 billion—a segment that offers significant potential for stable credit growth and deposit inflows. At the same time, Banque du Caire remains committed to expanding lending to smaller, distributed borrowers, including SMEs, microfinance clients, and retail customers. This balanced approach allows the bank to diversify its loan portfolio and capitalize on Egypt's evolving economic landscape, while also preparing to explore new verticals such as private banking and digital financial services.

Aggressively Pursuing Deposits

A vital pillar of Banque du Caire's strategy is the aggressive acquisition of low-cost deposits, particularly through Current and Savings Accounts (CASA). Leveraging its deep-rooted presence in underserved regions, the bank aims to drive financial inclusion by attracting savings from previously untapped demographics. Customized product offerings, combined with targeted community engagement and financial literacy initiatives, will enable the bank to significantly increase its CASA base. This strategy not only enhances liquidity but also reduces the overall cost of funds, empowering Banque du Caire to lend more competitively and sustainably.

Lending with Strategic Discipline to Broader Small Borrowers

In parallel with deposit growth, Banque du Caire is committed to expanding its lending portfolio with careful and disciplined credit practices. By focusing on a wider base of small and micro-sized borrowers, the bank supports entrepreneurship, job creation, and economic vitality at the grassroots level. Through advanced credit risk assessment models, ongoing client monitoring, and enhanced risk governance—further strengthened by the upcoming Credit Academy—Banque du Caire ensures asset quality remains robust even as it scales its outreach. This disciplined lending strategy balances growth ambitions with prudent risk management.

Driving Digital Excellence

In an increasingly fast-paced and convenience-driven world, Banque du Caire has prioritized digital innovation as a core enabler of growth and customer satisfaction. BdC continues to embrace a comprehensive digital transformation strategy aimed at delivering secure, efficient, and tailored banking experiences for all its clients. Through a wide range of cutting-edge, cost-effective digital solutions, the bank continues to streamline services and enhance accessibility, ensuring that banking with Banque du Caire is as seamless as it is forward-thinking.

This past year, Taly, the bank's fintech subsidiary, continued to solidify its pioneering position in the Egyptian fintech ecosystem, pioneering as the first local company to deploy an on-soil payment gateway, implement 3D Secure authentication, and introduce a tokenization platform for digital card issuance. Its latest innovation—the Corporate Portal—empowers business clients to efficiently manage prepaid and virtual cards, streamlining payments and controlling spending with enhanced security.

Strengthening Asset Quality and Risk Culture

Banque du Caire's commitment to sound risk management continues to underpin its strategic direction. Even amid the macroeconomic pressures of 2024, the bank sustained improvements in its non-performing loan ratio, through disciplined credit decisions and robust governance. To further embed this culture across the organization, Banque du Caire is launching a dedicated Credit Academy in 2025, developed in partnership with one of the region's leading business schools. This initiative sets a new standard for credit training and aims to cultivate the next generation of risk-aware banking professionals.

Empowering Talent for Strategic Impact

Banque du Caire firmly believes that its people are its greatest strength and the foundation of its long-term success. Over the past year, the bank has continued to cultivate a culture of empowerment and continuous learning, tailoring training programs based on employee feedback and the evolving market demands. In 2024, over 8,361 employees engaged in professional development, accumulating more than 330,000 hours of learning. This investment in human capital positions Banque du Caire as an employer of choice and supports its strategic priorities with a capable, motivated workforce.

Advancing Sustainable Finance

Banque du Caire is deeply committed to building a more sustainable future—one that creates long-term value for our customers, communities, and the environment. Over the past year, the bank has taken meaningful steps to embed sustainability at the heart of how it operates, ensuring its business remains resilient while making a positive impact. A key part of this journey is the establishment of the dedicated Sustainable Finance Department, which leads efforts to expand access to inclusive, environmentally responsible financial solutions. BdC actively works with global development finance institutions to channel capital into green and renewable energy projects that support Egypt's environmental and economic goals. Through its newly developed Sustainable Finance Framework, BdC laid out a clear strategy to help its clients meet their decarbonization targets—offering not just climate-aligned financing, but also the tools, knowledge, and support they need to succeed. This commitment strengthens Banque du Caire's role as a catalyst for sustainable economic development in Egypt

Chairman's **Note**

AS BANQUE DU CAIRE CONTINUES TO EVOLVE, THE BOARD REMAINS COMMITTED TO SAFEGUARDING ITS LONG-TERM VISION, STRATEGY, GOVERNANCE PRACTICES AND TRANSPARENCY.

Dear Shareholders,

It is a privilege to present my first annual statement as Chairman of Banque du Caire, following my appointment in September 2024. I am honored to contribute to the legacy of Banque du Caire an institution of distinguished legacy and strategic importance to Egypt's financial sector.

As Banque du Caire continues to evolve, the Board remains committed to safeguarding its long-term vision, strategy, governance practices and transparency.

2024 presented significant global geopolitical challenges, international economic volatility and local inflationary pressures. Amid these conditions, the Board provided strategic oversight to ensure that Banque du Caire remained anchored in its core values of integrity and service, underpinned by a disciplined governance framework and strategic diversification.

We commend the executive management for delivering strong financial performance, highlighted by 56% year-on-year increase in operating income. This achievement reflects the effective execution of the Board-approved strategic plans and reinforces confidence in the Bank's leadership and operational teams.

Key advancements across strategic priorities, particularly in digital innovation, financial services and diversification demonstrates the Bank's ability to expand its operations responsibly under Board guidance, while remaining agile in addressing market needs.

The Board remains deeply supportive of Banque du Caire's mission to broaden financial inclusion particularly among SMEs, women, and youth, through partnerships and strategic initiatives aligned with Egypt's Vision 2030.

Strong governance Continues to be a cornerstone of our institutional identity. The Board of Directors upholds the highest standards of transparency, compliance, and risk management, fortifying the trust placed in Banque du Caire by its clients, regulators, and shareholders. We also recognize the dedication of over 8,361 employees, whose contributions are key to our long-term success.

Looking ahead, the Board remains focused on steering Banque du Caire through the successful execution of its newly adopted 2025 strategy. Grounded in seven guiding pillars—efficiency, connectivity, agility, empowerment, innovation, customer centricity, and sustainable development—this strategy reflects our commitment to building a resilient, modern, and inclusive financial institution.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend our sincere gratitude to our shareholders, clients, employees, and partners for their continued trust and collaboration. Together, we remain focused on driving sustainable growth, shaping a more dynamic financial future, and reinforcing Banque du Caire's position as a leading force in Egypt's banking sector.

MR. MOHAMED OZALP
Non-Executive Chairman
Banque du Caire

CEO's Note

BANQUE DU CAIRE'S ROBUST INTERNAL FRAMEWORK AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS MODEL HAS ALLOWED US TO CONTINUE TO THRIVE IN THE MIDST OF VARIOUS CHALLENGES.

Dear Shareholders,

It is my privilege to present Banque du Caire's first annual report since my appointment as Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. I assumed this responsibility with a deep appreciation for the strength of the institution I now lead — a bank distinguished by a trusted brand, a robust balance sheet, an expansive nationwide branch network, and a highly capable team dedicated to serving millions of clients, from individual savers to Egypt's largest corporations.

Over the past 12 months, our performance has positioned us to execute a focused strategy, fully endorsed by our Board of Directors. This journey begins with the fundamentals of sound banking: asset quality and liquidity. These two pillars underpin the long-term performance of any financial institution, and I am pleased to report that our asset quality remains exceptionally strong — a reflection of the depth of our risk management culture.

Despite ongoing global geopolitical challenges, our non-performing loans (NPLs) have remained within prudent levels over the past four years, even as our loan portfolio has grown. This is a clear testament to the strength and resilience of our credit culture. To build on this, we will launch a new credit course in the fall of 2025 — a program designed to attract top talent and uphold our commitment to best-in-class credit quality well into the future.

Egypt is far more than just Cairo and Alexandria. It is a country of nearly 110 million people, many of whom remain unbanked. Banque du Caire is uniquely positioned to serve this broader population, combining a deeply trusted brand with a branch network where over half of our locations are situated outside major urban centers — enabling financial inclusion at scale.

In 2024, the bank successfully attracted more than 300,000 retail clients and 140 corporate clients.

Our strategic ambition is clear: to become Egypt's leading retail bank. We aim to deliver sustainable, long-term value for our shareholders by serving a nationwide base of borrowers and depositors across all segments.

As we execute this strategy, our 8,361 employees remain our greatest asset. Each is a brand ambassador and a vital contributor to our mission of mobilizing deposits and delivering exceptional client experiences. Management is committed to providing our people with the tools, skills, and support needed to propel Banque du Caire's evolution into a modern, agile, and community-focused financial institution.

Naturally, we are implementing our strategy amid a dynamic and evolving macroeconomic landscape. While the first half of 2025 has seen improvement across most key indicators, regional and global instability underscores the importance of flexibility and resilience. We believe the current interest rate environment offers a strategic opening to attract deposits more competitively and optimize our lending framework. Our strong asset quality and resilient business model continue to provide a solid buffer against potential headwinds.

More broadly, we are encouraged by a marked shift in how policymakers are positioning the private sector — not as a peripheral actor, but as a key driver of economic growth. Simultaneously, large-scale infrastructure projects, while capital-intensive, are laying the groundwork for future economic expansion and population redistribution — in turn, accelerating demand for banking services across emerging urban zones.

For more than 70 years, Banque du Caire has grown through periods of significant change. I am confident that our revitalized strategy — both ambitious and grounded — will serve us well in the current environment. As we scale our loan book, we will continue to leverage our extensive branch network while maintaining our commitment to exceptional asset quality.

I am grateful for your continued trust and support, and I look forward to updating you on our progress in the year ahead.

HUSSEIN ABAZA

2024
Financial Highlights

Diversification remains at the forefront of Banque du Caire's strategy, enabling the bank to further cement its position as a frontrunner in Egypt's banking industry and achieve impressive results despite continued global economic challenges and the ripple effects of geopolitical conflicts. This can be seen in the impressive 56% y-o-y expansion in operating income in 2024, recording EGP 34.7 billion, on the back of effective balance sheet management and portfolio expansion efforts. These efforts also saw BdC's gross loan portfolio grow to EGP 227.4 billion from EGP 179.8 billion in 2023, a 26% y-o-y expansion. Net profit for the year recorded EGP 12.4 billion, a remarkable 86% y-o-y increase.

Banque du Caire's total assets stood at EGP 483.1 billion, up 20% y-o-y, driven by a 26% y-o-y increase in net loans to customers and banks, which recorded EGP 211.5 billion in 2024.

The Institutional Banking group, including the SME portfolio, maintained its impressive growth, recording EGP 138.6 billion, up 31% y-o-y. The retail lending portfolio, including microfinance, also recorded a positive performance, growing 19% y-o-y to reach EGP 88.8 billion. Similarly, the bank's gross loan-to-deposit ratio expanded to 64.5%, on the back of Banque du Caire's successful portfolio expansion efforts throughout the year.

2024 total liabilities recorded EGP 438.8 billion, up 19% y-o-y on the back of a 17% y-o-y increase in customer deposits to EGP 352.3 billion.

Banque du Caire's total equity stood at EGP 44.3 billion in 2024, up 35% y-o-y. Meanwhile, the bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) stood at 17.14%, inching down from the 17.27% recorded the previous year. The bank delivered a return on average equity (ROAE) of 32.1%, up from the 24.1% recorded in 2023, owing to the bank's improved profitability.

Income Statement

	Standalone			
	2023	2024	Y-o-Y Change	
	EGP Mn	EGP Mn	EGP Mn	%
Net Interest Income	17,788	28,113	10,325	58%
Net Non-Interest Income	4,436	6,587	2,151	48%
Total Operating Income (Total Revenues)	**22,224**	**34,700**	**12,476**	**56%**
Other Operating (Expense) Income	(970)	(2,130)	(1,160)	120%
Administrative Expense	(8,151)	(10,972)	(2,821)	35%
Expected Credit Loss	(2,152)	(3,668)	(1,516)	70%
Profit Before Tax	**10,951**	**17,930**	**6,979**	**64%**
Income Tax	(4,290)	(5,560)	(1,270)	30%
Net Profit	**6,661**	**12,370**	**5,709**	**86%**

Balance Sheet

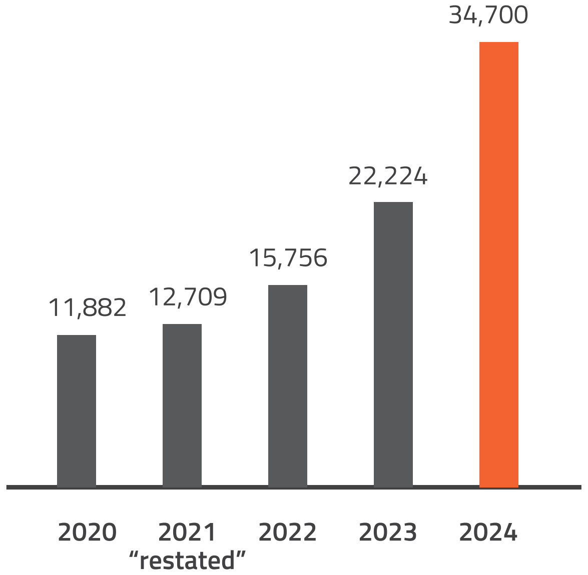
	Standalone			
	2023	2024	Y-o-Y Change	
	EGP Mn	EGP Mn	EGP Mn	%
Cash & Balances with CBE	37,558	28,576	(8,982)	(24%)
Due from Banks	67,505	141,213	73,708	109%
Net Loans and Advances to Customers & Banks	167,979	211,513	43,534	26%
Financial Investments	114,258	83,225	(31,033)	(27%)
Investments in Subsidiaries & Associates	2,543	3,325	782	31%
Other Assets	11,804	15,247	3,443	29%
Total Assets	**401,647**	**483,099**	**81,452**	**20%**
Due to Banks	6,817	8,216	1,399	21%
Customer's Deposits	302,066	352,272	50,206	17%
Other Loans	40,057	57,858	17,801	44%
Other Liabilities	19,942	20,475	533	3%
Total Liabilities	**368,882**	**438,821**	**69,939**	**19%**
Shareholders' Equity	**32,765**	**44,278**	**11,513**	**35%**
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity	**401,647**	**483,099**	**81,452**	**20%**

Financial Indicators

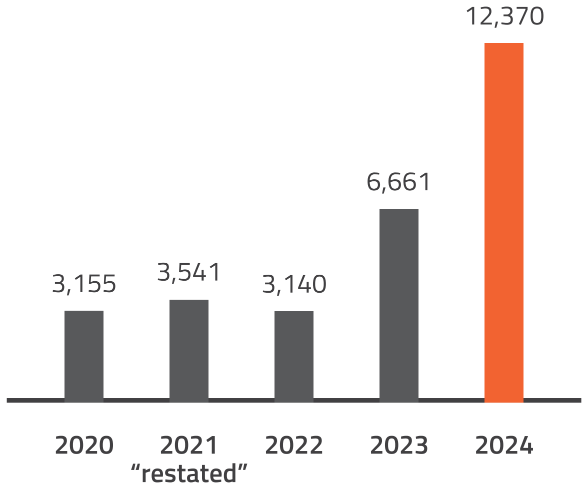
	2023	2024	Y-o-Y Change
Profitability			
ROAE	24.11%	32.11%	8.00%
ROAA	1.84%	2.80%	0.96%
Margins			
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	5.57%	7.16%	1.59%
Efficiency			
Cost-to-Income	36.68%	31.62%	(5.06%)
Liquidity			
Gross Loans to Deposits	59.52%	64.54%	5.02%
Net Loans to Deposits	55.61%	60.04%	4.43%
Asset Quality			
NPLs-to-Gross Loans	4.92%	4.56%	(0.36%)
Capital Adequacy Ratio	17.27%	17.14%	(0.13%)

Five Years Progression Charts. "All amounts EGP Mn"

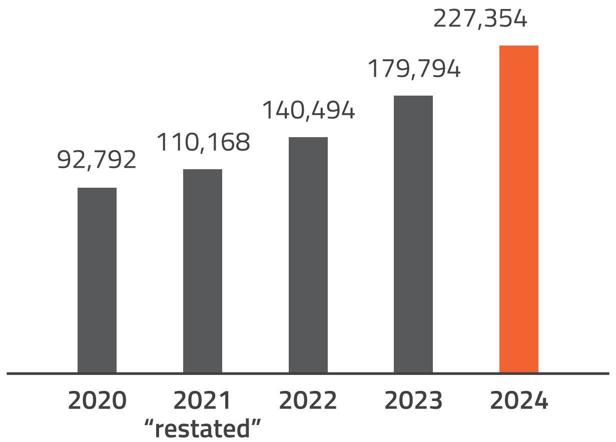
Total Operating Income
(Total Revenues)



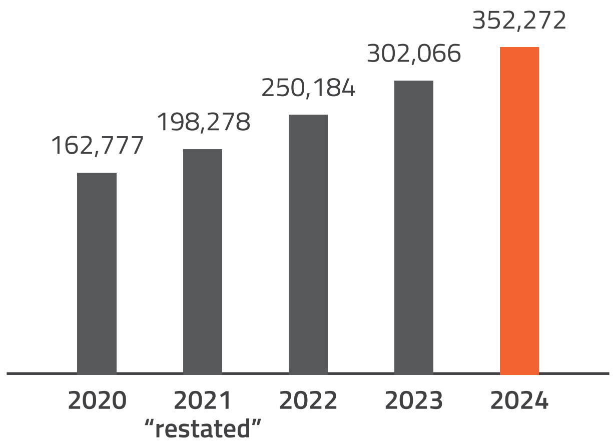
Net Profit



Gross Loans
(Customers & Banks)

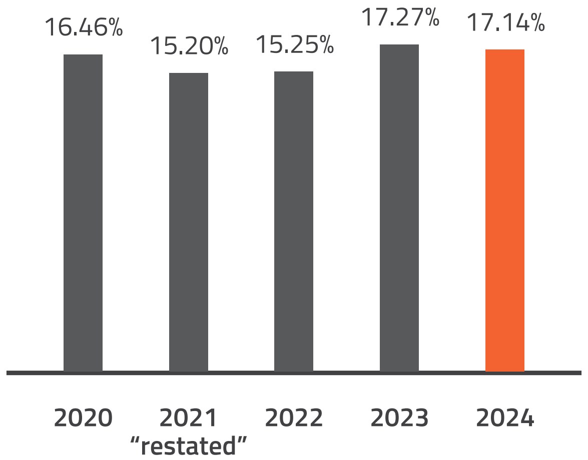


Customer's Deposits

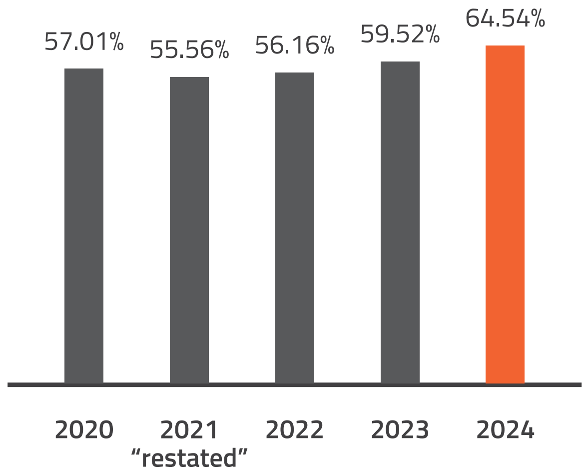


Five Years Progression Charts %.

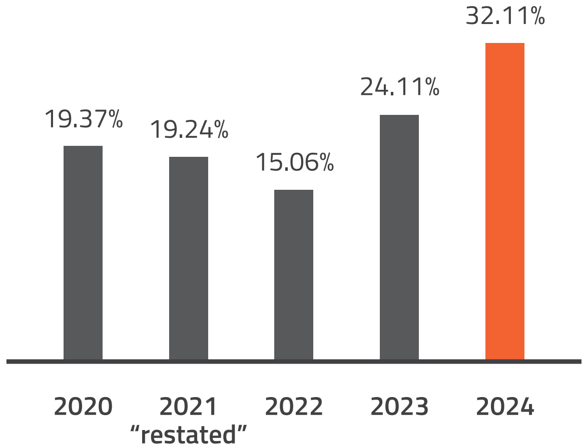
Capital Adequacy ratio



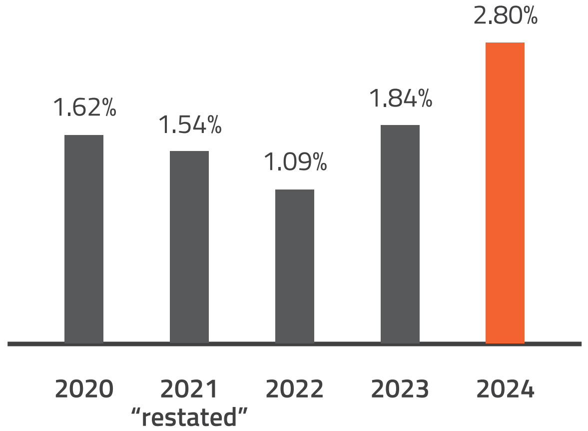
Gross Loans to Deposit Ratio



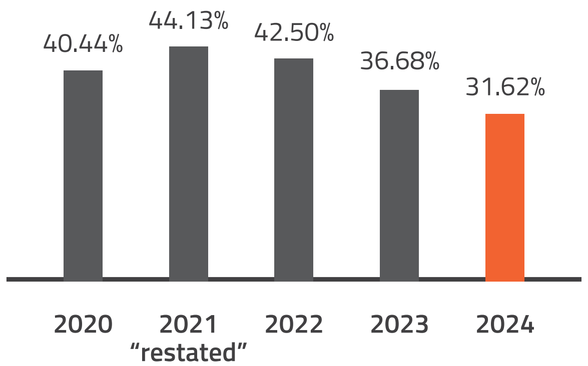
ROAE



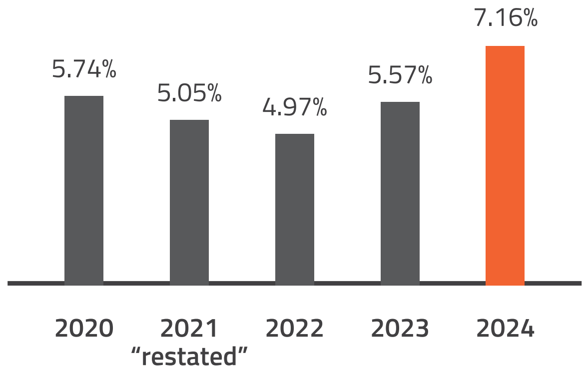
ROAA



Cost to Income Ratio



Net Interest Margin



03 OPERATIONAL REVIEW

Institutional **Banking**

Banque du Caire's Institutional Banking Group has established itself as a reliable banking partner for institutions of all sizes, focusing on fostering economic progress by supporting various value-creating sectors. The group's innovative financial products and solutions drive revenue growth and reinforce the bank's unique value proposition, allowing the bank to stay committed to serving large corporations, multinational enterprises, and mid-sized firms through the facilitation of capital unlocking, business management, and expansion.

Banque du Caire's strategic objective of bolstering economic advancement is supported by customized working capital solutions, medium-term and long-term financing options, and various credit alternatives. BdC's clients benefit from competitive overdraft facilities, tailored short-term loans, and flexible cheque purchasing services. The group's offerings entail premium commercial services such as trade finance solutions, bill discounting, and refinancing via trust receipts.

Trade Finance

Bill Discounting

Refinancing

Corporate Banking

Strategic Evolution

Given Egypt's dynamic banking sector, Banque du Caire's Corporate Banking division has undertaken a comprehensive strategic review to instill new leadership and enhance Group-wide efficiency. BdC's Corporate Division has meticulously refined its strategic framework to optimize asset allocation, identify and engage with previously untapped client segments, and seamlessly integrate cross-selling initiatives across the bank's comprehensive suite of products and services. Additionally, BdC has efficiently increased cost-effective LCY deposits through mid-caps and operational accounts, while also boosting revenue generated from fees and commissions.

Milestones and Key Transactions

In 2024, BdC successfully completed significant transactions across various sectors, namely oil and gas, pharmaceuticals, telecommunications, and real estate. In the oil and gas industry, the bank facilitated USD 15 million for Midor, a Middle Eastern oil refinery based in Alexandria and EGP 950 million for Egyptian Drilling, a leading oil and gas services provider. Another prominent sector for BdC was that of pharmaceuticals, where BdC financed EGP 9 billion for Strategic Warehouse Company as well as EGP 1.1 billion for EIPICO, a dominant Egyptian pharmaceutical company. Furthermore, BDC supported the Telecommunications industry with facilitations of

EGP 950 million for Telecom Egypt and EGP 500 million for Vodafone, reflecting strong collaborations with market leaders. Lastly, BdC supported the real estate sector with EGP 500 million for Idea Verde, known for Waterway Egypt. BdC's exceptional performance in supporting Egypt's economic growth and development, unwavering dedication to financing key sectors, and strategic execution has led it to be recognized by Global Banking and Finance Awards as the Fastest Growing Corporate Bank in Egypt for 2024.

Evolution and Digitization

The Corporate Banking division adapted its asset portfolio to meet evolving market dynamics and regulatory requirements, optimizing performance and ensuring compliance. By leveraging opportunities in key sectors, the division emphasizes Banque du Caire's role as a trusted partner for corporations pursuing innovative financial solutions. Through strategic portfolio management, the division is poised to steer uncertainties and drive growth, maintaining stakeholder interests and actively contributing to the bank's long-term growth and success.

Additionally, the division offers advanced digital solutions in collaboration with GTB & Taly, enhancing client experience and operational efficiency. These include secure electronic signatures, e-commerce solutions, CRM integration, seamless system connectivity, optimized asset management, streamlined business registration, and efficient fund transfers. By providing cutting-edge digital tools, BdC's Corporate division continues to lead technological innovation in banking.

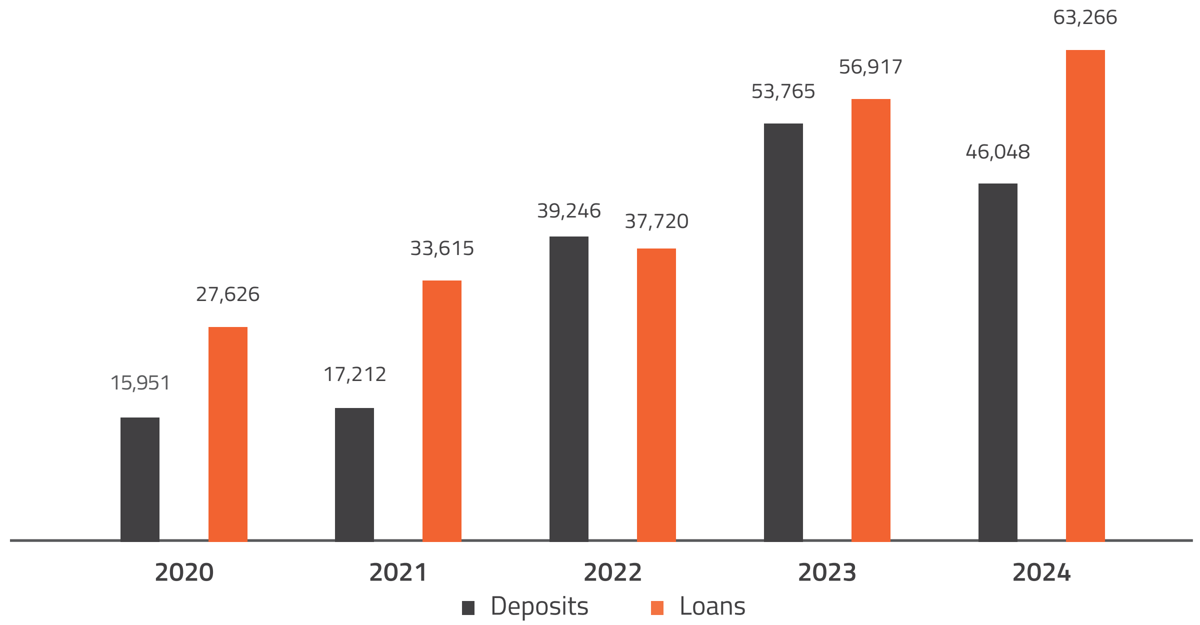
Construction	26.3 %
Real Estate	11.8%
Food & Beverage	7.8%
Metal & Steel	7.4%
Financial & Insurance	5.8%
Chemicals	5.4%
Oil & Gas	5.4%
Pharmaceutical	4.4%
Aviation	4.2%
Transportation	3.7%
Others	18%

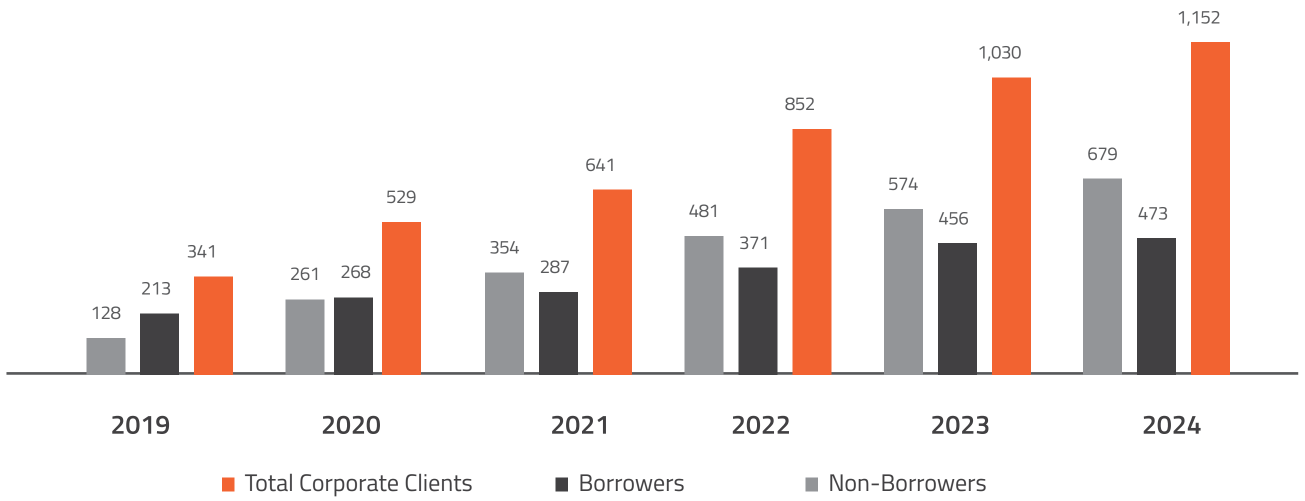
Future Outlook

As we move forward, our strategic priorities are clear and focused on sustainable growth, digital transformation, and operational excellence. BdC will maintain a robust portfolio by closely monitoring our clients, ensuring they navigate current market conditions safely and effectively.

Our commitment to operational excellence involves maintaining an efficient working structure that attracts and retains high-caliber talent, develops existing capabilities, and effectively manages attrition. Additionally, we will concentrate on acquiring exporting clients, attracting deposits, and increasing the operating balances of our partner companies.

By adopting a holistic approach with our clients, we aim to enhance product penetration rates and drive cross-business line sales forward. Furthermore, we are dedicated to enhancing and standardizing customer experience through the automation of services and the streamlining of processes. These initiatives are designed to support BdC's long-term vision and reinforce our position as a leading financial institution, committed to delivering exceptional value to our stakeholders.





Debt and Structured Finance

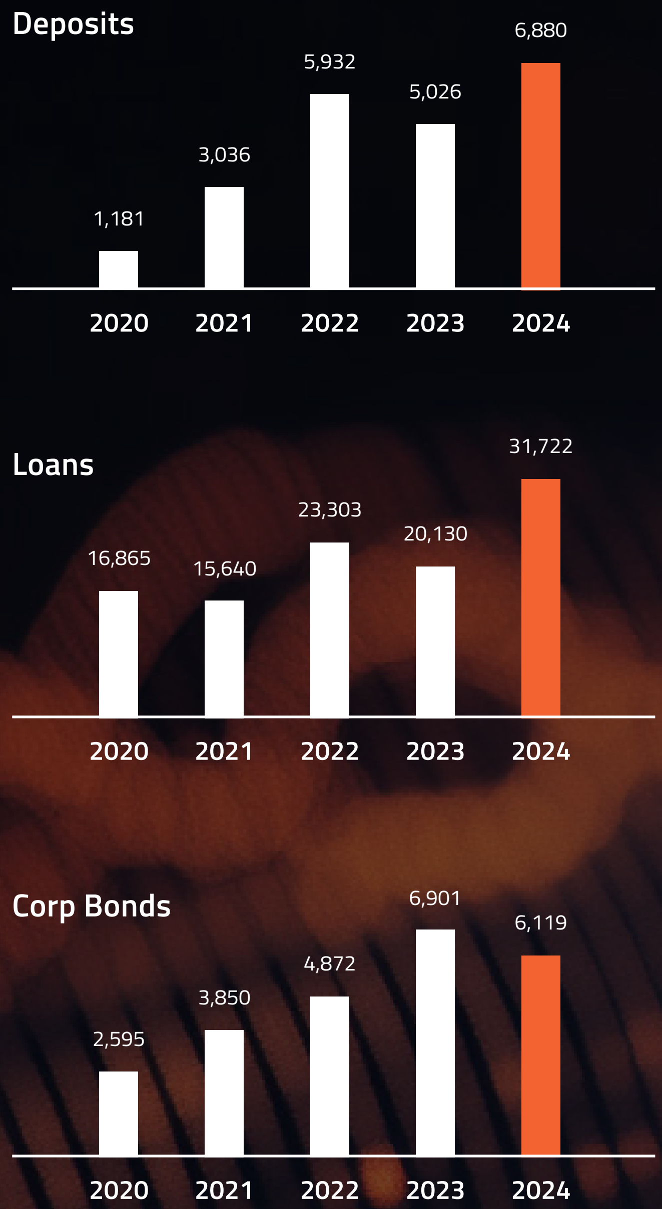
In line with BdC's strategy to become Egypt's fully integrated financial services provider, Banque du Caire's Debt and Structured Finance (D&SF) Division was established during the bank's restructuring phase in 2018. This division offers specialized lending products, equipping BdC with comprehensive banking and financial services for its esteemed corporate clients.

Since then, the D&SF division has enhanced its provided services to include a wide array ranging from implemented unconventional and structured financing products such as project finance, structured finance, debt capital market products, and syndicated loans to financial advisory services and related agency roles. With this strong competitive edge, BdC has taken on more business opportunities resulting in the rise of its market share in the banking industry.

2024 Highlights

During 2024, the D&SF division played an active role in contributing to the growth of Banque du Caire's assets. Total funded assets for D&SF in FY24, including debt capital market (DCM), recorded EGP 37.8 billion, marking a c.40% y-o-y increase compared to FY23 asset balances. Additionally, D&SF assets including DCM represented c.37% of the Group's total corporate banking by year-end. The division also significantly enhanced its role as a Placement Bank for DCM issuances in 2024, acting as a placement bank in seven DCM issuances amounting to EGP 9.8 billion.

PROGRESSION OF BDC'S DEPOSITS, LOANS, AND CORPORATE BONDS



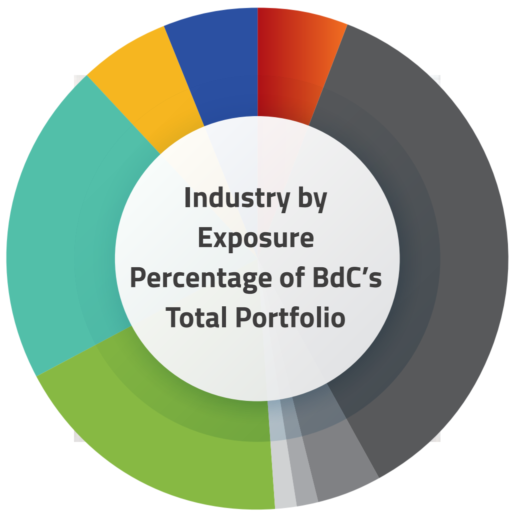
Awards

- Best local currency loan in North Africa
- Best structured finance deal in Africa (under USD 500 million)
- Best syndicated loan in Africa
- Best structured finance deal in North Africa

A significant milestone for the D&SF division in 2024 was the successful arrangement of a syndicated facility for one of Egypt's largest oil and gas upstream companies, valued at EGP 3.75 billion. Banque du Caire distinguished itself in this transaction by serving as the Facility Agent, Security Agent, Book Runner, and Account Bank. This landmark facility, the first of its kind for the bank, showcased the team's exceptional technical expertise in managing complex financial structures.

Additionally, the D&SF division participated as IMLA and Debt Service Account Bank in a considerable real estate syndicated transactions in the market that was recognized as Best Structured Finance deal in Africa.

Furthermore, the division secured additional mandates for Security Agency roles and numerous Account Bank roles in various substantial syndicated transactions. These strategic expansions bolstered the bank's agency capabilities and account management portfolio, ensuring that our market positioning is in perfect alignment with Banque du Caire's overarching strategic objectives.



Chemicals/Petrochemicals	6.0%
Electricity	36.1%
F&B	4.2%
Financial Services	1.4%
Hotels	1.3%
Oil & Gas	18.3%
Real Estate	20.8%
Transportation	5.9%
Wood & Others	6%

Forward-Looking Strategy

The D&SF Sector is committed to enhancing Banque du Caire's market share by increasing its engagement in large-scale and intricate transactions, while fostering robust relationships with local, international, public, and private sector banks. This strategic initiative will be executed through prominent participation in syndicated deals, assuming key roles such as Facility Agent, Security Agent, Account Bank, and Global Coordinator. More specifically, on the role of Account Bank in syndication transactions, BdC targets to cover revenue accounts, equity accounts, and DSA accounts, aiming to enhance cross-selling opportunities for liability products and further boost profitability.

Striving to uphold its position as a prominent player in the Debt Capital Market, BdC encompasses major areas including but not limited to securitization finance, Sukuk finance, corporate bonds. By adopting this strategy, the bank aims to expand its investment and lending portfolio, thereby minimizing risks and optimizing returns. Moreover, the division aims to increase its presence in the Debt Capital Market by acting as a Custodian in addition to its role of Payment Agent, further enhancing profitability and reinforcing the bank's role as a comprehensive financial services provider.

In light of Egypt's commitment to sustainable development and the pivotal role banks play in advancing sustainable finance, the D&SF division aims to enhance its financing exposure to projects that yield positive environmental and social impacts.

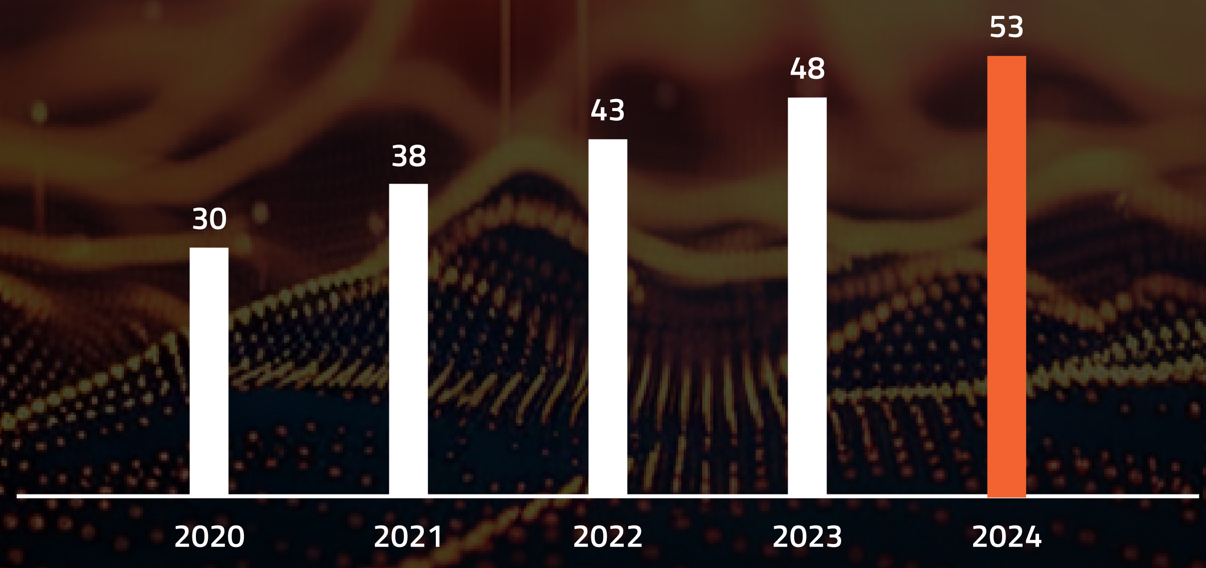
The DS&F division is also focused on sustaining Banque du Caire's position as the leading market player in syndication arrangements and agency services, bolstering the bank's profitability through arrangement and agency fees.

SME Banking Group

Banque du Caire (BdC) is a leading force in Egypt's financial sector, with a strong emphasis on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Committed to advancing financial inclusion, BdC aligns its efforts with Egypt's 2030 Vision, acknowledging the vital role SMEs play towards Egypt's economic growth and development. The bank consistently aims to help SMEs reach their full potential by offering a wide range of tailored financial products and non-financial services designed to foster their success. With a special focus on automating and digitizing its SME offerings, BdC ensures smooth and efficient daily transactions for clients.

The SME Group follows a decentralized credit approach, supported by more than 50 specialized centers serving small and medium enterprises. These centers are strategically positioned across Egypt. This geographic spread reflects the Bank's ongoing efforts to ensure inclusive access to SME support services, offering localized expertise and targeted development solutions to entrepreneurs and businesses nationwide, with RMs specialized in supporting SME clients. This approach is complemented by the Bank's expansive footprint of approximately 250 branches and eight business development service hubs under the NilePreneurs initiative, powered by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), offering non-financial services and consultations to entrepreneurs, start-ups, and small customers.

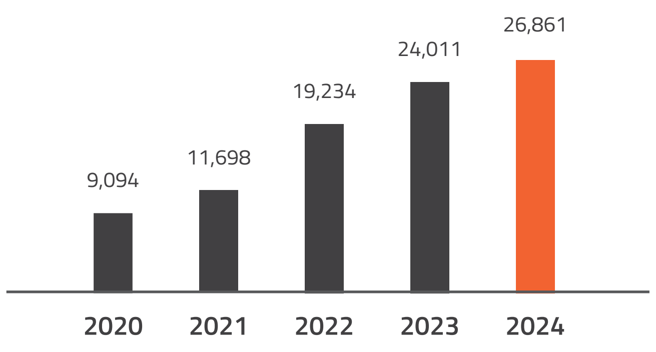
SME Business Centers Progression



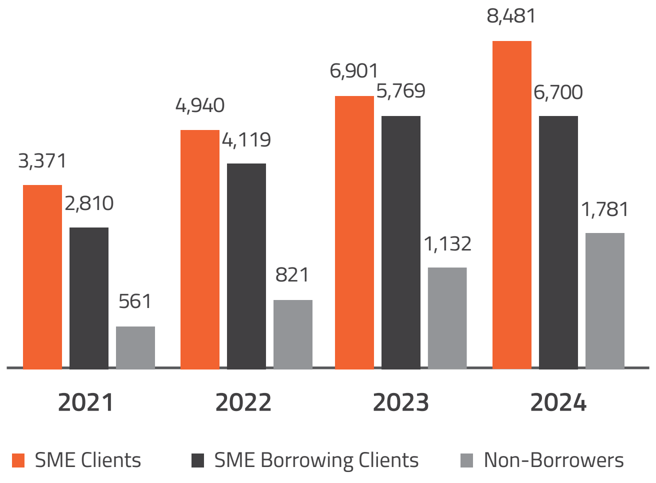
BDC's SME Banking is currently prioritizing the digital onboarding of its very small segment clients, aiming to streamline their banking experience and enhance access to services. This initiative aligns with the bank's broader strategy to strengthen its leadership in SME banking by expanding its market share across key segments, broadening its product offerings, and contributing to Egypt's financial inclusion objectives. In parallel, BdC is optimizing business processes to improve efficiency, reduce service level agreements (SLAs), and accelerate turnaround times (TATs) through innovative workflow solutions.

A key measure of BdC's success is its ability to help a significant number of SME clients transition to higher segments, such as Midcap and Corporate, once they reach the maximum threshold set by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). This underscores the bank's dedication to driving the growth and success of SMEs in Egypt. Notably, in 2024, BdC supports SME growth and upgrades to larger segments, further solidifying its role in supporting the development of the national business ecosystem.

SME Loan Portfolio



Number of Borrowing Clients



2024 Highlights

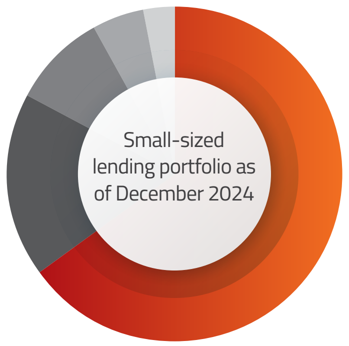
Banque du Caire's SME Lending Portfolio grew by almost 12%, amounting to EGP 26.8 billion in 2024, against EGP 24 billion in the previous year. This brought the MSME portfolio's share of BdC's total credit portfolio to 25%. Meanwhile, BdC's deposits leaped to reach EGP 9.5 billion, an extraordinary 50% hike from the EGP 6.3 billion recorded in 2023. In 2024, the bank successfully generated EGP 394 million in SME fees and commissions, nearly doubling the EGP 202 million recorded in 2023, and showcasing remarkable year-on-year growth.

In recognition of its efforts, BdC was awarded several prestigious recognitions for its operational excellence as well as strategic execution for SMEs.

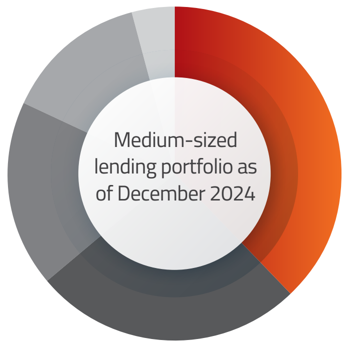
This year, BdC is the first bank to receive the Gold Award for the Product Innovation of the Year certification by the SME Global Finance Forum, which is managed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC). This marked the second consecutive award from IFC, after BdC was awarded the Platinum Award in 2023 as The Best SME Financier, becoming the first in Egypt to receive this prestigious award.

Furthermore, BdC was awarded the Best Digital Lending Solution prize through the Digital Banker as a parcel of the Global SME Banking Innovation Awards ceremony in 2024. Moreover, BdC attained the Best Bank in Financing SMEs and supporting financial inclusion in 2024 by the International Union of Arab Bankers.

SME Portfolio by Sector



Sector	Portfolio Concentration
Manufacturing	65%
Service	18%
Contracting	9%
Commercial	5%
Agriculture	3%



Sector	Portfolio Concentration
Manufacturing	38%
Service	26%
Contracting	18%
Commercial	14%
Agriculture	4%

Forward-Looking Strategy

As we move into 2025, Banque du Caire (BdC) remains focused on strengthening its leadership in the SME sector. Our strategic direction is fully aligned with Egypt's Vision 2030 and national financial inclusion goals, aiming to broaden access to finance while supporting the sustainable growth of small and medium enterprises.

Key to this strategy is the expansion of Business Development Hubs, designed to provide integrated support beyond traditional financing. Through these hubs, we deliver tailored advisory services and non-financial solutions that empower entrepreneurs, enhance business capabilities, and drive long-term value for clients.

We continue to invest in digital transformation and process automation, streamlining lending operations to improve efficiency and customer experience. Despite global economic challenges, BdC remains agile and resilient — committed to enabling Egypt's SMEs to grow, compete, and contribute meaningfully to the national economy.

Financial Institutions

The Financial Institutions (FI) sector at Banque du Caire is comprised of three integral divisions: Banks, Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs), and Remittances. Together, these divisions serve as the primary focal point for the Bank's engagement with both banking and non-banking financial entities, overseeing institutional relationships related to assets, liabilities, trade finance, and remittance services.

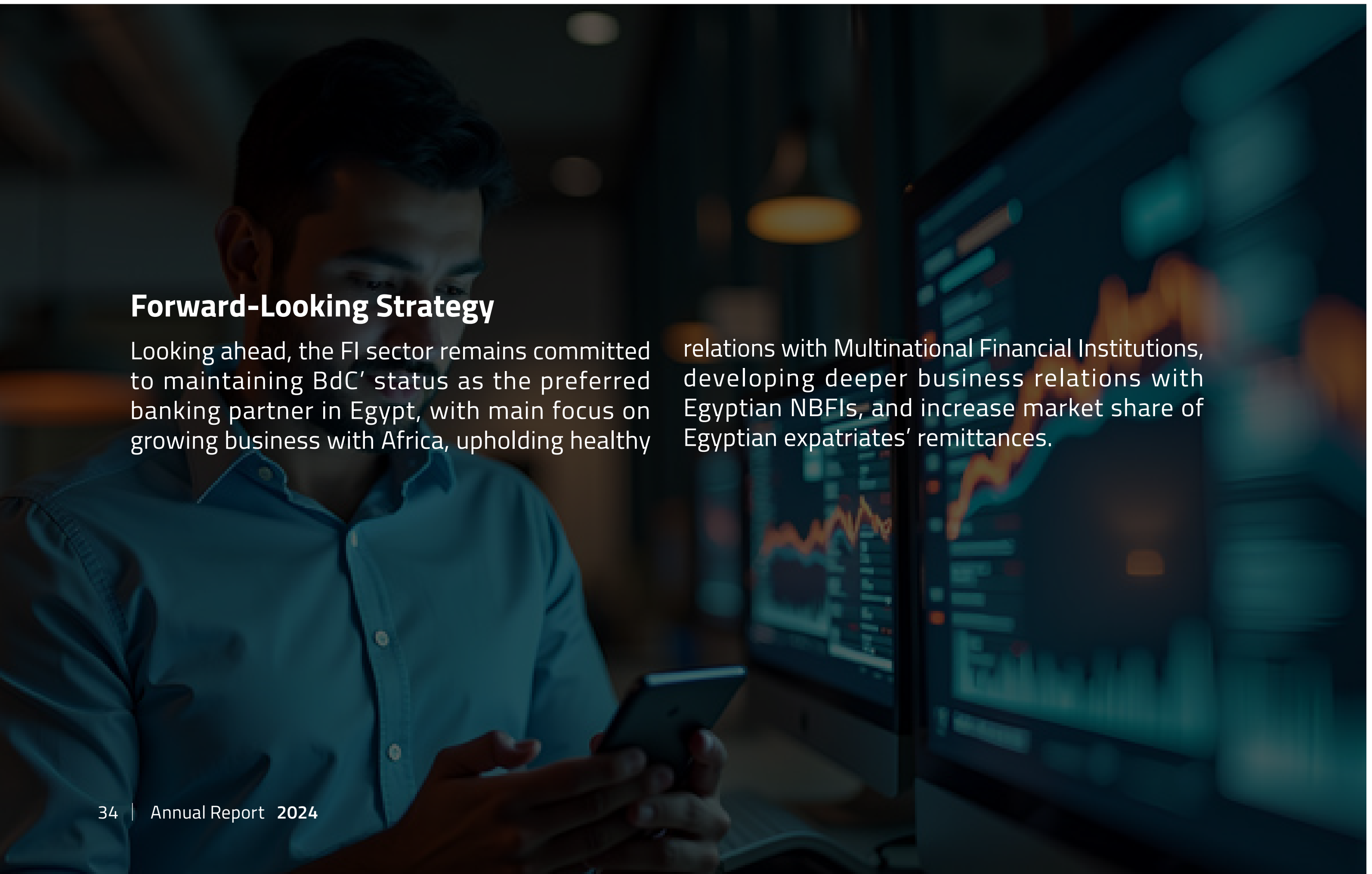
In 2024, BdC global correspondent network reached 675 banks all over the world, with a strategic emphasis on Egypt's top trading partners across Africa, Europe, Asia, and Middle East. As a result, Banks unfunded assets surged to EGP 20.7 billion in 2024, up from EGP 12.7 billion the previous year. The Bank's asset portfolio under this division reached EGP 16.8 billion, comprising a 185% annual growth.

Particular focus was placed on Africa, reinforcing the Bank's commitment to support Egyptian corporates in expanding their business across the continent, with outreach of 45 African countries.

Also, FI secured a landmark USD 50 million loan from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, aimed to boost financing for MSMEs in Egypt. Notably, 50% of the loan is allocated to women led projects. Thus, total long-term funding from Multinational Financial Institutions has reached USD 1.1 billion by year-end, demonstrating BDC' high capability to diversify its long-term funding resources.

The NBFI division achieved a significant milestone, expanding its portfolio to EGP 40 billion, up from EGP 33 billion in 2023. This growth was fueled by deeper partnerships with local non-banking institutions across sectors, including leasing, factoring, mortgage, consumer finance, microfinance, brokerage, insurance, e-payments, and investment funds.

In parallel, the Remittances division verified strong performance, reflected in remittance inflows reaching USD 2 billion. The division continued to play a vital role in generating foreign currency resources and supporting BDC' business activities.



Forward-Looking Strategy

Looking ahead, the FI sector remains committed to maintaining BdC' status as the preferred banking partner in Egypt, with main focus on growing business with Africa, upholding healthy relations with Multinational Financial Institutions, developing deeper business relations with Egyptian NBFIs, and increase market share of Egyptian expatriates' remittances.

Global Transaction Banking

In 2024, the Global Transaction Banking (GTB) Group was instrumental in driving Banque du Caire's continued growth by leading key initiatives in digital transformation and expanding its presence across various market segments. Maintaining a clear strategic focus on digital advancement and cross-selling, the Group adopted a comprehensive approach to advance digital solutions for institutional clients. Aligned with the Group's overarching strategy, the bank offers a suite of cashless solutions.

GTB adopted the formation of a monitoring function to ensure monitoring of all revenue streams, including portfolio return per deal, maintaining sustainability, monitoring profitability, and ensuring cross-sell ratios and share of wallet, all while promoting digitalization.

The Group's outstanding performance and dedication to excellence were acknowledged through several prestigious international awards. The Group received the Best Trade Finance Provider 2024 from Global Finance and the Best Sub-Custodian Bank 2024 award by Global Finance, for the third time, further highlighting its leadership in financial services.

Banque du Caire's GTB Group achieved significant milestones throughout the fiscal year, emphasizing dedication to innovation and operational excellence. With the successful launch of over ten new products and services tailored to our diverse customer base needs, the Group demonstrated agility in addressing market demands. The Group recorded 96% y-o-y growth in payables, as a result of its focus on decreasing the cost of funds.

Cash Management and Liquidity Solutions

In 2024, the Cash Management and Liquidity Solutions division maintained its strategic emphasis on digital transformation and promoting a cashless economy. The division consistently delivered innovative offerings while enhancing treasury and liquidity services tailored to corporate and institutional clients. As part of its commitment to financial inclusion and seamless cash flow management, several forward-thinking cash management solutions were introduced to elevate the client experience. Building on the success of the Mazaya Industrial Bundle Products launched in 2023, which address the specific needs of industrial clients and support operational efficiency and growth, the division further expanded its portfolio with the introduction of Mazaya POS and Mazaya POS Plus.

The Cash Management and Liquidity Solutions division delivered a strong financial performance in 2024, driven by strategic initiatives across key areas. Payables recorded a 96% y-o-y increase, reflecting our continued focus on lowering the cost of funds. This directly contributed to a remarkable 200% growth in Net Interest Income (NII) compared to 2023. Similarly, collections saw a significant 108% y-o-y increase, resulting in a 90% uplift in NII. In parallel, cash management activities also performed strongly, with fee income rising by 53%, underscoring enhanced client engagement and broader utilization of our solutions.

Awards

- Best Trade Finance Provider 2024
- Best Sub-Custodian Bank 2024

Trade and Supply Chain Finance

In 2024, the Group's Trade and Supply Chain Finance segment remained a critical asset to GTB's operations, contributing significantly to revenue generation and delivering key financial services to corporate clients. Building on BdC's success, the GTB Group remained dedicated to offering a wide array of structured trade products and financing solutions tailored to client needs.

A major highlight was the continued advancement of the Supply Chain Finance Program, which saw further development through strategic collaborations with leading fintech partners. This initiative aims to optimize customers' supply chain cycles and enhance profitability through innovative invoice discounting schemes. As part of its product development, the division finalized and released the approved procedures for LCY cheque discounting with recourse under the Supply Chain Finance offering.

Despite multiple regulatory restrictions in 2024 related to FCY sourcing for import business, both before and after the LCY depreciation in March 2024, which the division fully adhered to, the Trade and Supply Chain Finance division delivered outstanding performance, generating approximately EGP 1.6 billion in income, exceeding budget expectations and achieving a historic milestone by surpassing EGP 1 billion in trade income for the first time.

Securities Services Product

The Securities Services Product division continued to strengthen the bank's position as a full-spectrum financial services provider, addressing the diverse needs of clients across investment banking, asset management, and brokerage sectors. The division offers a comprehensive suite of solutions, including local and international custody and clearing, escrow services, depository agency functions, and receiving bank operations. In 2024, key efforts focused on launching the Margin Trading product and streamlining the ESCROW account offering. Additionally, the division broadened its service scope by activating margin trading and expanding receiving bank services to support non-bank fund transactions. Furthermore, the division implemented changes related to investor ownership shares and their related parties, updating contracts accordingly to reflect the new regulatory requirements.

These strategic initiatives translated into strong financial performance in 2024, with the division recording a remarkable 95% growth in total revenue and a 40% increase in fee income. Additionally, the division achieved a significant milestone, reaching EGP 1 billion in assets under custody, reflecting growing client trust and the expanding scope of its securities services.

Innovation and Digital Banking

In 2024, Banque du Caire maintained its forward-looking approach to the evolving banking landscape by prioritizing digital transformation, building on a strategy launched in 2018 through a strong partnership with a respected consulting firm. A key highlight was the growing success of its flagship corporate internet banking service, BDCbusiness, which saw a significant rise of 73%, while digital collections transaction values reached 402% and active digital product's user numbers climbed to 48%, marking a notable improvement over the previous year. These digital advancements have played a crucial role in promoting financial inclusion through innovative technology-driven solutions.

The past year witnessed the bank make significant strides in digital innovation, introducing a range of technology-driven solutions to enhance client engagement and operational agility. Key developments included the launch of electronic ACH status updates, delivered directly to clients via email, and real-time notifications through BDCbusiness, keeping clients informed on the status of their service requests. The bank also introduced semi host-to-host integration for local payments, enabling clients to initiate transactions directly from their ERP systems. Moreover, a comprehensive e-commerce solution was rolled out, strengthening the bank's digital collections offering. To further support institutional clients, a new CRM platform was implemented, providing a 360-degree customer view to improve relationship management, data transparency, and strategic decision-making.

Business Development

In line with the bank's overall strategy, Business Development Management is committed to providing creative cash management solutions to augment the customer experience. Building on the previous year's successes, the division's primary objective is to improve the bank's product portfolio by introducing tailored financial solutions that address the needs of buyers and suppliers. By leveraging technological advancements, the division targets increasing accessibility and simplicity in its offerings.

The division continued to refine its structured trade propositions, further improving the value proposition for clients across various industries. By closely monitoring industry needs and market trends, the division successfully introduced additional bundled solutions for cash management and supply chain finance, catering to specific sectors and assisting in seamless financial operations for clients.

These strategic efforts have delivered strong results, with the number of client calls and visits exceeding 700 in 2024, and closed deals increasing by an impressive 305% compared to 2023.

Forward-Looking Strategy

Banque du Caire remains committed to strengthening its leadership in Egypt's institutional banking sector. The bank's GTB group is advancing a comprehensive strategy aligned with BdC's broader vision for growth and innovation.

In Cash Management, the division aims to more effectively commercialize its product suite to meet annual targets for fees, commissions, liabilities, and interest paid, while maintaining strong corporate relationships and high customer satisfaction.

In Trade Finance, efforts are focused on revitalizing the Institutional Banking client base, with unconventional solutions tailored to address supply chain gaps and optimize clients' financial ratios and emphasis on expanding invoice discounting products to enhance liquidity and support cash flow.

Meanwhile, the Securities Services Product segment is set to remain among the market leaders, offering full-fledged services, driving collective growth in both local and foreign current portfolios. These efforts are expected to contribute to an increase in profitability.

Digital transformation remains a cornerstone of the division's strategy. Improving the product suite offering with enhancements to the corporate portal, will offer seamless card management capabilities and access to a comprehensive dashboard for reporting and analytics. Additionally, BDCbusiness will be upgraded with new features designed to enrich the customer experience and boost platform penetration. Together, these initiatives reflect Banque du Caire's GTB Group's commitment to delivering innovative, client-centric solutions that drive sustainable growth and operational excellence.

In BDM, the focus will be on innovative cash management solutions aligned with financial inclusion and cashless trends to improve customers' cash flow, alongside structured trade finance maintaining cross-sell ratios and increasing GTB's share of wallet.

Treasury and Capital Markets

Strategic Evolution

As 2024 unfolded, the Treasury and Capital Markets Group (TCMG) at Banque du Caire implemented strategic adjustments to effectively respond to the evolving dynamics of the foreign exchange (FX) market. With a focus on flexibility, TCMG refined its trading strategies to better meet the FX needs of clients, particularly in securing foreign currency for strategic goods and services.

Integral to its dynamic strategy, BdC's Foreign Exchange division successfully tailored its FX trading tactics to adapt to global market dynamics, playing a pivotal role in restoring confidence in the local market following the EGP flotation.

BdC is targeting to enhance the net interest margin by limiting dependency on CDs and increasing current/saving accounts. In addition, the treasury sales desk is continuously assisting in identifying cross sell opportunities, along with on boarding new clients.

2024 Highlights

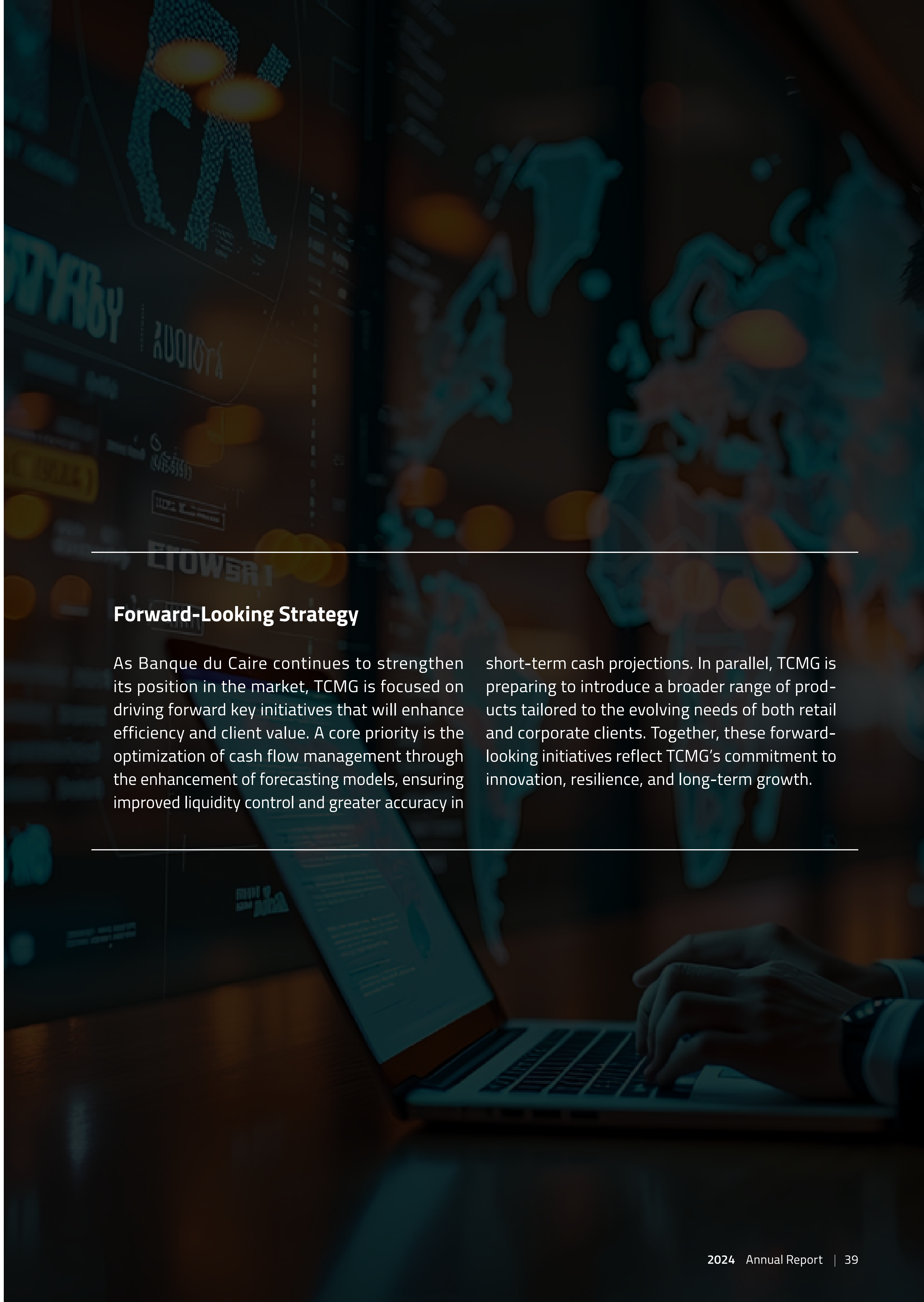
In 2024, TCMG demonstrated strong leadership in navigating market trends, driving forward innovation, and operational strength. The Group's accomplishments throughout the year reflected its strategic agility and dedication to delivering solid results.

Throughout the year, the Foreign Exchange and Fixed Income divisions delivered remarkable performances across all key metrics, reflecting the strength of the Group's strategic positioning and market flexibility. FX trading volumes surged by 57% to reach a record USD 11.9 billion, driven by tailored strategies that responded effectively to global market dynamics and helped restore confidence in the local market following the EGP flotation. In parallel, FX Resources volumes grew by 59%, reaching USD 6 billion, supported by dynamic pricing mechnaism and strong client relationship management.

The division also tripled remittance inflows on a year-on-year basis, recording USD 557 million, demonstrating improved trust and engagement from overseas clients. On the investment front, the Group achieved a total carry trade FX volume of USD 1.9 billion and expanded debt securities trading volumes by 30%, reaching EGP 525 billion. Furthermore, it captured a sizable share of international debt portfolio investors participating in Egypt's carry trade market, amounting to EGP 60 billion. These milestones emphasize the Group's role as a key player in supporting FX liquidity, investor confidence, and capital market development.

Product Innovation

In 2024, TCMG demonstrated leadership in financial innovation, becoming one of the first banks in Egypt to implement the Overnight Index Swap (OIS) curve in coordination with local regulatory authorities. This milestone laid the groundwork for introducing new EGP-denominated derivative products, including FX swaps, aimed at attracting both foreign and domestic investors to the local market. Banque du Caire also positioned itself as a first mover by implementing the needed systems for the EGP interest rate swap, supported by the successful deployment of advanced Treasury systems and pricing models. Furthermore, the Group expanded its product set by upgrading its systems to offer G10 Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), providing clients with a broader and more sophisticated range of hedging instruments.



Forward-Looking Strategy

As Banque du Caire continues to strengthen its position in the market, TCMG is focused on driving forward key initiatives that will enhance efficiency and client value. A core priority is the optimization of cash flow management through the enhancement of forecasting models, ensuring improved liquidity control and greater accuracy in short-term cash projections. In parallel, TCMG is preparing to introduce a broader range of products tailored to the evolving needs of both retail and corporate clients. Together, these forward-looking initiatives reflect TCMG's commitment to innovation, resilience, and long-term growth.

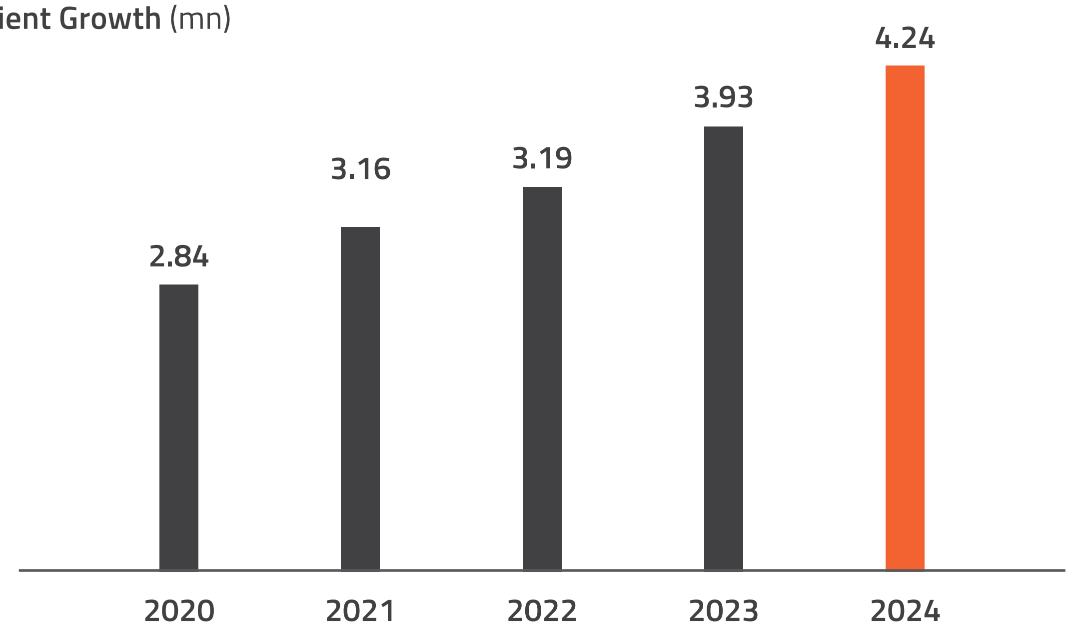
Retail and Microfinance

Building on Banque du Caire's extensive industry expertise, the Retail Banking Group stands at the forefront of delivering high-quality products tailored to its retail clientele. The bank's successful transformation strategy has reinforced the group's customer-centric approach, utilizing market segmentation, cross-selling initiatives, and advanced digital infrastructure to create customized solutions for a diverse client base—ranging from micro and small business owners to high-net-worth individuals.

Banque du Caire provides a comprehensive suite of services through its nationwide branch and ATM network, complemented by innovative online and mobile banking platforms that empower customers to manage their finances anytime, anywhere.

Clients	ATMs	Cards
4.2 million	1,863	267k

Retail Client Growth (mn)



Cards

Banque du Caire continued to enhance its card offerings in 2024, delivering innovative solutions to meet evolving customer needs while solidifying its position as a leader in Egypt's cards market. The bank prioritized secure, convenient, and value-driven services, supported by advanced digital solutions and strategic initiatives to drive growth across credit, debit, and prepaid card segments.

In alignment with its comprehensive digital transformation agenda, Banque du Caire introduced new products and services to its card offerings to elevate the customer experience. Key product launches included the USD Debit Card for seamless foreign currency transactions, and the TELDA Top-Up by Card service, which enabled easy prepaid card reloading via ATMs and InstaPay. The TALY Installment program enhanced financing flexibility, complementing the established Zero-Installment offering and its expanding merchant network.

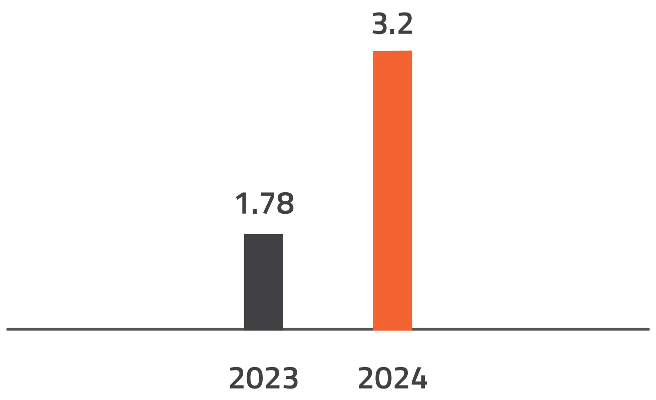
To improve user experience and transparency, Banque du Caire introduced Arabic SMS alerts for declined transactions, real-time Instapay deposit notifications on credit cards, and automated debit card fee processing. Integration of the IPN system for government prepaid cards further optimized transaction efficiency for public-sector clients.

The bank further accelerated its digital capabilities with the launch of an automated credit card issuance system, reducing turnaround times and enabling the issuance of 107,000 new credit cards. This supported a 15% year-on-year increase in the credit card portfolio, which reached 267,000 cards, up from 233,000 in 2023.

The Retail Banking Group also deployed targeted campaigns throughout the year, including instant merchant discounts and personalized promotions, which significantly boosted credit card activity. Average monthly spending reached EGP 1.5 billion by year-end, building on the momentum of earlier initiatives such as the 2023 Mega Spend campaign.

In 2024, Banque du Caire's Cards recorded 3.2 billion ENR, reinforcing the bank's position among Egypt's top market players. Meanwhile, the debit and prepaid card portfolio reached 3.5 million. The group issues 107,000 new credit cards in 2024, bringing the total credit card portfolio to 267,000, up from 233,000 in 2023. Fees and commissions saw a robust 38% y-o-y increase, rising from EGP 532 million in 2023 to EGP 733 million, reflecting higher transaction volumes. Interest income grew even more significantly, surging 143% y-o-y to EGP 612 million, up from EGP 252 million. Meanwhile, the bank's debit and prepaid card portfolio expanded to 3.5 million cards, with prepaid transaction volumes increasing 186% y-o-y to EGP 5.7 billion, marking a significant milestone in financial inclusion and digital payment adoption.

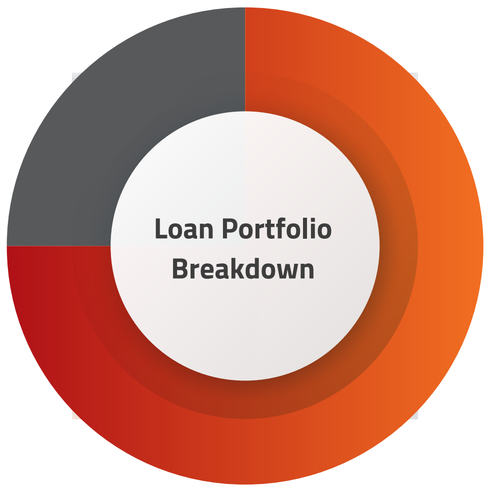
Credit Cards ENR (EGP bn)



Loans

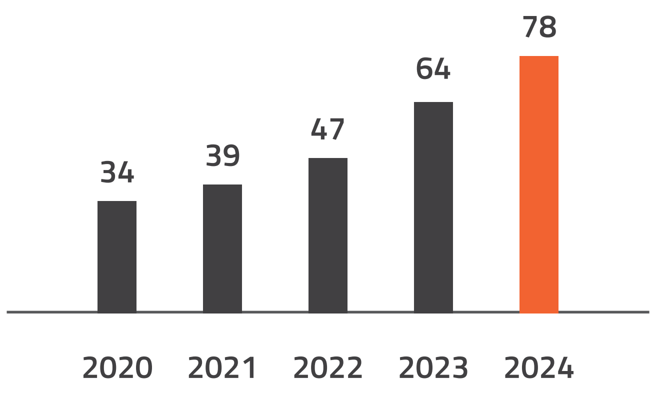
Banque du Caire continued to advance its customer-centric lending strategy, expanding its loan portfolio through tailored financial solutions that address the evolving needs of individuals and businesses. The bank offers a comprehensive range of products, including secured and unsecured personal loans, auto loans, mortgages, and niche offerings such as solar panel financing. In 2024, the retail loan portfolio witnessed robust 19.4% y-o-y growth, reaching EGP 89 billion, driven by steady demand across core segments, on the back of increased demand for auto and personal loans.

In support of Egypt's sustainability agenda, Banque du Caire introduced two innovative products: the Pension Buyout Loan and the Solar Panels Loan. Throughout the year, the bank upheld strong loan quality through disciplined risk management, leveraging advanced credit assessment tools, proactive monitoring, and efficient recovery processes. Financial performance was further bolstered by higher Net Interest Income, driven by increased acquisition and effective interest rate management, along with incremental revenues from administrative fees and late payment charges.



Males	75.2%
Females	24.8%

Retail Loan Portfolio Progression (EGP bn)



Deposits

Banque du Caire recorded impressive deposit growth of 24% y-o-y to EGP 260 billion, led by high-yield savings accounts (e.g., Mega Savings at 27% interest).

Bancassurance

Banque du Caire's bancassurance portfolio continued to demonstrate healthy growth in 2024, issuing 11,800 new policies during the year. The year's outstanding performance was further solidified by a record achievement in December of EGP 62 million in issued business. As a result, fees for the year recorded EGP 264 million.

New services were launched during the year, including a new incentive scheme and a booster, positively impacting overall performance. Rigorous monitoring processes ensure increased client retention, further bolstering results. The division also successfully obtained a competitive mortgage insurance benefit, and introduced a new credit shield that offer additional benefits to the standard death and TPD, generating new revenue streams.

Branch and ATM Network

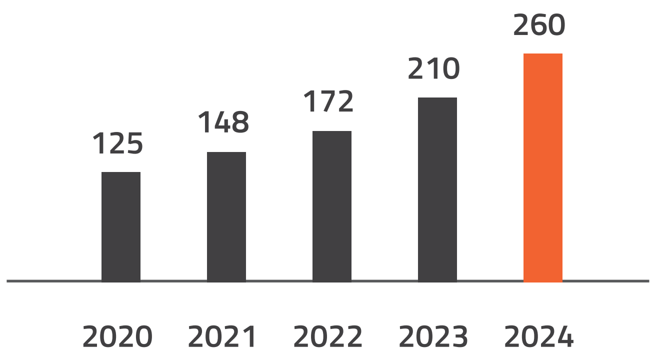
Although Banque du Caire has taken significant strides towards digitalization, the bank continues to believe that physical branches remain necessary as part of its financial inclusion initiatives. The bank's robust branch optimization strategy continued to make strides in 2024. The focus this year has been on upgrading the existing network by relocating and renovating high traffic branches. The year saw the reopening of the branch in Gleem, Alexandria after a full renovation, as well as ongoing renovations at several branches across the country, including Komombo in Upper Egypt, Sherbin in Delta, Al Azhar in Cairo, and Suez in Suez.

Customer centricity remains at the heart of the division's focus, with the implementation of a new Commercial Business Officer (CBO) position at branches with high corporate client traffic to facilitate their requests.

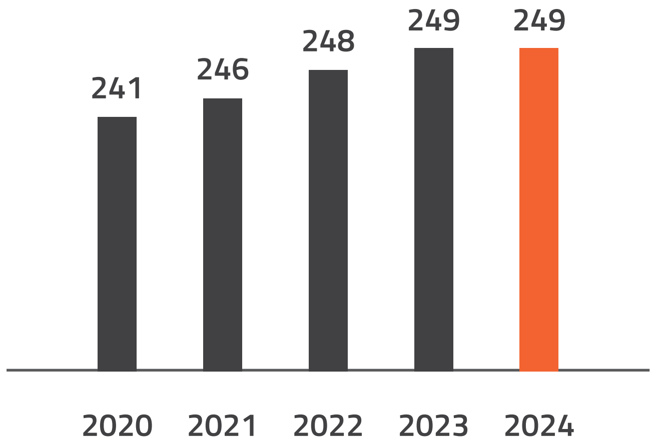
The bank also assigned dedicated Relationship Managers to strengthen customer relationships and build loyalty. Additionally, the ongoing centralization strategy remains in full effect, with the full centralization of Cheque Book Issuance, Branch Auto Loans, and Operations.

Meanwhile, the ATM continued plan continued to make progress with the addition of 194 new ATM machines to the network, and reaching 1,863 ATMs by year-end. ATMs also witnessed service offering expansion in 2024, with the launch of the Meeza off us deposit service.

Retail Deposits (EGP bn)



Branch Progression



Digital Banking

Recognizing the fast-paced global digital transformation, particularly in the banking sector, Banque du Caire has continued to implement digital transformation initiatives to enhance operations and customer experience. In 2024, the bank began working several digital banking services and initiatives, including new internet and mobile banking, revamping the mobile wallet application, introducing interactive e-statements, and revamping the IVR channel.

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Customer Base Qahera Cash	780,369	866,054	743,222	650,000
Total Customer Base Online Banking	258,816	469,701	735,601	871,205

Wealth Management

Tharwa, introduced in 2019, is Banque du Caire's tailored service targeting Egypt's affluent individuals, who maintain balances between EGP 1 million and EGP 5 million, and Very High Net Worth (VHNW) individuals, whose balances exceed EGP 5 million. Tharwa offers a bespoke advisory service offering through a dedicated team of relationship managers. It also offers a number of exclusive services to the bank's clients, with privileges such as access to Tharwa lounges across the bank's branch network, a dedicated call center, and a unique set of non-banking concierge services. To further tailor and distinguish its services to best suit customer needs, Tharwa introduced a new segmentation model for thresholds:

Tharwa
EGP 100
thousand to EGP 1 million

Tharwa Prime
EGP 1
million to EGP 5 million

Tharwa Elect
+EGP 5
million

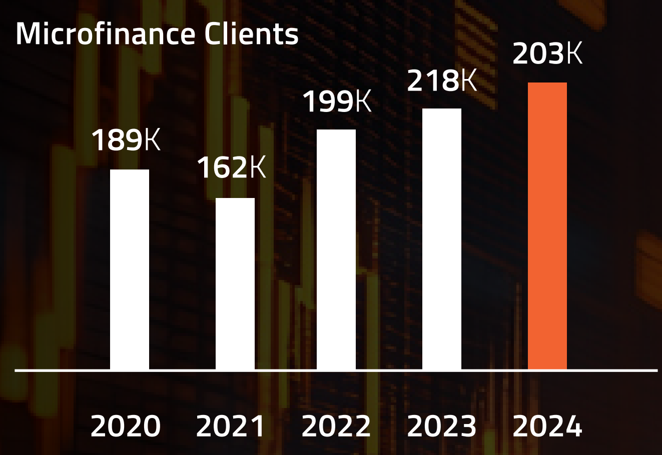
Furthermore, to bolster customer relationships and improve cross-selling and retention, each segment is assigned to various customer service agents, from officers to managers.

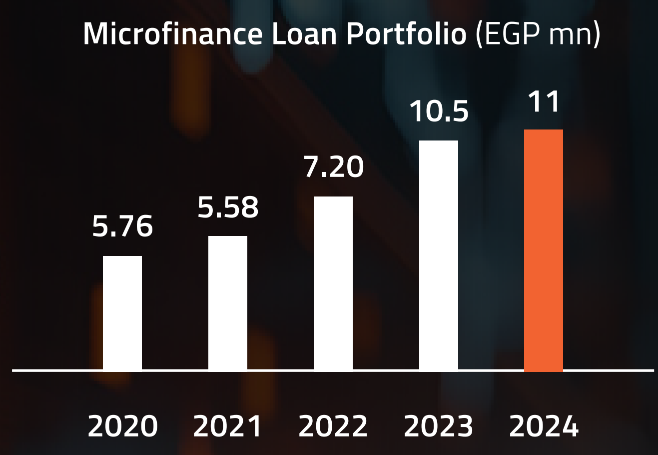
Microfinance

In striving to promote financial inclusion and empower individuals in marginalized communities, Banque du Caire has continued to place focus on its microfinancing business. In 2024, the bank saw an increase in its microfinance portfolio to EGP 11 billion. The bank worked to improve microfinance accessibility to new rural areas not covered by the branch network and reduced the booking loan process time by digitalizing the process.

Financial Inclusion

In 2024, Banque du Caire added over 100,000 new unbanked customers as part of its financial inclusion initiatives.





Forward-Looking Strategy

Looking ahead, Banque du Caire plans to continue to enhance and expand its offering and services, with the objective of providing clients with their exact needs. The bank plans to deploy further upgrades to its mobile wallet to provide the best experience. New services are also in the pipeline for the mobile application.

Marketing and Corporate Communications

Banque du Caire's 2024 digital marketing strategy primarily focused on enhancing customer engagement, expanding digital reach, and driving conversions. The team leveraged AI-powered automation and insights to deliver tailored content, improving the overall customer experience and supporting the bank's goals of digital transformation, customer-centric innovation, and revenue growth.

BdC executed a multi-channel digital marketing plan spanning Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, and search engine marketing (SEM) to maximize reach and lead generation. As a result of these efforts, BdC's Instagram page witnessed a remarkable 334% increase in followers.

By utilizing analytics, the team drove increased market penetration, strengthened customer engagement, and promoted greater adoption of digital banking services.

Website Traffic

6%

increase in unique visitors compared to 2023

Conversion Rate

6%

improvement, reflecting the success of targeted campaigns

Social Media Engagement

30%

campaigns

Social Media Engagement: 30% rise

Tharwa

40%

increase in digital leads vs. 2023

Corporate Marketing

BdC participated in key events throughout 2024 to enhance brand visibility and support Egypt's diverse industries and national initiatives. By engaging with stakeholders across multiple sectors, the bank reinforced its commitment to fostering economic growth, innovation, and sustainable development, while strengthening valuable partnerships and collaborations.

The bank's support of the ICT Exhibition demonstrated BdC's commitment to driving digital innovation vital to economic advancement. At Africa Health ExCon, the bank played an instrumental role in advancing discussions on healthcare improvements, reinforcing its dedication to strengthening vital infrastructure on the continent. Through its involvement in the Top 50 Women initiative, BdC proudly championed gender diversity, celebrating outstanding female leadership. The bank's presence at various employment fairs further exemplified its efforts to enhance workforce development and establish meaningful career opportunities.

Retail Marketing

The Retail Marketing strategy, aligned with the bank's overarching retail business objectives, is centered on revamping and launching value propositions tailored to high-net-worth customer segments. This strategic initiative resulted in the introduction of Tharwa ELECT, Prime, and Tharwa offerings. It forms part of a broader customer acquisition plan targeting new-to-bank (NTB) clients.

A key priority within the strategy was the Youth segment, which was initiated this year. Scheduled for launch in 2025, the youth proposition will feature a fully refreshed, digitally-driven, and lifestyle-focused offering designed to meet the evolving needs of this dynamic demographic.

Among the processes served by this strategy are:

Customer Onboarding and Retention: Throughout 2024, BdC executed an extensive and diversified marketing campaign targeting its key segments—Affluent, Very High Net Worth (VHNW), Youth, and the unbanked population. These efforts were deployed across a wide range of online, offline, and on-ground channels, effectively leveraging the bank's nationwide branch network. This comprehensive approach successfully led to the acquisition of retail individual customers across Egypt.

Promotional Activities: A significant portion of retail marketing efforts in 2024 was dedicated to promoting BdC's flagship retail offerings, including the Tharwa segment, liabilities products, loans, and credit cards. In parallel, strong emphasis was placed on driving awareness and adoption of BdC's core digital services such as the Qahera Cash mobile wallet, as well as the bank's mobile and internet banking platforms.

Throughout the year, several tactical campaigns were launched to support this strategy. These included targeted promotions for credit cards, certificates of deposit (CDs), and time deposits (TDs), along with seasonal offers designed to attract and engage both existing and new-to-bank (NTB) customers.

Partnerships and Collaborations: BdC's key partnerships with Telda and Mastercard, along with the bank's seasonal collaboration with different stakeholders across key industries such as telecommunications, real estate, food and beverage, and entertainment, remained pivotal to the bank's brand position and strategy in 2024.

Branding and Activations

Since its brand relaunch in 2019, BdC has firmly established itself as an innovative and dynamic business-oriented bank. The bank has positioned itself as a leader in the banking sector through effective communication, emphasizing its ambition and commitment to staying up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies.

BdC prides itself on its elegance and trustworthiness. Professionalism and friendliness are at the forefront of BdC's interactions, and its expertise and supportive nature further solidify its reputation in the industry.

As part of its ongoing branding and visibility efforts, BdC has strengthened its presence across both the lifestyle and sports platforms. The bank sponsors Lucida Restaurant and has extended its visibility to elite communities such as Katameya Heights, complemented by dynamic summer activations that enhance engagement and brand reach. In sports, Banque du Caire remains a dedicated supporter of youth and athletic development—serving as the main sponsor of the Egyptian Basketball Federation and actively supporting squash by sponsoring top national players in one of Egypt's most distinguished and globally recognized sports.

Campaigns

Banque du Caire sustained its brand positioning in 2024 through a number of key branding activities promoting it as one of the top banking brands in Egypt. Various marketing initiatives were launched promote the Tharwa Elect VIP segment at carefully chosen destinations and high-level events taking place across the country.

Branch Marketing

Branch marketing activities consistently focus on showcasing the key offerings available to customers across various segments—including Tharwa, Retail Mass, SME, and Microfinance—through the strategic use of in-branch assets such as screen displays, ATMs, and shelf ads. BdC branches are regularly refreshed with the latest promotional materials and updates on flagship products.

These communication channels are designed to highlight updates on both existing and newly launched products and services. The goal is to empower customers to take full advantage of these offerings while enabling branch staff to effectively cross-sell and up-sell this diverse range of banking solutions.

04

INVESTMENTS

Subsidiaries and **Affiliates**

Cairo Bank Uganda Limited (CBU)

Cairo Bank Uganda Limited (CBU), a subsidiary of Banque du Caire, has firmly rooted itself in Uganda's banking industry with a strong focus on excellence, innovation, and customer service. Following its rebranding from Cairo International Bank Uganda in 2020, CBU has become a trusted financial partner for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), educational institutions, government bodies, and various corporate clients. Operating through a strategic network of six branches across Uganda, CBU continues to expand its customer base by providing a broad range of banking services designed to address the unique needs of both retail and corporate clients.

Branches

6

Revenue

UGX 52.9 bn

Retail Loan Portfolio

UGX 3.6 bn

Corporate Loan Portfolio

UGX 166.3 bn

2024 HIGHLIGHTS

Amounts in Ugx bn'	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue	21.6	27.3	30.9	29.4	43.8	**52.9**
Operating Profit	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(2.4)	8	**12.2**
Net Profit	(2.8)	(2.6)	(1.9)	(5.3)	1.7	**5.3**
Financing to Deposit Ratio	89%	87%	87%	76%	81%	**96.5%**
Capital Adequacy Ratio	23.5%	24.9%	22.7%	26.9%	43.19%	**59.4**
Cost to Income	133%	100%	102%	112%	87%	**68.1%**
ROAE	-6.4%	-4.8%	-3.3%	-7.5%	1%	**2.9%**
ROAA	-1.8%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-2.1%	0.4%	**1.3%**
Net Interest Margin	13.1%	12.2%	9.9%	8.2%	12%	**8.8%**

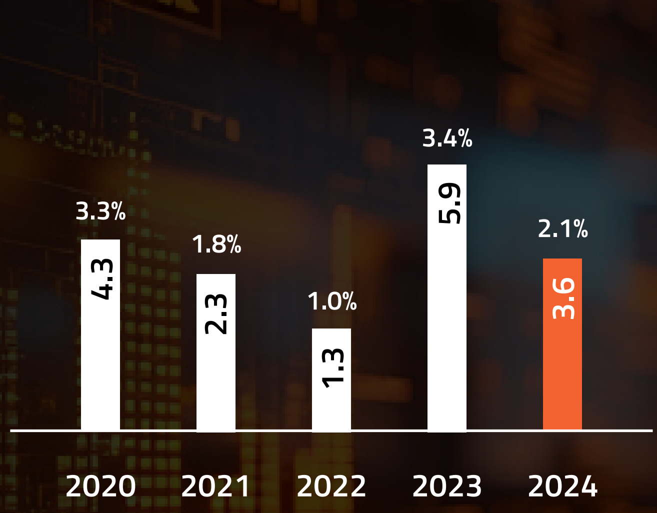
Key Milestones

As of 4Q24, Cairo Bank Uganda Limited successfully secured the minimum regulatory capital required to maintain its Tier 1 bank status, following the allotment of paid-up capital. Financial performance showed strong upward momentum, with fees and commissions growing by 27% y-o-y, contributing to a 20% y-o-y increase in total revenue. Most notably, the bank recorded an impressive 214% y-o-y growth in profit after tax, reflecting the overall effectiveness of its strategic and operational improvements.

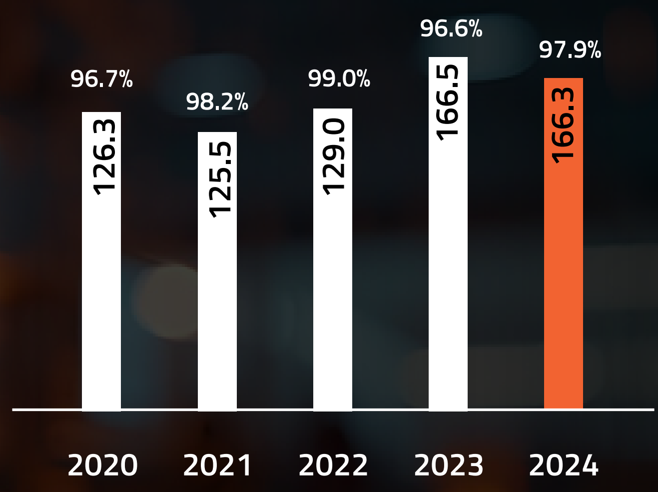
Driving Portfolio Growth

The bank's portfolio composition reflects a strategic balance between retail and corporate sectors. As of the reporting period, the retail portfolio constituted 2.1% of the overall portfolio, with the corporate portfolio making the lion's share of 97.9%. This strategic allocation aligns with CBU's overarching goal of catering to diverse customer segments while maximizing returns.

RETAIL (Amounts in Ugx bn')



Corporate (Amounts in Ugx bn')



Fueling Product Innovations

Committed to continuous innovation, CBU launched a number of new products tailored to both retail and corporate clientele in 2024. Among these offerings are premium insurance financing, TRANSFAST money remittance, PESAPAL money remittance, and NSSF collections.

Digitalization Initiatives

In embracing the ongoing digitization push, CBU launched a series of initiatives aimed at enhancing customer experience and operational efficiency. These include automated management fee charge recovery and automated RIA transactions straight to accounts to improve TAT and reduce errors. The bank also partnered with FURAHA to lay the groundwork for digital lending services for school tuition fees, and rolled out the PESAPAL online payment solution.

Forward-Looking Strategy

To ensure sustainable growth and profitability, Cairo Bank Uganda has outlined a comprehensive set of forward-looking strategies. The bank will pursue aggressive growth in customer deposits, optimizing business team structures and capitalizing on the Institutional Banking nut to penetrate the large enterprise and corporate market segments.

Furthermore, the bank aims to prioritize local currency loan tickets and explore new lending segments including school fees and sector-based lending products. Accelerating non-funded income will be another key focus area, achieved through the uptake of collection solutions and the leveraging of new profit enhancement products. Finally, CBU is committed to advancing its digital capabilities, scaling up digital solutions to increase market competitiveness and further engage customers in the evolving digital landscape.

Cairo Leasing Corporation

Cairo Leasing Corporation (CLC), a prominent player in the corporate leasing sector, was founded in early 2018 to broaden Banque du Caire's offerings into the emerging non-bank commercial financing arena. The company delivers a comprehensive suite of leasing solutions, including commercial and administrative real estate, IT and systems, and fleet management services. In a move to further expand its business scope, CLC launched factoring services in 2022, providing clients with essential working capital through a customized range of financial solutions.

Backed by a team of seasoned professionals, CLC relies on its outstanding advisory capabilities and an efficient operational framework to maintain a robust portfolio management approach and deliver a superior client service experience. As a wholly owned subsidiary of one of the nation's largest banks, CLC benefits from synergies and cross-selling opportunities with Banque du Caire, enhancing the value it delivers to its clients.

By drawing on Banque du Caire's legacy as one of Egypt's most established and long-standing financial institutions, CLC is able to broaden its customer base and fully utilize the collaborative potential between the two entities. The bank's backing empowers CLC to harness its resources effectively, maximizing stakeholder value while advancing its strategic objectives.

2024 Highlights

2024 saw CLC consistently demonstrate stability and performance, reflecting its strong position in the Egyptian leasing market. Despite prevailing challenges due to market conditions and devaluation of the Egyptian pound, CLC's steadfastness and reliable track record have contributed to positive financial outcomes.

Significantly, CLC successfully increased its authorizes and paid-in capital to EGP 750 million and EGP 500 million, respectively, bolstering the company's capacity to accommodate larger single obligors and further enhancing its ability to serve clients effectively.

Notably, CLC has successfully led a project finance transaction with E-Tax, valued at EGP 180 million. Additionally, the company expanded into a new line of business by offering financial leasing services to vendor financing companies across various sectors and locations, with a particular emphasis on the healthcare and printing & packaging industries. CLC also launched a mortgage product in 2024, further diversifying its offering.

As a result of its consistent performance, the company maintained its market share, further solidifying its position as one of the top 10 companies in the leasing space.

Forward-Looking Strategy

Looking ahead, CLC has outlined several key forward-looking strategies to enhance its operations and offering. The company is set to introduce a cutting-edge electronic invoicing system to optimize its accounting procedures. This development will simplify financial workflows and enhance overall operational efficiency throughout the organization. CLC also plans to venture into full mortgage finance services, aiming to increase market share while also providing comprehensive financial solutions to its customers. This significant move reflects CLC's commitment to business integration and sustaining the evolving needs of its clients. These proactive strategies emphasize CLC's dedication to innovation, operational effectiveness, and addressing the changing demands of its clients, positioning the company for long-term success in the leasing industry.

Cairo Exchange Company

Established in November 2022, Cairo Exchange Company is Banque du Caire's first independent entity dedicated to foreign currency exchange. Its core mission is to facilitate the exchange of foreign currencies with the Egyptian pound and vice versa. Operating under the regulatory oversight of the Central Bank of Egypt and the Anti-Money Laundering Unit, the company serves a broad customer base and complements Banque du Caire's broader suite of financial services.

Cairo Exchange Company plays a vital role in supporting financial inclusion by offering tailored solutions to both banked and unbanked populations across Egypt. In doing so, it contributes to the state's economic vision and helps address the challenges posed by the parallel market. The company is strongly focused on delivering an enhanced customer experience, as evidenced in the design of branches and the specialized training provided to all staff. At its core, Cairo Exchange Company is committed to customer satisfaction and long-term client retention.

Key Milestones

Cairo Exchange Company continues to advance its mission of delivering accessible, customer-focused foreign exchange services and supporting financial inclusion across Egypt. The company achieved total revenues of EGP 36.8 million in 2024, reflecting the strong performance of its operational and strategic efforts. Network expansion remained a core priority, with four new branches opened during the year, bringing the total number of operating branches to 15.

Forward-Looking Strategy

In response to prevailing market conditions, management will continue to closely monitor market developments and adjust the company's expansion strategy accordingly to ensure alignment with evolving demands. At the same time, the focus will remain on enhancing branch-level profitability by introducing and optimizing ancillary services, in line with permissions granted by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE).

Taly

Taly stands as Egypt's first-of-its-kind digital enabler and one of the largest payment processors in the Middle East. Through a comprehensive and integrated ecosystem, Taly empowers banks, consumers, merchants, corporates, and fintech players to fully digitize their payment lifecycles. By seamlessly connecting consumers with service providers, merchants with suppliers, and corporates with employees, Taly enables secure, efficient, and traceable day-to-day transactions. Its end-to-end digital payment solutions drive financial inclusion and digital transformation across multiple sectors.

Taly is uniquely positioned as the first Egyptian company to deploy an on-soil payment gateway, 3D Secure authentication service, and a tokenization platform for digital card issuance. Exceptional from its peers, Taly was established as a digital-first entity, offering a complete suite of services, including full card and wallet processing, omnichannel payment acceptance, Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL), and digital supply chain financing, making it the only one-stop provider of fully integrated digital solutions in Egypt.

Rather than competing with B2C value-added service providers such as Fawry, Valu, Paymob, and PayTabs, Taly views them as potential partners and clients within its ecosystem. The platform is connected to both international payment networks (Mastercard and Visa) and local schemes (Meeza, Meeza Digital, and IPN), and holds a regional open SaaS license, enabling it to deliver its infrastructure and services across borders. Taly remains committed to advancing the fintech sector through cutting-edge infrastructure and seamless digital experiences.

Key Milestones

Taly achieved several major milestones in 2024, beginning with full infrastructure compliance aligned with global standards and obtaining key approvals from the Central Bank of Egypt. The year marked the launch of Taly's groundbreaking Corporate Portal, a first-of-its-kind platform enabling corporates to issue prepaid and virtual cards to employees and beneficiaries for bill payments, purchases, and controlled online spending. This innovation significantly streamlined reconciliation processes, enhanced operational efficiency, and reduced overhead costs for businesses. In parallel, Taly expanded its strategic partnerships, signing contracts with major financial institutions and service providers, including Banque du Caire, Bank Misr, SAIB Bank, and consumer finance leaders such as Souhola, MidTakseet, and BLNK. By year-end, Taly had onboarded 1,287 companies, processed over 3.2 million transactions, and facilitated payment flows amounting to EGP 6.2 billion, solidifying its role as a core infrastructure player in Egypt's digital economy.

Forward-Looking Strategy

Looking ahead, Taly aims to solidify its position as a leading provider of digital-first payment solutions across the region. Building on its scalable infrastructure, proprietary on-soil customizable technology, and a highly experienced team, Taly's strategic focus in 2025 will center on delivering key projects for Banque du Caire, most notably the wallet and credit card migration, and scaling the newly launched corporate portal to serve a largely untapped market segment. Taly is also advancing onboarding efforts with Banque Misr and accelerating its expansion within the e-commerce sector through innovative product offerings. With the successful execution of its 2025 vision, Taly is poised to drive significant growth domestically and lay the foundation for entry in various markets.

Herasat

Banque du Caire established Herasat for Security and Guarding Services (HSS) in 2019 with the aim of enhancing the bank's security network. Since its inception, the company has expanded and diversified its service offerings. In 2022, Al Baraka Bank and the Agricultural Bank of Egypt joined as shareholders, contributing to the company's growth. Today, Herasat provides security guard services across a wide range of sectors, including banking, hotels, factories, companies, embassies, and residential areas.

Herasat sets itself apart in the competitive security sector by capitalizing on several strategic strengths. The company is backed by a large, experienced team of security and service professionals, providing a strong foundation of expertise reinforced by ongoing training and rigorous service quality monitoring. Herasat is deeply committed to innovation, demonstrated through the use of cutting-edge technology and thorough site risk assessments. Clients benefit from customized, flexible security plans and a nationwide presence that ensures wide-reaching coverage. In addition, Herasat maintains strong coordination with official security authorities and institutions, further enhancing its credibility and reliability.

Key Milestones

In 2024, Herasat continued to strengthen its market position through strategic growth initiatives and key client developments. In addition to implementing revised pricing structures for select clients—including Banque du Caire, Banque Misr, and Attijariwafa Bank—which contributed positively to revenue growth, the company secured a significant new assignment with the Agricultural Bank of Egypt. This mandate, issued by the Agricultural Bank to a security services company, became effective in August 2024 and will remain in force through August 2025, with provisions for automatic renewal. The contract covers the gradual deployment of 1,500 security personnel across North Upper Egypt and the East Delta regions. As of now, 855 guards have been assigned under the agreement.

Herasat also doubled its operations with the Egyptian Gulf Bank as of September, with additional expansion plans currently under discussion with the bank's security department for early next year. In parallel, the company began a new engagement with the Social Housing Fund in September, marking another milestone in its efforts to diversify its client base and serve critical sectors. These achievements underscore Herasat's sustained momentum and its commitment to delivering trusted, scalable security solutions across Egypt.

Clients

16

Employees

2760

Forward-Looking Strategies

Looking ahead, Herasat will pursue a set of forward-looking strategies aimed at reinforcing its market position and long-term growth. The company will continue to enhance its brand image while upholding the high standards of service quality that define its reputation. In parallel, Herasat remains committed to developing its service offerings and investing in its people through the Investors in People (IIP) initiative, positioning the company as an employer of choice. As Herasat expands and diversifies its portfolio, strategic focus will be placed on increasing market share and driving sustained profitability.

- Guarding
- Training
- Risk assessment
- Event management
- loss prevention
- Corporate and industrial investigations
- Beat patrol
- VIP protection

Key Clients

Portfolio Investments

In 2024, Banque du Caire strategically structured and launched investment portfolios to unlock new and diversified sources of return. These efforts come at a time when the Egyptian capital market is experiencing strong momentum. An allocation of EGP 50 million was dedicated to each portfolio during the first and third quarters of 2024, respectively, reflecting the bank's commitment to long-term investment growth.

The favorable market climate further supports this strategy. Notably, the EGX30 Index recorded a return of 19.5%, while the market capitalization of the Egyptian Stock Exchange rose to approximately EGP 2.17 trillion, marking an increase of EGP 450 billion compared to the previous year.

Strategic Partnership with Beltone Asset Management

As part of its external portfolio development strategy, Banque du Caire signed an agreement with Beltone Asset Management, a subsidiary of Beltone Holding, one of the fastest-growing financial institutions in Egypt, to establish and manage a dedicated external portfolio. This strategic move aims to diversify the bank's institutional investment base, enhance its presence in the Egyptian securities market, and maximize long-term returns. The partnership is expected to reinforce the bank's role as an active institutional investor and lay the groundwork for future portfolio expansion.

Nclude Fintech Fund

Nclude stands as the region's trailblazing fintech innovation platform and the largest venture capital fund in Africa dedicated exclusively to fintech. Launched with the backing of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), Nclude partners with the country's top banks and financial system-focused limited partners to support fintech startups from Seed to Series C stages through a founder-first investment approach. The fund is committed to backing fintech ventures that advance financial inclusion in Egypt and the broader region.

Aligned with the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) national agenda to foster digital transformation and financial accessibility, Nclude plays a vital role in fueling entrepreneurial momentum within Egypt's burgeoning fintech landscape. With a vision to establish Egypt as a regional fintech hub, Nclude offers targeted startups the capital, strategic guidance, operational support, and market insights needed to scale effectively and sustainably.

The fund is currently managed by Development Partners International (DPI), a leading Africa-focused private equity firm with assets under management exceeding USD 3 billion. Nclude is supported by major Egyptian financial institutions: Banque Misr, the National Bank of Egypt, and Banque du Caire, alongside prominent partners including Mastercard, EBC, and e-Finance.

2024 Highlights and Investment Portfolio

As of 2024, the fund secured commitments totaling USD 105 million, while maintaining a target fund size of USD 150 million, reflecting Nclude's unwavering commitment to fueling innovation and fostering sustainable growth across the fintech landscape. With an expected Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 25%, the fund is positioned to deliver strong financial performance alongside meaningful socio-economic impact.

Nclude's portfolio reflects a strong commitment to fostering innovation, financial inclusion, and digital transformation across diverse sectors. The fund strategically invests in high-potential startups driving meaningful impact across Egypt and the wider region.

Paymob

Operating since 2015, Paymob is a leading provider of digital payments and infrastructure solutions. Through its comprehensive digital platform, Paymob empowers financial service providers and enables seamless, secure payment transactions, both regionally and globally, enhancing accessibility and efficiency in the financial ecosystem.

Khazna

Focused on Egypt's underbanked population, Khazna is a financial application offering inclusive, customer-centric services. The platform provides users with access to essential financial tools such as cash advances, buy-now-pay-later (BNPL), money transfers, and bill payments, bridging critical gaps in financial accessibility.

Lucky

A consumer-convenient fintech application, Lucky enhances shopping experiences by offering users a wide array of discounts, promotions, and cashback rewards at no additional cost. Its seamless integration into everyday spending facilitates convenience and boosts customer loyalty.

Mozare3

Egypt's leading agri-fintech platform, Mozare3 connects farmers with buyers while addressing both agricultural and non-agricultural needs. By offering supply chain solutions and supporting farmers in meeting local and international standards, Mozare3 is revolutionizing Egypt's agricultural economy.

FlapKap

A tech-driven, revenue-based financing platform, FlapKap empowers e-commerce businesses to grow through smart capital allocation. The platform leverages data analytics to assess performance and provides flexible funding for inventory and marketing, accelerating growth in the digital retail space.

Partment

Partment is transforming second-home ownership through its fractional ownership and booking platform. By offering accessible and flexible ownership models, Partment is unlocking a new segment of real estate investment for a broader demographic.

OneOrder

A technology-enabled supplier and wholesale distributor, OneOrder streamlines the procurement process for restaurants and F&B outlets. The platform simplifies ordering, ensures reliability, and optimizes supply chains for greater operational efficiency.

Grinta

A leading digital platform in the pharmaceutical space, Grinta connects pharmacies with suppliers, enabling transparent pricing, real-time inventory visibility, and efficient order fulfillment, digitally transforming the healthcare supply chain.

Connect Money

The latest addition to Nclude's portfolio, Connect Money offers a "Cards as a Service" solution that empowers businesses to issue branded payment cards. By leveraging existing banking infrastructure, Connect Money enhances embedded finance experiences. The initial investment amounted to USD 0.5 million.

Avanz Fund

The Avanz Fund marks a transformative milestone as Egypt's first "fund of funds", a pioneering initiative designed to strengthen the country's private equity and venture capital landscape. Launched through a strategic collaboration between Banque du Caire, Banque Misr, and the National Bank of Egypt (NBE), the fund aims to channel capital into local private equity and VC funds, thereby enhancing access to financing for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). As lead investors, the three founding banks have jointly committed approximately EGP 500 million, signaling a strong vote of confidence in Egypt's entrepreneurial and investment ecosystem. Additional backing from institutions including Attijariwafa Bank, Ahli United Bank (AUB), Suez Canal Bank, and Misr Insurance has brought in an additional EGP 400 million, reinforcing the fund's mission to fuel sustainable economic growth through diversified capital deployment.

2024 Highlights

In 2024, the Avanz Fund continued to strengthen Egypt's investment landscape, reaching EGP 905 million in total commitments with an authorized capital of EGP 2 billion. Targeting a 20% IRR, the fund strategically deployed capital into high-impact ventures and fund managers, reinforcing its role in catalyzing Egypt's entrepreneurial ecosystem through a multi-sectoral, multi-stage investment strategy. Notable investments made by the fund include:

Ezdehar

A leading private equity firm focused on high-growth SMEs in Egypt. Avanz invested USD 5 million to support its mission of scaling promising local businesses.

Trella

A digital freight and trucking platform revolutionizing logistics in Egypt and the region. Avanz committed USD 2 million to fuel Trella's technology-driven growth.

Disruptech Egypt Fund I

A venture capital fund targeting early-stage fintech startups. Avanz's USD 3 million investment supports innovation and financial inclusion.

Bosta

One of Egypt's leading last-mile delivery and shipping companies. The fund invested USD 2 million to accelerate Bosta's expansion and logistics capabilities.

Mutual Funds

BdC's investment offering expands to include diverse suite of asset - class - investment products.. These internally structured funds are tailored for the bank's clients, individuals and institutions alike, providing accessible, professionally managed financial instruments aligned with a wide range of investment objectives and risk appetites.

Al Wefak, the bank's Sharia-compliant investment fund, offers exposure to sectors within the Egyptian stock market that align with Islamic principles. It provides cumulative, tax-free returns with the flexibility of weekly redemptions, making it particularly attractive for new investors seeking halal financial instruments. Managed by CI Asset Management, Al Wefak is available to both individuals and institutions, including foreign investors. In 2024, the fund reached a value of EGP 39 million and delivered a return of 35.5% to its investors.

Banque du Caire's Equity Fund, managed by EFG Hermes, focuses on long-term investments in a diverse range of stock market sectors. It allows clients to invest with as little as one certificate and no upper limit, offering a professionally managed gateway to the Egyptian equity market. The fund's value stood at EGP 657 million in 2024, generating a return of 32.9% for its investors.

Banque du Caire's Money Market Fund, managed by Beltone Financial, serves as an efficient cash management solution. The fund invests in Egyptian treasury bills and short-term instruments, providing daily returns and liquidity with no duration restrictions. Its structure combines the flexibility of a current account with the yields of a savings account. The fund also offers debit cards for post-hours ATM withdrawals, with settlement occurring the next day. In 2024, the fund reached a value of EGP 4,146 million and provided investors with a return of 21.99%.

Al Thabet, Banque du Caire's fixed income fund, focuses on medium and long-term government and corporate bonds. It is tailored for investors seeking consistent returns with moderate risk. Managed by CI Asset Management, Al Thabet is open to both Egyptian and foreign investors, individuals and institutions alike. It offers monthly redemptions and benefits from tax-free returns. In 2024, the fund recorded a value of EGP 31 million and delivered a return of 17.23%.

Together, these funds reflect Banque du Caire's commitment to delivering diverse, high-performing investment solutions that support both financial growth and investor confidence across Egypt's capital markets.

05 SUSTAINABILITY APPROACH

Sustainability **Strategy**

Banking with a Purpose

Through the implementation of forward-looking strategies and a steadfast commitment to sustainability, Banque du Caire has established a robust foundation for sustainable, long-term growth that integrates financial performance with societal development. The bank's sustainability framework is underpinned by core pillars that serve as the cornerstone for the institution's second phase of strategic transformation.

Strategy

Capacity Building

Internal Sustainability and Governance

Sustainability Reporting and Disclosures

Strategy

Sustainability continues to be a core pillar of Banque du Caire's strategic direction, driven by the ongoing implementation of its integrated One Voice strategy. Since laying a solid foundation in 2015, the Bank has steadily evolved its sustainability approach to align with both national development priorities and global best practices. This commitment informs decision-making across internal operations and external financing, ensuring a focus on long-term value creation.

Capacity Building

The Bank's efforts to build tools and resources that promote awareness and understanding among all stakeholders are integral to its sustainable transformation. Through a range of initiatives—such as training programs and partnerships with industry experts—staff and stakeholders are actively encouraged to integrate sustainability into their core roles and responsibilities.

Internal Sustainability and Governance

Banque du Caire regularly undertakes key reforms to support its transition into a sustainable financial institution. The recently established Sustainability & Sustainable Finance Department has proved integral in that regard, with its efforts supplemented with the introduction of lending policies incorporating environmental and social criteria, and the development of a Sustainable Finance Framework defining Banque du Caire's approach to Sustainable Finance.

Sustainable Finance

In line with its commitment to sustainable finance, Banque du Caire continues to mobilize capital for green initiatives and renewable energy projects, in partnership with leading DFIs, reinforcing its role in supporting Egypt's environmental and economic resilience. As part of this effort, BdC's detailed Sustainable Finance Framework incorporates environmental and social considerations and outlines a medium- to long-term plan to assist clients in their decarbonization journeys. The framework, along with the bank's structured ESRM, enables the bank to offer climate-focused financial products, capacity-building initiatives, and potential non-financial services to help them achieve their sustainability goals.

Ensuring Responsible Lending Practices

Banque du Caire demonstrates its commitment to sustainability and transparency by aligning with the Principles for Responsible Banking and complying with the Central Bank of Egypt's regulatory requirements. The Bank has established a rigorous lending framework that embeds environmental and social risk considerations into its credit processes. To support effective implementation, targeted capacity-building programs are organized to equip staff with the expertise needed to assess and manage sustainability-related risks.

Green Lending Initiatives and Sustainable Bonds

Banque du Caire currently provides green financing solutions, including loans for solar energy systems and electric vehicles. As part of its forward-looking strategy, the Bank is also exploring the introduction of sustainability-linked bonds to further support environmentally sustainable investments.

Risk Management

Banque du Caire is advancing its ESG integration by embedding environmental and social considerations into its risk management framework. The Bank has developed two tailored ESRM frameworks—for Large Corporates and MSMEs—supported by an E&S Lending Policy and a dedicated E&S Risk Unit. Work is underway to finalize a Climate Risk Management Framework, which will incorporate climate risk into credit assessments. To support these efforts, the Bank continues to strengthen the capacity of its risk management teams.

Reporting and Disclosures

Since 2015, Banque du Caire has demonstrated leadership in sustainability reporting through consistent and transparent disclosures. The Bank's commitment to accountability is reflected in its adherence to the Global Reporting Initiative standards, active participation in the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative, and public endorsement of the Principles for Responsible Banking. Additionally, the Bank publishes its annual commitments to the United Nations Global Compact Principles.

Moving Forward

Banque du Caire remains dedicated to promoting sustainable business practices among its clients. Through targeted education and advocacy efforts, the Bank empowers clients to make informed decisions that support long-term profitability while addressing environmental and social risks.

Environmental Impact

Banque du Caire remains deeply committed to tackling environmental challenges. Its robust environmental strategy and forward-looking initiatives reflect a clear dedication to reducing its environmental impact through effective climate risk management.

Exercising Environmental Consciousness

BdC continues to actively pursue the minimization of the environmental impact of its operations and branches, leveraging its digital infrastructure and innovative products.

Compliance and Regulatory Commitments

Banque du Caire strictly adheres to all national environmental regulations and mandates set forth by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). In 2024, BdC developed an overarching framework to set the stage for an effective sustainable transformation. This includes an ESRM, BdC's exclusion list, Sustainable Finance Framework, and Climate Finance Strategy. These tools fall under the umbrella of a larger ESMS, which will include enhancing existing policies and developing new ones that will transform the bank's internal sustainability performance.

Supporting Sustainable Practices

The bank remains active in exploring avenues to assist its customers in decarbonizing their operations. BdC's Climate Finance Strategy offers a medium to long-term plan to assist customers in their decarbonization efforts by raising their capacity, and offering climate-related products offering and potential non-financial services to help them achieve their goals.

Quantifying Climate Risk Exposure

As part of its strategic direction, the bank is intensifying efforts to quantify and manage climate risk exposure, particularly concerning loan recipients. Banque du Caire has developed its own E&S lending policy to ensure its business' compatibility with national and international agreements to promote a more sustainable financial model while mitigating environmental risks. BdC is currently developing a Climate Risk Management Framework in order to integrate Climate Risk Assessment into the bank's credit risk assessment process. Additionally, the bank has been building the Risk management team's capacity.

Moving Forward

Building on the bank's sustainability journey, it plans to evolve its Carbon Footprint Report by transitioning into the next phase of its climate risk management strategy. This phase will involve assessing the carbon intensity of the sectors to which it extends its lending, reaffirming its commitment to responsible financing practices.

Our Stakeholder Impact

In 2024, Banque du Caire's environmental initiatives contributed to the following

Sustainable Development Goals:

Management Approach

- Reducing the Environmental Footprint of Operations
- Sustainable Financing
- Raising Awareness Among Stakeholders
- Funding Environmental Preservation Initiatives
- Supporting Environmental Bodies
- Reporting and Monitoring

Social Impact

Our Community

Banque du Caire takes pride in upholding its social responsibility, firmly embracing it as a core pillar of its mission to foster inclusive socio-economic development across Egypt. As a leading financial institution, the bank ensures that its community initiatives reflect its core values and strategic direction, working closely with reputable partners to deliver lasting impact. These efforts are strategically aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Egypt's Vision 2030, reinforcing the bank's role in contributing to national progress and highlighting Egypt's capacity for transformative success.

As a proud signatory of the United Nations Global Compact, Banque du Caire adheres to international standards in responsible business conduct, reflecting the embodiment of sustainability in the bank's operational framework. Banque du Caire's annual Communication on Progress (CoP) report transparently highlights the bank's ongoing progress in integrating sustainability across its operations, reaffirming its commitment as a responsible and socially conscious corporate leader.

Goals 01 and 02

"No Poverty, Zero Hunger"

Since 2013, Banque du Caire has launched an annual initiative to support communities during the Holy Month of Ramadan by distributing iftar meals. In partnership with organizations such as the Tahya Masr Fund, the Rotary Club, and Sonaa El Kheir Foundation, the bank provides Ramadan boxes to families across Cairo. Beyond Ramadan, the bank has extended its support to vulnerable communities during the winter season, with a special focus on the Upper Egypt region. Demonstrating its ongoing commitment to national development, Banque du Caire has contributed to key campaigns, most notably through its collaboration with the Tahya Masr Fund's winter drive, offering necessary supplies to help families withstand harsh weather conditions.

Goal 03

"Good Health and Well-being"

Egypt's healthcare landscape has seen significant progress, with growing access to modern medical infrastructure and advanced treatment protocols. In alignment with national efforts, Banque du Caire has actively partnered with the Ministry of Health and numerous medical institutions to support healthcare advancement and community well-being.

As part of its contribution to the Presidential Initiative to End Waiting Lists, the bank has helped alleviate patient suffering across hospitals nationwide. This national initiative spans nine critical specialties: neurosurgery, cardiac surgery, oncology surgery, joint surgery, eye procedures, liver transplants, kidney transplants, cornea transplants, and catheter interventions (cerebral and peripheral). The program is designed to deliver equitable, high-quality medical care without imposing financial burdens on citizens, reinforcing the state's commitment to dignified healthcare for all.

Social Development Spending

EGP 193.3 mn

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In addition to supporting national health campaigns, Banque du Caire has partnered with several prominent medical institutions to improve service delivery, expand access, and equip hospitals with the latest medical technologies. These include:

Baheya Foundation

The bank supported the development of the new Baheya Hospital in Sheikh Zayed by funding key equipment for breast cancer diagnosis and treatment. It also led awareness efforts through seminars for female staff and exhibitions promoting products made by breast cancer fighters.

Ahl Masr Hospital

Recognizing its unique mission to treat burn victims, BdC contributed to the rehabilitation center, helping enhance patients' physical recovery and psychological well-being.

Magdi Yacoub Heart Foundation

Banque du Caire donated to the adult cardiac care unit at the new heart center. The unit includes 16 specialized beds for intensive cardiac monitoring and therapeutic interventions.

Children's Cancer Hospital 57357

The bank supported the acquisition of CyberKnife, an advanced radiosurgery device for tumor treatment, and covered operational expenses. It also contributed to the development of an arts and music room, providing emotional support to young patients undergoing treatment.

Ayadi El Mostakbal Hospital

Banque du Caire's support included funding for a Gamma Camera used in cancer care, the provision of two mammogram devices, and donations toward chemotherapy medication for underprivileged patients.

Al-Nas Children's Hospital

A regional leader in pediatric healthcare since 2019, this hospital has been a key partner in combatting chronic heart disease. Banque du Caire has extended support to bolster its services and capabilities.

Mansoura University Hospital

The bank directed contributions to the Kidney and Urology Center, ensuring quality treatment and advanced care for patients in need.

Mervat Sultan Foundation

Through this initiative, Banque du Caire supported mobile medical convoys that provide screenings, medication, and eye surgeries to underserved villages and schools. The campaign also offers free eyeglasses and treatment for visual impairments, helping reduce preventable blindness in Egypt.

Goal 04

"Quality Education"

Banque du Caire places strong emphasis on the transformative power of education and its role in shaping future generations. In line with this belief, the bank has launched a dedicated scholarship initiative aimed at promoting access to higher education and addressing the skills gap in the fast-evolving technology sector. This program directly supports Egypt's Vision 2030 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by investing in human capital and fostering innovation.

Under the **"Banque du Caire Scholarships"** banner, the bank provides financial support to high-achieving students enrolled in specialized programs such as Computer Science Technology, Data Science, Network & Cybersecurity, and Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology. These fields are critical for meeting the growing demands of the labor market and ensuring national competitiveness in the digital age.

In 2024, Banque du Caire proudly extended its support to exceptional students at several leading academic institutions across Egypt, including:

Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport

Nile University

New Mansoura University

El Alamein University

El Sewedy Polytechnic University

Zewail City of Science and Technology

King Salman International University

Goals 06 and 11

"Sustainable Cities and Clean Water"

Banque du Caire remains deeply committed to advancing social development in Egypt's most vulnerable communities. Through strategic partnerships and targeted project funding, the bank actively supports initiatives that foster sustainable growth and uplift underserved populations—fully aligned with the national agenda for inclusive development.

One of the bank's key collaborations has been with the **Sonaa El Kheir Foundation**, through which it became one of the earliest supporters of the **"Decent Life"** initiative. This national program focuses on improving living standards across rural Egypt, with Banque du Caire contributing to the comprehensive development of 12 villages in Nubia, Aswan.

As part of its holistic approach, the bank also invested in **capacity-building programs**, offering professional development training to help revive and scale Egypt's rich heritage in handicrafts. These efforts aim to empower local artisans, create sustainable income opportunities, and stimulate economic resilience within marginalized communities.

Goal 8

"Decent Work and Economic Growth"

Women and Youth

Banque du Caire continues to invest in youth development by supporting initiatives that equip young people with the skills and resources needed to succeed in today's job market. Leveraging its leadership in microfinance, the bank plays a pivotal role in fostering entrepreneurship and career readiness.

In collaboration with the **Orman Association**, the bank launched the **Good Loan Project**, a financial inclusion initiative designed to support 2,000 small-scale projects led by women and young income earners. This program not only enables the creation of sustainable livelihoods but also helps expand access to formal financial services, particularly across underserved regions in **Upper Egypt**. By funding income-generating ventures, the bank is contributing to local economic growth and empowering communities through inclusive finance.

Sonaa El Kheir

Hayah Karima

Orman Association

Goal 10

"Reducing Inequalities"

Banque du Caire remains committed to fostering an inclusive society by supporting projects that empower individuals with disabilities and promote cultural participation.

In collaboration with reputable organizations, the bank has contributed to impactful initiatives across Egypt:

Helm Foundation – Seed Project

For the third consecutive year, BdC has supported the **Seed Project**, enabling over 500 individuals with disabilities to prepare for employment. The program includes intensive training workshops and job placement support, helping participants transition into the labor market with confidence and skill.

Baseera Foundation

The bank funded a specialized five-month art workshop designed for 25–30 visually impaired participants. The initiative culminated in a public exhibition, allowing trainees to showcase their handcrafted creations and highlight their artistic talents.

Al Alamein Festival

Banque du Caire contributed to the Al Alamein Festival, a national celebration of Egypt's urban development under the New Republic. The bank's support helped facilitate inclusive cultural programming, including activities tailored for individuals with disabilities, reinforcing the importance of accessible and participatory development.

Goal 12,13,14,15,16

"Environment"

Banque du Caire continues to strengthen its commitment to environmental responsibility through diverse initiatives that promote sustainability, protect natural resources, and encourage eco-conscious practices.

bGreen Initiative

Launched in 2020 in support of President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi's "Prepare for the Green" campaign, the bGreen Initiative was designed to raise environmental awareness and promote a more resilient, eco-friendly culture across Egypt.

- **MSMEDA, Turathna Exhibition:** Under the bGreen umbrella, Banque du Caire partnered with the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA) to participate in the Turathna exhibition. The bank supported and promoted the production of eco-friendly handicrafts, featuring over 20 talented artisans from various governorates. This collaboration helped spotlight sustainable craftsmanship and the importance of preserving Egypt's heritage through environmentally responsible practices.

Coastal and Marine Protection Initiatives

- **East Harbor Cleanup – Alexandria:** Reinforcing its dedication to protecting marine ecosystems and advancing the blue economy, Banque du Caire joined efforts to clean the East Harbor in Alexandria. The project focused on removing waste from fishermen's ports and nearby waters, with a circular economic approach to recycle and repurpose collected materials into economically beneficial products for local communities.

Plastic Reduction and Public Awareness

- **Sharm El-Sheikh Without Plastic:** In partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the bank participated in a citywide campaign aimed at reducing the use of single-use plastic bags in Sharm El-Sheikh. The initiative included awareness activities and cleanup drives to mitigate the environmental impact of plastic waste and encourage the adoption of sustainable alternatives.

Goal 17

"Partnership for the Goals"

As part of its comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy, Banque du Caire actively collaborates with a diverse network of partners to maximize its social and developmental impact. These partnerships reflect the bank's commitment to inclusive and sustainable growth across multiple sectors. Key collaborators include:

- Government Ministries
- Foreign Embassies
- National Institutions and Presidential Initiatives
- United Nations Agencies
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
- Leading Hospitals and Healthcare Facilities
- Accredited Universities and Academic Institutions

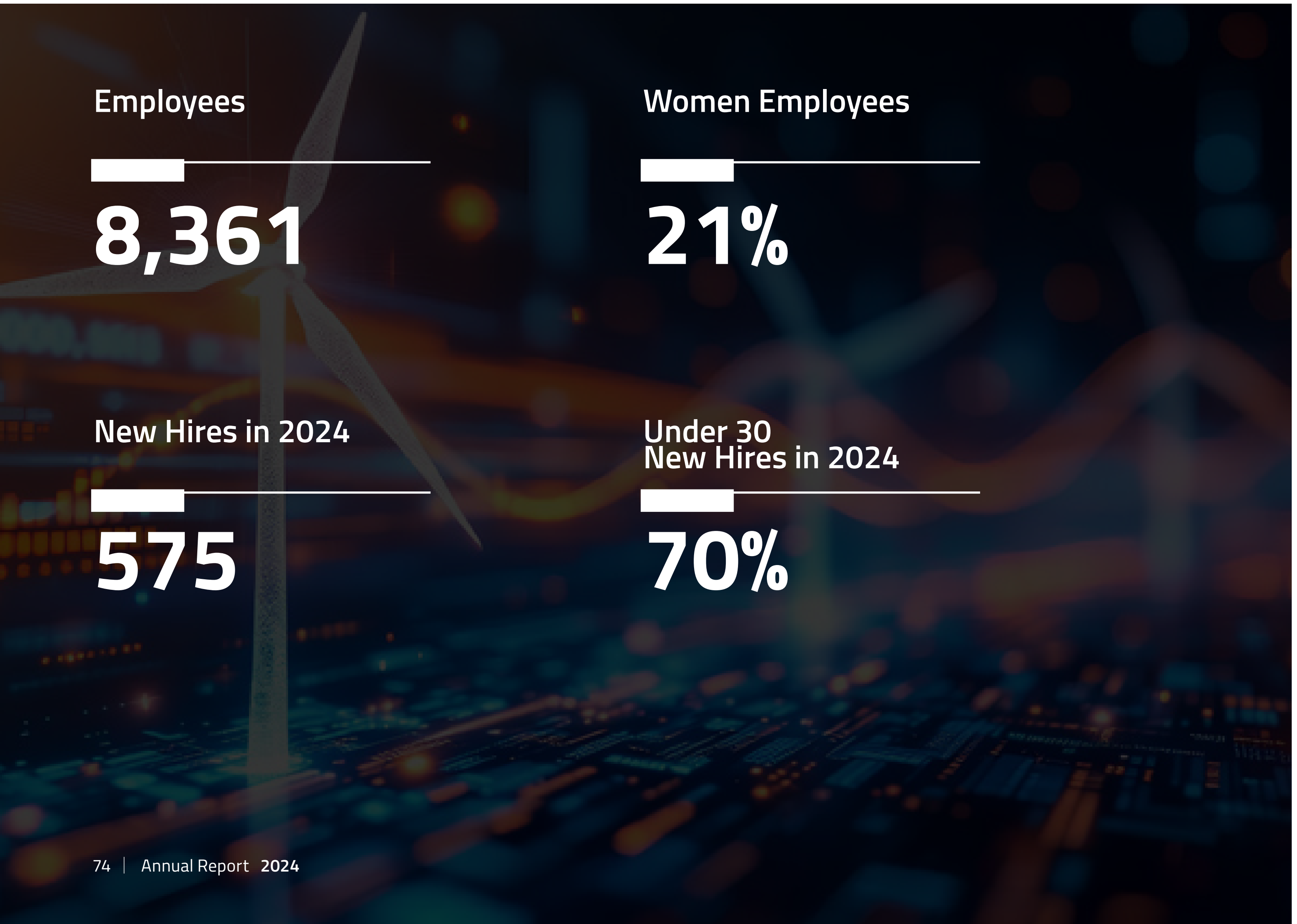
Our People

Banque du Caire remains at the forefront of the banking sector in attracting top-tier talent, widely acknowledged for its energetic and progressive workplace culture. The bank is committed to sourcing, nurturing, and retaining exceptional professionals by equipping them with the tools and opportunities needed for both personal and organizational growth. To reinforce its position as an employer of choice, Banque du Caire continually adopts best-in-class human capital practices as well as fosters an inclusive, supportive, and ethically sound environment.

BdC's human resources team plays a central role in hiring, training, and supporting employees throughout their careers at the bank. Acknowledging the strong link between employee satisfaction and overall performance, the bank is dedicated to cultivating a culture of engagement and empowerment.

Open communication and institutional transparency are core values at Banque du Caire. Regular updates on the bank's strategic direction, key challenges, and major decisions are shared with staff, promoting a sense of inclusion and alignment. The bank also places strong emphasis on employee health and wellness, offering comprehensive medical coverage, wellness programs, and stress-reduction support. These efforts are critical in sustaining both individual well-being and institutional excellence.

In 2024, Banque du Caire advanced its efforts to strengthen employee engagement by conducting the Employee Engagement Survey. Insights from the survey guided targeted actions to address gaps and enhance employee experience, reinforcing the bank's standing as a top employer in Egypt's financial sector.



Employees

8,361

Women Employees

21%

New Hires in 2024

575

Under 30
New Hires in 2024

70%

Remuneration and Benefits

Banque du Caire remains committed to cultivating a workplace that supports its strategic vision while placing a strong emphasis on employee welfare and satisfaction. The bank's compensation framework reflects this commitment, promoting sustainable performance through competitive salary structures and a robust suite of benefits.

Throughout 2024, the bank upheld its approach of offering market-competitive compensation, which includes a fixed monthly salary alongside performance-based increments awarded to high-performing staff. Moreover, the benefits program was further enhanced to enrich the employee experience:

- A comprehensive health insurance plan covers employees, their spouses, and children, with continued medical coverage extended to both employees and their spouses upon retirement.
- A bank-funded life insurance policy was introduced to ensure financial protection for employees and their families, alongside disability insurance designed to provide support in cases of unforeseen health issues.
- In line with labor laws, female employees receive 90 days of paid maternity leave, with the option to take an additional two years of unpaid leave for each child.
- The bank also offers an optional end-of-service benefits scheme, whereby it contributes triple the amount of the employee's input, supplementing the standard government pension plan.

Diversity and Inclusion

At Banque du Caire, we are deeply committed to nurturing a workplace culture that values diversity and inclusion, recognizing the importance of embracing the varied backgrounds, experiences, and viewpoints of our employees. Our approach to diversity spans multiple dimensions, including gender, race, age, and differing abilities, fostering an environment where every individual feels respected and empowered. We believe that a diverse workforce not only strengthens our internal culture but also enhances our ability to meet the evolving needs of our clients and communities.

Our Human Resources team leads proactive efforts to embed diversity into our hiring strategy by expanding outreach efforts and leveraging a wide array of partnerships to attract qualified candidates from diverse backgrounds. To promote equitable career development, we maintain structured internal mobility pathways and emphasize merit-based advancement. Promotion criteria are standardized and consistently applied across all departments, reinforcing a fair and performance-driven culture.

To support a just and inclusive work environment, the bank has instituted impartial grievance resolution processes led by a diverse, independent committee. Employees also have access to confidential reporting mechanisms, including anonymous digital platforms, to safely report incidents related to discrimination or harassment.

Equal opportunity is further reinforced through a transparent and equitable compensation framework. We ensure all employees are informed of the criteria used for promotions, salary reviews, and performance evaluations, promoting trust and clarity across the organization. Our dedication to inclusivity and fairness is codified in our employee handbook, code of ethics, whistleblower protections, and disciplinary regulations, all of which guide our workplace practices and policies.

2.6%

Employees are differently abled
31 in positions of management or governance

21%

Employees are women

5

Female function heads

0

Incidents of discrimination reported in 2024

A total of 575 hires during 2024 are classified as below:

2024 Employee Count:

By Gender	
Female	177
Male	398
Total	**575**

By Age	
Under 30	414
From 30 to 50	156
Above 50	5
Total	575

By Region	
Headquarters	301
Network (branches and microfinance)	274
Total	**575**

Total employees by age bracket

Under 30 years	30-50 years old	Over 50 years old
1610	3634	3117

Management and Governance Positions by age bracket

Under 30 years	30-50 years old	Over 50 years old
0	13	18

Employee Engagement and Retention

Employee engagement remains a cornerstone of our bank's success, directly linked to job satisfaction, motivation, and long-term retention. To support this, we continue to prioritize training and skill development as part of our strategic focus on retaining top talent. Our engagement initiatives promote a culture of continuous learning and professional growth, offering diverse development opportunities across all functions. These entail inclusive learning tracks accessible to all employees, irrespective of position or gender, alongside simulation-based training, virtual and e-learning programs, and tailored growth pathways for each business line.

Total Turnover for 2024 was 9.69%.

Total Turnover:

By Gender	
Female	1.41%
Male	8.28%
Total	**9.69%**

By Age	
Under 30	2.92%
From 30 to 50	2.39%
Above 50	4.38%
Total	**9.69%**

By Region	
Headquarters	5.55%
Network (branches and microfinance)	4.14%
Total	**9.69%**

Employees entitled to childcare leave in 2024

Females

950

Employees that took parental leave in 2024

3

Training and Development

To further support its workforce, the bank offers employees preferential rates on a range of its financial products, such as loans and credit cards, along with extended repayment terms. Upholding its values of transparency and equity, the bank regularly reviews compensation structures to ensure alignment with industry standards. We also remain proactive in attracting, developing, and recruiting top talent in the banking sector.

Banque du Caire is committed to building a diverse and inclusive work environment through its participation in job fairs, collaborations with academic institutions, and internship opportunities. Our strong focus on talent development is reflected in initiatives like succession planning and fast-track programs, highlighting the bank's investment in employee growth. Guided by a people-first approach, Banque du Caire continues to drive success while making a meaningful contribution to the broader community.

Training hours by managerial level

Band	Hours
Executive	100
General Services	1,000
Middle Management	53,000
Professional	141,100
Senior Management	19,000
Supervisory	115,000
Technician Services	800
Total	**330,000**

Employees Trained

8,220

Training Hours

330,000

Average Training Hours per Employee

41

Average Training Hours for Women

72.6

Training hours by function

Function	Hours
Admin Affairs and Real Estate Group	7090
Africa Business Development Department	0
Banking Operations Group	29,590
Branches Network Group	78,093
CEO Technical Office and Secretariat Division	211
Chairman and CEO Office	16
Change, Transformation & Reengineering Sector	2,090
Compliance and Corporate Governance Group	9,120
Core Banking Development Sector	2,930
Corporate Banking Group	2,807
Corporate Communication and Sustainable Development Sector	1,470
Debt Recovery and Workout Sector	2326
Deputy CEO Office	60
Financial Affairs Group	4,080
Financial Inclusion Division	30
Financial Institutions sector	1,865
Global Transaction Banking Group	1,529
Human Resources Group	8,790
ICU Sector	6,330
Information Technology Group	10,090
Internal Audit Group	3,930
Investment Sector	732
Legal Affairs Group	7,350
Micro finance Sector	59,224
Research and Analytical Studies Division	0
Retail Banking Group	15,189
Risk Management Group	41,320
Security Sector	3,390
SME Banking Group	24,350
Structured Finance and Syndicated loans Sector	2,185
Sustainable Finance Department	0
Treasury and Capital Market Group	3,781
UAE Representative Office - Dubai	8
Vice-Chairman and CEO Office 1	24
Total	**330,000**

06 GOVERNANCE AND CONTROLS

Corporate Governance

Banque du Caire has in place comprehensive corporate governance frameworks that govern its business practices, in alignment with international best practices. To protect its professional integrity, the bank ensures transparency, sustainability, and efficiency are at the forefront of all operations.

Corporate Governance Strategy

Banque du Caire is dedicated to professional integrity and creating value for its stakeholders. Accordingly, the bank has implemented a robust corporate governance framework across its operations, in alignment with international best practices. BdC complies with all relevant Egyptian laws and regulatory requirements and maintains the highest ethical standards for its employees. This governance framework protects the interests of all stakeholders, including customers, shareholders, employees, and the communities in which the bank operates. The bank's commitment to integrity is reflected in its institutional culture, motivating employees to perform their duties diligently.

Board of Directors

During 2024, Banque du Caire's Board of Directors comprised eight members for the period from January 1, 2024, to September 22, 2024, as per the following composition:

Name	Title	Joining Date
Mr. Tarek Fayed	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	1/1/2018
Mr. Bahaa El Shafei	Executive Vice Chairman	13/10/2021
Mr. Wael Ziada	Non-executive Board Member	26/9/2017
Mr. Ashraf Bakry	Non-executive Board Member	26/9/2017
Mrs. Amal Esmat	Non-executive Board Member	26/9/2017
Mr. Hisham Sanad	Non-executive Board Member	28/2/2018
Ms. Leila El Mokkadem	Non-executive Board Member	31/3/2021
Mr. Hisham Hendi	Non-executive Board Member	31/3/2021

On September 22, 2024, a new Board of Directors was appointed with the following composition:

Name	Title	Joining Date
Mr. Mohamed Ozalp	Non-Executive Chairman	22/9/2024
Mr. Hussien Abaza	Managing Director & CEO	22/9/2024
Mr. Bahaa El Shafie	Deputy CEO & Executive Board Member	13/10/2021
Mr. Hisham AbdElaal	Deputy CEO & Executive Board Member	13/10/2024
Ms. Leila EL Mokkadem	Board Member	31/3/2021
Mr. Hisham Hendi	Board Member	31/3/2021
Mr. Ossama El Misery	Board Member	22/9/2024
Mr. Ahmed El Guindy	Board Member	22/9/2024
Mr. Mahmoud El Safty	Board Member	22/9/2024
Ms. Nihal Kamal Hassanein	Board Member	22/9/2024

Each member of the Board of Directors undertakes a set of responsibilities that support the Bank's operations, ensure adherence to ethical practices across all activities, and secure compliance with relevant laws. In addition, Board members oversee the implementation of the Bank's adopted growth strategy.

The Bank takes pride in the diverse composition of its Board of Directors, which includes a strong representation of young and capable professionals. Their expertise is leveraged in formulating and supporting the Bank's key strategies, policies, and regulatory frameworks, as well as in overseeing risk management in accordance with Egyptian law, the Central Bank's regulations, and the Bank's own governance frameworks. The Board's diversity of perspectives enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the decision-making process, thereby strengthening the Board's leadership role and enabling the flexible execution of the Bank's strategy. In line with the Bank's governance policy, non-executive Board members do not assume any executive responsibilities and do not hold full-time or part-time positions within Banque du Caire.

Duties of Board Members

Board members are committed to fulfilling their responsibilities to the highest standards, demonstrating loyalty to the institution and acting within the scope of authority granted to them under applicable laws and regulations. In addition, they are required to comply with the governance guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Egypt and Banque du Caire. Board members ensure their decisions are based on accurate information and consistently act in the best interests of the Bank and its shareholders.

Chairman of the Board

The Chairman is a strategic leader responsible for overseeing the bank's long-term direction, ensuring effective governance, risk management, and compliance with regulations. By fostering a positive corporate culture, representing the bank to stakeholders, and driving sustainable growth, the Chairman plays a pivotal role in guiding the bank toward long-term success and stability

Secretary of the Board of Directors

The secretary of the board is responsible for recording, coordinating, and keeping minutes of the board's meetings, as well as maintaining records, books, and reports submitted to and from the board. The secretary also ensures communication and coordination with board members, distributing information to the board, shareholders, executive management.

Board of Directors

Mr. Mohamed Ozalp
Non-Executive Chairman, Banque du Caire

In September 2024, Mr. Ozalp was appointed as the Non-Executive Chairman of Banque du Caire. With over four decades of extensive banking experience, he provides strategic oversight and guidance to the bank's board of directors.

Prior to his appointment at Banque du Caire, Mr. Mohamed Ozalp served as the Non-Executive Chairman of the United Bank from August 2023 to September 2024. Before that, he held the position of Managing Director and CEO of BLOM Bank Egypt since April 2010. Additionally, Mr. Ozalp was the Vice Chairman and Board Member of Banque Misr from October 2002 to March 2010, He also served as a Board Member and Executive Vice Chairman of Banque du Caire from October 2005 to September 2008.

Mr. Ozalp spent 24 years at Misr International Bank, gaining experience in various areas of the bank's operations, reaching the position of Senior General Manager and member of the Executive Committee.

Furthermore, Mr. Ozalp has served on the boards of numerous institutions including: Misr International Bank, UBAE Arab Italian Bank (Rome), Banque Misr Lebanon, the Federation of Egyptian Banks, the Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchange, the Egypt-U.S. Presidential Council, The Arab Contractors, the Egyptian Mortgage Refinance Company, Vodafone Egypt and Banque Misr Europe.

Mr. Ozalp also served as the Executive Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt and Chairman of the French Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ozalp holds a bachelor's degree in Economics and Business from the United States and has participated in several intensive training programs at The First National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Hussein Abaza
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Hussein Abaza assumed the position of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Banque du Caire in September 2024. Bringing over three decades of extensive banking experience, he leads one of Egypt's premier state-owned banks. Banque du Caire serves a substantial client base exceeding four million customers, including 1,000+ corporates. Supported by a dedicated workforce of over 8,500 employees, the bank operates through a network of 249 branches and 1,863 ATMs. Banque du Caire offers a comprehensive suite of personalized banking solutions, innovative digital products, a broad range of non-banking financial services, and is strategically focused on sustainable transformation.

Mr. Abaza was CIB's Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director from June 2021 to September 2024, and Chief Executive Officer and a Member of the Board of Directors from March 2017 to June 2021. He also Chaired the Executive Committees (Management and High Lending & Investment Committees). He assumed this position after a six-year run as CEO of Institutional Banking. Prior to this, Mr. Abaza was the Bank's Chief Operating Officer and, from 2001 to 2010, its Chief Risk Officer, responsible for managing credit, market, and operational risk across CIB.

Mr. Abaza was also a leader of the Bank's award-winning Investor Relations program; in which capacity he has helped CIB grow from a market capitalization of EGP 10.8 billion in 2008 to EGP 82.3 billion as of July 2021. Under Mr. Abaza's leadership, the team managed Ripplewood's 2009 exit from CIB, the entry into the shareholding structure of global emerging markets private equity firm Actis, and the subsequent sale of Actis's 6.5% stake to Canadian insurance firm Fairfax Financial Holding Ltd. in the Egyptian Exchange's first block trading transaction. The Bank's IR program has taken home wins from the Extel / MEIRA poll for five consecutive years, from 2014 to 2018.

In his more than 25 years with CIB, Mr. Abaza has become actively involved in the Bank's regionally renowned credit training program, providing talented young bankers with the theoretical basis and hands-on experience needed to assess the creditworthiness of organizations across all sectors of the economy.

He brought to CIB a sharp interest in financial markets and non-bank financial services, having served as Head of Research and then Managing Director at EFG Hermes Asset Management from 1995 until his return to CIB in 2001. He called on that experience from 2014 to 2017 as Chairman of CI Capital, a leading Egyptian investment bank and subsidiary of CIB until the Bank exited its investments.

Mr. Abaza joined CIB after obtaining his BA in Business Administration from AUC. He has pursued post-graduate training and education in Belgium, Switzerland, London, and New York.

Mr. Mohamed Bahaa El Shafie
Deputy CEO & Executive Board Member

In 2021, Mr. Mohamed Bahaa El Shafie was appointed as Vice Chairman of Banque du Caire, bringing with him extensive banking experience spanning over 30 years in corporate and investment banking. Throughout his career, he has played a pivotal role in driving strategic growth and enhancing financial performance.

Prior to joining Banque du Caire, he spent nearly a decade leading the Corporate and Investment sector at QNB Al Ahli (formerly National Société Générale Bank), where he played a key role in developing the bank's corporate strategy, expanding its investment portfolio, and strengthening client relationships across various sectors.

Besides managing the bank's large corporate portfolio, he managed the bank's Private Equity Portfolio in addition to Custody services and Mutual Funds. He was a leading member of several committees at QNB Al Ahli including; Management Committee, Assets and Liability Committee, Risk Review Committee, Recovery Committee as well as the Investment Committee.

Mr. El Shafie multidisciplinary background resulted in becoming the representative for QNB Al Ahli at a number of companies in various sectors including tourism, petroleum, and asset management, where he was assigned as member of the Board of Directors representing QNB Al Ahli.

Mr. El Shafie spent several years working as the Head of Project Finance and Structured Finance at QNB Al Ahli, during which he arranged and managed several Syndicated loans for mega projects in different economic sectors including Petroleum and Petrochemicals, telecommunications, Construction, as well as large National Projects that required coordination amongst multiple Egyptian and foreign banks and Multilateral Institutions.

He led his team in assuming several leading agency and security agency roles, as well as leading the arrangement of almost all syndicated transactions in the local market. He structured and managed the execution of complex transactions including mergers, acquisitions, and leveraged buy-outs.

As an Executive Director and a core member of the committees at QNB Al Ahli, Mr. El Shafie actively participated in multiple financial mergers throughout his career, including the initial merger between National Société Générale Bank and Misr International Bank, which was then followed by QNB's acquisition of National Société Générale Bank.

Mr. El Shafie received an array of certifications throughout his career. After receiving a post-graduate degree in Investment Appraisal and Risk Management from Harvard University in Massachusetts, USA, he continued advancing his knowledge through training courses - internally and externally - in the fields of Advanced Capital Market and Portfolio Management and Advanced Credit Analysis at the American University in Cairo, Derivatives and Options at SOGEMARC – Paris.

Remaining well versed in the industry's on-goings, he most recently took part in the Future Leaders Program at the Egyptian Banking Institute, the Leadership Program at London Business School, as well as the Executive Leadership Program at Harvard Business School.

Mr. Hisham M. AbdElaal
Deputy CEO & Executive Board Member

Mr. Hisham AbdElaal is a visionary and strategic luminary in the banking sector, boasting over three decades of progressive expertise. His specialization encompasses a broad spectrum, including corporate finance, investment strategies, operations, risk management and mitigation, policy formulation and execution, financial forecasting, and the cultivation of business growth.

He has consistently demonstrated a remarkable ability to bridge corporate aspirations with the attainment of tangible outcomes, principally through the empowerment of personnel and the adept utilization of resources, methodologies, and technology. His approach is characterized by a meticulous capacity for planning, developing, and steering business ventures towards peak efficiency, with an acute emphasis on profit augmentation and maintaining a prudent risk threshold.

Mr. AbdElaal is celebrated for his potent motivational qualities, paired with exceptional leadership, communicative clarity, decision-making precision, problem-solving acuity, and interpersonal adeptness, all underscored by a steadfast commitment to corporate objectives and a relentless pursuit of excellence.

His tenure is marked by adeptness in complex, innovative corporate restructuring, rebranding, digital evolution, and the revitalization of multi-divisional entities. He is distinguished for prudent fiscal and operational stewardship, strategic alliances, and mergers and acquisitions that have culminated in elevated profitability, cost mitigation, and the amplification of shareholder value.

Possessing a profound understanding of banking regulations, he has a verified history of instituting rigorous controls to ensure regulatory compliance. He is committed to upholding a legacy of excellence built upon quality, service, and uncompromising ethical standards.

Mr. AbdElaal previously served as a Deputy CEO and Executive Board Member at Bank NXT where he led a comprehensive restructuring of all business, operational, and digital functions. Before that, he held senior positions at Arab African International Bank and contributed to its strategic growth. His career began at National Bank of Abu Dhabi and Arab Bank, where he gained extensive experience in corporate banking, credit, and operations.

He holds a B.Sc. in Accounting from Cairo University and is actively engaged in industry developments and international trends. He has completed several professional development programs, including the Future Leaders Program at the Egyptian Banking Institute and the Certified Lender Business Banker (CLBB) certification.

Mrs. Leila El Mokkadem

Non-Executive Board Member

Mrs. Leila El Mokkadem joined Banque du Caire as Non-Executive Board Member in March 2021.

She is Director-General Southern Africa of the African Development Bank (AfDB), responsible for 13 countries in the region and a Board member of the West African Development Bank and Alternate Board member at Afreximbank.

Prior to that, Mrs. El Mokkadem was the Country Manager and Resident Representative of the AfDB in Morocco and Egypt from 2014 to 2020. She also held the position of Regional Resident Representative in Dakar, Senegal, from 2011 to 2013.

Mrs. El Mokkadem started at the AfDB in 2002 as Head of Financial Institutions, where she supported the financing and capacity building of financial institutions across Africa, including regional commercial banks and capital market development. She designed innovative financial solutions for Africa, including the African SME Guarantee Fund, AfDB trade finance Initiative, and the Women in the Business initiative.

Mrs. El Mokkadem led the origination and management of multi-billion investment portfolios in 35 African countries, particularly in the infrastructure and financial services sectors.

Prior to AfDB, she was the long-term fiscal advisor to the IMF. She started her career at the Ministry of Economy of Tunisia, later becoming a Board Member of the West Africa Development Bank and Microfinance Advans Holding.

Mrs. El Mokkadem has an MBA in Finance and International Trade.

Ms. Nihal Kamal Hassanein

Non-Executive Board Member

Ms. Nihal Kamal Hassanein has over 20 years of experience in banking, spanning credit and marketing in the corporate sector, foreign trade operations, wealth management, and retail banking.

She has held numerous prominent positions and possesses extensive leadership, supervisory, and professional experience in financial and banking services. Additionally, she has significant experience in developing strategies and business planning on the boards of directors of various banks and companies.

Ms. Hassanein began her career at HSBC International Bank in the foreign trade sector before moving to the corporate credit and marketing sector. There, she gained extensive experience in corporate business and played a key role in expanding the bank's activities and customer base among borrowing and non-borrowing companies. She managed financial portfolios for several international, local, and governmental companies and participated in comprehensive risk assessments to determine credit risks and implement measures to mitigate these risks for existing and potential corporate clients. Her efforts contributed to the growth of the bank's business volume and the companies under her management. Ms. Hassanein managed 22 branches of HSBC Bank, contributing 70% of the profits from individual banking services and launching new accounts within the banking sector.

She served as Chairman of the Financial Services Committee at Egypt Post and was a member of the Board of Directors. In these roles, she helped prepare business strategies and medium- and short-term plans, reviewed their implementation, and measured performance against plans and major capital projects and investments, aligning with international trends and social responsibility.

As a member of numerous Boards of Directors, Ms. Hassanein contributed to developing each company's strategy and planning to maximize revenues and utilize resources and assets for sound growth and risk management. Her board memberships include Med Bank, Post Investment Company, Misr Life Insurance Company, and Misr Hotels Company. She also served on several committees, including chairing the Financial Services Committee at Egypt Post and participating in the Audit Committee and the Investment Committee.

Ms. Hassanein graduated from the Faculty of Economics and Political Science at Cairo University and holds an MBA from Edinburgh Business School. She has a board of directors certificate and has completed various training programs, such as "Leadership: The Roadmap" and "How to Perform the Best Amazing Sales Performance." She has also taken courses in "Bank Credit Management - Asset Protection," "Asset Transfer Lending," and earned a Fast Track Certificate in Relationship Management for International Banking Services, along with a credit course for HSBC Bank in Egypt. She possesses strong leadership skills and extensive experience in financial analysis, risk assessment, and strategy development.

Mr. Mahmoud Elsafty
Non-Executive Board Member

Mr. Mahmoud Elsafty is Managing Director at RIMCO Investments in Dubai, a role he assumed in 2024. With 25 years of extensive buy-side experience across regional and international markets, Mr. Elsafty is a seasoned investment professional who has held key positions at top-tier banks, financial institutions, and family offices. His expertise spans equities, credit, and alternative investments.

Prior to joining RIMCO Investments, Mr. Elsafty led the Listed Investments division at Ghobash Trading and Investments (GTI) for over a decade. In 2013, he co-founded Scope Investments, a Dubai-based single-family office, where he served as Investment Director, managing investments across the MENA region. Earlier, as Director at Union Bancaire Privée (UBP) in 2010, Mr. Elsafty co-managed the UBP MENA Equity Fund. From 2005, he worked at Majid Al Futtaim (MAF) Asset Management and MAF Trust, where he played a key role in building the research team, developing advanced financial models, shaping MENA investment strategies, and establishing a structured investment framework.

Mr. Elsafty began his career at Commercial International Bank (CIB) in Egypt, where he spent five years and completed the bank's in-house Credit and Investment Training Program in 2001.

He holds a Master of Finance from Queen's University in Canada and an MBA from the Arab Academy Graduate School of Business (AAGSB). In 2023, he completed the Alternative Investments Program at Harvard Business School, further enhancing his investment expertise.

Mr. Osama El Misery
Non-Executive Board Member

Mr. Osama El Misery was appointed as a Non-Executive Board Member at Banque du Caire in September 2024, brining around four decades of banking experience across North Africa.

Mr. El Misery is the former General Manager of the National Bank of Egypt – Sudan, where he served in that role from February 2014 to August 2022. In this capacity, he led a dedicated team and successfully achieved strategic objectives, marking his tenure by effective management and commitment to driving the bank's growth in the Sudanese market.

Mr. El Misery began his professional career in 1982 at Arab Bank Egypt, where he progressed through various key positions for 30 years. Transitioning from Retail Banking, Branch Management, Trade Finance, and Treasury Operations to Corporate Credit and Risk, he acquired comprehensive exposure and a deep understanding of banking operations.

In February 2009, Mr. El Misery was nominated by Arab Bank to assume the role of Corporate Credit Restructuring Advisor and Supervisor at Wahda Bank Libya (subsidiary of Arab Bank Group), holding the same position at Arab Bank Tunis in January 2012, where he successfully specialized in restructuring corporate credit portfolios and overseeing the implementation of effective strategies.

Mr. El Misery holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, complemented by various training programs and certifications in banking and finance.

Mr. Hisham Hendi
Non-Executive Board Director

Mr. Hisham Hendi is an Egyptian currently living and working in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He is the Chief Executive Officer for Consumer Business at Mobily (Etihad El Etisalat), with more than 20 years of global experience across the UK, Spain, Egypt, South Africa, and Tanzania.

He has been a Non-Executive Board Director at Banque du Caire for the past three years and leads the board's investment committee.

As an accomplished strategist, Mr. Hendi has extensive experience leading multi-billion and multi-million-dollar businesses across EMEA. His expertise lies in shaping and operationalizing plans to drive business transformation and turnaround within the telecommunications sector, driving mobile financial services, growing market share and sales, advancing digital agendas and IoT, and delivering excellent customer value management and service.

Over the last two decades at Vodafone and Vodacom, he has taken up the mantle of various senior leadership roles including the CEO of Vodafone Tanzania, the Consumer Business Unit Director at Vodafone Spain, and Chief Commercial Officer for International Markets in Africa based in South Africa. He also led Consumer Marketing at Vodafone Egypt, where he started his telecoms career.

Prior moving to Riyadh, Mr. Hendi spent three years in Spain, one of the most active European markets in the telecom sector, where he restructured many areas within the Vodafone consumer business to enhance customer experience and drive business profitability.

Mr. Hendi worked at Vodafone Egypt for more than eight years across different areas within the commercial business, prior heading to South Africa.

Previously, he was in Vodafone Group in London, where he focused on growing partner networks consumer revenue across 13 different markets in Latin America, Europe, and the Middle East.

As the CEO of Vodafone Tanzania, he led a high-performance, diverse team, responsible for a customer base of over 15.5 million customers. He was also P&L accountable for all business functions of the organization, with a focus on profitable revenue and market growth.

Mr. Hendi pioneered the innovative Mobile Money services for customers, and has been the backbone for the digitalization and automation of processes.

He holds a bachelor's degree in Business Management from the Faculty of Commerce (English Section) at Cairo University in Egypt. He is also a graduate of executive programs at IMD Business School in Switzerland and London Business School in the UK.

Mr. Ahmed El Guindy
Board Member, Banque du Caire

Mr. Ahmed El Guindy is a Founding Partner of Tanmiya Capital Ventures (TCV), one of the most active companies operating in alternative investments in Egypt since 2016.

Before founding his firm, Mr. El Guindy served as The Managing Director and Head of Investment Banking at EFG-Hermes. Over his 12-year tenor with EFG-Hermes, he led and participated in Mergers & Acquisitions and Equity Capital Market transactions across the Middle East region amounting to USD 45 billion. Before joining the leading investment banking firm in 2004, Mr. El Guindy began his career as a Macroeconomic Research Analyst at the World Bank's Cairo office in 2002.

Mr. El Guindy served as a Non-Executive Director on the boards of several leading Egyptian institutions, including Banque Misr where he served for 6 years as a Non-Executive Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

Mr. El Guindy holds Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Economics from the American University in Cairo in 2002, and a Master's degree in Accounting and Finance from the London School of Economics in 2004.

Committees and Attendance

The Board of Directors of Banque du Caire is supported by a number of specialized committees, each with specific mandates that define their responsibilities and formation requirements. These committees hold regular meetings throughout the year, as well as ad hoc meetings when needed, to support the Board in fulfilling its duties effectively.

In line with the Bank's Governance Manual, the Board is required to meet at least six times annually. In 2024, the Board held a total of 11 meetings.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee plays a vital role in overseeing the financial reporting process and the internal control systems. It also supervises both internal and external audit activities to ensure full compliance with all regulatory standards.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for overseeing the bank's risk assessment and management functions, ensuring adherence to board-approved risk strategies and policies.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is responsible for advising the Board of Directors on appropriate compensation policies for Board members and executive management. The Committee ensures that remuneration and incentive plans are aligned with the Bank's strategic objectives and are structured to attract, retain, and motivate top talent

Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee

The Governance and Nominations Committee supports the Board of Directors in overseeing the Bank's governance framework and principles, while promoting a corporate culture rooted in integrity and adherence to those principles. The Committee is also responsible for identifying and nominating qualified candidates for Board membership.

Investment Policy Committee

The Investment Policy Committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Bank's investment policy with the aim of maximizing investment returns and building a high-quality investment portfolio with diversified asset classes.

Banking Information Systems and Technology Committee

The Banking Information Systems and Technology Committee is responsible for overseeing the development of digital banking services and monitoring their operational efficiency and accuracy. It also works to mitigate risks, ensure service continuity, and safeguard data protection.

Executive Committees

The Executive Committee is responsible for overseeing the Bank's credit and investment portfolios to ensure the quality of investment activities in line with the Bank's overarching growth strategy, in addition to other key responsibilities.

On September 22, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the formation of the Credit Executive Committee, to which all credit-related authorities previously assigned to the Executive Committee were transferred. This step aims to enhance the effectiveness of credit management, ensure adherence to the highest standards of governance and oversight, and strengthen the Bank's ability to manage credit risks efficiently and effectively.

Committee Meetings in 2024

Name	Audit	Risk Management	Remuneration	Corporate Governance and Nomination	Investment Policy	Banking Information Systems and Technology
Total # of meetings	8	4	4	4	2	3

Executive Committee Members

Mr. Hussein Abaza
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer – Chairperson

Mr. Hussein Abaza assumed the position of Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Banque du Caire in September 2024. Bringing over three decades of extensive banking experience, he leads one of Egypt's premier state-owned banks. Banque du Caire serves a substantial client base exceeding four million customers, including 1,000+ corporates. Supported by a dedicated workforce of over 8,500 employees, the bank operates through a network of 249 branches and 1,863 ATMs. Banque du Caire offers a comprehensive suite of personalized banking solutions, innovative digital products, a broad range of non-banking financial services, and is strategically focused on sustainable transformation.

Mr. Abaza was CIB's Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director from June 2021 to September 2024, and Chief Executive Officer and a Member of the Board of Directors from March 2017 to June 2021. He also Chaired the Executive Committees (Management and High Lending & Investment Committees). He assumed this position after a six-year run as CEO of Institutional Banking. Prior to this, Mr. Abaza was the Bank's Chief Operating Officer and, from 2001 to 2010, its Chief Risk Officer, responsible for managing credit, market, and operational risk across CIB.

Mr. Abaza was also a leader of the Bank's award-winning Investor Relations program; in which capacity he has helped CIB grow from a market capitalization of EGP 10.8 billion in 2008 to EGP 82.3 billion as of July 2021. Under Mr. Abaza's leadership, the team managed Ripplewood's 2009 exit from CIB, the entry into the shareholding structure of global emerging markets private equity firm Actis, and the subsequent sale of Actis's 6.5% stake to Canadian insurance firm Fairfax Financial Holding Ltd. in the Egyptian Exchange's first block trading transaction. The Bank's IR program has taken home wins from the Extel / MEIRA poll for five consecutive years, from 2014 to 2018.

In his more than 25 years with CIB, Mr. Abaza has become actively involved in the Bank's regionally renowned credit training program, providing talented young bankers with the theoretical basis and hands-on experience needed to assess the creditworthiness of organizations across all sectors of the economy.

He brought to CIB a sharp interest in financial markets and non-bank financial services, having served as Head of Research and then Managing Director at EFG Hermes Asset Management from 1995 until his return to CIB in 2001. He called on that experience from 2014 to 2017 as Chairman of CI Capital, a leading Egyptian investment bank and subsidiary of CIB until the Bank exited its investments.

Mr. Abaza joined CIB after obtaining his BA in Business Administration from AUC. He has pursued post-graduate training and education in Belgium, Switzerland, London, and New York.

Committee Members:

Mr. Mohamed Bahaa El Shaafey
Deputy CEO and Executive Board Member

In 2021, Mr. Mohamed Bahaa El Shafie was appointed as Vice Chairman of Banque du Caire, bringing with him extensive banking experience spanning over 30 years in corporate and investment banking. Throughout his career, he has played a pivotal role in driving strategic growth and enhancing financial performance.

Prior to joining Banque du Caire, he spent nearly a decade leading the Corporate and Investment sector at QNB Al Ahli (formerly National Société Générale Bank), where he played a key role in developing the bank's corporate strategy, expanding its investment portfolio, and strengthening client relationships across various sectors.

Besides managing the bank's large corporate portfolio, he managed the bank's Private Equity Portfolio in addition to Custody services and Mutual Funds. He was a leading member of several committees at QNB Al Ahli including; Management Committee, Assets and Liability Committee, Risk Review Committee, Recovery Committee as well as the Investment Committee.

Mr. El Shafie multidisciplinary background resulted in becoming the representative for QNB Al Ahli at a number of companies in various sectors including tourism, petroleum, and asset management, where he was assigned as member of the Board of Directors representing QNB Al Ahli.

Mr. El Shafie spent several years working as the Head of Project Finance and Structured Finance at QNB Al Ahli, during which he arranged and managed several Syndicated loans for mega projects in different economic sectors including Petroleum and Petrochemicals, telecommunications, Construction, as well as large National Projects that required coordination amongst multiple Egyptian and foreign banks and Multilateral Institutions.

He led his team in assuming several leading agency and security agency roles, as well as leading the arrangement of almost all syndicated transactions in the local market. He structured and managed the execution of complex transactions including mergers, acquisitions, and leveraged buy-outs.

As an Executive Director and a core member of the committees at QNB Al Ahli, Mr. El Shafie actively participated in multiple financial mergers throughout his career, including the initial merger between National Société Générale Bank and Misr International Bank, which was then followed by QNB's acquisition of National Société Générale Bank.

Mr. El Shafie received an array of certifications throughout his career. After receiving a post-graduate degree in Investment Appraisal and Risk Management from Harvard University in Massachusetts, USA, he continued advancing his knowledge through training courses - internally and externally - in the fields of Advanced Capital Market and Portfolio Management and Advanced Credit Analysis at the American University in Cairo, Derivatives and Options at SOGEMARC – Paris.

Remaining well versed in the industry's on-goings, he most recently took part in the Future Leaders Program at the Egyptian Banking Institute, the Leadership Program at London Business School, as well as the Executive Leadership Program at Harvard Business School.

Mr. Hisham Abdel Aal
Deputy CEO and Executive Board Member

Mr. Hisham AbdElaal is a visionary and strategic luminary in the banking sector, boasting over three decades of progressive expertise. His specialization encompasses a broad spectrum, including corporate finance, investment strategies, operations, risk management and mitigation, policy formulation and execution, financial forecasting, and the cultivation of business growth.

He has consistently demonstrated a remarkable ability to bridge corporate aspirations with the attainment of tangible outcomes, principally through the empowerment of personnel and the adept utilization of resources, methodologies, and technology. His approach is characterized by a meticulous capacity for planning, developing, and steering business ventures towards peak efficiency, with an acute emphasis on profit augmentation and maintaining a prudent risk threshold.

Mr. AbdElaal is celebrated for his potent motivational qualities, paired with exceptional leadership, communicative clarity, decision-making precision, problem-solving acuity, and interpersonal adeptness, all underscored by a steadfast commitment to corporate objectives and a relentless pursuit of excellence.

His tenure is marked by adeptness in complex, innovative corporate restructuring, rebranding, digital evolution, and the revitalization of multi-divisional entities. He is distinguished for prudent fiscal and operational stewardship, strategic alliances, and mergers and acquisitions that have culminated in elevated profitability, cost mitigation, and the amplification of shareholder value.

Possessing a profound understanding of banking regulations, he has a verified history of instituting rigorous controls to ensure regulatory compliance. He is committed to upholding a legacy of excellence built upon quality, service, and uncompromising ethical standards.

Mr. AbdElaal previously served as a Deputy CEO and Executive Board Member at Bank NXT where he led a comprehensive restructuring of all business, operational, and digital functions. Before that, he held senior positions at Arab African International Bank and contributed to its strategic growth. His career began at National Bank of Abu Dhabi and Arab Bank, where he gained extensive experience in corporate banking, credit, and operations.

He holds a B.Sc. in Accounting from Cairo University and is actively engaged in industry developments and international trends. He has completed several professional development programs, including the Future Leaders Program at the Egyptian Banking Institute and the Certified Lender Business Banker (CLBB) certification.

Mr. Ahmed Effat
Deputy Chief Executive officer

Ahmed Effat is a versatile banking professional with expertise in both conventional and Islamic banking with career expanding over two decades in various banks as Citibank, Banque Misr and Abu Dhabi Islamic bank.

Ahmed joined Banque Du Caire in 2023 as Deputy Chief Executive officer, prior to BDC Ahmed was holding the position of EVP Head of Consumer Banking, Founder and Chairman of ADI-Consumer Financing Company as well as a Board Member of ADI-Finance company (Leasing, Factoring and Real-estate finance).

Ahmed's career includes a diverse array of banking activities ranging from, Risk management, treasury operations and front-line business enabling him to formulate and implement business strategies within Retail, SME's, Microfinance, Mortgage Finance, Cards, Assets and liabilities.

Throughout his career, Ahmed has played a crucial role in implementing various banking system developments and migrations. He has also been instrumental in leading digital transformation and implementing new banking trends.

Ahmed's notable career highlights include his role as EVP-Retail Banking Sector Head at Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt, where he led the rebranding of ADIB brand he also launched a full retail banking product suite, revamped and redistributed ADIB's branch networks

Ahmed has also served as EVP- Head of Risk Management – Retail Banking at Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank- Egypt, where he built a retail risk department and was responsible for developing and implementing a detailed business risk management framework.

Ahmed Has also helped establishing the Retail Risk department of Banque Misr as well as holding various key roles within Citibank Egypt where he was on of the key members who started consumer banking business in Egypt.

Ahmed's other skills include strong risk assessment and control awareness, strong managerial and communication skills, and analytical and enquiring mind. He is also tactical and strategic thinker with presentation and negotiation skills and creative problem-solving skills

Ahmed is a holder of a BA in Accounting and MBA from AAGSB.

Ms. Hala El Kassar

Chief Risk Officer

Hala El Kassar has over 30 years of banking experience, spanning in various banking activities, particularly corporate credit, diverse risk areas, enterprise risk management, and information security. She has been the Head of the Risk Management Group at Banque du Caire since 2012 and serves on several committees at the bank, such as the Executive Committee, Asset & Liability Management, Provisions, Operational Risk, Cybersecurity, Debt & Settlements, among others. She previously worked at Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt, Arab Banking Corporation - Egypt, and Mashreq Bank.

Ms. El Kassar is a non-executive board member of the Egyptian Credit Bureau. She has also held the position of non-executive board member at Nile Holding Company for Investment and independent non-executive board member at Misr Insurance Holding Company.

Ms. El Kassar holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics with a minor in Business Administration from the American University in Cairo, an Executive Leadership Certificate from Harvard Business School, and an Effective Board Member Certification from the Egyptian Institute of Directors (a collaboration between the Financial Regulatory Authority and the International Finance Corporation).

Mr. Mohamed Aly

Treasurer

Mohamed Aly joined Banque Du Caire in September 2018 as the Head of Treasury & Capital Markets Group and Executive Committee Member capitalizing on his 30 years of experience in covering international markets as well as the Egyptian market. He is also a member of the ALCO and Investment Committees at Banque Du Caire.

Prior to joining the bank, Mr. Aly was the Head of Capital Markets at QNB Alahli, and prior to that, he was the Head of Capital Markets at NSGB in Cairo.

Mr. Aly is certified from Harvard Business School – Boston USA for Executive Leadership Program fall 2019, Future Leaders Program, EBI in 2018, and Strategic Management in Banking Program fall 2022, London, UK. During his professional experience, Mr. Aly attended numerous seminars & workshops for well-known international investment houses in Europe, United states & Gulf Countries covering various banking and finance topics, and attended numerus workshops in Société Générale Bank France.

Mr. Aly holds a BA in Business Administration from Ain Shams University.

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim currently serves as the Chief Financial Officer at Banque du Caire, overseeing finance, strategy, and investor relations. With a career spanning over 24 years, Mr. Ibrahim brings a wealth of experience in financial control, financial planning and analysis, and banking operations. He also serves as a board member of Cairo Bank Uganda.

Before assuming his current role, Mr. Ibrahim held various positions within Banque du Caire, including Financial Controller and Deputy CFO. Prior to joining Banque du Caire, Mr. Ibrahim held a prominent position as the Financial Controller and Vice President at Attijariwafa Bank from 2017 to 2018.

His earlier career was marked by a nine-year tenure at Barclays Bank Egypt, where he held progressive roles. Starting as an Assistant Vice President and Retail Business Planning & Analysis Manager, he eventually became Vice President, Head of Accounting and Financial Regulatory Reporting, and Head of Financial Planning and Analysis. In these capacities, Mr. Ibrahim played a critical role in supporting senior-level decision-making, providing valuable financial insights and highlighting key risks and issues.

Previously, Mr. Ibrahim spent seven years with Citibank Egypt, culminating in his position as Business Planning Assistant Manager within the Global Consumer Group.

Mr. Ibrahim holds a Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting from Ain Shams University and is a Certified Management Accountant, further underscoring his expertise in financial management and accounting.

Credit Executive Committee Members

Ms. Hala El Kassar
Chief Risk Officer – Chairperson

Mr. Hisham Abdel Aal
Deputy CEO and Executive Board Member

Committee Members:

Mr. Hussein Abaza
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Adel El Ashmawy
Head of Corporate Credit Risk Sector

Mr. Mohamed Bahaa El Shaafey
Deputy CEO and Executive Board Member

Mr. Mohamed Shaker Aboul Ezz
Chief Corporate and Structured Finance Officer

Risk Management

In 2009, Banque du Caire established a dedicated risk management function, setting a precedent in the Egyptian banking sector. Today, risk management is integral to the bank's sustainable operations, ensuring comprehensive controls and management to mitigate various risks while achieving strategic objectives. By adopting international best practices, the bank continually enhances its risk management framework, supported by well-defined policies and methodologies.

Banque du Caire's proactive approach to identifying, assessing, and addressing risks is central to its sustainability. The institution's risk management framework, backed by experienced risk officers, facilitates thorough risk evaluation, reporting, and mitigation across all operations. Comprehensive risk awareness training programs ensure that every employee contributes to a strong risk culture, enabling the bank to navigate evolving risk landscapes effectively.

The bank's sustainability hinges on its ability to identify and evaluate potential risks, develop and implement action plans to prevent and mitigate these risks, and continuously report and review its risk management practices to ensure a seamless process. Banque du Caire leverages a highly skilled team of risk officers to develop the Risk Management Group's risk evaluation, reporting, and management practices throughout the institution.

Banque du Caire ensures that every employee, at all levels, participates in a comprehensive risk awareness training program to maintain an exceptional risk culture within the bank. This training program is an all-encompassing curriculum that prepares employees for various risk prevention and mitigation scenarios, including navigating the bank's dynamic and evolving risk management culture. Employees with extensive knowledge of risk management ensure that both the board and management maintain comprehensive and effective oversight of the bank's risk frameworks and processes.

Banque du Caire integrates environmental and social (E&S) risk due diligence into the risk management framework. This includes the establishment of an E&S lending policy, as well as procedures for identifying, assessing, and managing potential E&S risks associated with the bank's clients and activities. The framework aims to ensure compliance with relevant standards, Egyptian environmental laws, and regulations.

The stages of the Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) process are outlined in the framework document. Supporting tools such as checklists and templates are available, including E&S Screening, Risk Categorization, E&S Assessment, Monitoring, and Review, and an E&S action plan if needed.

Risk Governance

Risk management oversight at Banque du Caire takes place through the:

- Board Risk Committee: Composed mainly of Non-executive Board Members in charge of overseeing risk activities.
- Risk Management Group: Composed of dedicated officers, each overseeing specific risks.

The Risk Management Group is primarily responsible for implementing the risk management strategy, frameworks, and policies outlined by the board and executive management. The group is also responsible for upholding the overall risk culture and environment across all banking functions by regularly reporting key risk awareness indicators to the Board Risk Committee. These indicators include the bank's overall risk profile, limits, concentrations, and thresholds, which serve as a guide to maintaining a stable risk environment for Banque du Caire.

Risk Management Group Composition

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk and Treasury Middle Office
- Operational Risk
- Information Security
- Retail Risk
- Enterprise Risk Management
- Credit Administration, and Investigation

Each line is managed by a highly qualified team of risk officers who perform a wide range of risk analyses. The group is collectively responsible for implementing the bank's risk management strategy and accompanying frameworks and policies, as set by the board and executive management.

Three Lines of Defense Model

To foster a robust control environment to manage risks, the bank employs an activity-based, three-line defense model that delineates management accountabilities and responsibilities for risk management and control environment. The model aligns with the bank's approach to risk management by dictating responsibility, encouraging collaboration, and enabling efficient coordination of risk and control activities.

Senior Management

Governing Body/Board/ Risk Committee/ Audit Committee

1st Line of Defense	2nd Line of Defense	3rd Line of Defense
Business Lines	Financial Control; Security; Risk Management; Quality; Inspection; Compliance	Internal Audit
FUNCTIONS	FUNCTIONS	FUNCTIONS
Functions in charge include all business lines as well as support functions such as legal, operations, and HR.	Functions include risk management, finance, and compliance.	Functions include internal audit.
They own and manage risks and are responsible for implementing and monitoring controls, as well as identifying, recording, reporting, and managing risks while ensuring they are in line with the bank's risk appetite.	They support the risk management framework and its implementation, including challenging and reviewing first-line risk and control management, overseeing the risk profile, and independent escalation of issues.	The audit function undertakes a risk-based audit program to ensure that risks are identified and that key controls to mitigate these risks are well-designed and working effectively. The Audit Department reports independently to the Audit Committee on the effectiveness of controls, along with recommendations for any improvements deemed necessary.

External Audit

Regulator

Risk Drivers

EXTERNAL DRIVERS	INTERNAL DRIVERS
Economic environment	Strategy execution challenges
Regulatory or government policy	Competency of personnel
Competitor or market evolution	Business decisions
Emerging technology	Process or execution error
Natural disasters	Internal and external fraud
	IT security breaches

Risk Appetite Framework

Banque du Caire's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) defines the risk parameters within the bank, expressed on a ranging scale from high to no appetite. This framework determines appropriate behaviors and includes policies, processes, controls, and systems to establish, communicate, and monitor risk appetite. It also outlines the roles, responsibilities, and accountability of the officers and groups overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the RAF.

Risk Identification, Evaluation, and Mitigation

Banque du Caire holds the belief that effective risk management requires:

- Accountability: including identification and escalation of risks by all individuals in the organization.
- Ownership: risk characterization, assessment, management, mitigation, and monitoring within each business line.

The Risk Management Group is primarily responsible for identifying, measuring, controlling, and reporting risk exposures that could negatively impact the bank. With the bank's digital transformation, risk governance now incorporates data analytics and reporting, enabling the bank to assess and respond to risks by leveraging both internal and external data.

Identifying risk is the pivotal first step before taking control measures. The Risk Group promotes a holistic approach to risk management, where risk accountability exists across multiple functions. The Enterprise Risk Management team is responsible for laying the foundation for an efficient risk management process, identifying, authorizing, measuring, monitoring, controlling, and mitigating all significant risks arising from business activities, and promptly ensuring that these risks are within the risk appetite limits.

Banque du Caire utilizes the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), which informs the board of annual risks, tackles and mitigates those risks, and ensures the availability of capital and liquidity levels in line with the Bank's risk appetite. By employing ICAAP, the bank ensures that it operates under a rigorous set of measures that align with its risk strategy. The Risk Group also manages and analyzes emerging, specialized, and information technology-related risks in line with international standards, including ISO 31000 for Risk Management, ISO 27005 for Information Security Risk Assessment Management, and the COBIT framework.

Stress Testing

Regular and rigorous stress testing scenarios are undertaken to determine the bank's ability to withstand losses. When evaluating the bank's capital needs, stress testing considers the impact of economic cycles and sensitivity to external risks and factors. Capital requirements are calculated in line with CBE and Basel requirements. Stress testing results are then incorporated into capital adequacy planning, long-term strategies, and other business activities. The bank establishes specific thresholds for monitoring stress scenarios and limits to allow for an accurate comparison of the risk measurement results and tolerance levels. Stress test analysis is carried out under various reports and with varying frequency, primarily on a quarterly basis, and based on emerging market changes.

Risk Categories and Mitigation Measures

Risk	Mitigation Measures
Credit Risk Credit risk refers to the financial loss that occurs when a counterparty is unable or unwilling to fulfill an obligation. It is one of the most significant risk factors that a financial institution can encounter. Credit risk encompasses both direct credit risk (default on on-balance-sheet credit exposure) and contingent credit risk (default on off-balance-sheet credit exposure). Given the importance of credit risk, the bank established a robust credit risk mitigation framework that includes comprehensive measurement and monitoring processes to ensure effective control over credit risk. The bank's credit risk management function is primarily responsible for measuring, monitoring, managing, and limiting credit risks across various business lines, including corporates, SMEs, financial institutions, non-bank financial institutions, retail, and microfinance. The parameters and methodologies used by the bank to assess the materiality of credit risk are highly dependent on the type of asset and its associated risk management and collection processes.	▪ Implementing a well-structured credit rating framework can be accomplished through the Obligor Risk Rating (ORR) system. This system assigns credit ratings to borrowers through a comprehensive evaluation process. ▪ Maintaining a controlled and consistent evaluation process to proactively manage credit risk and accurately assign a risk rating reflecting creditworthiness and probability of default based on financial indicators, qualitative assessments, and macroeconomic analysis. ▪ The Basel Committee sets the standards for the risk rating system, which mandates regular creditworthiness reviews for clients with credit facilities. ▪ To prevent default, an Early Warning Signals (EWS) system is implemented. EWS utilizes several financial and non-financial performance indicators to ensure early identification of potential issues and take corrective action before the client's position becomes irretrievable. This system covers various industries and helps determine the appropriate course of action for every case. ▪ Credit policies and practices are continuously developed and tailored to preserve the autonomy of approval and decision-making processes. The policy framework establishes credit approval authorities, concentration limits, risk-rating methodologies, portfolio review parameters, and guidelines for the management of distressed exposures.
Market Risk Market risk is one of the main risks facing the bank and encompasses potential losses resulting from unfavorable movements in market prices that may negatively affect the value of the bank's investment positions for trading purposes. Market risk also pertains to exchange rate risks, which impact the bank's balance sheet as a whole and affect the profitability of the bank and its capital base. All investments in debt instruments, equity, investment funds or financial derivatives also fall under market risk.	▪ Utilizing various mitigation and prevention measures to tackle market-associated risks faced across operations, such as interest rates, currency and exchange rates, volatility, and investment risks. ▪ The Treasury Middle Office (TMO) monitors and controls the entirety of the Treasury Group's positions daily, including treasury products P&L, all executed transactions, MTM revaluation, FX prices, CBE reserve ratios, and fund transfer pricing (FTP), to ensure they comply with both the bank's and the CBE's updated policy changes and regulatory requirements.
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) The IRRBB function monitors, evaluates, and manages potential interest rate risks stemming from adverse market movements. Given its significant impact on the bank's financial standing, accurately monitoring interest rate risk is paramount.	▪ Balances are monitored and evaluated monthly to measure their impact and ensure compliance with the limits set by the CBE.

Risk	Mitigation Measures
Liquidity Risk The liquidity risk function's primary objective is to assess, quantify, monitor, and manage liquidity risk across the bank. BdC strives to maintain adequate funding in terms of both amount and duration to meet all payment obligations and ensure sufficient cash and high-quality liquid assets, especially during periods of stress.	▪ Monitoring various regulatory liquidity ratios on a regular basis to ensure the bank's ability to meet its short- and long-term obligations, while evaluating the effects of different scenarios on the bank's liquidity positions.
Cybersecurity Risk Cybersecurity threats continue to evolve in both sophistication and frequency, presenting significant risks to financial institutions worldwide. BdC recognizes that maintaining robust cyber defenses is essential for protecting confidential assets, ensuring business continuity, and sustaining customer trust. In response, BdC is in the process of adopting a forward-looking cybersecurity strategy for 2025–2028, anchored in the principles of Zero Trust and proactive risk management. This strategy is designed to reduce risk and promote resilience by securing the bank's digital ecosystem against emerging threats, including those posed by artificial intelligence and advanced persistent threats. BdC's Information Security Sector is dedicated to safeguarding the bank from unauthorized access, data breaches, service disruptions, and other forms of cyber sabotage. The sector invests in advanced technological resources and system-wide defenses, ensuring that operations are secure and resilient. The bank's cybersecurity vision is to strengthen its resilience against the evolving threat landscape, while its mission is to enable the bank's objectives through rigorous controls and the protection of critical information assets, applying a risk-based approach to confidentiality, integrity, and availability.	▪ **Strategic Framework Alignment:** BdC continuously identifies key areas of cybersecurity focus, tailoring its framework to support the bank's digitalization strategy. This includes aligning with the CBE's cybersecurity framework, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Framework, and international standards such as ISO/IEC 27001:2022. The bank has successfully attained ISO 27001 and PCI-DSS certifications, underscoring its commitment to global best practices. ▪ **Zero Trust and Advanced Controls:** The 2025–2028 strategy is built on a Zero Trust security model, ensuring that no user, device, or transaction is inherently trusted, regardless of its origin. The bank employs a comprehensive suite of security technologies, including Security Information and Event Management (SIEM), Privileged Access Management (PAM), Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR), Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR), Data Loss Prevention (DLP), File Integrity Monitoring (FIM), and Database Activity Monitoring (DAM). These tools are complemented by advanced threat intelligence, brand protection, and forensic capabilities. ▪ **Continuous Monitoring and Response:** BdC's Security Operations Center (SoC) operates 24/7/365, providing real-time monitoring, detection, and response to both internal and external threats. The SoC conducts regular red/blue team assessments, tabletop exercises, and leverages the MITRE ATT&CK framework to enhance cyber resilience and readiness. ▪ **Proactive Risk Management:** The bank conducts regular vulnerability assessments, penetration tests, and risk assessments to identify and mitigate potential threats before they materialize. Predictive analytics and machine learning/artificial intelligence (ML/AI)-powered solutions are increasingly leveraged to anticipate and respond to emerging cyber risks. ▪ **Human Firewall and Talent Development:** Recognizing the importance of human factors in cybersecurity, BdC has adopted the "human firewall" concept, conducting cyclical staff training tailored to specific roles and responsibilities. Phishing simulations and awareness programs are regularly implemented to ensure staff preparedness. Continuous upskilling and talent development are prioritized to maintain a highly capable cybersecurity workforce. ▪ **Policy and Governance:** Information security policies and standards are regularly updated to remain aligned with regulatory requirements and the evolving threat landscape. The Information Security Management System (ISMS) is maintained and improved as part of the bank's commitment to ongoing compliance and operational excellence. BdC's Information Security sector is thus characterized by a holistic, adaptive, and resilient approach, ensuring that the bank remains at the forefront of digital security and is well-prepared to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex threat environment.

Risk	Mitigation Measures
Operational Risk (ORM) Operational risk is associated with loss due to errors, breaches, interruptions, or damages — either intentional or accidental — caused by people, internal processes, systems, or external events.	▪ Banque du Caire has implemented an operational risk strategy, which aims to shift managing operational risks to real-time risk detection and identification with faster action time, through four main pillars: -GRC transformation, risk assessment, reporting, and data analytics -ORM policy updates to ensure operational excellence and business process resilience -Managing emerging and transition risks (digital transformation, technology, and data confidentiality, integrity, and availability (CIA) -Managing climate risk management processes according to BdC's mission and strategic objectives Banque du Caire continues to adopt a comprehensive approach to ORM, due to the inherent nature of operational risk within the bank's functions. The bank strives to automate and integrate all operational risk frameworks (loss database – KRI – RCSA – Fraud – ORAP – IT Risk) in GRC to have a 360 view that enhances the process of identifying, mitigating, and preventing fraudulent acts, business interruptions, cybersecurity attacks, non-conformant employee behavior, non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, or failure of vendors to perform in accordance with their agreements. The bank successfully refined its risk assessment and reporting approach to mitigate financial losses, disputes, and regulatory fines, as well as other material damages the bank could face. The bank's comprehensive framework surrounding ORM enables it to identify, assess, mitigate, and manage operating risk across all banking activities. The operational risk assessment, in coordination with all stakeholders, is the key enabler of the internal control framework in accordance with the COSO framework. Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are in place across the bank's functions, effectively integrating with ORM tools. KRIs are predefined metrics used as early warning signals to monitor identified risk exposures over time and measure the amount of exposure to a given risk or set of risks, as well as the effectiveness of any controls that have been implemented to reduce or mitigate a given risk exposure. Banque du Caire's ORM policies and frameworks are fully integrated across all functions of the bank with the purpose of overseeing the monitoring, self-assessment, and independent processes of material operational risks. Additionally, the bank works to bolster the risk culture among all employees to further enhance the process of identifying and effectively managing risks. The bank takes additional steps in the ORM process by revisiting assessments of the control environment across the bank's business functions through continuously monitoring, analyzing, and reassessing the materially harmful events the bank has faced or could face. As a result, the bank is better positioned to plan for all future areas of operational risk by targeting weaknesses. Banque du Caire also manages emerging, specialized, and information technology risk through its comprehensive regulatory policies and frameworks that are in line with international standards, including ISO 31000 for Risk Management and Information Technology Risk Assessment Management considering the COBIT framework.

Risk	Mitigation Measures
Outsource Risk Outsource risk are associated with transactions conducted through third-party vendors. To safeguard the bank's operations and maintain business sustainability, rigorous monitoring of relationships with all third-party vendors is essential to mitigate any adverse impacts on business performance.	▪ Developing a comprehensive third-party management policy and framework to ensure clear reporting and accountability chains, appropriate classification and optimization of vendor portfolios, managing transitions among third-party vendors, and monitoring the relationship and performance monitoring with vendors. ▪ ▪ ORM receive the evaluation results from concerned business areas according to the evaluation periodicity to analyze the evaluation against loss events, KRIs, fraud and forgery risks, RCSA, and IT risks.

Business Continuity

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is a fundamental component of the bank's overarching risk management strategy. It guarantees the seamless availability of vital business resources essential for sustaining critical business

The Operational Risk Management department plays a pivotal role in:

- Minimizing interruption to critical business operations
- Limiting financial loss
- Simplifying the decision-making process in the event of a disaster
- Continuing to serve customers and counterparties in the financial markets
- Mitigating the adverse effects of disruption on the bank's reputation
- Managing operations, liquidity, credit quality, and market position
- Ensuring controlled continuity and normal operations

A visionary bank, Banque Du Caire strives to align with the world-class ISO 22301 standard in all areas of its operations and enable its internal teams to effectively communicate and manage its business continuity processes, procedures, and policies to various stakeholders.

ISO 22301 focuses exclusively on business continuity management, helping organizations establish and implement business continuity plans to protect them and help them recover from disruptive incidents should they occur. It also helps identify potential threats to the business and enables the bank to tackle unforeseen events through:

- Contributing to organizational resilience.
- Supporting the bank's strategic objectives.
- Creating a competitive advantage.
- Protecting and enhancing reputation and credibility
- Reducing legal and financial exposure.
- Reducing direct and indirect costs of disruption.
- Improving BDC's capability to remain effective during disruptions.
- Demonstrating proactive control of risks effectively and efficiently.
- Addressing operational vulnerabilities.

Compliance Group

Banque du Caire's Compliance Group operates within a robust and comprehensive framework that aligns with the bank's broader strategy to enhance efficiency and effectively navigate risks. This framework, along with its policies and procedures, guides the bank in identifying, evaluating, recommending, and reporting various compliance-related risks, such as operational and financial losses, system failures, and reputational damage due to non-compliance with laws and regulations. The bank remains committed to updating and expanding its policies within this framework to align with international best practices.

The Compliance Group functions independently, regularly reporting to the Audit Committee and directly to the CEO and Chairman on disciplinary matters across the bank's diverse activities. The group collaborates closely with the Internal Audit and Risk departments to ensure adherence to CBE regulations and Banque du Caire's Compliance Charter. Quarterly governance reports are presented to the Audit Committee, identifying the key risk areas and the proposed mitigation controls for implementation.

A crucial element of the bank's compliance strategy is the Compliance Policy, which outlines the bank's framework, policies, and procedures. This policy governs the bank's compliance efforts, ensuring consistent implementation and monitoring across all functions.

Given the significant volume of transactions across regional and international markets, Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (AML) are top priorities for the Compliance Group. Stringent monitoring processes are in place, focusing on relevant watchlists and sanctioned countries for all cross-border transactions, ensuring ongoing monitoring and due diligence. Additionally, compliance with the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) ensures adherence to regulations set by the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

In accordance with CBE directives, a Customer Protection Policy is in place to safeguard the rights of the bank's customers. The policy emphasizes fair and transparent banking services, defining customer rights and obligations, providing a mechanism for handling complaints, and promptly addressing the root causes of complaints.

2024 Highlights

Throughout 2024, Banque du Caire's Compliance Group continued its pivotal role as the second line of defense in managing compliance risks across its operations. Notable achievements include the successful navigation of the compliance landscape without any major incidents. On 20 April, 2024, BdC was awarded the ISO 37000:2021 Certificate of Compliance in corporate governance.

Forward-Looking Strategy

In recognition of the Compliance function's role as a cornerstone of good management and good reputation within the banking sector, Banque du Caire is keen to activate the internal Compliance function's role within the bank. The bank's compliance policy sets out principles and standards for compliance and how to mitigate non-compliance risks throughout all Compliance Group departments, each in its area. This is achieved by utilizing the most recent technologies and providing the required trainings to ensure BdC keeps pace with the latest developments in the banking sector.

Internal Audit Group

Banque du Caire's Internal Audit Group (IAG) plays a crucial role in the bank's oversight structure, offering independent and objective assurance and advisory services to enhance the bank's control environment. IAG assists the bank in achieving its strategic goals by applying a systematic and disciplined approach to assess and enhance the effectiveness of risk management, control environment, and governance processes.

IAG remained focused on ensuring all bank activities are conducted in adherence to the highest ethical and legal standards in 2024. Operating functionally under the direct supervision of the Audit Committee, and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer, the group's duties encompass reasonable assurance of compliance with regulatory and internal directives, policies, and guidelines to promote sustainability and transparency in executing the bank's strategy. IAG also takes charge of investigating fraud and offers guidance and recommendations to mitigate fraud risks.

The Audit Group continually develops, revises, and reports on internal policies and procedures according to global best practices. By providing risk-based and value-based assurance, advice, and insights to all departments, the group enhances the efficiency of the bank's internal control systems, operational framework, and risk governance. This approach equips management with the necessary information and recommendations to assist the management to respond to emerging risks, make strategic decisions, and formulate the bank's long-term strategy effectively, benefiting from reliable input from the audit group.

IAG's successful execution of its responsibilities is attributed to its team of highly skilled professionals with diverse expertise spanning from generalist to specialized auditors in the financial sector. These professionals possess the tools required to conduct analytical reviews and assessments across all activities, ensuring the bank can achieve its strategic objectives. IAG has in place a Quality Assurance and Improvement Program covering all aspects of its activities to ensure adherence to the IAG manual, standards, and Code of Ethics. This program aims to promote best practices and enhance staff awareness of the latest trends and developments in the audit industry.

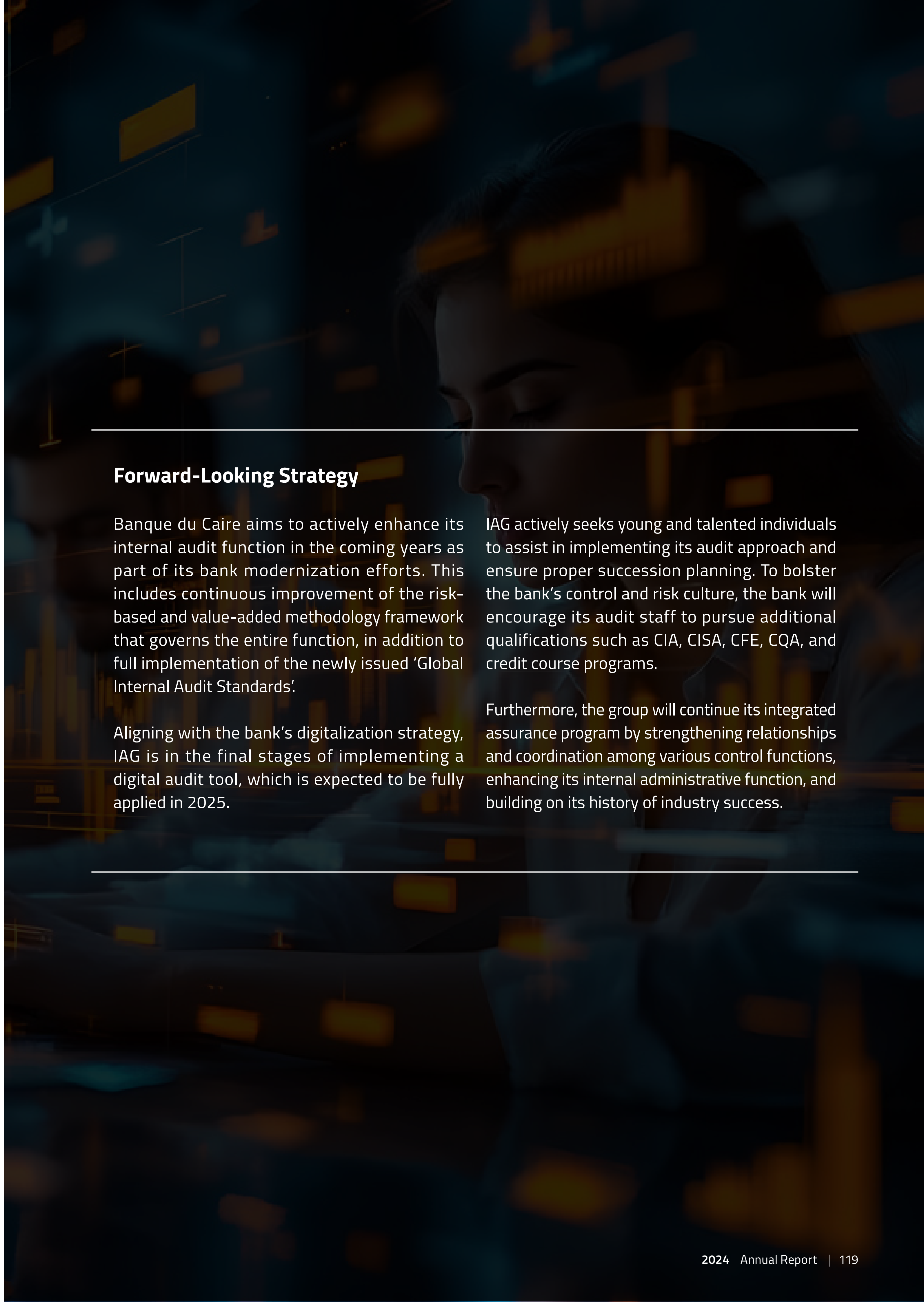
2024 Highlights

IAG continued to enhance its audit skills and capabilities while aligning the bank's strategic objectives and with international governance and compliance standards, following the Internal Audit Risk-Based approach and continuously updated versions of Internal Audit Manuals.

The group monitored the bank's risk management system throughout the year, to ensure the effectiveness of risk assessment objectives, and identified and assessed risks as they emerged. Additionally, IAG reviewed several key functions within the bank, including the efficiency of control systems, compliance with relevant regulations, resource utilization, computer systems effectiveness, and credit portfolio quality.

To instill a robust control culture across the bank, the team conducted routine field reviews, investigations, and other audit duties as required by the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, and Executive Management. Collaborating with oversight bodies like external auditors, the IAG determined efficient frameworks to support the bank's strategic objectives.

During the year, IAG hired competent and qualified staff to support in achieving its desired objectives, to join the existing team that have as well achieved various certificates.



Forward-Looking Strategy

Banque du Caire aims to actively enhance its internal audit function in the coming years as part of its bank modernization efforts. This includes continuous improvement of the risk-based and value-added methodology framework that governs the entire function, in addition to full implementation of the newly issued 'Global Internal Audit Standards'.

Aligning with the bank's digitalization strategy, IAG is in the final stages of implementing a digital audit tool, which is expected to be fully applied in 2025.

IAG actively seeks young and talented individuals to assist in implementing its audit approach and ensure proper succession planning. To bolster the bank's control and risk culture, the bank will encourage its audit staff to pursue additional qualifications such as CIA, CISA, CFE, CQA, and credit course programs.

Furthermore, the group will continue its integrated assurance program by strengthening relationships and coordination among various control functions, enhancing its internal administrative function, and building on its history of industry success.

07 FINANCIAL **STATEMENTS**

Auditors' Report

Translation
Originally issued in Arabic

KPMG Hazem Hassan	Accountability State Authority
Public Accountants & Consultants	Central Department of Banks Financial Control

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholders of Banque Du Caire (S.A.E)

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of Bank's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements, basis of recognition and measurement issued by Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations, management responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate 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 plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

Translation
Originally issued in Arabic

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Banque Du Caire (S.A.E) as of December 31, 2024 and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements, basis of recognition and measurement issued by Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations related to the preparation of these separate financial statements.

Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements

The Bank maintains proper books of accounts, which include all that is required by law and by the statutes of the Bank, the separate financial statements are in agreement thereto.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report which is prepared according to law no. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations and their amendments, are in agreement with the Bank's accounting records within the limit that such information is recorded therein.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
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Auditors

Lobna AbdEL Aziz

Fares Amer Emam Amer	**Lobna Abdel Aziz Abdel Ghaffar**
Financial Regulator Authority No. 230	Accountability State Authority
KPMG Hazem Hassan	
Public accountants & Consultants	

Cairo on: February 25th, 2025

Separate Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)	Note No.	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash and balances at Central Bank	(15)	28,575,939	37,558,228
Due from banks	(16)	141,212,795	67,504,906
Loans and advances to banks	(17)	16,374,143	5,869,271
Loans and advances to customers	(18)	195,139,026	162,109,528
Financial investments			
At fair value through other comprehensive income	(19)	66,546,674	73,892,981
At amortized cost	(19)	16,677,966	40,364,790
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(20)	3,324,990	2,543,286
Intangible assets	(21)	198,010	181,956
Other assets	(22)	11,668,526	9,347,001
Deferred tax assets	(29)	829,922	550,838
Property and equipment	(23)	2,551,026	1,723,954
Total assets		**483,099,017**	**401,646,739**
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(24)	8,215,951	6,816,955
Customers' deposits	(25)	352,272,142	302,066,100
Other loans	(26)	57,857,599	40,057,447
Other liabilities	(27)	13,852,260	15,240,276
Other provisions	(28)	1,983,035	1,696,588
Current income tax payable		2,613,988	1,263,863
Deferred tax liabilities	(29)	245,338	119,057
Retirement benefit liabilities	(30)	1,780,898	1,621,321
Total liabilities		**438,821,211**	**368,881,607**
Equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	(31)	19,000,000	10,000,000
Amounts paid under capital increase	(31)	1,500,000	10,500,000
Reserves	(32)	4,876,721	3,333,150
Difference between present value and face value for subordinated deposit		1,179,701	1,646,308
Net profit for the year and retained earnings	(32)	17,721,384	7,285,674
Total equity		**44,277,806**	**32,765,132**
Total liabilities and equity		**483,099,017**	**401,646,739**

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

Chief Financial Officer
Mohamed Ibrahim

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Hussein Abaza

Separate Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)	Note No.	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest and similar income	(6)	68,703,788	49,095,084
Interest and similar expense	(6)	(40,590,514)	(31,307,239)
Net interest income		**28,113,274**	**17,787,845**
Fee and commission income	(7)	6,310,457	4,298,954
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(564,050)	(388,905)
Net fee and commission income		**5,746,407**	**3,910,049**
Net interest, fee and commission income		**33,859,681**	**21,697,894**
Dividend income	(8)	658,015	283,511
Net trading income	(9)	32,845	44,426
Gains from financial investments	(19)	148,982	198,205
(Charged) Reversed of expected credit losses	(12)	(3,667,653)	(2,151,921)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(10,971,856)	(8,150,982)
Other operating (expenses) revenues	(11)	(2,130,295)	(970,176)
Profit before income tax for the year		**17,929,719**	**10,950,957**
Income tax expense	(13)	(5,560,030)	(4,290,003)
Net profit for the year		**12,369,689**	**6,660,954**
The basic earnings per share from net profit for the year	(14)	**1.17**	**1.07**

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

Chief Financial Officer
Mohamed Ibrahim

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Hussein Abaza

Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)		31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Net profit for the year after income tax	(1)	12,369,689	6,660,954
Amount transferred to (from) retained earnings (net of tax)	(2)	4,340	(666)
Items not reclassified to profit and loss			
Net change-movement in fair value reserve for equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		45,761	49,686
Items reclassified to profit and loss			
Net change in fair value reserve for debts instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		730,711	47,991
Total other comprehensive income items for the year, net of tax	**(3)**	**776,472**	**97,677**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(1+2+3)**	**13,150,501**	**6,757,965**

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

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)	Note No.	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax for the year		**17,929,719**	**10,950,957**
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation		504,434	397,849
Amortization	(21)	177,152	158,191
Expected credit losses charged	(12)	3,667,653	2,151,921
Other provisions charged	(28)	465,199	746,763
Impairment for other assets formed	(22)	17,147	4,388
Other provisions no longer required	(11)	(380,257)	(133,108)
Gains from the sale of property and equipment	(11)	(51,549)	(56,068)
Gains from the sale of assets revert to the bank	(11)	(2,743)	(778)
Foreign currency translation of other provisions	(28)	244,269	87,712
Utilized provisions other than loans provision	(28)	(43,060)	(25,632)
Proceeds from other provisions other than loans provisions	(28)	37	263
Loss (Reverse) impairment for associates' companies	(19)	28,884	(22,337)
(Reverse) gain from sale associates' companies	(19)	--	(570)
Dividend income	(8)	(658,015)	(283,511)
Foreign currency translation of sovereign debt instruments	(32)	261,183	61,442
(Reverse) gain from selling of debt instruments at fair value through OCI	(19)	(108,172)	(101,512)
(Reverse) foreign currency translation of financial investments of a monetary nature and other loans		11,323,443	(238,478)
Amortization of premium/discount of issuing financial investments	(19)	337,840	57,613
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities provided from operating activities		**33,713,164**	**13,755,105**
Net (Increase) Decrease in assets			
Due from banks		16,428,331	(12,476,285)
Loans and advances to banks		(10,510,918)	395,533
Loans and advances to customers		(36,767,915)	(40,235,444)
Financial derivatives		--	59,464
Other assets		(2,339,117)	(557,030)
Net Increase (Decrease) in liabilities			
Due to banks	(24)	1,398,996	(13,166,650)
Customers' deposits	(25)	50,206,042	51,881,759
Other liabilities		(2,240,645)	6,669,982
Retirement benefit liabilities	(30)	159,577	112,109
Income tax paid		(3,555,053)	(2,618,994)
Net cash flows provided from operating activities (after)		**46,492,462**	**3,819,549**

Separate Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)	Note No.	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Net cash flows provided from operating activities (Before)		**46,492,462**	**3,819,549**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to purchase property and equipment and preparation of branches	(23)	(1,342,266)	(439,903)
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment		54,053	58,021
Proceeds from the sale of assets revert to the bank		2,965	--
Proceeds from the sale of financial investments at fair value through OCI		218,023,961	193,666,508
Payments for purchases of financial investments at fair value through OCI		(213,765,213)	(179,042,303)
Proceeds from the redemption of financial investments at amortized cost	(19)	28,234,441	15,490,748
Payments for purchases of financial investments at amortized cost	(19)	(4,497,456)	(845,682)
Payments for investments in subsidiaries and associates		(810,588)	(731,425)
Proceeds from investments in subsidiaries and associates		--	1,290
Payments to purchase intangible assets	(21)	(193,206)	(141,476)
Dividends received		657,599	283,065
Net cash flows provided from investing activities		**26,364,290**	**28,298,843**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from other loans		7,401,635	21,811,375
Payments for other loans		(12,834,054)	(3,430,625)
Dividends paid		(1,298,050)	(2,681,532)
Amounts paid under capital increase		--	6,500,000
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**(6,730,469)**	**22,199,218**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		66,126,283	54,317,610
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent		110,766,103	56,448,493
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		**176,892,386**	**110,766,103**
Cash and cash equivalent are represented in the following:			
Cash and balances at the Central Bank		28,575,939	37,558,228
Due from banks		141,239,629	67,525,985
Treasury bills and other governmental notes		40,707,447	55,942,307
Balances at the central bank within the mandatory reserve ratio		(17,045,649)	(26,798,483)
Due from banks with maturity more than 3 months		--	(6,682,795)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes (with maturity more than 3 months)		(16,584,980)	(16,779,139)
Total cash and cash equivalent	**(34)**	**176,892,386**	**110,766,103**

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

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(All amounts are shown in thousands Egyptian Pounds)	Note No.	Issued and paid-up capital	Amounts paid under capital Increase	Reserves	Difference between the present value and Face v alue for subordinated deposit	Net profit for the year and retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 31 December 2022		**10,000,000**	**4,000,000**	**2,747,025**	**2,053,600**	**3,678,739**	**22,479,364**
Dividends distributions		--	--	--	--	(2,740,791)	(2,740,791)
Amounts paid under capital increase		--	6,500,000	--	--	--	6,500,000
Transferred to legal reserve		--	--	155,476	--	(155,476)	--
Transferred to general banking risk reserve		--	--	126,700	--	(126,700)	--
Transferred to capital reserve		--	--	30,386	--	(30,386)	--
Expected Credit Loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI		--	--	175,886	--	--	175,886
Difference between the present value and face value for subordinated time deposit		--	--	--	(407,292)	--	(407,292)
Net Change in other comprehensive income		--	--	97,677	--	(666)	97,011
Net profit for the year ended 31 December 2023		--	--	--	--	6,660,954	6,660,954
Balance as at 31 December 2023		**10,000,000**	**10,500,000**	**3,333,150**	**1,646,308**	**7,285,674**	**32,765,132**
Dividends distributions		--	--	--	--	(1,362,187)	(1,362,187)
Transferred to capital		9,000,000	(9,000,000)	--	--	--	--
Transferred to legal reserve		--	--	330,245	--	(330,245)	--
Transferred to general banking risk reserve		--	--	189,819	--	(189,819)	--
Transferred to capital reserve		--	--	56,068	--	(56,068)	--
Expected Credit Loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI		--	--	190,967	--	--	190,967
Difference between the present value and face value for subordinated time deposit		--	--	--	(466,607)	--	(466,607)
Net Change in other comprehensive income		--	--	776,472	--	4,340	780,812
Net profit for the year ended 31 December 2024		--	--	--	--	12,369,689	12,369,689
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**(31,32)**	**19,000,000**	**1,500,000**	**4,876,721**	**1,179,701**	**17,721,384**	**44,277,806**

Notes to the Separate financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. General Information:

Banque Du Caire S.A.E. was established as a commercial bank on 17 May 1952 under the provisions of the National Commercial Law for 1883 that was later replaced by the Commercial Law No. 17 for 1999 on 17 May 1999.

The address of its registered head office is as follows: 6 Dr. Moustafa Abo Zahra Street, Nasr City, behind Accountability State Authority, Cairo, Egypt.

Banque Du Caire offers its banking services that related to its activity in Egypt through 249 branches, offices, units and agencies. The Bank employs 8,362 employees at the financial statements preparation date for the year ended 31 December 2024.

On May 2007, Banque Misr acquired all shares of Banque Due Caire, and its ownership has transferred to Banque Misr on Egyptian Stock Exchange.

On May 2009 the Minister of Finance approved on selling 5 shares stock to Misr for Investment and Misr Abu Dhabi for Real Estates. As a result, the bank became subject to Egyptian Companies Law No. 159 of 1981 and its Executive Regulations.

On March 28, 2010, the amendment of the Bank's Articles of Association was approved for Law 159 of 1981 in the Office of Investment Documentation under the Registration Document No. 176 of 2010 and its impact by the commercial registration on 30 March 2010.

On May 2010, Banque Misr established Misr Financial Investment Company with 99.999% of its contribution share capital to act as its investment arm.

On June 2010, Banque Misr transferred some of long-term investments (including Banque Du Caire) to Misr Financial Investment Company.

On 19 December 2010, Banque Du Caire's Extraordinary General Assembly approved transferring Banque Du Caire's ownership to Misr for financial investments Company, the amendment of bank articles of association by that.

On 27 June 2010 Extraordinary General Assembly approved on amend article of association (article 42) amending the financial year to start on 1st of January and end on 31 December instead of 1st of July and end at the end of June of the following year.

On 15 December 2016 Extraordinary General Assembly approved amendment on article of association (article 6) which increase bank's capital by the value of retained earnings amounting by EGP 650 million, and determine the bank's authorized capital by EGP 10 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 2,250 billion divided into 562,500 thousand shares with a par value of EGP 4 each and the bank's shareholders structure became as follows:

Misr Financial Investment company	562,499,985 shares
Banque Misr	8 shares
Misr Abu Dhabi for Real Estate company	7 shares

On 29 December 2016 article 6 capital increase has been amended in the commercial register and at investment prospectus latest publication number 43396 issued on 30 January 2017 amending article7.

On 15 July 2018, Extraordinary General Assembly approved to amend article 6 to add Banque Misr instead of Misr Investment Company.

On 19 December 2019, the Extraordinary General Assembly of "Misr Financial Investments SAE" approved by the Financial Regulation Authority on 11 Feb 2020 by noting in the Commercial Register on February 20, 2020 that the company name has been changed to "Misr Capital SAE." without any change in other data.

On 22 September 2019, Central Bank of Egypt approved amendment on article of association (article 6) which related to increase of Issued Capital and Shareholders Structure.

On 22 September 2019, Extraordinary General Assembly approved on Capital Increase by 3 billion EGP to increase from EGP 2,250 billion to EGP 5,250 billion, all of the increase related to Banque Misr and article 6 in the commercial register has been amended as follows: -

The authorized Capital amounted to EGP 10 billion, and the issued Capital amounted to EGP 5,250 billion distributed to 1,312,500 thousand shares with Face Value EGP 4 per each and Bank's shareholders structure as follows:

Banque Misr	750,000,008 shares
Misr Capital company	562,499,985 shares
Misr Abu Dhabi for Real Estate company	7 shares

- Capital increase has been amended in the commercial register at 02 February 2020.
- On 04 October 2020 article 6 of the bank's statute has been amended in investment prospectus as follows: -

The bank's authorized capital determined by EGP 10 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 5,250 billion divided into 2,625,000 thousand shares with a par value of EGP 2 each and the bank's shareholders structure became as follows: -

Banque Misr	1,500,000,016 shares
Misr Capital company	1,124,999,970 shares
Misr Abu Dhabi for Real Estate company	14 shares

- On 28 April 2022 Banque Misr purchased the shares of Banque du Caire owned by Misr Capital Company, which amounted to 1 124 999 956 shares, so that Banque Misr's contribution to Banque du Caire became 99.99% instead of 57.14%.
- On 06 November 2022 article 6 of the bank's statute has been amended in investment prospectus as follows: -

The bank's authorized capital determined by EGP 20 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 10 billion divided into 5 billion shares with a par value of EGP 2 each.

Capital increase has been recognized in the commercial register at 07 November 2022.

- On 16 April 2024 article 6 of the bank's statute has been amended in investment prospectus as follows: -

The bank's authorized capital determined by EGP 50 billion, and determine the bank's issued capital by EGP 19 billion divided into 9.5 billion shares with a par value of EGP 2 each and the bank's shareholders structure became as follows: -

Name	No. of shares	Face value by EGP
Banque Misr	9,499,999,972	18,999,999,944
Misr Capital company	14	28
Misr Abu Dhabi for Real Estate company	14	28
Total	**9,500,000,000**	**19,000,000,000**

Capital increase has been recognized in the commercial register at 28 March 2024.

The Board of Directors approved the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 on 23 February 2025.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

Following are the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of Separate financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied for all years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparing separate financial statements:

The separate financial statements have been prepared accordance with the instructions of the central bank of Egypt (CBE), approved by the board of directors on 16 December 2008 with the addition of the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 28 January 2018 and issued the final instructions for the preparation of the financial statements of banks in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9 on 26 February 2019,the separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with provision of relevant local law.

The Bank applied the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" starting from January 01, 2019, the following summarize the main accounting policies changes resulted from applying the required instructions also, the disclosure of significant judgments and estimates related with impairment in value at financial risk management disclosures

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules, the affiliated companies are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies, regardless of the type of activity,

The investments in subsidiaries and associates are presented in the Bank's separate financial statements and accounted for at cost less impairment losses. The Bank's separate financial statements are read in therewith consolidated financial statements as at and to obtain complete information on the Bank's financial position and the results of its operations, its cash flows and changes in its ownership rights.

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

The accounting policies set out below have been changed by the management to comply with the adoption of these instructions.

2.2. Accountancy for Investments in subsidiaries and associates:

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for using the cost method; which represent the bank direct ownership shares and not based on financial results and not on net assets of the invested in companies And the consolidated financial statements provide a wider understanding for the consolidated financial position, business results and the consolidated cash flows for the bank and its subsidiaries (The Group), in addition to the bank's share in the net assets of its associate companies.

2.2.1. Subsidiary Companies:

Subsidiaries are entities (including Special Purpose Entities / SPEs) over which the bank exercises a direct or indirect control over its financial and operating policies to obtain benefits from its activities. The Bank usually has a shareholding of more than half of its voting rights, and with existence and effect of future voting rights that can be exercised or transferred at the present time are taken into consideration when evaluating whether the Bank has the ability to control the Company.

2.2.2. Associate Companies:

Associates are entities over which the bank exercises a direct or indirect significant influence without reaching the extent of control. Normally the bank holds ownership equities ranging between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

Purchase method of accounting has been applied for the bank's acquisition of subsidiaries and associates when initial recognized (on the date of acquisition); the acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control or significant influence of acquire "subsidiary or associate". According to the purchase method, the investments in subsidiaries and associates are initially recognized at cost (which may be incorporated goodwill). The acquisition cost represents the fair value of the consideration given in addition to the other acquisition related costs.

In business combination achieved in stages, and business combination achieved through more than one transaction, is then dealing with every transaction of such transactions that separately on the basis of the acquisition consideration and fair value information at the date of each transition until the date where the control is achieved.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for using the cost method; According to this method, the investments are recognized at an acquisition cost, including any goodwill, and any subsequent impairment losses in the value are deducted from it. The income of the bank from the distribution of profits of the subsidiary and Associate companies is recorded in the income statement when the companies have approved the distribution of these profits and the bank's right to collect them is proven.

2.3. Segment reports

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risk and return that are different from those of other business segments.

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risk and returns different from those related to geographical segments operate in other economic environments.

2.4. Foreign currencies translation

2.4.1. Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4.2. Transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies

- The bank holds its accounts in Egyptian pounds. Transactions in foreign currencies during the financial period are recorded using the prevailing exchange rates at the date transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are re-translated at the end of the period using the prevailing exchange rates at that date.
- Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and as well as the differences resulting from the re-evaluation are recognized in the income statements under the following items:

  - Net trading income for assets / liabilities classified for trading purpose.
  - Other operating revenue (expenses) for the remaining items.

- Changes in the fair value of the financial instruments with monetary nature in foreign currencies, classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments), are analyzed into evaluation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from the changes in the prevailing exchange rates and differences resulting from the changes in the instrument's fair value. The evaluation differences resulting from the changes in the amortized cost are recognized in the income statement within "Interest and similar income". The differences relating to changes in exchange rates are recognized in "other operating income (expenses). "Differences resulting from changes in fair value are recognized under "fair value reserve – financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the shareholders' equity.
- The translation differences resulting from non-monetary items include profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value such as equity instruments held in fair value through profits and losses, while translation differences resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized with "fair value reserve- financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income " under the shareholders' equity

2.5. Financial Assets and liabilities

2.5.1. Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank recognizes financial assets and liabilities on the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

The financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value. Those that are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value plus transaction cost that is directly attributable to the acquisition or issue.

2.5.2. Classification

A. Financial assets

- On initial recognition, the Bank classifies financial assets into financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss.
- The financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and have not been allocated by the management of the Bank upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss:

  - The financial asset is retained in a business model whose objective is only to maintain the financial asset for the collection of the contractual cash flows.
  - The contractual terms of the financial asset, on specific dates, result in contractual cash flows of the asset that are only the principal of the financial instrument and the proceeds.

- The debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and was not allocated at initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss if both of the following conditions are met:

  - The financial asset is held in a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset.
  - The contractual terms of the financial asset, on specific dates, result in contractual cash flows of the asset that are not only the principal of the debt and the return.

- Other financial assets are classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss.
- In addition, at initial recognition, the Bank may allocate irreversibly a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss, although it meets the criteria for classification as a financial asset at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, if doing so would substantially prevent or reduce the inconsistency that may arise in accounting measurement.

Business model assessment

Debt instruments and equity instruments are classified and measured as follows:

Financial instrument	Methods of measurement according to business model		
		Fair value	
	Amortized cost	Through other comprehensive income	Through profit and loss
Equity instruments	N/A	One-time option upon first recognition it is irreversible	Regular treatment of equity instruments
Debt instruments	Business model Assets held for collection Contractual cash flows	Business model Assets held for collecting Contractual cash flows and sale	Business model Assets held for trading

The Bank prepares, documents and approves Business Models in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 and reflects the Bank's strategy for managing financial assets and cash flows as follows:

Financial assets	Business model	Basic characteristics
Financial assets at amortized cost	Business model financial assets held for collection contractual cash flows	▪ The objective of the business model is to retain financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows represented in the principal amount of the investment and the proceeds. ▪ A sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the criterion of a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument. ▪ Less sales in terms of rotating and value. ▪ The Bank performs clear and reliable documentation of the rationale for each sale and its compliance with the require-ments of the Standard.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Business model of financial assets held for the collec-tion of contractual cash flows and sales	▪ Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are complementary to the objective of the model. ▪ Sales are relatively high (in terms of turnover and value) compared to the business model held for the collection of contractual cash flows
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Other business models include (trading - manage-ment of financial assets at fair value - maximizing cash flows by selling)	▪ The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows or retained for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. ▪ Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model. ▪ Management of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to avoid inconsistencies in accounting measurement.

- The Bank assesses the objective of the business model at the portfolio level where the financial asset is retained as reflecting the way the business is managed and the manner in which the management is provided. The information to be taken into account when evaluating the objective of the business model is as follows:

  - The documented policies and objectives of the portfolio and the implementation of these policies in practice. In particular, whether the management strategy focuses only on the collection of the contractual cash flows of the asset and maintaining a specific interest rate to meet the maturities of the financial assets with the maturity dates of the liabilities that finance these assets or generate cash flows through the sale of these assets.
  - How to evaluate and report on portfolio performance to senior management.
  - Risks affecting the performance of the business model, including the nature of the financial assets held within that model and the manner in which these risks are managed.
  - How to determine the performance assessment of business managers (fair value, return on portfolio, or both).
  -
  - The periodically, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such transactions, and expectations regarding future selling activities. However, information on sales activities is not taken into account separately, but as part of a comprehensive assessment of how the Bank's objective of managing financial assets and how to generate cash flows is achieved.
  - Financial assets held for trading or managed and its performance are measured at fair value through profit or loss as they are not held to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets together.

- Assess whether the contractual cash flows of the asset represent payments that are limited to the principal amount of the instrument and the proceeds.

For the purpose of this valuation, the Bank defines the original amount of the financial instrument as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. The return is defined as the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the original amount over a specified period of time and other basic lending risk and costs (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs) as well as profit margin.

To assess whether the contractual cash flows of an asset are payments that are limited only to the asset of the finan-cial instrument and the yield, the Bank takes into consideration the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset includes contractual terms that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, thereby not meeting that requirement. In order to conduct such an assessment, the Bank shall consider:

- Potential events that may change the amount and timing of cash flows.
- Leverage characteristics (interest rate, maturity, currency type).
- Terms of accelerated payment and term extension.
- Conditions that may limit the ability of the Bank to claim cash flows from certain assets.
- Features that may be adjusted against the time value of money (re-setting the interest rate Periodicity).

Financial liabilities

- When the initial recognition of the Bank classifies its financial liabilities to financial liabilities at amortized cost, financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, based on the objective of the business model of the Bank
- All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value at the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.
- Financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate.
- The financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently carried at fair value and recognized the change in the fair value of the change in the degree of the Bank's credit rating in the statement of other comprehensive income while the remaining amount of the change is displayed in the fair value in the statement of profits and losses.

2.5.3. Disposal

A) Financial Assets

- The financial asset is derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset expires or when the Bank has transferred the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred substantially to another party.
- When a financial asset is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount of the portion of the asset disposed of) and the aggregate of the consideration received (including any new asset acquired less any new obligation incurred) is recognized in P/L and Consolidated gains or losses previously recognized in the fair value reserve for financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- any cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income related to investment in equity instruments designated as investments at fair value through Other comprehensive income statement is not recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized so that the differences relating to it are transferred directly to retained earnings. Any share created or retained from the asset eligible for disposal (meeting the disposal terms) is recognized as a separate asset or liability.
- When the Bank enters into transactions by which it transfers assets previously recognized in the statement of financial position but retains substantially all or all of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred asset or part thereof. In such circumstances, the transferred asset is not excluded.
- For transactions where the Bank neither substantially retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the asset and retains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset within its continuing association with the financial asset. The Bank's continuing correlation with the financial asset is determined by the extent to which the Bank is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.
- In some transactions, the Bank retains the obligation to service the transferred asset against a commission, at which point the transferred asset is derecognized if it meets the exclusion criteria. An asset or liability for a service contract is recognized if the commission is greater than the appropriate amount (asset) or less than the appropriate amount (obligation) to perform the service.

B) Financial liabilities

- The Bank will derecognize the financial obligations when the contract is disposed of, canceled or terminated.

2.5.4. Amendements to Financial Assets and Financial liabilities

a) Financial Assets

- If the terms of a financial asset are adjusted, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the asset being modified are materially different. If the cash flows are materially different, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the original financial asset are considered to have expired and the original financial asset is derecognized. A new financial asset is recognized at fair value and the resulting value is recognized as a result of adjustment of the total carrying amount as profit or loss in profit or loss. If the amendment is due to financial difficulties for the borrower, the profits are deferred and presented with the compound of impairment losses while the losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.
- If the cash flows of the asset recognized at amortized cost are not materially different, the adjustment does not result in the disposal of the financial asset.

B) Financial liabilities

The Bank adjusts its financial liability when its terms of reference are modified and the cash flows of the modified obligation are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability is recognized based on the modified terms at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the old financial liabilities and the new financial liability is recognized on the adjusted terms in the statement of profit and loss.

Off setting Financial Assets and Financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset in case the bank has a legal right in force to undertake the offsetting of the recognized amounts and it intends to settle the amounts on a net basis or to receive the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Agreements for purchasing treasury bills with commitment to resell and the agreements for selling treasury bills with commitment to repurchase are presented based on the net basis in the balance sheet within the item of accrued expenses.

2.5.5. Fair value measurement

- The Bank determines the fair value on the basis that it is the price to be acquired for the sale of an asset or to be paid for the transfer of an obligation in an orderly transaction between the market participants on the measurement date, taking into account when measuring fair value, the characteristics of the asset or liability, the characteristics are taken into consideration when pricing the asset and / or liability at the measurement date. These characteristics include the condition and location of the asset and the restrictions on the sale or use of the asset to market participants.
- The Bank uses the market approach to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities as this approach uses prices and other relevant information arising from market transactions involving assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities that are identical or comparable. The Bank may therefore use valuation techniques consistent with the market approach, such as market multipliers derived from comparable groups. The choice of the appropriate multiplier within the range would therefore require the use of personal judgment, taking into account the quantitative and qualitative factors of the measurement.
- When the market cannot be relied upon in determining the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Bank uses the income method to determine the fair value by which future amounts such as cash flows or income and expenses are transferred to a current amount (discounted) Current market about future amounts.
- Where the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability cannot be relied upon income and market approach, the Bank uses the cost approach to determine the fair value to reflect the amount currently being requested to replace the asset in its current condition (the current replacement cost) to reflect the fair value The cost borne by the market participant as a buyer of an alternative asset has a similar benefit since the market participant as a buyer will not pay in the original more than the amount for which the benefit is exchanged for the asset.

The valuation techniques used in determining the fair value of a financial instrument include:

- Declared prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Interest rate swaps by calculating the present value of expected future cash flows based on the observed yield curves.
- The fair value of future currency exchange contracts using the present value of the expected cash flow value using the future exchange rate of the currency in question.
- Analysis of cash flows discounted in determining the fair value of other financial instruments.

2.6. Financial derivative instruments and hedge accounting

- Derivatives are recognized at fair value at the date of entering into the derivative contract and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair value is obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, recent market transactions or valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are stated as assets if their fair value is positive or included in liabilities if their fair value is negative.

Derivative contracts are not separated when the derivative is linked to a financial asset and the derivatives contract is therefore fully classified with the associated financial asset.

The method of recognition of gains and losses arising from changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and the nature of the hedged item. The Bank allocates certain derivatives as any of the following:

1. Fair value hedges of recognized assets and liabilities or commitments (fair value hedges).
2. Hedges of the expected future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability, or attributable to a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedges).
3. Net investment in foreign operations (net investment coverage).

- Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated for this purpose if they qualify for accounting as hedging instruments.
- At the inception of the transaction, the Bank documents reliably the relationship between hedged items and hedging instruments, as well as the objectives of risk management and strategy from entering into various hedge transactions. The Bank also establishes, at the inception of the hedge, on an ongoing basis, the underlying documentation to assess whether the derivatives used in hedge transactions are effective in meeting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item.

2.6.1. Fair value hedges

- Changes in the fair value of designated derivatives eligible for fair value hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss with any changes in the fair value attributable to the risk of the underlying asset or liability.
- The effect of effective changes in fair value of interest rate swaps and related hedged items is recognized under "net interest income ". While the effect of effective changes in the fair value of future currency contracts is recognized under "Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".
- The effect of ineffectiveness in all contracts and related hedged items in the previous paragraph is recognized under "Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss"
- If coverage no longer meets the hedge accounting requirements, the adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item that is accounted for in the amortized cost method is amortized by taking it to profit and loss over the period to maturity. Recognition of equity is continued through adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged equity instrument until it is derecognized.

2.6.2. Cash flow hedge

- The other comprehensive income statement recognizes the effective portion of changes in the fair value of designated derivatives eligible for cash flow hedges. Gains and losses relating to the ineffective portion of the statement of profit and loss are recognized immediately in "Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".
- Amounts accumulated in the other comprehensive income statement are carried to the income statement in the same period in which the hedged item has an impact on profit or loss. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of currency swaps and options are taken to "net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss".
- When a hedging instrument is due or sold, or if coverage no longer meets the conditions for hedge accounting, gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income at that time are recognized in other comprehensive income and recognized in the income statement when the transaction is ultimately recognized Predicted. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income is immediately carried to the statement of profit and loss.

2.6.3. Net investment hedge

Is recognized in the other comprehensive income statement as the gain or loss from the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge, while the gain or loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss in respect of the ineffective portion. Gains or losses accumulated in the other comprehensive income statement are carried to the income statement on disposal of foreign operations.

2.6.4. Derivatives not eligible for hedge accounting

Gains and losses on "net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" are recognized in changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not eligible for hedge accounting, and are recognized in profit or loss as "net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" And losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives managed in connection with financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

2.7. Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net income of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss represents gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and includes changes in fair value whether realized or unrealized, interest, dividends and differences in exchange rate.

2.8. Loans and Debts

Loans and advances represent non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, with the exception of:

- Assets which the bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, in which case. They are classified as assets held for trading or assets classified at inception at fair value through profit or loss.
- Assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income for sale at initial recognition.
- Assets for which the bank will not be able to substantially recover all of value of its initial investment, for reasons other than creditworthiness deterioration.

2.9. Interest Income and Expenses

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognized within 'interest and similar income' and 'interest and similar expense' in the income statement using the effective interest rate The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, early payment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Once a financial asset has been classified as nonperforming or impairment then related, interest income is not recognized and it is allocated in marginal records off-balance sheet and it is recognized as income on monetary bases according to the following:

- When they are collected and after receiving all past due installments for consumption loans mortgage loans, and small loans business loans, the interest will be recognized as revenues when it's collected and that is after the full recovery of the overdue.
- Regarding to corporate loans, the cash basis is also followed, as the return calculated later in accordance with the terms of the loan scheduling contract is higher against the recognition of unearned interest on credit balances until 25% of the scheduling installments are paid, with a minimum regularity of one year. In the case of the client continues in regularity, the interest is recognized in the revenue which is calculated on the balance of the existing loan (return on the balance of the regular scheduling) without the marginal return. Before scheduling, which is not included in revenue until after paying the full balance that appears in the loan in the budget before scheduling

2.10. Fees and Commission Income

Fees due from servicing the loan or facility which is measured by amortized cost shall be recognized in the income when performing the service, while the fee and commission income related to non-performing or impaired loans shall not be recog-nized, as it shall be on off-balance sheet of the financial statements. Then it shall be recognized within the income pursuant to the cash basis when the interest income is recognized according to item (2-9). As for fees, which represent an integral part of the actual return of the financial assets in general, they shall be treated as an amendment to the effective interest rate Commitment fees on loans shall be postponed, if there is a probability that these loans will be withdrawn, taking into account that these fees which the bank receives are a compensation for the constant intervention to acquire the financial instrument. Then they shall be recognized by amending the effective interest rate on the loan. When the period of commitment expires without the loan being issued by the bank, these fees shall be recognized within the income at the expiry of the commitment's validity.

Fees on debt instruments measured at fair value shall be recognized within revenue at the initial recognition. Fees on the promotion of the syndicated loans shall be recognized within revenue when the promotion process is completed and the bank does not retain any portion of the loan or if the bank retains a portion for itself earning of the actual rate return which is available to other participants as well.

Fees and commission resulting from negotiations or the participation in negotiations on a transaction in favor of a third party shall be recognized within the income statement- such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other financial instruments, or the acquisition or selling of premises- when the specific transaction is completed. The administrative consultations fees and other services are normally recognized based on the distribution over time relative to the service performance period. However, the financial planning management fees and conservation services fees, which are provided for long period of time, are recognized over the period during which the service is performed.

2.11. Dividend Income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when decision is taken by the competent authority of declaring the right of collection.

2.12. Purchase agreements aligned with resale and sale agreements aligned with repurchase

Sold securities subject to repurchase agreements are presented within assets in addition to purchased treasury bills with a commitment to resale on the balance sheet, and the commitment (purchase and resale agreements) is presented with the commitment to repurchase on the balance sheet. the difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

2.13. Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized for the expected credit losses of the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- Financial assets that represent debt instruments.
- Due debts.
- Financial guarantee contracts.
- Loan commitments and similar debt instruments commitment Impairment losses on investments in equity instruments are not recognized.

Debt instruments related to retail banking and small and micro finance

The Bank consolidates debt instruments related to retail banking products and micro and small enterprises on the basis of groups with similar credit risk based on the type of banking product.

The Bank classifies debt instruments within the Retail Banking Group or micro and small enterprises into three stages based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Financial Instrument Classification	Stage 1 Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Stage 1 Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Stage 2 Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Stage 2 Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Stage 3 Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Stage 3 Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)
Financial Instruments Low Credit Risk	There is no Past dues	Scope of risks accepted				
Financial instruments have significant increase in credit risk			Delay within 30 days from the due date of contractual installments	If the Borrower encounters one or more of the following events: ▪ The Borrower has applied for the conversion of short-term to long-term repayments due to adverse effects related to the borrower's cash flows. ▪ The bank canceled one of the direct facilities by the bank due to the high credit risk of the borrower. ▪ Extension of the time limit granted for payment at the request of the borrower. ▪ Recurring previous arrears during the previous 12 months. ▪ Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows		
Impaired financial instruments					When the borrower delays more than 90 days from the payment of his contractual installments	N/A

Debt instruments related to medium enterprises and projects

The Bank aggregates debt instruments relating to medium-sized enterprises and enterprises based on similar credit risk groups on the basis of the Borrower Client Unit.

The Bank classifies customers within each group into three stages based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Financial Instrument Classification	Stage 1 Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Stage 1 Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Stage 2 Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Stage 2 Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Stage 3 Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Stage 3 Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)
Financial Instruments Low Credit Risk	There is no Past dues	Scope of risks accepted				
Financial instruments have significant increase in credit risk			Delay within 30 days from the due date of contractual installments	If the borrower is on the checklist and / or the financial instrument you experience one or more of the following events: ▪ Significant increase in the interest rate on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk. ▪ Significant negative changes in the activity or financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates. ▪ Request rescheduling. ▪ Significant negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows. ▪ Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows. ▪ Early signs of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delays in service of creditors / business loans.		

Financial Instrument Classification	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)	Basic Indicator (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Indicator (Qualitative Criteria)
Impaired financial instruments					When the borrower delays more than 90 days from the payment of his contractual installments*	When the borrower is unable to meet one or more of the following criteria, indicating that the borrower is experiencing significant financial difficulty. ▪ The death or incapacity of the borrower. ▪ The borrower's financial default. ▪ Initiate scheduling as a result of the deterioration of the borrower's credit capacity. ▪ Non-compliance with financial commitments. ▪ Disappearance of the active market for the financial asset or one of the borrower's financial instruments due to financial difficulties. ▪ Granting lenders privileges related to the financial difficulty of the borrower, which was not granted under normal circumstances. ▪ The probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or restructuring due to financial difficulties. ▪ If the borrower's financial assets are purchased at a significant discount that reflects the credit losses incurred.

* According to the circular issued by Central Bank of Egypt on 14 December 2021 regarding the temporary amendment of the treatment of non-performing loans to small and medium companies, according to the instructions of implementing IFRS9, as well as its amendments issued on 1 July 2024 to gradually cancel the exception for including customers of small and medium companies are included in the stage 3 during a period of 18 months until end of December 2025, so that this category of customers are included in the stage 3 in the event of non-compliance with the contractual terms as follows:

1. there are dues equal to or greater than 180 consecutive days that until end of December 2024.
2. there are dues equal to or greater than 150 consecutive days that until end of June 2025.
3. there are dues equal to or greater than 120 consecutive days that until end of December 2025.

This will result in the inclusion of customers include in the stage 3 when there are dues equal to or greater than 90 consecutive days as of January 2026.

- The financial assets created or acquired by the Bank are classified as having a higher credit risk rating than the Bank's low risk financial assets on initial recognition at stage 2 directly.

2.13.1. Measurement of expected credit losses

The Bank evaluates debt portfolios on a quarterly basis at the portfolio level for all financial assets of Retails, corporate, and SMEs on periodic basis with respect to the financial assets of institutions classified as a follow-up to control its credit risk. On a periodic basis, the criteria used to determine the significant increase in credit risk are reviewed and monitored periodically by the credit risk management.

The Bank assesses at each reporting date the impairment loss for financial instruments at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the financial instrument except for the following cases where the provision for impairment losses is estimated at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the twelve months:

1. A debt instrument that has been identified as having a low credit risk at the date of the financial statements (debt instruments at stage1).
2. Other financial instruments Credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since the initial recognition (debt instruments at stage1).

The Bank considers the expected credit losses to be a weighted probability estimate of the expected credit losses, which are measured as follows:

- The expected credit losses on financial assets are measured at the stage one based on the present value of the gross deficit calculated based on the historical probability of default scenarios adjusted by the average forecasts of macroeconomic indicators for the future twelve months multiplied by the value at default, taking in consideration the expected recovery rates when calculating the average Loss for each group of debt instruments with similar credit risk. Given the expected credit losses taking into account the amount and timing of payments, the credit losses arise even if the enterprise expects to pay in full but later after debt becomes payable under contractual terms. The expected credit losses over the twelve months are considered to be part of the expected credit losses over a lifetime arising from the defaulting events of a financial instrument and the potential within twelve months after the date of the financial statements.
- The expected credit loss of financial assets in the stage two is measured based on the present value of the total deficit calculated based on the historical probability of default scenarios adjusted by the average forecasts of the macroeconomic indicators for the life of the financial asset multiplied by the value at default, taking in consideration the weighting of the expected recovery rates in calculating the loss rate for each group of debt instruments with similar credit risk.
- Impaired financial assets at the reporting date are measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of expected future cash flows.
- In calculating the specific loss rates, the Bank calculates the expected recovery rates from the present value of expected cash flows either from cash and in kind guarantees or historical or anticipated future repayment rates as follows:

  - The Stage One: only the value of cash collaterals and their equivalents represented in cash and other financial instruments that can be converted into cash easily in a short period of time (3 months or less) and without any change (loss) in their value as a result of credit risks are considered.
  - Stages two and three: only the types of guarantees are considered in accordance with the rules issued by the Central Bank of Egypt in September 2005 regarding the bases for assessing the creditworthiness of customers and the formation of provisions, while the value of these guarantees is calculated according to what is stated in the rules for preparing financial statements for banks and the basis for recognition and measurement issued by the bank. The Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008.
  - For debt instruments held by banks operating outside Egypt, the probability of default is determined on the basis of the credit rating of the head office of the bank operating outside Egypt and no more than the credit rating of the head office country taking into consideration the central bank instructions for countries risks. The loss rate is 45% at least.

- For the instruments held by the banks operating in Egypt, the probability of default is calculated on the basis of the classification of the bank by the external international rating institutions. The branches of the Egyptian banks abroad are treated as the main center. The branches of the foreign banks operating in Egypt, The loss rate is calculated at 45% at least.
- For debt instruments issued by non-banks, the probability of default is calculated on the basis of the rating of the issuer of the financial instrument by the external international rating institutions and no more than the credit rating of the issuing country in the case of external entities. The loss rate is calculated at 45% at least.
- Impairment provision on financial assets recognized in the financial position is deducted from the value of the financial asset at the time the statement of financial position is prepared, while the provision for impairment relating to loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and contingent liabilities is recognized under other provisions of the financial position liabilities.
- For financial guarantee contracts, the Bank estimates the expected credit loss on the basis of the difference between the expected payments to the guarantee holder less any other amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

Upgrading from the stage 2 to the stage 1

The bank shall not transfer the financial asset from the stage2 to the stage1 until all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the stage 1 have been met and the total cash receipts from the financial asset are equal to or greater than the total amount of the installments due to the financial asset, if any the accrued interest as there has been continues 3 months from continuing to meet the conditions.

Upgrading from the stage3 to the stage2

- The bank does not transfer the financial asset from the stage three to the stage two unless all of the following conditions are met:

1. Completion of all quantitative and qualitative elements of the stage two.
2. Repayment of 25% of the balances of the outstanding financial assets, including unearned suspended interest according to circumstances.
3. Regularity in paying for at least 12 months.

The period of recognition of the financial asset within the last category of the stage2

The period of recognition (classification) of the financial asset within the last category of the stage2 shall not exceed nine months from the date of its conversion to that stage.

2.13.2. Restructured financial assets:

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or a new financial asset replaced by a current financial asset due to the financial difficulties of the borrower, an assessment is made as to whether the financial asset should be derecognized and the expected credit losses are measured as follows:

- If the restructuring will not lead to the disposal of the current asset, the expected cash flows from the adjusted financial asset are used when calculating the cash deficit in the current asset. The expected credit losses are calculated on the life of the instrument.
- If the restructuring will result in the disposal of the present asset, the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as final cash flows from the current financial asset when derecognized. This value is used to calculate the cash deficit from the current financial asset, which is deducted from the expected date of derecognition of the asset at the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the current financial asset.

Presentation of the expected credit loss provisions in the statement of financial position

The provision for credit losses is presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost as a deduction from the total book value of the assets.
- Commitments for loans and financial guarantee contracts: Generally, as a provision.
- When the financial instrument includes both the used and non-used of the permitted amount of the instrument, and the Bank cannot determine the expected credit losses of the unused portion separately, the Bank presents a provision for collective loss to the used and non-used. The aggregated amount is presented as a deduction from the total book value of the user and any increase in the loss provision is shown on the total amount of the used as a provision for the unused portion.

  - Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income A provision for impairment is not recognized in the statement of financial position because the book value of such assets is their fair value. However, the provision for impairment is disclosed and recognized in the fair value reserve.

2.13.3. Debt Write Off

Debt is written off (partly or fully) when there is no realistic possibility of repayment of that debt. In general, when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have the assets, resources or sources of income that can generate sufficient cash flows to repay the debts that will be written off, however, the impaired financial assets may remain subject to follow-up in light of the Bank's actions to recover the amounts due. Impairment allowance is charged the expected credit losses provision that are amortized whether or not they are provisioned. Any recoverable from previously written of loans are added to the expected credit losses.

2.13.4. Financial assets at amortized cost

At the end of each financial period, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset (or a group of financial assets) is impaired and impairment losses are incurred when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (the loss event) and the loss event affects the future cash flows of the financial asset (Or group of financial assets) that can be reliably estimated.

Indicators used by the Bank to determine the existence of objective evidence of impairment losses include:

- Significant financial difficulties facing the borrower or the debtor.
- Violation of the terms of the loan agreement such as non-payment.
- Predict the bankruptcy of the borrower or enter into a liquidation or re-structuring of the financing granted to him.
- The borrower's competitive situation deteriorated.
- The Bank, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulties, grants him privileges or concessions that the Bank may not agree to grant under normal circumstances.
- Decline in the value of the guarantee.
- Deterioration of the borrower's credit situation.

Objective evidence of impairment of a group of financial assets is the existence of clear data indicating a measurable decrease in the expected future cash flows from this group since its initial recognition, although it is not possible to determine the decline for each asset individually, for example an increase in the number of defaults for a banking product. The Bank assesses the period of confirmation of loss, the period between the occurrence of loss and the identification of each specific portfolio.

The Bank first assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of each financial asset alone if it is of individual importance, as is the estimation at the aggregate or individual level of financial assets that are not individually significant. In this regard, the following shall be considered:

- If the Bank finds that there is no objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired, whether individually significant or not, then the asset is included in the financial asset having similar credit risk characteristics and is evaluated together to estimate impairment in value at rates Historical failure.
- If the Bank finds that there is objective evidence that a single financial asset is impaired, it is considered to estimate its impairment. If the result of the study is a loss of impairment, the asset is not included in the group for which impairment losses are calculated on a consolidated basis. If the previous study shows that there is no impairment loss in the value of the asset individually, the asset is then included in the group.
- The amount of impairment loss provision is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted using the original effective yield rate of the financial asset. The carrying amount of an asset is reduced using the allowance for impairment losses and the impairment loss on credit losses and the reversal of impairment losses are recognized as a separate item in the income statement.
- In addition to the impairment charge recognized in the income statement as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the bank is also committed to applied to calculate the provisions required for impairment of these loans and advances as Assets at credit risk measured at amortized cost - including credit related commitments (Contingent Liabilities) - on the basis of credit rating ratios determined by the Central Bank of Egypt. If the provision for impairment losses calculated in accordance with these ratios is increased for the purpose of preparing the financial statements of the Bank, the excess shall be deducted as a general reserve for bank risk within equity in respect of retained earnings. This reserve is Periodically adjusted to increase or decrease as appropriate. This reserve is not available for distribution except with the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt. Note (33-a) shows movement at the expense of general bank risk reserve during the financial year.
- If the loan or investment is held to maturity and carries a variable interest rate, then the discount rate used to measure any impairment loss is the effective yield rate in accordance with the contract at the date that objective evidence of impairment of the asset is determined. For practical purposes, the Bank may measure impairment losses on the fair value of the instrument using quoted market prices.
- For financial assets that are secured, when calculating the present value of expected future cash flows from a financial asset, the expected cash flows that may result from the sale and sale of the collateral and after deducting related expenses are taken into account.
- For the purpose of estimating impairment at an aggregate level, financial assets are grouped into similar groups in terms of credit risk characteristics, on the basis of the Bank's internal rating process, taking into consideration the type of asset, industry, geographical location, type of collateral, arrears position and other relevant factors. These characteristics are related to the estimated future cash flows of groups of these assets as an indication of the ability of debtors to pay the amounts due under the contractual terms of the assets under consideration.
- When estimating the impairment of group of financial assets based on historical default rates The estimated future cash flows of the Group are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the Bank's assets and the historical loss of assets with credit risk characteristics similar to the assets held by the Bank. The amount of historical losses is adjusted based on current data to reflect the impact of the current conditions that were not available during the period during which the historical losses were determined, as well as to eliminate the effects of the conditions that existed in historical period and are no longer present.
- The Bank ensures that changes in the cash flows of a group of financial assets reflect changes in relevant reliable data from period to period (such as changes in unemployment rates, real estate prices, repayment position and any other factors indicating changes in the probability of loss in the group) The Bank conducts a periodically review of the method and assumptions used to estimate future cash flows.
- The carrying amount of financial assets at amortized cost is reduced by the amount of impairment losses for all financial assets measured at amortized cost which recognized at preparing financial position. While the impairment Losses related to Loans Commitments, Financial guarantees Contracts and Contingent Liabilities have been recognized in Other Provisions Item in Financial Position Liabilities.

2.14. Investment Properties

The investment properties represent lands and buildings owned by the Bank in order to obtain rental returns or capital appreciation and therefore does not include real estate assets which the bank operates through or those that have been ceded to the bank as settlement of debts which the bank used in its operation the bank applies cost value method which the same way applied with other similar property and equipment.

2.15. Intangible Assets (Computer Software)

- Software developing and maintenance fees are recognized as expense in the income statement when it has been paid and it is recognized as intangible asset as expenses related to specific programs under the bank's control and it is expected to generate economic benefits for more than 1 year without exceeding its cost, the direct cost consist of the employee's costs who are part from the development team and the appropriate share from the related expenses, the costs that lead increase of the performance of the IT program over the specifications are recognized.
- Developing which leads to improvement and increase in the original IT program are recognized as expenses and added to the IT program cost IT programs costs- recognized as an asset- are amortized through the period of expected benefit in no more than 3 years by 33.3%.

2.16. Property and equipment

- the historical cost includes the charges directly related to acquisition of property and equipment items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred and property and equipment includes Lands and premises represents mainly of land and buildings related to head office, branches and offices.
- Land shall not be subject to depreciation, while depreciation of other property and equipment shall be calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the useful life Property and equipment depreciation percentage represented as follow:

		Additions property and equipment from 24 Nov 2019. are depreciation rate as follow:		
Buildings & Constructions	20 years	2%	5%	50 years
Furniture	5 years		20%	
Machinery & Equipment	5 years		20%	
Vehicles	4 years	20%	25%	5 years
Integrated Automated systems	5 years		20%	
Fixtures & fittings*	3 years	16.7%	33.3%	6 years
Fixtures & fittings rental	3 years	16.7%	33.3%	6 years

* Starting from 28 February 2022, fittings depreciation periods have been amended to be 8-10 years by percentages (10% - 12.5%) instead of 6 years' percentages (16.7%).

- The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if necessary, at the end of each financial period. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for determining the extent of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
- The recoverable amount is the greater of its value in use or the net salable value of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds from sale with it carrying amount. These are included in other operating revenues (expenses) in the income statement.

2.17. Other assets:

This item includes the other assets have not been classified within the specific assets of the financial position, such as the accrued revenues, prepaid expenses including the overpayment taxes (excluding tax liabilities Payments under purchase of property and equipment, and the deferred balance for losses of the first day and not yet amortized, and current and non-current assets that have been transferred to the Bank to meet debt Deduction for impairment losses), Insurance and covenants, gold bullion, commemorative coins, accounts under settlement, and balances not classified in any of the specified assets.

- The majority of other assets are measured at cost and where objective evidence of impairment exists in the value of the asset, the value of the loss for each asset is measured separately between the carrying amount of the asset and its net realizable value or the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of assets Similar whichever is higher. The carrying amount of the asset is immediately recognized and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement under other operating income (expenses) If the impairment loss decreases in any subsequent period and the impairment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss is recognized, the recognized impairment loss To the income statement provided that such de-recognition does not result in a carrying amount of the asset at the date of the reversal of the impairment loss that exceeds the amount to which the asset could have been had such impairment losses not been recognized.

With respect to the assets to which its ownership transferred to the bank to fulfill debts, the following shall be considered:

- In accordance with the Law of the Central Bank, it is prohibited for banks to deal in movable or real estate by buying, selling or barter other than the property designated for the management of the bank's business or recreation for workers and movable or property owned by the bank for a third-party debt recognized from the date of the write-down (i.e., the date of amortization) within assets owned by the Bank to meet debts and the Bank shall act accordingly as follows:
- Within one year from the date of the devolution of ownership to the movable.
- Within five years from the date of the devolution of property in relation to the property.
- The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt may extend the period if circumstances so require and may exempt some banks from this prohibition according to the nature of their activity.
- The assets acquired by the Bank are recognized as debts in accordance with the value of the Bank, which is the value of the debts that the Bank has decided to waive for these assets. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred in the asset at a subsequent date of impairment, the loss per asset is measured separately by the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its net realizable value or the present value of estimated future cash flows from the asset's use discounted at the current market rate of similar assets Top. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an impairment account and the loss is recognized in the income statement under "other operating income (expense)". If the impairment loss is reduced in any subsequent period and it is possible to associate that decrease objectively with an event occurring after the impairment loss is recognized, then the impairment loss previously recognized is recognized in the income statement provided that such a recovery does not result in the impairment loss The asset could have been made to it if such impairment losses had not been recognized.
- In light of the nature of the movable or immovable property of the Bank and subject to the provisions of the said Article, the movable or real estate shall be classified according to the Bank's plan or the nature of the expected benefit thereof within the property and equipment, real estate investments, shares and bonds or other assets available for sale as the case may be. Accordingly, the bases for the measurement of property and equipment, investment properties, shares and bonds are applied to assets acquired by the Bank in fulfillment of debts and classified under any of these terms.
- For other assets not included in any of these classifications and other assets available for sale are measured at cost or fair value determined by the Bank's authorized experts - less the selling costs - whichever is lower. The differences arising from the valuation of these assets are recognized in the income statement under " Other operating expenses), taking into account the disposal of such assets within the year specified in accordance with the provisions of the law. If these assets are not disposed of within the year specified in the Law of the Central Bank, the general bank risk reserve is increased by 10% of the value of these assets annually. The net income and expenses of the assets owned by the Bank are recognized in the income statement under "other operating revenues (expenses)".

2.18. Impairment of non-financial assets

- Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets that have an indefinite useful life except goodwill are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.
- An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the net realizable value represents the net selling value of the asset or its utilization value which is greater. For the purposes of estimation impairment, assets shall be linked to at the smallest available cash unit. Non-financial assets that have been impaired shall be reviewed to assess a reversal of the impairment to the income statement at each reporting date.

2.19. Lease

- All leasing contracts shall be considered operational leasing ones.

2.19.1 Lease

Operating lease payments less any discounts obtained from lessor is recognized as expenses in the income statement using the straight-line method over the contract term.

2.19.2. Leasing out

Operating lease assets are accounted for at the property and equipment caption in the balance sheet and depreciated over the asset expected useful life using the same method applicable to similar assets. The lease rent income less any discount granted to the lessee will be recognized in the income statement using the straight-line method over the contract term.

2.20. Cash and cash equivalent

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

2.21. Other provision

- Provisions for restricting costs and legal claims are recognized when: the bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.
- When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow is required to settle an obligation is determine taking into consideration the group of obligations as a whole, a provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any obligation in the group is minimal.
- Provisions no longer required are reversed in other operating revenues (expense).
- Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected required expenditures to settle obligations after one year from financial statement date using the appropriate rate in accordance with the terms of settlement ignoring the tax effect which reflects the time value of money. If the settlement term is less than one year, the provision is recognized using the present value unless time consideration has a significant effect.

2.22. Financial collateral contracts

These are contracts issued by the bank to guarantee loans or debit current accounts presented to banks' clients by other parties and in this case the bank is required to pay certain compensations to beneficiary against losses occurred due to delay in payments at maturity date according to the debt conditions. These guarantees are paid to banks, institutions and others on behalf of banks clients. They are initially recognized at fair value in the balance sheet at the date of granting the guarantee reflecting the guarantee issuance fees sometime later bank's commitment is measured initially by the amount of guarantee (after deducting calculated amortized recognized for guarantee fees in the income statement by using straight line method through the life of the guarantee) or the best estimate for requested payments to settle any financial obligation resulted from this guarantee which ever higher Estimates are based on previous experience of similar transactions, historical losses and it is supported by the management opinion .Any increase in obligation related to that financial guarantee is recognized at the income statement under other operating revenues (expenses)

2.23. Employee benefits

2.23.1. Employee benefits - Short Term

Represented in salaries, wages social insurance, paid annual vacations and bonus if due within 12 months from the end of the fiscal period as well as non-financial benefits such as medical care, housing, transportation providing free goods and services for current employees

Employee benefits - Short Term's recognized in the income statement as expenses for the relevant period

2.23.2. Post-employment benefits - Medical Care

The bank provides medical care benefit to retired employees, where of this benefit condition of being in service until retirement age or to complete the minimum requirement of being in service and it is calculated as determined benefit system

- The commitment to the health care system for retirees is the current value of health care obligation in the date of financial statements after the necessary adjustments are made to obligation
- Retired employees medical care obligation is annually calculated (expected future cash flows) through Actuarial in the project unit credit method Retired employees medical care obligation current value is determined by deducting expected cash flows in respect to interest rate of government bonds in the same currency of benefits and in almost the same maturity dates.
- Actuarial profit(loss) resulting from amendments, changes of actuarial expectations are recognized in the income statement for profits or loss exceeding 10% of the system assets or 10% of the estimated benefits determined at the year before which ever higher, where this increase in profit or loss is recognized in the income statement through the expected average remaining working period.

Previous service costs are recognized in the income statement as administrative expenses unless changes in the retirement policy indicates that employees should spent a certain vesting period in service, in this case the previous service cost are amortized in straight line method in their due period.

2.23.3. Retirement Benefit:
The benefits of the pension are represented in the Bank's share in the social benefits of its employees, which are paid by the Bank to the General Authority for Social Insurance in accordance with the Social Insurance Law No. 79 for the year 1975 and its amendments shares are paid for each period and they are recognized in the income statement as salaries and wages under administrative expenses for the period employees in service
The bank share is paid as a determined subscription. Accordingly, there is no additional liability to the bank other than its share in social insurance which is due to pay for the social insurance authority.

2.24. Income tax

- Income tax on the profit or loss for the period includes the tax of the current period, deferred tax, and is recognized in the income statement. Except when they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognized in equity.
- The income tax shall be recognized based on the net profit subject to tax through the application of the applicable tax rates at the date of preparing the balance sheet, in addition to the tax adjustments related to previous years.
- Deferred tax arising from temporary timing differences between the book value of assets and liabilities calculated according to the accounting principles, as well as its values shall be recognized according to the tax principles.
- The deferred tax value is based on the expected method to achieve or resolve asset values or obligations and use applicable tax prices, tax obligations are recognized for all temporary tax differences, while deferred tax assets are recognized for temporary tax differences, when a profit is likely to be achieved.
- The deferred tax shall be decreased with the portion from which the expected taxable benefit will not be achieved over the coming years. In case of the increase of the expected taxable benefits, the deferred tax assets shall be increased within the limit of previous reduction in the value of deferred tax assets Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the bank has a legal right that permits it to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when deferred income taxes are due to the same tax administration.

2.25. Borrowing
Loans obtained by the bank shall be recognized at inception at fair value minus the cost of the loan obtaining. Subsequently, the loans shall be measured by amortized cost. The difference between net proceeds and the amount to be paid over the borrowing period using the effective interest rate shall be recognized to the income statement.

2.26. Capital
2.26.1. Capital shares and its cost
The issuance expenses, directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or shares against the acquisition of an entity, or the issuance of options shall be presented as a deduction from the shareholders' equity in net proceeds after taxes.

2.26.2 Dividends distribution to the shareholders of the bank
Dividends shall be recognized through deducting the same from shareholders' equity in the period where the General Assembly meeting shareholder approves these dividends. They include the employees' share in profits and the remuneration of the board of directors prescribed by the article of association of the bank and the law, not recognize any commitment to the bank towards employees and members of the board of directors in retained earnings only when they are decided to distribute.

2.27. Custody Activity
The bank has a custodian activity where it manages assets related to individuals or custody purpose or retirement fund and it is not recognized at the financial position as it is not a bank asset or profit

2.28. Subordinated Deposits (deposits advanced from Central Bank of Egypt and Banque Misr)
The deposit is recognized as liability at current value, calculated by using a discount rate equal to the interest rate on governmental bonds that approximates the deposit term at the date of entry into force of the deposit. The difference between the face value of the deposit and its present value within the owner's equity is defined as face value difference from the present value of the subordinated deposit. The deposit shall be paid at the end of each financial period to the face value at the maturity date and that charged to the differences as mentioned above to reach, face value on the date of its maturity.

2.29. Comparatives
Comparative figures for financial assets and liabilities are reclassified to comply with the current period financial statements presentation.

3. Financial risk management
The bank is exposed to a variety of financial risks, while it practices its business and activities, and the acceptance of risk is considered the basis of financial business. Some risk aspects or a combination of risk are analyzed, assessed, and managed. The bank targets to achieve adequate balance between the risk and return, and to minimize likely adverse impacts on its financial performance. The most important types of risk are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Market risk includes the risk of foreign exchange rates, interest rates and the other pricing risks.

The bank has developed risk management policies to define, analyze and control risk, and set, control and comply with its limits through a variety of reliable methods and up to date information systems. The bank conducts regular reviews and amendments of the risk management policies in order to reflect changes in the markets, products, and services, as well as the best up to date applications.

Risk management is carried out by Risk Management Division in the light of the policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk division identifies, assesses, and hedges against the financial risk in close collaboration with the different operating units of the bank. The board of directors provides known principles for risk management as a whole, in addition to written policies, which cover defined risk areas such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, and the use of derivatives and non-derivatives financial instruments. In addition, Risk division is responsible for the periodically review to manage risk and control environment independently.

A. Credit Risk
The Bank is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a party will fail to meet its obligations. The credit risk is the most important risk to the Bank, so management carefully manages exposure to that risk. Credit risk is mainly the lending activities that result in loans, facilities and investment activities that involve the Bank's assets on debt instruments. Credit risk is also found in financial instruments off-balance sheet such as loan commitments. Credit risk management and control processes are concentrated in the Credit Risk Management Team, which reports to the Board of Directors, senior management and heads of activity units on a regular basis.

The credit risk group establishes requirements at the bank level to identify, evaluate, monitor follow and report on credit risk, while business / support units are responsible for credit risk in their units while integrating business strategies with the Bank's risk to recover.

Credit risk policies and procedures have been developed to provide control over credit portfolios by Periodicity assessing borrowers' credit position and setting the maximum risk limit for a specific borrower. Risks to individual and / or group exposures are monitored Periodicity on a portfolio-by-portfolio basis. The Bank's credit policy provides detailed guidelines for effective credit risk management, where best market practices and instructions issued by emergency entities are reviewed and updated from time to time based on regulatory experience.

Credit policy is designed to ensure that risk management's strategies and objectives are fully identified, including:

- Strengthen and improve the Bank's ability to measure and reduce credit risk on a prudent basis to reduce credit losses.
- Strengthen and improve credit portfolio management procedures.
- Strengthen and improve the Bank's procedures for early identification of problem areas.
- Adherence to regulatory and industry best practices for credit risk management.

The policy addresses all activities and functions related to credit procedures covering coverage criteria. It contains the Bank's risk tolerance criteria and includes guidance on target markets (companies, businesses, SMEs and high solvency). The policy also defines the type of borrowers / industries to be desired. Some of the criteria relate to specific products and are monitored by the individual credit product policy. Other sections generally include credit quality criteria, purpose and terms of facilities, unsolicited loans, credit analysis, risk concentration, repayment ability, compliance with laws and regulations, expected losses and documentation.

B. Portfolio Control

The portfolio is managed through portfolio diversification on purpose, industry / business sectors, ratings and geographical areas to avoid over-risking to specific economic sectors / credit products, which may be affected by adverse developments in the economy. In general, the Bank uses criteria for borrowers and business sectors to minimize risk concentration. The Bank's operations are concentrated in the Egypt, which reduces the risks of currency exchange, although geographical concentration remains present but acceptable and within the Bank's risk tolerance.

Personal loan portfolio is diversified where relatively small risks are adopted for a large number of customers based on the bank's salary conversion or the existence of specific risk guarantees on the products / employees

A.1. Credit risk measurement

Loan Facilities to Banks and Customers

To measure credit risk related to loans and facilities to banks and customers, the Bank considers the following three components:

- Probability of default by the customer or third parties in meeting their contractual obligations.
- The current status of the direct facilities and the future development of the indirect facilities likely to result in the Bank's resulting exposure at default.
- Loss given default

The Bank assesses the probability of default at each customer level using internal rating methods for detailed classification of different categories of clients. These methods have been developed internally and statistical analyzes are taken into account with the professional judgment of the credit officer to reach an appropriate merit rating. The Bank's customers are divided into four categories of merit and reflect the merit structure The following table shows the probability of default for each category of merit. This means that credit centers are transferred between categories of merit according to the change in the assessment of the probability of default. If necessary, the Bank periodically assesses the performance of the rating methods and their ability to predict delays.

Bank's internal rating categories:

Rating	Rating significance
1	Good debts
2	Normal watch-list
3	Special watch-list
4	Non-performing loan

The position subject to default depends on the amounts the bank expects to remain outstanding when the delay occurs. For example, for a loan, this position is the face value. For commitments, the bank lists all the amounts already withdrawn in addition to other amounts expected to be withdrawn up to the date of the delay, if it occurs.

Debt instruments

Concerning debt instruments, the bank uses external foreign rating or their equivalent rating to manage credit risk. If such ratings are not available, the bank applies similar methods to those applied to credit customers, and these investments in securities are seen as a way to obtain better credit quality and at the same time provide an available source to meet financing requirements.

A.2. Risk Limit control and Mitigation Policies

The bank manages, mitigates, and controls credit risk concentration at the level of debtor, groups, industries, and countries.

- The bank structures the levels of credit risk tolerance by placing limits for the risk tolerance in relation to each borrower or a class of borrowers, and at the level of economic activities and geographical sectors. Such risk shall be constantly monitored and controlled and shall be subject to reviews on an annual basis or more frequently if necessary. Limits of credit risk at the level of borrower/ the group / producer, the sector and the country shall be quarterly approved by the board of directors.
- Also credit risk exposure is managed by the yearly analysis of the present as well as the possible borrower's ability on fulfilling their obligations and also by amendment of the lending limits if appropriate.

The following are some means of mitigating risk:

Collaterals

The bank employs a range of policies and controls to mitigate credit risk. Among the methods implemented is to obtain collateral against the extended funds.

The bank has set guiding rules for defined types of acceptable collaterals.

Among the main types of collaterals to loans and advances are the following:

- Mortgage
- Mortgage of business assets such as equipment and goods.
- Mortgage of financial instruments such as debt instruments and equity.

Usually, corporate lending is for a longer term and secured whereas credit facilities extended to individuals are unsecured. To reduce credit loss to its minimum, the bank seeks to get additional collaterals from the concerned parties as soon as indicators of a loan or facility impairment appear ,The collaterals taken as collateral for assets other than loans and facilities are determined by the nature of the instrument, and debt instruments and treasury bills are usually unsecured, with the exception of sets of financial instruments covered by similar assets and instruments that are secured by a portfolio of financial instruments.

Derivatives

The Bank maintains prudent control over the net open positions of the derivatives, the difference between the purchase and sale contracts at the level of value and duration. The amount of credit risk at any given time is determined by the fair value of the instrument that is beneficial to the Bank, a positive fair value asset that is a fraction of the contractual / default value used to express the size of the existing instruments. This credit risk is managed as part of the total lending limit granted to the client with the expected risk due to changes in the market. Collateral against credit risk on these instruments is normally not obtained except for amounts requested by the Bank as marginal deposits from third parties.

The risk of settlement arises in situations where payment is made by cash, equity instruments or other securities or in exchange for the expectation of cash, equity instruments or other securities and daily settlement limits are set for each of the other parties to cover the risk of consolidated settlement arising from bank transactions any day.

Credit related commitments

- The main reason for credit related commitments is to ensure availability of funds upon client's request. Also, the financial guarantees contract bears the same loans credit risk. Letters of credit that bank issued instead of its clients to grant a third party the right to withdraw a certain value according to terms and conditions usually guaranteed with goods traded so it bears a less risk degree that direct loan.
- Credit related commitments represent the unused portion from approved limit, financial guarantees contracts or letters of credit. The bank bear expected losses with amount of total unused commitments and that is for credit risk resulted from grant credit. Although the more viable loss actually is less than unused commitments and that is for credit related commitments is grant for clients with specific credit nature. Bank is observing the commitments until maturity and that is for the long-term commitments have more credit risk degrees than short-term commitments.

A.3. Provisioning policy (Measurement of expected credit losses)

The Bank's policies require the identification of three stages of classifying financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and financial

guarantees as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with changes in credit quality since initial recognition and thereafter measuring the impairment losses (expected credit losses) as follows:

The un-impaired financial asset is classified at initial recognition in the (stage1) and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk management.

In the case of a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to the (stage2) and the financial asset is not considered at this stage (the expected credit loss over the life of the asset without impairment).

In case of indications of impairment of the financial asset, it is transferred to the (stage3). The Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

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

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

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Bank's Assessment	L oans and advances (%)	Loans and advances (%)
1- Stage 1	72.53%	77.24%
2- Stage 2	22.91%	17.84%
3- Stage 3	4.56%	4.92%
Total	100%	100 %

A.4. The General Model for Measurement of Banking Risk

In addition to the four-creditworthiness ratings shown in (note no. A-1), the management also prepares ratings in the form of more detailed subgroups, which are in line with the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt. Assets exposed to credit risk shall be rated in these subgroups pursuant to detailed rules and terms, which depend largely on customer related information, business and activities, financial position and performance of payments thereof.

According to Central Bank of Egypt adjusted rules starting from first year which the bank commit to apply these rules, the bank calculates the provision required for the impairment of these assets exposed to credit risk which impairment value has been solely estimated including credit related commitments using cash flow discounted method and for the group of assets that the impairment has been estimated as a group, the impairment calculated by historical default rates method. In case the impairment loss provision required according to ORR issued from Central Bank of Egypt exceeds the provisions as required according to adjusted rules by Central Bank of Egypt, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general reserve for banking risk in the shareholders' equity section. Such reserves shall be regularly adjusted, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equal to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve shall not be subject to distribution, note (A-32) shows the "general banking risk reserve" movement during the period. Following is an indication of corporate credit worthiness categories according to internal rating principles, compared to the rating principles of the Central Bank of Egypt, and of the required provision percentages for the impairment of assets exposed to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Rating's meaning	Provision Ratio required' According (CBE)(ORR)	Internal Rating According (CBE)(ORR)	Meaning of internal
1	Low risk	0%	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular follow up
7	Watch list	5%	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non-Performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non-Performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-Performing loans

A.5 . The Maximum Limit for Credit Risk before Collaterals and Suspended interest and provisions

Credit risk exposures of financial position items:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash and balances at Central Bank	17,045,649	26,798,483
Due from banks	141,239,629	67,525,985
Loans and advances to banks	16,407,767	5,885,773
Loans and advances to customers:		
Retail:		
-Overdraft accounts	1,344,713	2,245,080
-Credit cards	3,191,034	1,756,035
-Personal loans	75,669,045	64,842,379
-Mortgage loans	8,553,093	5,539,695
Corporate:		
-Overdraft accounts	41,174,504	42,766,167
-Direct loans	49,554,949	33,526,214
-Syndicated loans	30,608,776	22,990,775
-Discount document	850,200	241,920
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
-Debt instruments	63,530,767	71,599,189
Financial investments at amortized cost		
-Debt instruments	16,677,966	40,364,790
Other assets*	4,941,225	4,162,834
Total	**470,789,317**	**390,245,319**

The previous table represents the loans without taking into consideration Expected Credit Loss as disclosed in notes (15), (16), (17), (18) and (19)

* The above – mentioned other assets represents in accrued revenues.

The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets during the year:

	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Due from banks	**12-Months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	**Total**
Credit rating				
Good debts	129,140,859	12,098,770	--	141,239,629
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**129,140,859**	**12,098,770**	**--**	**141,239,629**
ECL Provision	--	(26,834)	--	(26,834)
Net carrying amount	**129,140,859**	**12,071,936**	**--**	**141,212,795**

	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Due from banks	**12-Months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	**Total**
Credit rating				
Good debts	60,843,190	6,682,795	--	67,525,985
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**60,843,190**	**6,682,795**	**--**	**67,525,985**
ECL Provision	--	(21,079)	--	(21,079)
Net carrying amount	**60,843,190**	**6,661,716**	**--**	**67,504,906**

	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Treasury bills	**12-Months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	**Total**
Credit rating				
Good debts	20,979,902	19,727,545	--	40,707,447
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**20,979,902**	**19,727,545**	**--**	**40,707,447**
ECL Provision	--	(190,194)	--	(190,194)
Net carrying amount	**20,979,902**	**19,537,351**	**--**	**40,517,253**

Treasury bills	31 December 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	43,888,885	12,053,422	--	55,942,307
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**43,888,885**	**12,053,422**	**--**	**55,942,307**
ECL Provision	--	(160,873)	--	(160,873)
Net carrying amount	**43,888,885**	**11,892,549**	**--**	**55,781,434**

Governmental Treasury bonds	31 December 2024 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	23,951,746	9,321,635	--	33,273,381
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**23,951,746**	**9,321,635**	**--**	**33,273,381**
ECL Provision	--	(422,729)	--	(422,729)
Net carrying amount	**23,951,746**	**8,898,906**	**--**	**32,850,652**

Governmental Treasury bonds	31 December 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	43,972,310	5,147,922	--	49,120,232
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**43,972,310**	**5,147,922**	**--**	**49,120,232**
ECL Provision	--	(250,640)	--	(250,640)
Net carrying amount	**43,972,310**	**4,897,282**	**--**	**48,869,592**

Corporate bonds	31 December 2024 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	6,150,382	77,523	--	6,227,905
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**6,150,382**	**77,523**	**--**	**6,227,905**
ECL Provision	(4,972)	(435)	--	(5,407)
Net carrying amount	**6,145,410**	**77,088**	**--**	**6,222,498**

Corporate bonds	31 December 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	6,295,110	606,330	--	6,901,440
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**6,295,110**	**606,330**	**--**	**6,901,440**
ECL Provision	(5,916)	(9,934)	--	(15,850)
Net carrying amount	**6,289,194**	**596,396**	**--**	**6,885,590**

Loans and advances to Banks	31 December 2024 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	--	16,407,767	--	16,407,767
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**--**	**16,407,767**	**--**	**16,407,767**
ECL Provision	--	(33,624)	--	(33,624)
Net carrying amount	**--**	**16,374,143**	**--**	**16,374,143**

Loans and advances to Banks	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	--	5,885,773	--	5,885,773
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	--	--
Total	**--**	**5,885,773**	**--**	**5,885,773**
ECL Provision	--	(16,502)	--	(16,502)
Net carrying amount	**--**	**5,869,271**	**--**	**5,869,271**

Loans and advances to Retail	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	80,685,614	5,369,354	--	86,054,968
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	2,702,917	2,702,917
Total	**80,685,614**	**5,369,354**	**2,702,917**	**88,757,885**
ECL Provision	(930,725)	(98,439)	(1,950,808)	(2,979,972)
Net carrying amount	**79,754,889**	**5,270,915**	**752,109**	**85,777,913**

Loans and advances to Retail	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	69,800,129	2,636,194	--	72,436,323
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	1,946,866	1,946,866
Total	**69,800,129**	**2,636,194**	**1,946,866**	**74,383,189**
ECL Provision	(587,657)	(58,528)	(1,414,860)	(2,061,045)
Net carrying amount	**69,212,472**	**2,577,666**	**532,006**	**72,322,144**

Loans and advances to large & medium Corporate	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	71,233,012	25,949,791	--	97,182,803
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	2,143,391	--	2,143,391
Non-performing loan	--	--	5,868,540	5,868,540
Total	**71,233,012**	**28,093,182**	**5,868,540**	**105,194,734**
ECL Provision	(599,441)	(5,160,951)	(5,132,831)	(10,893,223)
Net carrying amount	**70,633,571**	**22,932,231**	**735,709**	**94,301,511**

Loans and advances to large & medium Corporate	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	58,241,380	20,916,706	--	79,158,086
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	286,421	--	286,421
Non-performing loan	--	--	5,227,060	5,227,060
Total	**58,241,380**	**21,203,127**	**5,227,060**	**84,671,567**
ECL Provision	(446,320)	(3,348,554)	(4,563,238)	(8,358,112)
Net carrying amount	**57,795,060**	**17,854,573**	**663,822**	**76,313,455**

Loans and advances to Small Corporate	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	12,982,061	2,217,913	--	15,199,974
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loan	--	--	1,793,721	1,793,721
Total	**12,982,061**	**2,217,913**	**1,793,721**	**16,993,695**
ECL Provision	(675,219)	(138,714)	(1,090,610)	(1,904,543)
Net carrying amount	**12,306,842**	**2,079,199**	**703,111**	**15,089,152**

Loans and advances to Small Corporate	31 December 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	10,821,229	2,359,046	--	13,180,275
Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--
Special watch-list	--	--	7,830	7,830
Non-performing loan	--	--	1,665,404	1,665,404
Total	10,821,229	2,359,046	1,673,234	14,853,509
ECL Provision	(147,076)	(122,109)	(1,094,404)	(1,363,589)
Net carrying amount	10,674,153	2,236,937	578,830	13,489,920

The following table shows the changes in ECL between the beginning and end of the year as a result of these factors: 31 December 2024

Due from banks	31 December 2024 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	--	21,079	--	21,079
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	13,781	--	13,781
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(21,079)	--	(21,079)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	13,053	--	13,053
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**26,834**	**--**	**26,834**

Due from banks	31 December 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	--	13,465	--	13,465
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	7,614	--	7,614
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(3,347)	--	(3,347)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	3,347	--	3,347
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**21,079**	**--**	**21,079**

Treasury bills	31 December 2024 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	--	160,873	--	160,873
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	92,422	--	92,422
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(160,873)	--	(160,873)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the case	--	--	--	--
of default and the exposure at default				
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	--	--	--	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	97,772	--	97,772
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**190,194**	**--**	**190,194**

Treasury bills	31 December 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	--	88,681	--	88,681
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	72,193	--	72,193
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(22,932)	--	(22,932)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the case	--	--	--	--
of default and the exposure at default				
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	--	--	--	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange transla-tion differences	--	22,931	--	22,931
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**160,873**	**--**	**160,873**

Governmental Treasury Bonds	31 December 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	--	154,921	--	154,921
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	95,719	--	95,719
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(38,511)	--	(38,511)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the case	--	--	--	--
of default and the exposure at default				
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	--	--	--	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange transla-tion differences	--	38,511	--	38,511
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**250,640**	**--**	**250,640**

Governmental Treasury Bonds	31 December 2024 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	--	250,640	--	250,640
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	24,258	--	24,258
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(15,580)	--	(15,580)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the case	--	--	--	--
of default and the exposure at default				
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	--	--	--	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange transla-tion differences	--	163,411	--	163,411
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**422,729**	**--**	**422,729**

Corporate Bonds	31 December 2024 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	5,916	9,934	--	15,850
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(944)	(9,499)	--	(10,443)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the case	--	--	--	--
of default and the exposure at default				
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	--	--	--	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange transla-tion differences	--	--	--	--
Balance at the end of the year	**4,972**	**435**	**--**	**5,407**

Corporate Bonds	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	7,875	--	--	7,875
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	9,934	--	9,934
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(1,959)	--	--	(1,959)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in the case	--	--	--	--
of default and the exposure at default				
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	--	--	--	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	--	--	--
Balance at the end of the year	**5,916**	**9,934**	**--**	**15,850**

Loans and advances to banks	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	--	16,502	--	16,502
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	22,548	--	22,548
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	--	(16,502)	--	(16,502)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	11,076	--	11,076
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**33,624**	**--**	**33,624**

Loans and advances to banks	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	128	19,215	--	19,343
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(128)	(7,519)	--	(7,647)
Transfer to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Foreign exchange translation differences	--	4,806	--	4,806
Balance at the end of the year	**--**	**16,502**	**--**	**16,502**

Loans and advances to retail	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	587,657	58,528	1,414,860	2,061,045
New financial assets purchased or issued	281,570	30,077	172,343	483,990
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(42,415)	(10,852)	(649,084)	(702,351)
Transfer to stage 1	7,547	(5,985)	(1,562)	--
Transfer to stage 2	(57,278)	59,050	(1,772)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(778,655)	(306,806)	1,085,461	--
Changes	932,299	274,427	(69,438)	1,137,288
Balance at the end of the year	**930,725**	**98,439**	**1,950,808**	**2,979,972**

Loans and advances to retail	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	325,337	47,207	1,444,889	1,817,433
New financial assets purchased or issued	267,173	23,961	117,539	408,673
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(60,553)	(8,443)	(751,988)	(820,984)
Transfer to stage 1	6,186	(5,145)	(1,041)	--
Transfer to stage 2	(26,242)	26,920	(678)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(406,492)	(257,923)	664,415	--
Changes	482,248	231,951	(58,276)	655,923
Balance at the end of the year	**587,657**	**58,528**	**1,414,860**	**2,061,045**

Loans and advances to large & medium corporate	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	446,320	3,348,554	4,563,238	8,358,112
New financial assets purchased or issued	108,295	1,557,009	2,196,736	3,862,040
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(184,521)	(695,408)	(1,138,715)	(2,018,644)
Transfer to stage 1	126,967	(126,967)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(25,000)	25,000	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	(832)	(246,814)	247,646	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	(1,646,300)	(1,646,300)
Proceeds from written –off during the year	--	--	3	3
Foreign exchange transla-tion differences	128,212	1,299,577	910,223	2,338,012
Balance at the end of the year	**599,441**	**5,160,951**	**5,132,831**	**10,893,223**

Loans and advances to large &medium corporate	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	516,361	2,802,402	3,910,469	7,229,232
New financial assets purchased or issued	129,312	1,120,956	1,367,889	2,618,157
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(122,580)	(370,993)	(925,373)	(1,418,946)
Transfer to stage 1	75,586	(75,586)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(121,823)	121,823	--	--
Transfer to stage 3	(458)	(532,194)	532,652	--
Loan commitments (unused limits)	(61,559)	(105,379)	--	(166,938)
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	(815,739)	(815,739)
Proceeds from written –off during the year	--	--	13	13
Foreign exchange transla-tion differences	31,481	387,525	493,327	912,333
Balance at the end of the year	**446,320**	**3,348,554**	**4,563,238**	**8,358,112**

Loans and advances to small corporate	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-Months	Life time	Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2024	147,076	122,109	1,094,404	1,363,589
New financial assets purchased or issued	536,831	29,069	191,157	757,057
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(9,127)	(9,492)	(104,271)	(122,890)
Transfer to stage 1	483	(483)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(38)	1,603	(1,565)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(6)	(4,092)	4,098	--
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	(104,618)	(104,618)
Proceeds from written –off during the year	--	--	11,405	11,405
Foreign exchange transla-tion differences	--	--	--	--
Balance at the end of the year	**675,219**	**138,714**	**1,090,610**	**1,904,543**

Loans and advances to small corporate	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL Provision at January 01, 2023	117,754	929,988	170,895	1,218,637
New financial assets purchased or issued	122,412	104,825	346,077	573,314
Financial assets have been matured or derecognized	(79,151)	(47,305)	(52,370)	(178,826)
Transfer to stage 1	8,337	(8,337)	--	--
Transfer to stage 2	(16,840)	17,373	(533)	--
Transfer to stage 3	(433)	(873,717)	874,150	--
Loan commitments (unused limits)	(5,273)	(718)	--	(5,991)
Loans written-off during the year	--	--	(246,425)	(246,425)
Proceeds from written –off during the year	--	--	2,610	2,610
Foreign exchange translation differences	270	--	--	270
Balance at the end of the year	**147,076**	**122,109**	**1,094,404**	**1,363,589**

The following table provides summary of expected credit losses (ECL) at the end of the year:

Items	31 December 2024			
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Due from banks	--	26,834	--	26,834
Treasury bills	--	190,194	--	190,194
Governmental treasury bonds	--	422,729	--	422,729
Corporate bonds	4,972	435	--	5,407
Loans and advances to banks	--	33,624	--	33,624
Loans and advances to retail	930,725	98,439	1,950,808	2,979,972
Loans and advances to large & medium corporate	599,441	5,160,951	5,132,831	10,893,223
Loans and advances to small corporate	675,219	138,714	1,090,610	1,904,543
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities	104,601	293,694	79,878	478,173
Commitments on unused corporate loans-corporate	99,861	343,065	65,200	508,126
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities	8,824	147	4,894	13,865
Commitments on unused corporate loans-SMEs	16,727	3,570	754	21,051
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-Due from Banks	5,059	19,627	8,892	33,578
Balance at the end of the year	**2,445,429**	**6,732,023**	**8,333,867**	**17,511,319**

Items	31 December 2023			
	Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Due from banks	--	21,079	--	21,079
Treasury bills	--	160,873	--	160,873
Governmental treasury bonds	--	250,640	--	250,640
Corporate bonds	5,916	9,934	--	15,850
Loans and advances to banks	--	16,502	--	16,502
Loans and advances to retail	587,657	58,528	1,414,860	2,061,045
Loans and advances to large & medium corporate	446,320	3,348,554	4,563,238	8,358,112
Loans and advances to small corporate	147,076	122,109	1,094,404	1,363,589
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities	118,124	312,145	34,584	464,853
Commitments on unused corporate loans-corporate	70,524	276,695	--	347,219
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities	3,033	541	1,444	5,018
Commitments on unused corporate loans-SMEs	5,989	796	--	6,785
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-Due from Banks	4,630	12,127	--	16,757
Balance at the end of the year	**1,389,269**	**4,590,523**	**7,108,530**	**13,088,322**

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Non-revocable credit related commitments for loans and other liabilities	17,475,187	6,709,768
Letter of credit	12,957,724	10,667,581
Letters of guarantee	49,537,122	30,878,205
Accepted draft	2,156,060	2,603,227
Total	**82,126,093**	**50,858,781**

- The first table (A/5) represents the maximum limit of exposure as at 31 December 2024 and as at 31 December 2023, without taking into consideration any financial guarantees.
- As illustrated in the previous table 44.81% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk arises from loans and advances to customers including the discounted documents (31 December 2023: 44.56%), where investments in debt instrument measured at fair value through OCI and amortized cost represent 17.04% (31 December 2023: 28.69%).
- The management has confidence in its abilities to continue of controlling and maintaining the minimum limit of credit risk resulted from loans, facilities, and debt instruments portfolios based on the following:
- 75.87% of the loans and advances to customers' portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired (31 December 2023: 71.01%).
- 5.58% of loans and advances to customers' portfolio individually impaired (31 December 2023: 5.50%).
- Loans and advances that are not impaired represent 94.42% from total loans portfolio (31 December 2023: 94.50%) including past due loans but not impaired represent 18.55% from total loans portfolio (31 December 2023: 23.49%).

A.6. Loans and advances

The following is the position of loans and advances' balances as regarding credit worthiness:

	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Neither past due nor impaired	160,047,923	16,407,767	123,499,195	5,885,773
With past due but not impaired	39,130,337	--	40,848,411	--
Individually impairment	11,768,054	--	9,560,659	--
Total	**210,946,314**	**16,407,767**	**173,908,265**	**5,885,773**
(Less): Expected Credit loss provision	(15,777,738)	(33,624)	(11,782,746)	(16,502)
(Less): Unearned discount of documents	(29,550)	--	(15,991)	--
Net	**195,139,026**	**16,374,143**	**162,109,528**	**5,869,271**

- Total Expected Credit Loss provision of loans and advances to customers amounted EGP 15,777,738 thousands as at 31 December 2024 of which EGP 8,174,249 thousands represents impairment of individual loans (Stage 3) and the balance of EGP 7,603,489 thousands represents the provision of ECL (Stage 1 and Stage 2); (31 December 2023: ECL provision of loans and advances amounted EGP 11,782,746 thousands of which EGP 7,072,502 thousands represents impairment of individual loans and the balance of EGP 4,710,244 thousands represents the provision of ECL (Stage 1 and Stage 2). and note (18) includes additional information on provision for ECL of loans and advances.
- During the current financial year loans and facilities to customers and banks increased by 26.45%.

Loans and advances Neither past due nor impaired

The creditworthiness of the loans and advances portfolio with no past dues or impairment is assessed with reference to the internal assessment adopted by the bank.

31 December 2024	Retail				Corporate				
Grade	Over drafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Over drafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
1 Good debts	1,239,831	3,115,864	71,777,178	8,519,220	2,849,811	28,859,695	7,396,869	123,758,468	16,407,767
2 Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--	1,986,671	13,862,876	19,845,346	35,694,893	--
3 Special watch-list	--	--	--	--	333,844	260,718	--	594,562	--
Total	**1,239,831**	**3,115,864**	**71,777,178**	**8,519,220**	**5,170,326**	**42,983,289**	**27,242,215**	**160,047,923**	**16,407,767**

31 December 2023	Retail				Corporate				
Grade	Over drafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Over drafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
1 Good debts	2,228,173	1,718,707	62,255,993	5,512,121	7,507,203	12,365,132	8,575,504	100,162,833	5,885,773
2 Normal watch-list	--	--	--	--	2,605,150	8,762,242	11,899,022	23,266,414	--
3 Special watch-list	--	--	--	--	344	69,604	--	69,948	--
Total	**2,228,173**	**1,718,707**	**62,255,993**	**5,512,121**	**10,112,697**	**21,196,978**	**20,474,526**	**123,499,195**	**5,885,773**

Loans and advances past due but not impaired

These are loans and advances with delays up to 90 days but are not considered impaired unless there is another information to the contrary, a loans and facilities to customers with past dues but not impaired and the fair value of their collaterals are represented in following:

	Corporate			
31 December 2024	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total Loans and advances to customers
Past dues up to 30 days	28,099,894	5,527,594	2,587,339	36,214,827
Past dues more than 30 to 60 days	822,694	637,943	--	1,460,637
Past dues more than 60 to 90 days	234,837	160,729	665,333	1,060,899
Past due more than 90 days	34,691	245,394	113,889	393,974
Total	**29,192,116**	**6,571,660**	**3,366,561**	**39,130,337**

	Corporate			
31 December 2023	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total Loans and advances to customers
Past dues up to 30 days	23,468,734	11,678,787	1,485,465	36,632,986
Past dues more than 30 to 60 days	1,454,929	313,615	786,098	2,554,642
Past dues more than 60 to 90 days	210,866	268,507	--	479,373
Past due more than 90 days	868,397	68,327	244,686	1,181,410
Total	**26,002,926**	**12,329,236**	**2,516,249**	**40,848,411**

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances to customers

The loans and advances which are subject to impairment on an individual basis, before taking into consideration expected cash flow from the collateral amounted to EGP 11,768,054 thousand as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 9,560,659 thousand), herein below is the analysis of the gross value of loans and advances subject to impairment on individual basis including the fair value of collaterals the bank has obtained against these loans:

	Retail				Corporate			
31 December 2024	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages Loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	104,882	75,170	3,891,867	33,873	7,662,262	--	--	11,768,054

- The fair value of collaterals held by the Bank against above loans is totaled EGP 2,860,719 thousand

	Retail				Corporate			
31 December 2023	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages Loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	16,907	37,328	2,586,386	27,574	6,892,464	--	--	9,560,659

- The fair value of collaterals held by the Bank against above loans is totaled EGP 1,974,673 thousand.

At the initial recognition of loans and advances, the fair value of collaterals is evaluated based on the same financial asset's evaluation method used and in subsequent periods, the fair value is updated by the market prices or the similar assets' prices.

All collaterals held by the Bank against loans and advances that are subject to impairment represent Checks and order bills equal to their related booked debts.

Loans and advances restructured

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, applying obligatory management programs, modifying and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies is based on indications or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the personal judgment of the management, which indicate that payment will most likely continue, these policies are subject to continuous review. Restructuring is commonly applied to long-term loans, especially customers financing loans.

Loans, which have been subject to Renegotiation, have reached EGP 9,210,730 thousand as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023 EGP 6,832,635 thousand).

Loans and advances to customers

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Corporate		
- Direct loans	485,657	333,263
- Syndicated loans	8,717,755	6,483,424
Retail		
- Personal loans	7,318	15,948
Total	**9,210,730**	**6,832,635**

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

The following table represents an analysis of debt instruments and treasury bills and other governmental notes at the end of financial year, based on the assessment evaluation agencies:

Rating	Net Treasury bills at FVTOCI	Bonds at FVTOCI	Zero Coupon Bonds	Bonds at amortized cost	Other investment at amortized cost	Total	Year
B-	40,707,447	22,823,320	--	16,621,853	56,113	80,208,733	December 2024
B-	55,942,307	15,656,882	--	40,308,677	56,113	111,963,979	December 2023

A.8. Acquisition of collaterals

- Acquired assets are classified under the "Other Assets" item in the financial position; the accounting policy disclosed in Note (2) is followed in the first recognition and subsequent measurement. These assets are sold or used for the purposes of the Bank whenever practicable and in accordance with the legal periods set by the Central Bank of Egypt to dispose acquired assets.

A.9. The concentration of financial assets' risks exposed to credit risk

Geographical segments

The following is breakdown of the bank's credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the current year.

The bank has allocated the risks to the geographical segments based on regions of the bank's clients

	Arab Republic of Egypt			Out of Arab Republic of Egypt	Total
	Cairo	Alex and Delta – Sinai	Upper Egypt		
Loans and advances to banks	--	--	--	16,407,767	16,407,767
Loans and advances to customers					
Retail:					
-Overdraft	525,709	773,480	45,524	--	1,344,713
-Credit cards	2,376,072	595,070	219,892	--	3,191,034
-Personal loans	29,631,570	27,758,850	18,278,625	--	75,669,045
-Mortgages loans	6,548,299	924,452	1,080,342	--	8,553,093
Corporate:					
- Overdraft	32,811,412	7,007,043	1,356,049	--	41,174,504
-Direct loans	39,802,805	7,886,248	1,865,896	--	49,554,949
-Syndicated loans	26,153,274	2,744,576	1,710,926	--	30,608,776
Discounted documents	729,676	120,524	--	--	850,200
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income					
-Debt instrument	22,823,320	--	--	--	22,823,320
-Treasury bills and other governmental notes	40,707,447	--	--	--	40,707,447
Financial investment at amortized cost					
-Debt instrument	16,677,966	--	--	--	16,677,966
Other assets*	4,397,985	396,008	147,232	--	4,941,225
Total at 31 December 2024	**223,185,535**	**48,206,251**	**24,704,486**	**16,407,767**	**312,504,039**
Total at 31 December 2023	**225,890,388**	**42,455,787**	**21,688,903**	**5,885,773**	**295,920,851**

*The above - mentioned other assets represents in accrued revenues.

Business segments

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

	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real Estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Other activities	Individual	Total
Loans and advances to banks	16,407,767	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,407,767
Loans and advances to customers								
Retail:								
- Overdrafts	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,344,713	1,344,713
- Credit cards	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,191,034	3,191,034
- Personal loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	75,669,045	75,669,045
- Mortgages loans	--	--	8,553,093	--	--	--	--	8,553,093
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	--	10,487,501	2,853,887	3,777,006	7,788,171	16,267,939	--	41,174,504
- Direct loans	--	3,014,290	315,355	2,471	8,260,649	37,962,184	--	49,554,949
- Syndicated loans	--	5,407,320	2,553,281	--	13,174,730	9,473,445	--	30,608,776
Discount documents	--	105,135	--	172,433	--	572,632	--	850,200
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income								
-Debt instruments	6,227,905	--	--	--	16,595,415	--	--	22,823,320
-Treasury bills and other governmental notes	--	--	--	--	40,707,447	--	--	40,707,447
Financial investments at amortized cost								
-Debt instruments	--	--	--	--	16,677,966	--	--	16,677,966
- Other assets*	--	--	--	--	--	4,941,225	--	4,941,225
Total as at 31 December 2024	**22,635,672**	**19,014,246**	**14,275,616**	**3,951,910**	**103,204,378**	**69,217,425**	**80,204,792**	**312,504,039**
Total as at 31 December 2023	**12,787,213**	**8,019,740**	**9,447,818**	**4,307,843**	**123,424,235**	**69,090,508**	**68,843,494**	**295,920,851**

* Other assets listed are represented in accrued revenues in which have categorized as other activities due to the unavailability of data required to be distributed properly.

B. Market risk

The Bank exposed to Market risk which is represented as fluctuations in fair value or future cash flow provided from changes in Market prices, the market risk produces from open positions for interest rates, currency and equity products, as each is subject to public and private movements in the market. And changes in the level of sensitivity to market rates or to prices, such as rates of return, exchange rates and prices of equity instruments. The bank separates exposures to market risk into trading or non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios include positions arising from dealing with clients directly or with the market. Non-trading portfolios include positions that primarily arise from the interest rate for assets and liabilities related to retail transactions, and these portfolios include foreign currencies Risks from financial investments at amortized cost, and also equity instruments Risks from financial investments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income

B.1. Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the Bank undertakes various hedging strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term debt instrument and loans to which the fair value option has been applied.

The following are the most important measurement techniques used to control market risk

Value at Risk

The Bank applies a "Value at Risk" methodology (VAR) to its trading and non-trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected under normal market conditions, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions the board of directors sets limits for value at risk which the bank can accept for trading and non-trading separately.

Value at risk is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (99%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (1%) that actual loss could be greater than the VAR estimate. The VAR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (10 Days). Before it could be closing open positions and it's also assumed that the market movement during the holding period will follow the same pattern of movement that occurred during the previous ten days. The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations data for the past five years.

And the bank applies those historical changes in rates, prices and indicators, directly to the current centers - this method is known as historical simulation, and the actual outputs are monitored regularly to measure the integrity of the assumptions and factors used to calculate the value at risk.

The use of this method does not prevent the loss from exceeding these limits in the event of greater movements in the market. As the value at risk is considered an essential part of the bank's system in controlling market risk, the Board of Directors sets annual limits for the value at risk for both trading and non-trading operations and is divided into activity units, and the actual values at risk are compared to the objective limits by the bank and its review Daily by the bank's risk management. The quality of the value-at-risk model is continuously monitored through reinforcement tests of the value-at-risk results of the trading portfolio, and the results of those tests are reported to senior management and the board of directors.

Stress tests

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. The stress tests are designed to be suitable for the activity is tailored using standard analyzes for specific scenarios. The stress tests carried out by the bank's risk management department include stress testing Risk factors, as a set of sharp moves is applied to each risk category and the pressures of developing markets are tested, as developing markets are subject to for sharp movements and a special stress test, it includes possible events affecting certain centers or regions, such as what may be produced in a region due to liberation Restrictions on a currency. Senior management and the Board of Directors review the stress test results.

B.2. Summary of value at risk VAR as per the risk type

	12 months till ending the current year 2024			12 months till ending the prior year 2023		
	Average	High	Average	Average	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	32,243	148,518	1,153	56,274	102,809	1,516
VAR	32,243	148,518	1,153	56,274	102,809	1,516

B.3. The risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates

The bank is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows and the board of directors have set limits of foreign currencies in total value for each position at the end of the day and during the day, which are monitored on the spot The following table includes the book value of financial instruments distributed into its component currencies' and translated to EGP.

31 December 2024	EGP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other Currencies	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and balances at Central Bank	22,973,322	4,349,940	792,987	126,496	333,194	28,575,939
Due from banks	42,009,382	91,524,372	6,801,816	365,760	511,465	141,212,795
Loans and advances to banks	--	16,374,143	--	--	--	16,374,143
Loans and advances to customers	173,004,478	20,417,001	1,700,176	17,370	1	195,139,026
Financial investments						
At fair value through other comprehensive income	35,099,841	29,039,042	2,407,583	--	208	66,546,674
At amortized cost	16,677,966	--	--	--	--	16,677,966
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	1,650,377	1,674,613	--	--	--	3,324,990
Total financial Assets	**291,415,366**	**163,379,111**	**11,702,562**	**509,626**	**844,868**	**467,851,533**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks						
Customers' deposits	1,529,329	6,633,002	44,645	1,391	7,584	8,215,951
Other loans	233,036,524	106,718,110	11,361,298	491,583	664,627	352,272,142
Total financial Liabilities	4,489,148	53,103,848	264,603	--	--	57,857,599
Net Financial Assets in Financial position	**239,055,001**	**166,454,960**	**11,670,546**	**492,974**	**672,211**	**418,345,692**
31 December 2023	**52,360,365**	**(3,075,849)**	**32,016**	**16,652**	**172,657**	**49,505,841**
Total financial assets	**287,329,243**	**97,482,425**	**4,163,336**	**301,811**	**566,175**	**389,842,990**
Total financial liabilities	244,223,341	100,190,631	3,898,696	253,724	374,110	348,940,502
Net Financial assets in financial position	**43,105,902**	**(2,708,206)**	**264,640**	**48,087**	**192,065**	**40,902,488**

B.4. Interest rate risk

The bank is exposed to the impact of the fluctuations in the levels of interest rates prevailing in the market; include the cash flow risk of interest rate represented in the fluctuations of future cash flow of a financial instrument due to changes in the interest rate of the mentioned instrument. Whereas the interest rates fair value risk is the risk of fluctuations in the value of the financial instrument due to changes in interest rates in the market. The interest margin may rise due to these changes but still the profits may decrease if unexpected movements occur. The board of directors set limits for the level of difference in the re-pricing of interest rate that the bank can maintain and bank's management monitors this daily.

The following table summarizes the extent of the bank's exposure to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates that includes the book value of financial instruments distributed based on the price of repricing dates or maturity dates whichever is sooner:

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than One month to three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than one year to three years	More than hree years	Due in next day	Non-bearing interest	Total
Financial Assets								
Cash and balances at Central Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,575,939	28,575,939
Due from banks	128,747,909	12,098,771	--	--	--	392,619	330	141,239,629
Loans and advances to banks	1,494,901	3,352,902	11,559,964	--	--	--	--	16,407,767
Loans and advances to customers	6,570,330	64,479,638	22,604,660	26,024,226	54,957,756	36,309,704	--	210,946,314
Financial Investments: -								
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	3,505,663	27,394,187	22,155,552	6,155,602	6,182,285	--	3,015,907	68,409,196
- At amortized cost	1,687,679	1,850,687	6,656,499	5,889,267	593,834	--	--	16,677,966
Total financial assets	**142,006,482**	**109,176,185**	**62,976,675**	**38,069,095**	**61,733,875**	**36,702,323**	**31,592,176**	**482,256,811**

B.4. Interest rate risk - Continued

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than One month to three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than one year to three years	More than hree years	Due in next day	Non-bearing interest	Total
Financial liabilities								
Due to banks	4,753,428	--	1,392,737	--	--	2,069,786	--	8,215,951
Customers' deposits	66,630,655	38,006,703	67,595,270	82,612,188	18,671,700	73,049,990	5,705,636	352,272,142
Other loans	8,381,285	8,390,278	8,596,711	27,627,606	1,041,420	--	3,820,299	57,857,599
Total financial liabilities	**79,765,368**	**46,396,981**	**77,584,718**	**110,239,794**	**19,713,120**	**75,119,776**	**9,525,935**	**418,345,692**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**62,241,114**	**62,779,204**	**(14,608,043)**	**(72,170,699)**	**42,020,755**	**(38,417,453)**	**22,066,241**	**63,911,119**
As at 31 December 2023								
Total financial assets	**85,766,117**	**82,808,851**	**70,276,800**	**31,853,151**	**50,343,082**	**40,595,136**	**39,852,094**	**401,495,231**
Total financial liabilities	**79,985,186**	**39,652,582**	**68,719,619**	**89,172,983**	**14,584,069**	**48,300,687**	**8,525,376**	**348,940,502**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**5,780,931**	**43,156,269**	**1,557,181**	**(57,319,832)**	**35,759,013**	**(7,705,551)**	**31,326,718**	**52,554,729**

C. liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk occurs when the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities as they fall due or to replace funds when they are withdrawn. Consequently, the bank may fail to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill lending commitments.

C.1. Liquidity risk management

Monitoring liquidity risk includes the following:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or is borrowed by customers. The bank maintains an active presence in global money markets to confirm that this goal is achieved.
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements by the Central Bank of Egypt.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting takes the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those assets projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Risk Management Department also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of un-drawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit and guarantees

C.2. Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed jointly by risk management to maintain a wide diversification within currencies, geographical area, depositors, products and tenors.

C.3. Non-derivative cash flows

The following table presents the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities, measured by the remaining contractual maturities and the amounts in the table represent the undiscounted contractual cash flows, while the bank manages the liquidity risk on the basis of the expected undiscounted cash flows, not contractual.

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than One to Three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than One year to Three years	Over Three Years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	6,828,006	--	1,392,736	--	--	8,220,742
Customers' deposits	101,398,414	36,537,448	76,076,049	123,038,792	63,514,507	400,565,210
Other loans	621,727	2,558,242	7,863,947	41,563,195	16,384,020	68,991,131
Total liabilities according to (contractual maturity dates)	**108,848,147**	**39,095,690**	**85,332,732**	**164,601,987**	**79,898,527**	**477,777,083**
Total assets according to (contractual maturity dates)	**194,780,210**	**50,848,640**	**103,423,411**	**108,266,784**	**150,545,154**	**607,864,199**

31 December 2024	Up to 1 month	More than One to Three Months	More than Three months to one year	More than One year to Three years	Over Three Years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	6,858,387	--	--	--	--	6,858,387
Customers' deposits	91,974,987	36,232,557	50,936,061	116,655,017	39,728,905	335,527,527
Other loans	318,629	2,326,381	23,328,193	9,614,557	12,020,232	**47,607,992**
Total liabilities according to (contractual maturity dates)	**99,152,003**	**38,558,938**	**74,264,254**	**126,269,574**	**51,749,137**	**389,993,906**
Total assets according to (contractual maturity dates)	**133,716,256**	**38,917,971**	**97,213,359**	**101,824,270**	**116,608,661**	**488,280,517**

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from the Central Bank of Egypt and due from banks, treasury bills and other governmental notes, loans and advances to banks and customers.

In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt instrument and treasury bills have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources.

D. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the financial position at their fair value:

	Book Value		Fair Value	
	Current year 31 December 2024	Compared year 31 December 2023	Current year 31 December 2024	Compared year 31 December 2023
Financial Assets				
Due from banks	141,239,629	67,525,985	141,380,665	67,623,670
Loans to banks	16,407,767	5,885,773	16,407,767	5,885,773
Loans to customers				
- Retail	88,757,885	74,383,189	88,480,007	73,000,810
- Corporate	122,188,429	99,525,076	122,188,429	99,525,076
Financial Investments				
- At amortized cost	16,677,966	40,364,790	16,449,447	38,443,584
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	8,215,951	6,816,955	8,220,184	6,839,830
Customers' deposits:				
- Retail	197,753,791	164,059,566	216,491,623	180,899,897
- Corporate	154,518,351	138,006,534	154,507,230	137,989,857
Other loans	57,857,599	40,057,447	57,857,599	40,057,446

D.1. Financial instruments measured at fair value

Classified financial assets are measured as financial assets for the purpose of trading at fair value, with differences in fair value being included in the income statement within the net income from trading. "Also, debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with fair value included the fair value of other comprehensive income statement is included in the fair value reserve.

For investments in equity instruments are restricted stock measuring Stock Exchange securities at fair value, according to the prices of the stated stock exchange in the history of separate financial statements As for the shares of unrestricted stock exchange "with the exception of investment strategy are assessed in one of the accepted technical methods discounted cash flow method, multiples value method and the inclusion of Valuation differences in other comprehensive income are included Fair value reserve; for strategic investments, the nominal cost or value is the fair value of those investments.

D.2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial investments at amortized cost

Financial investments at amortized cost include governmental securities and not quoted in active market. The fair value of these governmental securities at amortized cost and listed is disclosed based on its quoted price at the end of each financial period.

E. Capital management

The capital adequacy standard is prepared according to the requirements of Basel II based on the decision of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt in its session held on December 18, 2012, which was issued on December 24, 2012 as well as in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt regarding the capital adequacy ratio (Basel II) issued during May-2019, as well as the decree of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt which has been held on December 27, 2020 which was issued on January 4, 2021 Regarding the commitment of banks to apply the attached regularly instructions for managing operational risks using the standard approach instead of the basic indicator approach within the framework of implementing the final group of reforms for Basel III instructions, and for the purposes of capital management, the equity shown in financial position statement in addition to some other elements other than equity represents from the bank's viewpoint the components of the capital that it manages. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

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

The bank management reviews the adequacy and uses of the capital according to the requirements of the regulatory authority represented in the Central Bank of Egypt, where the bank provides the required data and present it for the Central Bank of Egypt on a monthly basis through forms based on the guidelines of the Basel Committee for Banking Supervision, and the bank must adhere to the following rules according to the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt:

- Maintaining EGP 5 billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital.
- Maintaining the achievement of the ratio between the total capital base / total assets and contingent liabilities weighted by credit, market and operating risk weights, after adding the requirements of the prudent pillar to become 12.75%.

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

Tier One consists of:

A. Continuous basic capital consists of:

1. Issued and paid-up capital (after deducting the book value of treasury shares).
2. Retained earnings (Retained losses).
3. The Outstanding reserves that the law, the bank's statute or the central bank's instructions provide for its formation after dividends, except for the general risk reserve and the special reserve, as well as deducting any goodwill previously recognized and any retained losses in addition to the other accumulated comprehensive income items, whether positive or negative.
4. Items of the accumulated other comprehensive income statement, whether positive or negative.
5. Interim profits /(losses) in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank dated on 26 October 2023.
6. Items that are deducted from the tier one of the capital base (exclusions from financial and non-financial companies, investment funds, support loans granted from the bank to other firms, intangible assets, net future profits resulting from securitization operations, pension benefits, and deferred tax assets) As well as an item of elements that are not listed (fair value reserve balance for financial investments available for sale that have been reclassified to financial investments held to maturity - if it is negative).

B. Additional basic capital consists of:

(Non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares, non-controlling interest, the difference between face value and present value of subordinated loans (deposit)).

Tier Two is supportive capital and consists of:

7. The balance of the required provisions against debt instruments / loans, credit facilities and incidental liabilities included in the stage one to the maximum of 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities with credit Risk weights.
8. Loans (subordinated deposits) within the prescribed percentage (50% of the first tranche after exclusions), the present value will be entered in full, provided that its consumption is taken into account at 20% of its value in each of the last five years for it.
9. 45% of the special reserve, 45% of the increase in the fair value over the book value of financial investments in subsidiary and associate companies.

The Denomination the capital adequacy ratio:

- Credit risk: The credit centers are listed after excluding the allocations required for the stage two and three and they are weighted according to the weight of the risks associated with each credit center, which reflects the credit risks associated with it, and taking into account the guarantees. The same treatment is used for amounts outside the statement of financial position after making adjustments to reflect the incidental nature and possible losses of these amounts.

Market risk:

- Banks must apply the standard method when calculating the capital requirement necessary to meet market risks through the cumulative construction of calculating the capital requirements for each type of market risk and then collect them to reach the total capital requirements needed to meet market risk as a whole in accordance with the central bank model.

Banks must determine their investment in the trading portfolio when calculating the capital requirement necessary to meet market risks.

- Financial instruments held for trading purposes must be free from any conditions that impede their circulation and be fully capable of covering them.

Operational risk:

- Banks should use the standard method to calculate the capital requirements to meet the operational risks, as it is determined as a result of the weighted component of the business index multiplied in the internal losses multiplier.
- The risk-weighted assets of operational risks are calculated by multiplying the capital requirement for operational risks by 12.5 times to be included in the denominator of the capital adequacy ratio.
- The following table summarizes the components of the basic and supporting capital and the ratios of the capital adequacy criterion according to Basel II and III.

1. The capital adequacy ratio

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Tier 1 capital (continuous basic capital + additional basic capital)		
Issued and paid-up capital	19,000,000	10,000,000
Capital increased amount	1,500,000	10,500,000
General reserve	187,291	187,291
Legal reserve	1,720,450	1,386,083
Other reserves	801,435	745,367
General risk reserve	68,481	68,481
Retained earnings	5,056,013	443,075
Profit for the year	12,300,008	6,615,009
Non-controlling interest	13,019	10,129
Difference between face value and present value of subordinated loans (deposit)	1,179,701	1,646,308
Total accumulated other comprehensive income items, whether positive or negative	1,541,818	(344,115)
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	(1,886,364)	(1,429,765)
Total tier 1 capital	**41,481,852**	**29,827,863**
Tier 2 capital (subordinated capital)		
Equivalent to the balance of the required provisions against debt instruments / loans and credit facilities included in the stage one	2,495,630	1,433,570
Subordinate loans (deposits)	9,554,507	6,896,588
45% of the Increase in fair value than book value for financial investments in associates' companies	176,484	92,575
Total Tier 2	**12,226,621**	**8,422,733**
Total capital base after deductions	**53,708,473**	**38,250,596**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	287,271,174	203,611,510
Total market risk	13,374,883	8,224,272
Total operational risk	12,623,154	9,624,637
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**313,269,211**	**221,460,419**
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	**17.14%**	**17.27%**

The capital adequacy ratio prepared based on consolidated financial statements.

Leverage Ratio:

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt issued, in its meeting on July 7, 2015, a decision approving the supervisory instructions for leverage, with the banks committing to the minimum prescribed percentage of (3%) on a quarterly basis as a binding supervisory ratio starting from 2018, in preparation for consideration of their consideration within the first pillar One of the decisions of Basel (the minimum capital adequacy standard) with the aim of preserving the strength and safety of the banking system and keeping abreast of international best practices in this regard.
The leverage reflects the relationship between the tier one of capital used in the capital adequacy standard (after exclusions), and the bank's assets (both on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) are not weighted by risk weights.

Ratio components

(A) The numerator components:

The numerator of the ratio consists of the tier 1 of capital (after exclusions) used to extend the capital adequacy standard currently applied in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt instructions.

(B) Components of the denominator

The denominator of the ratio consists of all the assets of the bank inside and outside the budget according to the financial statements, which is called "bank exposures" and includes the following total:

1. Exposures within the financial statements after deducting some of the exclusions, the tier one of the capital bases
2. Exposures resulting from derivative contracts
3. Exposures resulting from securities financing operations
4. Extra budgetary exposure (weighted by conversion factors)

The tables below summarize the leverage financial ratio:

2. Leverage Ratio

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Total tier 1 capital after deductions	**41,481,852**	**29,827,863**
Total on-balance sheet exposure	487,117,204	403,813,582
Total off balance sheet exposure	51,425,205	34,673,540
Total on and off-balance sheet exposure	**538,542,409**	**438,487,122**
Leverage (%)	**7.70%**	**6.80%**

According to letter of CBE on 11 Jan 2017, the board of directors of CBE's accepted on 28 December 2016 for the following decision: -

The bank applied the elimination of CBE subordinated deposits as well as the shareholders of the Bank in an exceptional manner with recognizing the difference in owner equity under the name "Different between the present value and Face value for subordinated deposit" and the deposit at the end of each financial period so that the value to the face value on the date of maturity and so on the above-mentioned differences.

4. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The application of the accounting policies disclosed in Note No. (3) Requires the bank to use the provisions of estimates and assumptions about the book values of some assets and liabilities that other sources are unable to provide. These estimates and their accompanying assumptions depend on historical experience and other related factors. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Assumptions and estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis and accounting changes and accounting estimates are recognized either in the period during which the change occurs if their impact is limited to that period only, or in the period in which the change and future periods occur if the change in the accounting estimate affects both the current and subsequent periods. The following is a summary of the most important assumptions related to the future and unconfirmed sources of information at the end of the financial period, which are of great risk to lead to a fundamental adjustment to the book values of assets and liabilities during the next financial period.

a. Impairment losses for loans and advances (Expected credit loss)

- The Bank reviews the portfolio of loans and advances at least quarterly; The Bank uses discretionary judgment on determining whether it is necessary to record impairment loss in the income statement. The Bank has to identify if there is objective evidence indicating a decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline on individual basis.
- This evidence include data indicating negative changes in a borrower's portfolio ability to repay to the Bank or local or economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows the management uses the past experience to determine the credit impairment loss for assets when there is objective evidence of impairment similar to that of the portfolio.
- The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on experience

b. Fair value of derivatives

The fair values of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (as models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and Periodicity reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments. The financial derivatives at the end of the current financial period or the end of the previous year are not considered of relative importance for the items of the financial position list on these dates.

c. Investments at amortized cost

Non-derivatives financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified at Amortized cost as its business model to held the asset to collect Contractual cash flows

d. Income taxes

The bank's profits subject to income tax therefor the bank uses essential estimations to determine the total tax burden for income.as there's difficult to determine the final tax for some transactions so the bank records tax liability as per according to probability of arising additional tax while tax examination. When there is a discrepancy between the final result of the Tax Authority and the amounts previously recorded, then these discrepancies will affect the income tax and deferred tax provision for the period, in which the discrepancy has been identified.

5. Segment analysis

A) Segment activity

Segment activity involves operating activities; assets used in providing banking services, and risk and return management associated with this activity, which might differ from other activities. Segment analysis for the banking operations involves the following:

Large, medium, and small enterprises:

Includes current accounts, deposits, overdraft accounts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives activities.

Investment:

Includes mergers, purchase of investments and financing the restructuring of companies and financial instruments

Retail:

Includes current account, saving accounts, deposits, credit card, personal loans, and mortgage loans activities,

Other activities:

Includes other banking operations, such money management

B) geographical segment

Assets & Liabilities according to geographical segments at 31 December 2024	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical Segments Assets	408,718,401	50,340,364	24,040,252	483,099,017
Geographical Segments Liabilities	293,101,829	114,763,236	30,956,146	438,821,211
Geographical segments of other items Depreciation at 31 December 2024				**688,613**
Profit before tax				**17,929,719**
Tax				**(5,560,030)**
Net profit for the year				**12,369,689**

Assets & Liabilities according to geographical segments at 31 December 2023	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Geographical Segments Assets	336,366,685	44,408,351	20,871,703	401,646,739
Geographical Segments Liabilities	244,366,695	97,738,140	26,776,772	368,881,607
Geographical segments of other items Depreciation at 31 December 2023				**555,988**
Profit before tax				**10,950,957**
Tax				**(4,290,003)**
Net profit for the year				**6,660,954**

6. Net interest income

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Interest income from loans and similar income:		
Loans and advances:		
- banks	725,057	537,526
- customers	38,255,190	24,009,555
Total	**38,980,247**	**24,547,081**
Deposits and current accounts	12,517,278	7,997,625
Investments in debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost	17,206,263	16,550,378
Total	**68,703,788**	**49,095,084**
Interest expense of deposits and similar expense:		
Deposits and current accounts:		
- banks	(1,996,381)	(2,812,435)
- customers	**(34,656,971)**	**(26,294,780)**
Total	(36,653,352)	(29,107,215)
Other loans	(3,937,162)	(2,200,024)
Total	**(40,590,514)**	**(31,307,239)**
Net	**28,113,274**	**17,787,845**

7. Net fee and commission income

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Fee and commission income:		
Fee and commission related to credit	3,405,801	2,640,671
Trust and custody fees	44,825	39,562
Other fees	2,859,831	1,618,721
	6,310,457	**4,298,954**
Fees and commission expense:		
Other fees	(564,050)	(388,905)
Total	**(564,050)**	**(388,905)**
Net	**5,746,407**	**3,910,049**

8. Dividend income

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	527,997	217,950
Subsidiary and Associate companies	130,018	65,561
Total	**658,015**	**283,511**

9. Net trading income

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Debt instruments for trading	32,708	23,865
Valuation Differences in Currency forward Contracts	--	20,451
Gains from foreign currencies contracts	137	110
Total	**32,845**	**44,426**

10. Administrative expense

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Employee's cost		
Wages and salaries*	(4,564,477)	(3,742,895)
Social insurance	(206,932)	(185,614)
Other retirement benefit (Note 30)	(500,421)	(351,695)
	(5,271,830)	**(4,280,204)**
Other administrative expenses	(5,700,026)	(3,870,778)
Total	**(10,971,856)**	**(8,150,982)**

*The current year include EGP 44,167 thousand representing the Bank's share in the contributions of the Bank's special insurance fund.

11. Other operating revenues (expenses)

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Gains of translated monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies other than classified as held for trading items	(1,290,121)	(455,232)
Gains of sale property and equipment	51,549	56,068
Gains of sale assets revert to the bank	2,743	778
Reverse impairment of assets and other provisions (note: 22&28)	380,257	133,108
Charge impairment of assets and other provisions (note: 22&28)	(482,346)	(751,151)
Other	(792,377)	46,253
Total	**(2,130,295)**	**(970,176)**

12. (charged) reversed of expected credit losses

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Loans and advances to customers	(3,739,121)	(2,040,857)
Due from Banks	7,298	(4,267)
Financial investments at fair value through OCI	70,216	(114,444)
Loans and advances to banks	(6,046)	7,647
Total	**(3,667,653)**	**(2,151,921)**

13. Income tax expense

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current tax	(5,757,807)	(4,152,729)
Deferred tax	197,777	(137,274)
Total	**(5,560,030)**	**(4,290,003)**
Profit before income tax	17,929,719	10,950,957
Tax Rate	**22.50%**	**22.50%**
Income tax calculated on accounting profit	4,034,187	2,463,965
Expenses are not deductible	1,525,843	1,826,038
Net tax	**5,560,030**	**4,290,003**
Effective tax rate	**31.01%**	**39.17%**

14. The basic earnings per share from net profit for the year

The earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit of shareholder equity by weighted average of common stock issued during the year.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Net profit for the year available for distribution (note: 33)*	9,849,800	5,362,904
The weighted / common number of shares	8,430,328	5,000,000
The basic earnings per share from net profit for the year	**1.17**	**1.07**

* Proposed amounts are subject to change according to GAM decision.

15. Cash and balances at Central Bank

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash*	11,530,290	10,759,745
Balances at Central Bank within the mandatory reserve ratio	17,045,649	26,798,483
Total	**28,575,939**	**37,558,228**
Non-interest-bearing balances	**28,575,939**	**37,558,228**

16. Due from banks

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current Accounts	392,950	1,587,538
Deposits	140,846,679	65,938,447
ECL provision for due from banks	(26,834)	(21,079)
Net	**141,212,795**	**67,504,906**
Central Bank	46,070,882	18,703,212
Local Banks	65,391,029	42,365,185
Foreign Banks	29,777,718	6,457,588
ECL provision for due from banks	(26,834)	(21,079)
Net	**141,212,795**	**67,504,906**
Non-interest-bearing balances	392,950	1,587,538
Balances with fixed interest	140,846,679	65,938,447
ECL provision for due from banks	(26,834)	(21,079)
Net	**141,212,795**	**67,504,906**
Current balances	**141,212,795**	**67,504,906**

An analysis of the movement in the ECL provision for Due from banks during the year:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,079	13,465
(Reverse) charged ECL during year	(7,298)	4,267
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during year	13,053	3,347
Balance at the end of the year	**26,834**	**21,079**

17. Loans and advances to banks

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Term Loans	16,407,767	5,885,773
Total	**16,407,767**	**5,885,773**
Less: Expected credit loss provision	(33,624)	(16,502)
Net loans and advances to banks	**16,374,143**	**5,869,271**
Current balances	16,407,767	5,885,773
Total	**16,407,767**	**5,885,773**

An analysis of the movement in the ECL provision for loans and advances to banks during the year:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,502	19,343
Charged (Reversed) ECL during year	6,046	(7,647)
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during the year	11,076	4,806
Balance at the end of the year	**33,624**	**16,502**

18. Loans and advances to customers

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Retail		
Overdraft accounts	1,344,713	2,245,080
Credit cards	3,191,034	1,756,035
Personal loans	75,669,045	64,842,379
Mortgage loans	8,553,093	5,539,695
Total	**88,757,885**	**74,383,189**
Corporate including small loans for economic activities		
Overdraft accounts	41,174,504	42,766,167
Direct loans	49,554,949	33,526,214
Syndicated loans	30,608,776	22,990,775
Discount documents	850,200	241,920
Total	**122,188,429**	**99,525,076**
Total loans and advances to customers	**210,946,314**	**173,908,265**
Expected credit loss provision	(15,777,738)	(11,782,746)
Unearned discount of documents	(29,550)	(15,991)
Net loans and advances to customers	**195,139,026**	**162,109,528**
Total is distributed as follow: -		
Current balances	85,188,822	70,043,587
Non-current balances	125,757,492	103,864,678
Total	**210,946,314**	**173,908,265**

An analysis of the movement on the ECL provision for loans and advances to customers during the year:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,782,746	10,265,302
Charged ECL during year	3,739,121	2,040,857
Transfers	--	100,767
provision utilized from written off during the year	(2,357,014)	(1,733,227)
Proceeds from written off debts during the year	274,857	196,398
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during the year	2,338,028	912,649
Balance at the end of the year	**15,777,738**	**11,782,746**

	31 December 2024			31 December 2023		
	Corporate	Retail	Total	Corporate	Retail	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	**9,721,701**	**2,061,045**	**11,782,746**	**8,447,869**	**1,817,433**	**10,265,302**
Charged ECL during year	2,477,563	1,261,558	3,739,121	1,320,003	720,854	2,040,857
Transfers	--	--	--	100,767	--	100,767
Provision utilized from written off during the year	(1,750,918)	(606,096)	(2,357,014)	(1,062,164)	(671,063)	(1,733,227)
Proceeds from written off debts during the						
year	11,408	263,449	274,857	2,623	193,775	196,398
Foreign currencies translation differences of provisions during the year	2,338,012	16	2,338,028	912,603	46	912,649
Balance at the end of the year	**12,797,766**	**2,979,972**	**15,777,738**	**9,721,701**	**2,061,045**	**11,782,746**

19. Financial investment

Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
a) Debt Instruments		
- Listed (at fair value-Level 2)	22,823,320	15,656,882
b) Treasury bills unlisted		
- Treasury bills at fair value – local currency (Level 2)*	20,979,902	43,888,885
- Treasury bills– foreign currency	19,727,545	12,053,422
Total Treasury bills at fair value	**40,707,447**	**55,942,307**
c) Equity instruments		
- Listed (at fair value- Level 1)	111,370	54,904
- Unlisted (at cost)**	2,516,272	1,992,038
d) Investment Certificates		
- Unlisted Certificate – recoverable amount (at fair value- Level 1)	388,265	246,850
Total financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	**66,546,674**	**73,892,981**
Financial investments at amortized cost		
a) Debt Instruments-at amortized cost		
- Listed	16,621,853	40,308,677
- Unlisted***	56,113	56,113
Total financial investments at amortized cost (2)	**16,677,966**	**40,364,790**
Total financial investments (1)+(2)	**83,224,640**	**114,257,771**
Current balances	52,987,745	85,468,107
Non-current balances	30,236,895	28,789,664
Total	**83,224,640**	**114,257,771**
Fixed interest debt instruments	64,599,115	98,569,337
floating interest debt instruments	15,609,618	13,394,642
Total	**80,208,733**	**111,963,979**

* Treasury bills at fair value – local currency includes mortgaged treasury bills for Central Bank of Egypt due to Mortgage, Machines and equipment and its face value amounted to EGP 1,665,225 thousand as of 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 1,682,275 thousand).

** The following are the financial investments - unlisted equity instruments at cost:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
African export – import bank	2,301,952	1,805,095
Misr – Europe Bank	84,218	84,218
Arab Financial services company	242	2,420
Credit guarantee company	1,364	1,364
Taba Tourism development Co.	2,250	2,250
I-Score company	1,848	1,848
Misr for central clearing	1,396	137
Arab trade financing program –ATFP	11,028	11,028
Other companies♦	111,974	83,678
Total	**2,516,272**	**1,992,038**

African export – import bank

- The bank is unlisted.
- The main purpose of establishing the bank is funding and facilitating the trading business between African countries and the rest of the world countries, which makes it difficult to find similar listed banks.
- The bank owns a small share in African export – import bank (4.13%), which restrains the bank from reaching accurate and detailed information to reach fair value of the investment.
- The bank achieves positive net profit and net equity according to its financial statements, which are reflecting the absence of any indicators of impairment in the investment value.

Misr – Europe Bank

- The bank is unlisted
- The main purpose of establishing the bank is to organize the trade with middle Europe countries and Egypt, the bank has only one branch that makes it difficult to find similar listed banks.
- The bank owns a small share in Egypt Europe bank (10%), which restrains the bank from reaching accurate and detailed information to reach fair value of the investment.
- The Net equity for the bank is Positive according to its financial statement, which is reflecting the absence of any indicators of impairment in the investment value.

Arab trade financing program – ATFP

- Arab trade financing program is unlisted.
- Arab trade financing program aims to enhance and develops Arab trading, in addition to improve the competitive abilities of Arab exporters. This goal has been achieved by provide funding in the form of credit lines for exporters and importers to the member's countries through local organizations that has been designated by the central bank or any other concerned organization in Arab countries.
- The bank owns insignificant shares in Arab trade financing program (0.33%), which restrains the bank from reaching accurate and detailed information to reach fair value of the investment.
- The bank achieves positive net profit and net equity according to its financial statements, which are reflecting the absence of any indicators of impairment in the investment value.

- It includes a customer whose part of his outstanding balance was transferred to financial investments - equity instruments with a memorial value for investment based on the settlement contract concluded with the customer on 31/07/2024.

*** Amount paid to the ministry of finance prepaid for the purchase of treasury bonds, in accordance with the presidential decision No, 1112 for year 1974 which stated that 5% from distribution net profit to the public sector should be invested in governmental bonds or deposit it in an account in the ministry of finance, it was deposited in an account in the ministry of finance with 3.5% interest annual, executing of this decision.

The following movements on financial investments through the year:

	Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial investments at amortized cost	Total
Balance of 01 January 2024	**73,892,981**	**40,364,790**	**114,257,771**
Additions	213,765,213	4,497,456	218,262,669
Disposals (sales / redemption)	(233,489,986)	(28,234,441)	(261,724,427)
Translation differences resulting from monetary assets	11,442,519	--	11,442,519
Net changes	1,323,948	--	1,323,948
Amortization of (premium) / discount of issuance	(388,001)	50,161	(337,840)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**66,546,674**	**16,677,966**	**83,224,640**

	Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial investments at amortized cost	Total
Balance of 01 January 2023	**47,431,343**	**55,031,456**	**102,462,799**
Additions	179,042,303	845,682	179,887,985
Disposals (sales / redemption)	(155,384,805)	(15,490,748)	(170,875,553)
Translation differences resulting from monetary assets	3,526,797	--	3,526,797
Net changes	(686,644)	--	(686,644)
Amortization of (premium) / discount of issuance	(36,013)	(21,600)	(57,613)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**73,892,981**	**40,364,790**	**114,257,771**

Gains from financial investments

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Gain from selling Treasury bills	69,694	73,786
Gain from selling debt instruments at fair value through OCI	108,172	101,512
(Losses) Reverse impairment of associates	(28,884)	22,337
Gain from selling associate companies	--	570
Total	**148,982**	**198,205**

20. Investment in Subsidiary and Associate Companies

31 December 2024 Company	Currency	Country of residence	Last financial data	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Profit/ (Loss)	Share %	Value of the investment in EGP
Cairo Bank Uganda	USHS	Uganda	12/2024	5,702,236	3,192,026	580,643	58,476	99.99	1,506,420
Cairo leasing Company	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	4,148,958	3,498,282	1,225,486	122,975	97.99	489,995
Tally for digital and electronic payments company	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	328,691	88,481	39,371	(178,820)	99.99	649,999
Cairo Exchange	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	188,972	44,438	36,741	(26,247)	99.99	200,000
Guards company for Security and guarding	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	44,770	29,141	132,578	6,865	30	2,160
Nile Holding Company for Development and Investment	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	470,350	2,404	29,355	19,667	33.33	50,000
Financial Sector Mutual Fund	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	198,557	43,561	81,855	62,646	46.28	71,726
Egy Serv for Postal Services	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	390,027	186,088	752,273	144,638	40	72,320
Misr for investment and export development	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	55,210	24,267	10,420	(5,978)	20	12,500
NClude Fintech Innovation Fund	USD	UAE	09/2024	1,552,668	14,082	25,419	(18,063)	23.57	168,193
Misr real-estate fund 1	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	609,139	3,831	110,126	98,525	27.8	100,010
Misr for investments funds management	EGP	Egypt	12/2024	16,646	2,101	7,200	5,980	20	1,667
Total				**13,706,224**	**7,128,702**	**3,031,467**	**290,664**	**--**	**3,324,990**

31 December 2023 Company	Currency	Country of residence	Last financial data	Assets	Liabilities	Revenues	Profit/ (Loss)	Share %	Value of the investment in EGP
Cairo Bank Uganda	USHS	Uganda	12/2023	3,278,898	1,920,989	259,217	26,065	99.99	1,072,561
Cairo leasing Company	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	4,019,375	3,513,110	839,070	84,126	97.99	391,996
Tally for digital and electronic payments company	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	364,267	95,222	28,166	(152,711)	99.99	500,000
Cairo Exchange	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	120,551	43,984	13,807	(23,433)	99.99	100,000
Guards company for Security and guarding	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	32,637	20,189	79,625	4,917	30	2,160
Nile Holding Company for Development and Investment	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	370,967	2,834	20,239	5,602	33.33	50,000
Financial Sector Mutual Fund	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	227,352	9,932	103,474	87,009	46.28	100,610
Egy Serv for Postal Services	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	304,796	155,724	643,692	101,823	40	72,320
Misr for investment and export development	EGP	Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	20	12,500
NClude Fintech Innovation Fund	USD	UAE	12/2023	869,652	33,790	--	(32,631)	23.57	139,462
Misr real-estate fund 1	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	501,541	2,760	145,082	135,189	27.8	100,010
Misr for investments funds management	EGP	Egypt	12/2023	10,324	1,239	7,200	4,871	20	1,667
Total				**10,100,360**	**5,799,773**	**2,139,572**	**240,827**	**--**	**2,543,286**

The following table shows the structure of subsidiaries & associates shareholders at 31 December 2024:

	Cairo Bank Uganda	Cairo Leasing Company	Guards company for security and guarding	Nile Holding Company	Financial Sector Mutual Fund	Egy Serv for Postal Services	Misr for investment and export development	Tally for digital and electronic payments company	Cairo exchange Company	NClude Fintech Innovation Fund	Misr real-estate fund	Misr for investments funds management
Company	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Banque Du Caire	99.99	97.99	30	33.33	46.28	40	20	99.99	99.99	23.57	27.8	20
National Bank of Egypt	--	--	--	33.33	--	40	20	--	--	28,29	--	--
Banque Misr	--	--	--	33.34	--	--	20	--	--	28,29	27.8	60
Egyptian Export Development Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Arab African Bank	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--
Misr Insurance Co.	--	--	--	--	24.26	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Misr Life Insurance Company	--	--	--	--	26.80	--	--	--	--	--	27.8	--
Misr Insurance Holding Co.	--	--	--	--	2.66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
National Security Sector	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Insurance Fund for employee at Banque du Caire	--	2	10	--	--	--	--	--	0.005	--	--	--
Al Baraka bank	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural Bank of Egypt	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cairo leasing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.005	--	--	--
Other (Individuals and Corporate)	0.01	0.01	--	--	--	20	--	0.01	--	19.85	16.6	--
Total	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100 %**	**100%**	**100 %**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

21. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent the Bank's computer software programs as following:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Beginning balance of the year		
Cost	675,812	534,336
Accumulated amortization	(493,856)	(335,665)
Net book value at the beginning of the year	**181,956**	**198,671**
Additions during the year	193,206	141,476
Amortization for the year	(177,152)	(158,191)
Net book value at the end of the year	**198,010**	**181,956**

22. Other Assets

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Accrued revenues	4,941,225	4,162,834
Prepaid expenses	493,226	353,569
Advanced payments under purchase of property and equipment	2,941,176	2,332,965
Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	214,270	214,974
Insurance and custodies	247,746	170,265
Clearing transactions	1,255,250	919,891
Tax authority	196,166	186,001
Other debit balances	1,604,054	1,218,734
Impairment Provision for other assets	(224,587)	(212,232)
Total	**11,668,526**	**9,347,001**

An analysis of the movement on impairment provision for other assets during the year as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	**212,232**	**208,239**
Impairment charged on income statement of the year	17,147	4,388
Reversed during the year	(259)	--
Utilized during the year	(4,533)	(396)
Foreign currencies exchange differences of provisions during the year	--	1
Balance at the end of year	**224,587**	**212,232**

23. Property and equipment

	Land	Buildings & Constructions	Integrated automated ystems	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Furniture	Fixtures & fittings	Fixtures & fittings rental	Total
Balances at 01 January 2023									
Cost	307,416	676,045	1,233,259	52,925	154,807	274,958	653,890	282,614	3,635,914
Accumulated depreciation	--	(392,568)	(826,544)	(50,290)	(75,463)	(170,628)	(319,821)	(113,456)	(1,948,770)
Net book value	**307,416**	**283,477**	**406,715**	**2,635**	**79,344**	**104,330**	**334,069**	**169,158**	**1,687,144**
Additions	40	45,657	119,987	--	22,805	45,405	123,859	82,150	439,903
Transfers*	--	--	433	--	929	11,936	(7,534)	(5,764)	--
Disposals	(606)	(12,307)	(1,158)	(593)	--	(179)	(1,740)	(1,035)	(17,618)
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	--	11,192	932	593	--	173	1,740	1,035	15,665
Transfers' accumulated depreciation	--	--	(48)	--	(852)	(1,502)	722	1,680	--
Depreciation	--	(18,820)	(170,149)	(1,137)	(23,976)	(41,569)	(89,856)	(55,633)	(401,140)
Net book value at 31 December 2023	**306,850**	**309,199**	**356,712**	**1,498**	**78,250**	**118,594**	**361,260**	**191,591**	**1,723,954**
Balances at 01 January 2024									
Cost	306,850	709,395	1,352,521	52,332	178,541	332,120	768,475	357,965	4,058,199
Accumulated depreciation	--	(400,196)	(995,809)	(50,834)	(100,291)	(213,526)	(407,215)	(166,374)	(2,334,245)
Net book value	**306,850**	**309,199**	**356,712**	**1,498**	**78,250**	**118,594**	**361,260**	**191,591**	**1,723,954**
Net book value at 01 January 2024	306,850	309,199	356,712	1,498	78,250	118,594	361,260	191,591	1,723,954
Additions	--	18,384	672,900	--	181,326	56,462	350,189	63,005	1,342,266
Transfers*	--	--	23,300	--	112,338	85,847	(127,882)	(93,603)	--
Disposals	(45)	(2,794)	(78,172)	--	(6,724)	(11,977)	(8,084)	(684)	(108,480)
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	--	611	78,131	--	6,704	11,951	7,983	596	105,976
Transfers' accumulated depreciation	--	--	(8,898)	--	(48,656)	(45,225)	59,392	43,387	--
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(66)	(66)
Depreciation	--	(16,174)	(210,696)	(714)	(74,859)	(69,442)	(87,096)	(53,643)	(512,624)
Net book value at 31 December 2024	**306,805**	**309,226**	**833,277**	**784**	**248,379**	**146,210**	**555,762**	**150,583**	**2,551,026**
Balances at 31 December 2024									
Cost	306,805	724,985	1,970,549	52,332	465,481	462,452	982,698	326,683	5,291,985
Accumulated depreciation	--	(415,759)	(1,137,272)	(51,548)	(217,102)	(316,242)	(426,936)	(176,100)	(2,740,959)
Net book value	**306,805**	**309,226**	**833,277**	**784**	**248,379**	**146,210**	**555,762**	**150,583**	**2,551,026**

* Represents transfers among categories.

- Property and equipment include specifically (land & buildings) unregistered assets by an amount EGP 256,506 thousand, legal procedures are being undertaken to register them.
- The cost of depreciation includes amount by EGP 8,190 thousand this value was charged to the deferred revenue account, and represents the cost of depreciation of the gifted asset to the bank.

24. Due to Banks

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Current accounts	2,069,786	427,952
Deposits	6,146,165	6,389,003
Total	**8,215,951**	**6,816,955**
Central Bank	1,478,739	1,532,285
Local Banks	53,326	2,036,198
Foreign Banks	6,683,886	3,248,472
Total	**8,215,951**	**6,816,955**
Non-interest-bearing balances	2,069,786	427,952
Balances with Fixed interest	6,146,165	6,389,003
Total	**8,215,951**	**6,816,955**
Current balances	**8,215,951**	**6,816,955**

25. Customers' deposits

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Demand deposits	101,767,738	69,400,497
Term and notice deposits	95,038,848	87,002,742
Certificates of Savings and deposits	94,684,965	100,335,284
Saving deposits	55,074,955	40,155,878
Other deposits	5,705,636	5,171,699
Total	**352,272,142**	**302,066,100**
Corporate deposits	154,518,351	138,006,534
Retail deposits	197,753,791	164,059,566
Total	**352,272,142**	**302,066,100**
Non-interest-bearing balances	60,803,590	59,329,722
Balances with fixed interest	291,468,552	242,736,378
Total	**352,272,142**	**302,066,100**

26. Other loans

	Currency	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA)	EGP	608,849	1,378,584
Arabic Trade financing program (ATFP)	USD	552,872	559,937
Arab economic development fund loan-Kuwait	USD	2,558,208	1,297,510
Green for Growth Fund (GGF)	USD	277,303	224,677
European Investments Bank (EIB)	USD	5,610,017	4,416,359
European Bank for Reconstruction & development (EBRD)	USD	3,268,209	1,632,467
African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank)	USD	28,596,825	22,011,334
Saudi Fund for Development	EGP	60,000	80,000
International Finance Corporation	USD	2,541,940	--
Agence Francaise De Development (AFD)	USD	1,564,266	159,991
KfW Development Bank	EUR	264,603	--
P.V of CBE subordinated deposit*	EGP	1,536,809	1,306,600
P.V of Banque Misr subordinated deposit**	EGP	2,283,490	2,047,092
Green for Growth Fund (GGF) (subordinated loan)	USD	1,525,164	926,793
Sanad Fund for MSME (subordinated loan)	USD	1,525,164	926,793
European Bank for Reconstruction & development (EBRD) (subordinated loan)	USD	2,541,940	1,544,655
British International Investment (BII) (subordinated loan)	USD	2,541,940	1,544,655
Total		**57,857,599**	**40,057,447**
Current balances		726,269	19,435,666
Non- current balances		57,131,330	20,621,781
Total		**57,857,599**	**40,057,447**

* Banque Du Caire has been granted a subordinated deposit from CBE by amount EGP 2 billion for 10 years without any interest or commission to meet the requirements of capital adequacy standard from 23/8/2016 due to 22/8/2026.
** Banque Du Caire has been granted a subordinated deposit from Banque Misr by amount EGP 3 billion for 7 years from 30/06/2020 due to 29/06/2027 to support the bank's capital base.

27. Other Liabilities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Accrued interest	2,186,781	3,109,107
Prepaid revenues	390,643	461,434
Accrued expenses	511,957	379,273
Clearing transactions	5,326,846	4,250,421
Tax authority	776,141	1,204,407
Creditor's banknote- export foreign currencies	1,220,155	2,407,026
Creditors	61,653	60,057
Other credit balances	3,378,084	3,368,551
Total	**13,852,260**	**15,240,276**

28. Other Provisions

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Balance at the beginning of year	1,696,588	1,020,590
Foreign currency exchange	244,269	87,712
Provision charged to income statement during the year	465,199	746,763
Reversed during the year	(379,998)	(133,108)
Utilized during the year	(43,060)	(25,632)
Proceed during the year	37	263
Balance at the end of the year	**1,983,035**	**1,696,588**

Other provisions details:	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Provision for operation risks	3,838	4,738
Provision for legal claims	256,077	309,630
Provision for other claims	460,717	405,487
Provision for tax	207,610	136,101
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities & commitments-corporate	478,173	464,853
Commitments on unused corporate loans-corporate	508,126	347,219
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities & commitments-SMEs	13,865	5,018
Commitments on unused corporate loans-SMEs	21,051	6,785
ECL Provision for contingent liabilities-Due from Banks	33,578	16,757
Total	**1,983,035**	**1,696,588**

29. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax was fully recognized on the temporary difference according to the obligation method using tax rate 22.5%.

Clearing is made between deferred assets and liabilities if the bank has legal rights to make clearing between deferred tax assets and liabilities if they both have to be settled with the same tax administration.

Deferred tax assets (liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities resulting from temporary differences attributable to the following:

	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
Property and equipment and other items	--	(167,920)
Changes in fair value of investments through OCI*	33,081	(77,418)
provisions (other than ECL provision for loan) and other items	796,841	--
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**829,922**	**(245,338)**
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**584,584**	**--**

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities: -

	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
Balance at the beginning of year	550,838	(119,057)
Additions / disposal	279,084	(126,281)
Balance at the end of year	**829,922**	**(245,338)**

Unrecognized deferred taxes assets (before tax)

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Unrecognized deferred taxes assets for these items:		
Expected Credit Loss for loan other than 80%	3,162,272	2,359,850
Other provisions and other items	1,728,508	1,317,955
Total	**4,890,780**	**3,677,805**

*The net change in the fair value of deferred tax assets (liabilities) directly included in equity at 31/12/2024 is EGP 44,337 thousand.

30. Retirement benefit liabilities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Liabilities included in the financial position		
Medical benefits after retirement	**1,780,898**	**1,621,321**
Recognized in income statement		
Medical benefits after retirement	500,421	351,695
Amount recognized in financial position represented in		
Present value of unfinanced liabilities	2,256,620	2,162,797
Unrecognized auctorial losses	(475,722)	(541,476)
Balance included in financial position	**1,780,898**	**1,621,321**
Liabilities movement during the year		
Beginning balance of year	1,621,321	1,509,212
Current service cost	21,212	19,683
Interest cost	466,084	312,939
Recognized auctorial losses	13,125	19,073
Paid benefits	(340,844)	(239,586)
Ending balance of year in financial position statement	**1,780,898**	**1,621,321**
Amount recognized in income statement represented in		
Current service cost	21,212	19,683
Interest cost	466,084	312,939
Recognized auctorial losses	13,125	19,073
Ending balance (included in the cost of employees note 10)	**500,421**	**351,695**

31. Issued and paid-up capital

A. Issued and paid capital

The Bank's authorized capital amounted to EGP 50 billion. The issued and paid-up capital amounted to EGP 19 billion divided into 9.5 billion shares with a par value of EGP 2 each share.

B. Amounts paid under capital increase

On 24 October 2023, the Board of Directors of CBE approved the request of Bank Misr to increase its shareholding in Banque du Caire through a cash increase of EGP 1.5 billion, so that the bank's issued and paid-up capital after the increase became EGP 20.5 billion, and was marked in the commercial register on 05 February 2025.

32. Reserves and retained earnings

Reserves	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
General reserve	184,253	184,253
General Banking Risk Reserve*	1,474,643	1,284,824
Legal reserve	1,708,106	1,377,861
Capital reserve	362,505	306,437
Regular reserve	438,930	438,930
Fair value reserve – financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,473	(754,999)
Expected credit loss for Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	618,330	427,363
General risk reserve**	68,481	68,481
Total reserves	**4,876,721**	**3,333,150**

* General Banking Risk Reserve at 31 December 2024 consists of EGP 3,640 thousand, represented of reserve formed for Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts and hadn't been sale for 5 years, as well as the amount of EGP 1,471,003 thousand, which represents the credit gap on 31 December 2023, and the credit gap is in 31 December 2024 amounted to EGP 1,601,670 thousand, which represent the difference between provisions of expected credit loss for loans and contingent liabilities and to obligors risk rating provisions as per Central Bank of Egypt instructions, thus requiring a transfer of EGP 130,667 thousand from the profit account by approving the dividend distribution project for 2024.
** Formed according to the Central Bank's instructions issued in 26 February 2019.

Movement at reserves as follow:

a) General banking risk reserves

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Beginning balance for the year	1,284,824	1,158,124
Transferred from profit of the previous year	190,734	126,940
(Reverse) reserve of assets reverted to the bank	(915)	(240)
Ending balance at the end of the year	**1,474,643**	**1,284,824**

b) Legal reserves

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Beginning balance for the year	1,377,861	1,222,385
Transferred from profit of the previous year	330,245	155,476
Ending balance at the end of the year	**1,708,106**	**1,377,861**

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association and Law No. 159 of 1981, 5% of the net profit for the year is reserved for the legal reserve until the balance reaches 50% of the capital, which is a non-distributable reserve.

c) Fair value reserve – financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Beginning balance for the year	(754,999)	(852,676)
Net change in fair value for financial investments (after tax)	776,472	97,677
Ending balance at the end of the year	**21,473**	**(754,999)**

d) Expected credit loss – Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Beginning balance for the year	427,363	251,477
Charged of expected credit losses for the year	(70,216)	114,444
Foreign currency exchange	261,183	61,442
Ending balance at the end of the year	**618,330**	**427,363**

The movement in retained earnings is as follows:

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Beginning balance for the year	7,285,674	3,678,739
Net profits for the year	12,369,689	6,660,954
Transferred from (to) fair value reserve for equity instrument	4,340	(666)
Paid dividends	(1,298,050)	(2,712,000)
Transferred (to) general banking risk reserves	(189,819)	(126,700)
Transferred (to) legal reserve	(330,245)	(155,476)
Transferred (to) capital reserve	(56,068)	(30,386)
Banking Sector Development Fund	(64,137)	(28,791)
Ending balance at the end of the year	**17,721,384**	**7,285,674**

33. Dividends income

Dividends are not recorded nor deducted from retained earnings as a financial liability until it is approved by the shareholder's general assembly at the end of the financial year proposed dividend to the shareholder's and also employees share and board of director's bonus will be presented to the general assembly, which will be held to approve end of financial year after which it will be deducted from shareholder's equity under retained earnings for the year through dividends.

34. Cash and cash equivalent

For the presentation of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balance with maturities of no more than three months from the acquisition date.

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Cash and balances at the Central Bank	11,530,290	10,759,745
Due from banks	141,239,629	60,843,190
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	24,122,467	39,163,168
Total	**176,892,386**	**110,766,103**

35. Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

A. Legal Claims:

There are a number of existing legal cases filed against defaulters to recover all bank rights, there are a number of existing legal cases filed against the bank as of 31 December 2024 where no provision was allocated for this purpose, as there are no expected losses.

B. Capital commitments

The bank capital commitments amounted to EGP 2,348,222 thousand which are represented in purchases of property and equipment and intangible assets and the management have enough confidence of making enough profits and availability of finance to cover those commitments.

Also, the commitments related to financial investments were not yet required to pay until year end amounted to EGP 9,416,852 thousand related to financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial investments in subsidiaries and associates.

C. Commitments related to loans, guarantees, and facilities

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Loans commitments	17,475,187	6,709,768
Accepted Documentation	1,994,637	1,448,442
Letters of credit (import)	3,906,660	2,254,277
Letters of credit (export)	1,062,120	2,678,436
Letters of guarantee	46,208,249	28,092,386
Total	**70,646,853**	**41,183,309**

36. Related party transactions

A. The Main Shareholder, subsidiaries and associates companies

Our transaction with Banque Misr (Main Shareholder related party):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Due from banks		
Current accounts	6,075	3,903
Deposits	12,000,000	16,267,930
Other assets		
Other	22,398	22,382
Accrued revenues	27,250	47,502
Other loans		
P.V of Banque Misr subordinated deposit	2,283,490	2,047,092
Owner equity		
Difference between the present value and face value for subordinated deposit	716,510	952,908

Our transaction with Cairo Bank Uganda (subsidiary company):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Due to banks		
Current accounts	20,156	30,912
Deposits	177,936	123,572
Other liabilities		
Accrued revenues	119	40

Our transaction with Cairo Leasing Company (subsidiary company):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Loans and advances to customers		
Corporate loans (Over drafts)	--	122
Corporate loans (Direct)	1,423,337	1,641,653
Other assets		
Accrued revenues	21,153	17,603
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	37,408	26,758

Our transaction with Tally for digital and electronic payments company (subsidiary company):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Demand deposits	26,079	41,358
Term and notice deposits	10,000	10,000
Other liabilities		
Accrued revenues	4,060	952
Others	10,131	3,540
Other assets		
Other	5,166	5,166

Our transaction with Cairo exchange company (subsidiary company):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	--	25,890

Our transaction with Guards Company for Security and guarding (Associate Company):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	11,277	8,884
Loans and advanced to customers		
Corporate loans (Over drafts)	3,198	15
Other liabilities		
Accrued expenses	4,200	--

Our transaction with International Postal Services Company – Egy serv. (Associate Company):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Customer's deposits		
Demand account	3,926	935
Other liabilities		
Accrued expenses	29,000	17,030

Our transaction with Nile Holding Company for Development and Investment (Associate company):

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Customer's deposits		
Demand account	73	33

B. Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)

	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Loans and advanced to customers (credit card)	1,500	1,715

According to the CBE's instructions issued on 23 August 2011 regarding the governance of banks, the average monthly salaries and bonuses received by the twenty highest salaries and bonuses in the bank totaled to EGP 8,045,576 during the financial year ending 31/12/2024.

37. Banque Du Caire Mutual Funds

A. Banque Du Caire first fund (with accumulated return)

The fund is one of investment activities licensed for the Bank under Capital Market Law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations; the fund is managed by Hermes Funds Management Company.

This fund consists of 20 million Certificates amounted to EGP 200 million with face value of EGP 100 each according to the approval from the Capital Market Authority (CMA) on 30 October 1997.

According to Banque du caire first fund's holder meeting dated 13 March 2007 and the approval of the Capital Market Authority the face value was amended to EGP 10 instead of EGP 100 each, the amendments have been effective from June 2007.

The number of outstanding certificates as of 31 December 2024 was 2,163,495 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 301.04 each. 500,000 Certificates were allocated to the Bank in the initial offering until 31 December 2024 with total amount of EGP 151,790,000 which should be held by the Bank till the end of the Fund's year as required by laws, it appears as investments in unlisted equity instruments within financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the same date.

According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative services rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 13,755,848 for year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 4,767,416) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

B. Banque Du Caire second fund (Money Market Fund) – daily

Banque Du Caire S.A.E. established the second accumulated daily return fund in Egyptian pound as one of its licensed banking activities under license No. 526 issued by the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority on 18 June 2009 according to the capital market regulations law No. 95 for 1992 and its executive regulations. The Fund is managed by Belton for funds Management Company.

The number of certificates in the initial offering amounted to 10 million certificates with a face value of EGP 10 per certificate, the documents in the portfolio of other comprehensive income according to what was allocated during the year from the initial launch of the fund until 31 December 2024 numbered 500,000 documents with a book value of EGP 26,885,615.

The number of outstanding certificates as of 31 December 2024 was 77,108,965 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 53.74 each.

According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative services rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 21,750,960 for year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 11,931,630) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

C. Principal Bank for Development & Agricultural Credit and Banque du Caire Fund with accumulated return according to Islamic Sharia (Al Wefak)

The Fund is one of the investments activities licensed for the bank under Capital Market Law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations.

HC Securities manage the Fund. Which was replaced by CI Assets Management as of 01/04/2021 The number of certificates was 5 million certificates amounted to EGP 50 million with face value EGP 10 each according to the approval No. 625 dated 06 Jan 2011 from the Capital Market Authority (CMA), the fund's year is 25 years from the date of the license.

The number of outstanding certificates as of 31 December 2024 was 1,152,250 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 33.46 each. 250,000 Certificates were allocated to the Bank in the initial offering until 31 December 2024 with total amount of EGP 8,421,333 which should be held by the Bank till the end of the Fund's year as required by law, it appears as investments in unlisted equity instruments within financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the same date.

According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative service rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 84,016 for year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 63,525) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

D. Banque Du Caire Fund for debt instruments (Fixed)

On 8 May 2012 Banque Du Caire's Board of Directors approved to establish Banque Du Caire Fixed Income Fund, and the approval of Central Bank of Egypt was on 15 August 2012, it was decided that subscription offering year is two months starting from 4 December 2012. The fund is managed by CI Asset Management Company. The fund consists of 1 million certificates amounted to EGP 100 million with a face value of EGP100 per certificate each. The number of outstanding certificates as of 31 December 2024 was 80,832 certificates with a redeemable value of EGP 377.82 each. 50,000 Certificates were allocated to the Bank in the initial offering until 31 December 2024 with total amount of EGP 19,053,000 which should be held by the Bank till the end of the Fund's year as required by law, it appears as investments in unlisted equity instruments within financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income on the same date.

According to the fund's management contract and its prospectus, the Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision of the fund and other administrative service rendered thereby. Total fees and commissions are amounted to EGP 186,825 for year ended 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: EGP 163,395) which is presented under the item of "other fees and commissions income" in the income statement.

38. Tax position

38.1. Income tax

Years from beginning of the activity till 31 December 2018

The inspection and final settlement for those years has been done, with the exception of years 1991/1992 where the tax due to the bank were paid by paying the tax differences for years 1991/1992 according to the judgement number 49 for the year 2008 amounted EGP 77Mn and the bank paid this amount and recorded it on debit account waiting the results of the raised lawsuit before the administrative judiciary court.

Years from 2019 till 2020

We are in the process of preparing the documents for this period as per the notification from the Tax Authority.

Years from 2021 till 2024

The tax returns have been submitted in the legal deadlines and the solidarity contribution and tax due for these years were paid.

38.2. Stamp Duty

Periods from beginning of the activity till 31 July 2006

The Bank's branches and head office have been inspected, and the inspection resulted in claims, some of which have been paid, while other claims remain in dispute and are pending before the administrative judiciary court and have not yet been decided upon.

Periods from 01 August 2006 till 31 December 2009:

These years have been settled finally.

Period from 01 January 2010 till 31 December 2013:

The final inspection has been done and the disputed items have been referred to the administrative judiciary and have not yet been decided upon.

Period from 01 January 2014 till 31 December 2019:

These years have been settled finally.

Period from 01 January 2020 till 31 December 2020:

The inspection was completed and an appeal was filed by our bank for one of the items of the inspection, which was decided by Decision No. 609 of 2023, and Mr. Minister of Finance filed an appeal No. 78176 of 78 against the decision of our appeal committee.

Period from 01 January 2021 till 31 December 2024:

The tax due for these periods has been paid per quarter regularly and in the legal deadlines.

38.3. Salary tax

Periods from beginning of the activity till 31 December 2020

The inspection and payment have been done.

Periods from 01 January 2021 till 31 December 2022

Under inspection.

Periods from 01 January 2023 till 31 December 2024

The bank pays the tax monthly and submits the annual and quarterly tax returns on the legal deadlines.

38.4. Sales tax & Vat

First: Sales tax for periods from 2002 till 07 June 2016 (date of issuance of Law 67 of 2016)

The years have been inspected by tax authority and the bank paid the due tax, and challenged the incoming claims in the legal deadlines and the dispute is still pending before the administrative judiciary court till to date.

Second: VAT for Periods from 08 June 2016 till 31 December 2024

The administrative court was issued not to register our bank in VAT and the judgment was executed in favor of our bank and was appealed by the Tax Authority and the Supreme administrative court issued a ruling upholding the ruling and the Tax Authority is in the process of announcing the executive version and until the deregistration form is issued.

38.5. Real estate tax

Our bank pays the real estate tax on the legal dates with the exception of some units whose tax value is overvalued and part of the claim is paid with the submission of challenged and a provision is made of the difference, due to the different methods of calculating the tax between our bank and the Tax Authority, since 01 July 2013 till 31 December 2024 also the real estate Tax Authority also sends claims for ATM machines, which are paid with an appeal against them, due to the Authority's lack of entitlement to claim them as it is considered a movable asset.

39. Important events

On 08 April 2024, Banque du Caire and the lending banks signed a debt settlement agreement in exchange for financial and tangible assets with a major client, aiming to settle the syndicated loan including a number of settlement tools, mainly the transfer of ownership of shares for one of subsidiary companies of our client to the lending banks with a restriction on the lending banks to sell these shares for an agreed upon period of time as well as the existence of call and put options for the debtor and creditor parties. This is in addition to the transfer of ownership of real estate assets to the lending banks as well as the opening of an intermediary bank account in favor of the lending banks, and the technical opinion is being obtained to evaluate all components of the contract through the specialized consulting firms.

40. Translation

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

The original Arabic statements are the official financial statements.