



BANQUE MISR S.A.E

Consolidated Financial Statements

for the financial period ended
June 30, 2025



WORKING TOGETHER FOR PROSPERITY

Banque Misr

Consolidated Financial statements for the financial period ended at June 30,2025

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Forvis mazars – Mostafa Shawki

Accountability State Authority (ASA)

Limited Review Report of consolidated Financial Statements

To: The Board of directors of Banque Misr "S.A.E".

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Banque Misr (S.A.E) as at June 30, 2025 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity, and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements issued by the Central bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and with the related requirements of the applicable Egyptian laws and regulations to prepare these consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of limited review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard on Limited Review Engagements 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the bank and applying analytical and other limited review procedures.

A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit.

Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial consolidated position of Banque Misr (S.A.E) as at June 30, 2025 and its consolidated financial performance, and consolidated cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements issued by the Central bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and with the related requirements of the applicable Egyptian laws and regulations related to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Cairo: 29 December 2025

Auditor

Acc. Khaled Said Elrabbat



Forvis mazars – Mostafa Shawki

Acc. Mona Salah Eldeen Nosseir

Mona Salah Nosseir

Accountability State Authority (ASA)

Banque Misr
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2025

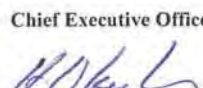
Translated from Arabic
Amounts in EGP Millions

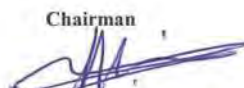
	Note no	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	14	296,045	312,855
Due from banks	15	1,322,629	1,142,877
Loans and advances to banks	16	50,596	35,402
Loans and advances to customers	17	1,567,969	1,440,457
Financial investments			
- At fair value through P&L	18	29,482	15,204
- At fair value through OCI	19	749,335	726,997
- At amortized cost	20	361,118	314,554
- In associates and joint ventures	21	10,277	9,036
Intangible assets	22	4,453	3,781
Other assets	23	241,138	163,282
Real estate Investments	24	1,400	1,401
Property, plant and equipment	25	25,152	21,632
Deferred tax assets	32	4,196	4,370
Total assets		4,663,790	4,191,848
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	26	207,110	153,048
Customers' deposits	27	3,299,779	2,932,778
Financial derivatives	28	2,232	3,600
Other loans	29	449,789	490,994
Other liabilities	30	259,783	227,409
Other provisions	31	27,578	22,521
Post retirement benefits liabilities	33	12,681	11,940
Total liabilities		4,258,952	3,842,290
Shareholders' Equity			
Paid in capital	34	110,000	110,000
Reserves	35	139,647	140,407
Retained earnings		151,549	95,815
Total parent shareholders' equity		401,196	346,222
Non controlling interest		3,642	3,336
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		4,663,790	4,191,848
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
Liabilities for letters of guarantee, letters of credit and other commitments.	36	454,516	421,401

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Chief Financial Officer

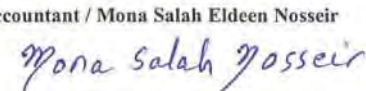
Mohamed Mohamed Sherif Ismael

Chief Executive Officer

Hisham Ahmed Okasha

Chairman

Essam Eldin Elwakil



Auditors

Accountant / Mona Salah Eldeen Nosseir

Accountability State Authority (ASA)

Banque Misr
Consolidated Income Statement
For the financial period ended June 30, 2025

Translated from Arabic

Amounts in EGP Millions

	Note no	From 01/01/2025 To 30/06/2025	From 01/01/2024 To 30/06/2024
Interest on loans and similar income		353,357	258,566
Interest on deposits and similar expense		(245,769)	(169,648)
Net interest income	5	107,588	88,918
Fee and commission income		19,369	14,875
Fee and commission expense		(1,552)	(978)
Net fee and commission income	6	17,817	13,897
Dividends income	7	1,562	1,275
Net trading income	8	7,987	2,865
Gain on financial investments	9	13,368	5,181
(Charge) for expected credit loss	10	(20,465)	(41,335)
Administrative expenses	11	(37,937)	(27,714)
Other operating revenue (expense)	12	(874)	39,597
Share of result of associates	21	1,996	1,816
Profit before income tax		91,042	84,500
Income tax expense	13	(30,057)	(25,380)
Net profit for the financial period		60,985	59,120
Parent interest		60,881	58,887
Non-controlling interest		104	233
		60,985	59,120

Banque Misr
Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
For the financial period ended June 30, 2025

Translated from Arabic
Amounts in EGP Millions

	From 01/01/2025 To 30/06/2025	From 01/01/2024 To 30/06/2024
Net profit for the financial period	60,985	59,120
Other Comprehensive income items		
Items that are not reclassified in profit or loss		
Net change in the fair value for equity instruments at fair value through OCI	2,052	6,819
Total items that are not reclassified in profit or loss	2,052	6,819
Items that are reclassified in profit or loss		
Net change in the fair value for debt instruments at fair value through OCI	(1,178)	4,949
Net change in ECL for debt instruments at fair value through OCI	492	6,171
Net change in foreign currency translation differences	9	13,827
Total items that are reclassified in profit or loss	(677)	24,947
Net Comprehensive income for the financial period	62,360	90,886

Banque Misr
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the financial period ended June 30, 2025

Translated from Arabic
Amounts in EGP Millions

	Note no	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>			
Net profit before income tax		91,042	84,500
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flows provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		4,590	3,105
Impairment charge of assets		7,043	(4,848)
Other provisions charge		5,164	4,857
Revaluation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies		(126)	2,020
Revaluation differences of other loans in foreign currency		(8,113)	113,527
(Gains) on sale of fixed assets		(65)	(374)
(Gains) on sale of investments in associates		-	(23)
(Gains) Losses on sale of financial investments at fair value through OCI		(13,355)	(71)
Post retirement benefits cost		1,453	1,305
Dividend income		(1,562)	(1,275)
Share of result of associates		(1,996)	(1,816)
Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities used in operating activities		84,076	200,907
<u>Net increase or decrease in assets and liabilities</u>			
Due from banks		22,785	(29,434)
Treasury bills		728	102,688
Financial Assests at Fair value through P&L		(13,113)	(2,064)
Loans and advances to banks		(15,205)	(10,376)
Loans and advances to customers		(143,338)	(271,333)
Other assets		(33,810)	(62,259)
Due to banks		54,062	32,253
Customers' deposits		367,001	461,379
Financial derivatives (net)		3,398	2,154
Other liabilities		63,768	47,871
Other provisions		19	87
Post retirement benefits liabilities		(712)	(264)
Paid income tax		(21,496)	(19,020)
Net cash flows provided from (used in) operating activities (1)		368,163	452,589

Translated from Arabic
Amounts in EGP Millions

Consolidated statement of cash flows (Cont.)	Note no	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>			
Payments for the purchase of fixed assets and branches fixtures		(7,437)	(8,964)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		364	698
Proceeds from sale of financial investment other than financial investments at fair value through P&L		174,732	77,993
Payments for the purchase of financial investment other than financial investments at fair value through P&L		(249,611)	(59,809)
Payments to acquire associates		-	(60)
Proceeds from derecognition of associates		-	23
Payment to acquire intangible assets		(3,689)	(1,930)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		492	190
Payments to acquire real estate investments		(18)	(642)
Proceeds from sale of real estate investments		-	226
Dividends received		1,197	1,146
Net cash flow provided from (used in) investing activities (2)		(83,970)	8,871
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>			
Collection from other loans		97,355	154,933
Payments of other loans		(133,571)	(61,334)
Dividend paid		(1,351)	(1,758)
Net cash flows provided from financing activities (3)		(37,567)	91,841
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period (1+2+3)		246,626	553,301
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period		1,343,141	789,840
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial period		1,589,767	1,343,141
<u>Cash and cash equivalents are represented as follows :-</u>			
Cash and balances at central Banks		296,045	284,114
Due from banks		1,322,629	1,267,512
Treasury bills		534,180	154,750
Obligatory reserve balance with central banks		(207,376)	(214,051)
Due from banks more than three months maturity		(11,528)	(13,894)
Treasury bills more than three months maturity		(344,183)	(135,290)
Cash and cash equivalents	37	1,589,767	1,343,141

Banque Misr
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the financial year period June 30, 2025

Translated from Arabic
Amounts in EGP Millions

	Note no	Paid in capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Capital reserve	Fair value reserve	Supportive reserve	Differences of nominal value and present value of subordinated deposit	ECL debt instruments through OCI reserve	General risk reserve	Capital Reserve - Post acquisition reserve	Other reserves	Retained Earnings	Total parent shareholders' equity	Non controlling interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2024		50,000	6,900	2,789	2,424	12,899	14,673	51,056	2,313	1,016	(74)	12,242	51,236	207,474	2,907	210,381
Adjustments		-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	(249)	(243)	962	719
Capital increase		60,000	(5,499)	(7,771)	-	-	(46,730)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,933)	(10,933)	(137)	(11,070)
Transferred to reserves		-	5,674	5,280	155	-	33,126	-	-	-	-	691	(44,930)	(4)	4	-
Net change in financial investments through OCI		-	-	-	-	11,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,294	33	11,327
Net change in ECL of debt instruments through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626	-	-	-	-	626	-	626
Profit on disposal of equity instruments through OCI and others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	787	787	-	787
Net change in Foreign currency translation differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	16,162	-	16,218	21	16,239
Net change between nominal value and present value of subordinated deposit		-	-	-	-	-	-	21,105	-	-	-	-	-	21,105	-	21,105
Net Change in Capital Reserve - Post acquisition reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)	-	(6)
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,963	99,963	305	100,268
Deferred tax liabilities on distributable profits of the parent company		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	(59)	-	(59)
Net change in Non Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(759)	(759)
Balance at December 31, 2024	35,34	110,000	7,075	298	2,590	24,193	1,069	72,161	2,995	1,016	(80)	29,090	95,815	346,222	3,336	349,558
Balance as of January 1, 2025		110,000	7,075	298	2,590	24,193	1,069	72,161	2,995	1,016	(80)	29,090	95,815	346,222	3,336	349,558
Adjustments		-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(946)	(298)	212	(86)
Capital increase		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,866)	(3,866)	(131)	(3,997)
Transferred to reserves		-	722	-	(599)	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	(339)	5	(5)	-
Net change in financial investments through OCI		-	-	-	-	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	874	14	888
Net change in ECL of debt instruments through OCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	-	-	-	-	492	-	492
Profit on disposal of equity instruments through OCI and others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5
Net change in foreign currency translation differences		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	18	-	9	(6)	3
Net change between nominal value and present value of subordinated deposit		-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,124)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,124)	(12)	(3,136)
Net Change in Capital Reserve - Post acquisition reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Net profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,881	60,881	104	60,985
Net change in Non Controlling Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	130
Balance at June 30, 2025	35,34	110,000	7,797	298	2,641	25,068	1,069	69,037	3,478	1,016	(84)	29,327	151,549	401,196	3,642	404,838

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements **for the financial Period ended June 30, 2025**

1- General information

- Banque Misr (S.A.E.) was established on April 3, 1920, as a commercial bank in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The head office is located at 151, Mohamed Farid Street, Cairo.
- The bank provides corporate, retail, and investment banking in addition to Islamic banking services through 874 branches and units in the Arab Republic of Egypt and 5 branches in the U.A.E, a branch in Paris, France, and representative offices in Russia, China, South Korea, Italy, and Kenya. The bank has 25018 employees on financial position date.
- These financial statements were approved by our bank's board of Directors on 28 December 2025.
- The consolidated financial statements were prepared based on subsidiaries' financial statements as of June 30, 2025, in addition to three entities that are still under incorporation with no financial status, were not consolidated, and have no material impact on financial position or income statement, the entities are Bank Misr Djibouti, The Egyptian Sports Fund, and Misr Cayman for Finance Company.

The following schedule shows the percentage of direct and indirect ownership in our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2025:

Company / Bank Name	% of direct ownership	% of Indirect ownership	% Total ownership	Latest Used FS
Banque Du Caire	99.9999997	0.0000003	100	30/06/2025
Industrial Development Bank of Egypt	85.04	-	85.04	30/06/2025
CI Capital Holding Group for Financial Investments	92.95	-	92.95	30/06/2025
Misr Capital for Investments	99.9998619	0.000069	99.999931	30/06/2025
Bank Misr Europe	90.53	3.7	94.23	30/06/2025
Bank Misr Lebanon	93.33	-	93.33	30/06/2025
Cairo Uganda Bank	-	100	100	30/06/2025
Bank Misr Djibouti	100	-	100	Under Incorporation
Misr Exchange Company	99.75	-	99.75	30/06/2025
Nile Holding for Development and Investment	33.33	33.33	66.66	30/06/2025
BM-Lease Company	43.44	7.56	51.00	30/06/2025
Cairo-Lease Company	-	97.99	97.99	30/06/2025
Tanmeyah Leasing Company (EGY-Lease)	-	85.04	85.04	30/06/2025
Misr investment	91.20	-	91.20	30/06/2025
Misr El Ameriya for Spinning and Weaving Company	99.99	-	99.99	30/06/2025
Misr El Ameriya for Real Estate Investment Company	99.99	-	99.99	30/06/2025
Misr Abu Dhabi for Real Estate Investment Company	40.00	59.9909	99.9909	30/06/2025
Al Adnan Hotels and Tourism Company	91.73	-	91.73	30/06/2025
Qarun Hotels and Tourism Company	98.40	1.575	99.975	30/06/2025
Upper Egypt Company for the manufacture of Concentrates and Juices	96.64	-	96.64	30/06/2025
BM Consumer Finance Company "Souhoola "	99.85	0.15	100	30/06/2025
Misr Digital Innovation	99.89	0.11	100	30/06/2025
Digital and electronical payment company (Tally)	-	100	100	30/06/2025
Misr Lebanon for Insurance Brokerage (MLIB)	-	93.33	93.33	30/06/2025
Misr Cayman for Finance	100	-	100	Under Incorporation
Misr for Management of Investment Funds	59.39	20.61	80	30/06/2025
Misr Real Estate Fund I	99.99	0.01	100	30/06/2025
Misr for Brokerage of Sukuk	80	-	80	30/06/2025
Egyptian Sports Fund	99.96	0.02	99.98	Under Incorporation
Misr Edco for Transportation	98.46	-	98.46	Under liquidation
Cairo Exchange Company	-	100	100	30/06/2025
Nile Group for Scanning and Medical Analysis	-	66.79	66.79	30/06/2025
MCTI for Trade, Development, and Export Company	-	100	100	30/06/2025
Misr for Innovation and limitless Entrepreneurship	-	100	100	30/06/2025

The following is some information about subsidiaries regarding the Banque Misr group:

Banque Du Caire

Establishment Date	May 17, 1952
Company Head Office	6 - Dr. Mostafa Abou Zahra St. - Nasr City - behind the Accountability State Authority (ASA)
Company Purpose	Banque Du Caire provides banking services related to its activities in the Arab Republic of Egypt and abroad through 249 branches, offices, and units and employs 8,162 employees.
Subsidiaries	- Banque Du Caire Uganda by 100% - Cairo Leasing Company by 97.99% - Tally Digital Payments Company by 100% - Cairo Exchange Company by 100%
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership by 99,9999997% - Indirect shareholding divided equally through Misr Capital and Misr Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investments by 0.0000003%

Industrial Development Bank of Egypt

Establishment Date	October 31, 2008
Company Head Office	2 - Abdel Qader Hamza St.- Cairo Center Building - Garden City - Cairo.
Company Purpose	The Bank provides institutional, retail banking, and investment services in the Arab Republic of Egypt through its head office in Cairo Governorate and twenty-six branches and employs 890 employees.
Subsidiaries	- Tanmeyah Leasing Company (EGY-lease) by 100%.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 85.04%

CI Capital Holding Group for Financial Investments

Establishment Date	April, 2005
Company Head Office	Galleria Complex 40 - the extension of the 26th of July axis - Sheikh Zayed - 6th of October – Giza - Arab Republic of Egypt
Company Purpose	Participate in the establishment of companies that issue securities or participate in increasing their capital Providing management services in the field of investment funds, financial advisory, promotion, and Coverage of Initial public offerings (IPOs), and conducting the activity of central custodians, In accordance with Law 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations, the company may have an interest or participate in any form with capital companies that engage in similar business or that may help them achieve their purpose in Egypt and abroad, and may also merge into these companies, buy them or join them, in accordance with the provisions of the law and its executive regulations.

Subsidiaries	- Commercial International Securities Brokerage Company by 98.96% - CI Assets Management by 99.53% - CI Capital for Promoting and Covering IPOs in securities by 99.57% - Dynamic Securities Trading Company by 99.97% - Corplease Leasing Company Egypt by 87.40% - Micro Enterprise Services Company (Reefy) by 79.99% - CI for Real Estate Finance by 99.97% - EGY EDU INVEST by 100% - MCI Capital Healthcare Partners by 100% “60% owned by CI Capital in addition to 40% owned by Banque Misr Directly” - CI Capital for Brokerage in Bonds by 99.99% - CI Capital BI Funds Management & Investment 99.80%
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 92.95%.

Misr Capital for Investments

Establishment Date	September, 2010
Company Head Office	Second floor Banque Misr building no (B222) - Cairo Alex desert road- Giza
Company Purpose	Participation in the establishment of companies that issue securities or to increase their capital, formation, and management of securities portfolios, management of mutual funds, promotion and coverage of Initial public offerings (IPOs) - venture capital investment funds (by themselves or with others) financial consultancy on securities and providing financial advice and technical advising services without carrying out fair value studies, in addition to receiving subscriptions in mutual fund securities. The company has the right to participate in any form with other companies that engage in similar businesses to help it achieve its purpose in Egypt or abroad, it may also merge with, buy, or join these companies, taking into consideration the Law provisions No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations.
Subsidiaries	- Nile Group for Scanning and Medical Analysis by 66.79% - Misr for Innovation and Entrepreneurship Unlimited by 99% - MCTI for Trade, Development and Export Company by 98%
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 99.9998619% - Indirect ownership through Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investment Company 0.000069%

Bank Misr Europe

Establishment Date	1992
Company Head Office	Frankfurt - Germany
Company Purpose	The main activity is trade finance activities and financing export-directed projects as well as companies that support importation in both Egypt and inside Europe in industries such as tools and equipment, food preparation, weavings, energy and infrastructure, and financing sustainable investments in Egypt.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 90.53% - Indirect ownership through Banque du Caire 3.7%

Banque Misr Lebanon

Establishment Date	1929
Company Head Office	Al-Masarf Street - Banque Misr Lebanon's Building - Commercial Centre - Beirut - Lebanon
Company Purpose	Provides a full range of corporate, and retail banking services through its network of 20 branches strategically located in the different regions of Lebanon.
Subsidiaries	- Misr Lebanon Insurance Brokerage Company by 100%
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 93.33%

Cairo Uganda Bank

Establishment date	July 11, 1994
Company Head office	Kampala (Uganda).
Company Purpose	The Bank carries out commercial banking activities for companies and individuals through 6 branches other than the head office.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Banque Du Caire 100%

Misr Exchange Company

Establishment Date	May 4, 1991
Company Head Office	6 - Ibrahim Naguib St. - Garden City - Cairo.
Company Purpose	Buying and selling foreign exchange notes (banknotes) by the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and the provisions of Monetary Law No. 97 of 1976 and its executive regulations and by the Central Bank Law No. 88 of 2003 previously and Law 196 of 2020 currently.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 99.75%

BM-Lease Company

Establishment Date	February 19, 2017
Company Head Office	Administrative Building No. (B92-A13) - Smart Village located at kilo 28 Egypt Alexandria Desert Road.
Company Purpose	Working in the field of financial leasing, taking into account the provisions of the laws, regulations, and decisions in force, provided that the necessary licenses are issued to practice these activities, and the company may have an interest or participate in any form with companies and others that engage in similar business or that may assist them in achieving their purpose in Egypt or abroad, and may also merge with, purchase or attach them to the previous bodies by the provisions of the law and its executive regulations.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 43.44% - Indirect ownership through Misr Capital Investments 7.56%

Nile Holding Company for Development and Investment

Establishment Date	December 28, 2009
Company Head Office	10 Nehru Street - Montazah (Maryland) - New Egypt - Cairo.
Company Purpose	Participate in the establishment of companies that issue securities or increase their capital, and for this purpose may contribute to all joint stock companies regardless of the purpose they practice and the law to which these companies are subject, and the company may invest a part of its capital not exceeding one quarter in the purchase of government bonds and treasury bills, as well as bonds issued by joint stock companies, and subject to the provisions of the Capital Market Law, the company may have an interest or participate in any A face with capital companies that engage in business similar to their business or that may help them achieve their purpose in Egypt or abroad, and they may also merge into these companies or buy them and join them, taking into account the provisions of Law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 33.33% - Indirect ownership through Banque Du Caire 33.33%

Cairo Lease Company

Establishment Date	March 1, 2018
Company Head Office	Golf Central Mall - 2 nd floor - Unit No. D1-04-S - Palm Hills, 4 th District - Eastern Expansions - 6 th of October - Giza.
Company Purpose	The company's purpose is to work in the field of financial leasing, considering the provisions of Law No. 95 of 1995 and its regulations. The company has the right to participate in any way with other companies that engage in similar businesses to achieve its purpose in Egypt or abroad, it may also merge with, buy, or join these companies, taking into consideration the law and its executive regulations.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Banque Du Caire 97.99%

Misr Investment Company

Establishment Date	March, 1981
Company Head Office	30 Roshdy street - Roshdy Tower - Downtown - Cairo.
Company Purpose	Establishing and managing the Egypt Bank tower, purchasing, dividing, selling, and marketing lands, constructing and marketing administrative, service, and residential buildings, managing and maintaining real estate, commercial, civil, and industrial facilities, and practicing contracting activity.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 91.20%

Misr El Ameriya Spinning and Weaving Company

Establishment Date	March 26, 1983
Company Head Office	Alexandria - Mergham Petrochemical Road - Amreya - Alexandria Governorate.
Company Purpose	The textile industry, dyeing, processing, ready-made garments, furnishings, marketing them at home and abroad, cotton and polyester trade.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 99.99%

Al Adnan Hotels and Tourism Company

Establishment Date	March 24, 1996
Company Head Office	122 El Obour Buildings - Salah Salem - Nasr City - Cairo.
Company Purpose	Establishing a tourist complex in the Sidr tourism sector in South Sinai, through the preparation of lands, equipping and supplying them with the authority's facilities in full, and the necessary services to allocate for various tourism projects.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 91.73%

Misr Amreya Real Estate Investment Company

Establishment Date	September 11, 2001
Company Head Office	Kilo 23 Alexandria Desert Egypt Road - Petrochemical Road - Alexandria / Cairo
Company Purpose	Buying, dividing, selling, leasing, and developing lands and making the infrastructure of those lands (roads - electricity - water - settlement - utilities) and all that is necessary to be ready for construction on them, whether commercial, industrial, service or inhabitant facilities and the company may participate in any way with companies and others that engage in business similar to its business and have an interest with it or that may help it to achieve its purpose.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 99.99%

Qarun Hotels and Tourism Company

Establishment Date	November, 2017
Company Head Office	36 - El Fallujah St. – Agouza – Giza
Company Purpose	Establishing and operating hotels and restaurants by the company or for others, preparing and providing various types of food and fast meals, supplying and supplying shops belonging to others with various types of legitimate duties and other diets, providing various types of services necessary for shops, restaurants, and individuals, and providing services related to sports activities and water tourism of all kinds.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 98.40%. - Indirect ownership through Misr Investment Company 0.8%. - Indirect ownership through Misr Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investment Company 0.775%.

Misr Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investment Company

Establishment Date	December 5, 1975
Company Head Office	1187 - floor 4 - Corniche El Nile - Boulaq Aboul-Ela - Bank Tower - Egypt Nile branch.
Company Purpose	Establishing, managing, and exploiting tourist, residential, office, and commercial complexes, whether through the company itself or with the help of another company or companies at home or abroad and the company may, to implement its previous purposes, establish industrial workshops for the manufacture of prefabricated construction equipment such as windows, doors, floors, sanitary ware and others.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 40% - Indirect ownership through Capital 59.99%

Upper Egypt Company for the manufacture of concentrates and juices

Establishment Date	July, 2011
Company Head Office	Plot 23, P.O. 5, in front of Sonesta Dairy Factory and Nutrition Company - in front of Sama Towers - at the beginning of Ain Sokhna Road, behind the schools - Katameya - Cairo.

Company Purpose

Establishing and operating a factory for the manufacture, production, and packaging of all types of vegetables and fruits and their products and all their derivatives, the production of concentrates of juices, vegetables, various fruits and beverages (except alcoholic), processing, manufacturing, packaging and packaging of all types of foodstuffs, breeding all kinds of animals, poultry and birds, reclamation and processing of land with basic facilities that make it capable of cultivation, import, and export.

Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 96.64%.
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BM Consumer Finance Company "Souhoola"

Establishment Date	August 1, 2019
Company Head Office	Building No. 118 - One Katameya - Morshedy Towers - Katameya - Cairo.

Company Purpose

Trade in durable and consumer goods and sell in installments The company may have its interests and participate in any way with companies and others that engage in a business similar to its business or that may help it to achieve its purpose in Egypt or abroad, and it may also merge with the aforementioned bodies or buy or attach them to them by the provisions of the laws, executive regulations and decisions in force, and the company must obtain all the necessary licenses to carry out its activity.

Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 99.85% - Indirect ownership through CI Capital Holding Group 0.15%
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Tanmeyah Leasing Company (EGY Lease)

Establishment Date	May 31, 2009
Company Head Office	16 - Taha Hussein Street - Zamalek - Cairo – Egypt
Company Purpose	- Owning and managing real estate empty or occupied, marketing them, factories or shops, managing, selling, renting them, deciding the right to use them or other methods of exploitation. - Owning and evaluating movables of all kinds (tangible and intangible) and of whatever nature, including machinery, equipment, devices, and vehicles, and disposing of them by sale or other means. - Financial leasing, considering the provisions of the Prime Minister's Decree No. 350 of 2007 and considering the decision of the President of the Republic of Egypt Arabic of 2008. Subject to the provisions of the laws, regulations, and decisions in force, and provided that the necessary licenses are issued to practice these activities, the company may have an interest in or participate in any way with companies and others that engage in similar business or that may assist them in achieving their purpose in Egypt or abroad, and may also merge with, purchase or attach them to the aforementioned bodies by the provisions of the law and its executive regulations.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through the Industrial Development Bank 85.04%

Digital & Electronic Payments Company (Tally)

Establishment Date	May 4, 2021
Company Head Office	63 South Teseen Street - Fifth Settlement - New Cairo - Egypt.
Company Purpose	Providing and accepting electronic payment and collection services, providing electronic payment solutions and services, providing payment, collection, and electronic transfer services through the operation of banking services through the Internet, telephone or electronic applications, managing, operating, and maintaining computer networks and internal systems of networks and central computers, taking into account the provisions of laws, regulations, and decisions in force, provided that the necessary licenses are issued to practice this activity.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Banque Du Caire 100%

Misr Digital Innovation

Establishment Date	February 25, 2020
Company Head Office	No.141, City center, New Cairo, BM building, fifth settlement Cairo.
Company Purpose	The purposes of the company are providing the services of bills' payments and payments solutions via the internet and mobile devices through digital portfolios, offering consultancies in the field of digital insurance and the field of micro saving to individual and emerging entities, (Excepting what is related to the stock markets and the legal consultancies and the consultancies and studies relevant with the revaluation aimed at increasing the capital and acquisition in addition to the financial consultancies regarding the financial stocks that are linked with the activities of the companies that operate in the field of financial stocks that are mentioned in Article No.27 of Capital Market Law and its executive regulations), designing and implementing the billing system and the systems of digital receipting, designing and producing programs, applications, setting databases and digital information systems and operating which in addition to providing training in this regard, working on generating digital programs to run the operating systems of the banking services via internet and the mobile phone and share the digitally-secured documents along with setting and designing programs for managing digital accounts owned by individuals and entities. Furthermore, the range of the company's purpose includes commerce and digital marketing in addition to administrating and establishing websites that are related to the company and its activities without presenting any journalist, advertising, or media content.
Banque Misr Ownership%	Direct ownership 99.89% Indirect ownership through Misr Capital Investments 0.11% Indirect ownership through Misr Investment company 0.002%

Misr Lebanon for Insurance Brokerage (MLIB)

Establishment Date	December, 2010
Company Head Office	Riad El Solh – Beirut – Lebanon
Company Purpose	Provide Banque Misr Lebanon and the other third-party customers with the services of brokerage of insurance products and for this purpose marketing and sale of insurance products of any nature.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Banque Misr Lebanon 93.33%

Misr for Management of Investment Funds

Establishment Date	April 5, 2021
Company Head Office	153 Mohamed Farid Street - Banque Misr - Abdeen - Cairo.
Company Purpose	Managing investment funds by the provisions of Law 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations and the decisions of the Authority's Board of Directors issued in implementation thereof.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 59,39% - Indirect ownership through Misr Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investment Company and Misr Investment Company 0,61% - Indirect ownership through Banque Du Caire 20%

Misr Real Estate Fund 1

Establishment Date	March, 2021
Company Head Office	153 Mohamed Farid St., Banque Misr Tower, Downtown, Cairo.
Company Purpose	Issues documents against the Fund's investments in real estate assets such as lands built real estate, and other assets that guarantee a certain level of liquidity, and its documents are registered with Egypt Company for Clearing, Depository and Central Registry, and its documents are presented to qualified investors, and its documents are not recovered until the end of the Fund's term.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 99,99% - Indirect ownership divided equally through Misr Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investments and Misr Investment Company 0.01%

Misr for Brokerage of Sukuk

Establishment Date	December 7, 2022
Company Head Office	36 Shooting Club St., Dokki, Giza.
Company Purpose	Issuance of sukuk by the regulations of Law No. 95 of 1992.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Direct ownership 80%

Cairo Exchange Company

Establishment Date	March 22, 2022
Company Head Office	6 A El Sebaq Street – Maryland – New Egypt – Cairo.
Company Purpose	Carrying out exchange work without prejudice to the provisions of the laws, regulations, and decisions in force, and the company's term has been determined to be 25 years starting from the date of registration in the commercial register.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Banque Du Caire 100%

Nile Group for Scanning and Medical Analysis

Establishment Date	April 9, 1996
Company Head Office	10 Al-Nahda Street in Mahatta Square – Maadi – Cairo.
Company Purpose	Establishing a medical imaging center for diagnosis using the latest advanced technological methods in addition to laboratory medical analyses and medical endoscopes.
Subsidiaries	- Arab Scan Radiology Company by 80% - Nile Company for Cardiac Catheterization and Endoscopy by 80% - Nile Company for Import and Export by 62.5%
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Misr Capital by 66.79%

MCTI for Trade, Development, and Export Company

Establishment Date	Feb 2024
Company Head Office	Banque Misr Building No. 222B - Financial District - Smart Village - Cairo Alexandria Desert Road – Giza.
Company Purpose	General trading and distribution of what is legally permitted, selling, buying and exporting foodstuff and agricultural crops.
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Misr Capital Company 98%. - Indirect ownership through Misr Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investment Company 1%. - Indirect ownership through Misr for Innovation and limitless Entrepreneurship 1%.

Misr for Innovation and limitless Entrepreneurship

Establishment Date	March 2023
Company Head Office	Banque Misr Building No. 222B-second floor- Financial District - Smart Village - Cairo Alexandria Desert Road – Giza.
Company Purpose	Investment, contribution and participation in the establishment of companies and projects working in the field of trade, industry and technology of all kinds and all of the above except for the activities stipulated in Article 27 of the Capital Market Law and Articles 120,122 of its executive regulations, projects that invest in the development of intellectual property rights, including patents, models and industrial drawings, as well as projects that invest in the field of internal trade development, Providing advice to start-ups, SMEs and micro companies (except for securities markets, legal advice and valuation studies on the occasion of capital increase and acquisitions).
Banque Misr Ownership%	- Indirect ownership through Misr Capital 99% - Indirect ownership through Misr Investment 0.5% - Indirect ownership through Misr Abu Dhabi Real Estate Investment Company 0.5%

2- Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements and Summary of significant accounting policies

These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules of preparing and presenting the financial statements of banks and the basis of recognition and measurement approved by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008, and instructions issued by Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019. reference is made to what was not mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are presented rounded to the nearest million Egyptian pounds, the subsidiaries are fully aggregated and the associate companies are grouped through equity method.

These financial statements are originally translated from Arabic statements.

The following is a summary of the most important accounting policies followed:

2.1 Basis of consolidation

A- Subsidiaries

- These are the companies that the bank directly or indirectly have the right to control their financial and operational policies, In which the bank usually owns more than half of the voting rights., Taking into consideration the impact of future voting rights that could be practiced or transferred in the meantime while assessing whether the bank has control over the firm or not, All subsidiaries have been consolidated since the date on which the ownership was transferred to the group, Also it's eliminated from the consolidation on the date on which the control is over.
- The purchase method is being used while acquiring subsidiaries, On the date of acquiring, the acquiring cost is being assessed through the fair value, or The amount of assets paid for the purchase, or the amount of owners' equity instruments issued, or the liabilities paid or accepted by acquiring the firm, adding any direct costs that incurred as a result of acquiring the subsidiary, Net assets are being measured, also possible liabilities that are measurable at fair value on date acquisition, disregarding any minority rights, Any additional costs that exceed the fair value of the bank's portion will be considered a "goodwill", If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value, the difference would be recorded in the income statement as other operating income (expense).
- Intercompany transactions and balances and unearned revenues derived from intercompany transactions and possible losses should be eliminated, and the financial policies for subsidiaries should be changed to comply with parents' policies whenever it's needed to ensure applying a unified policy for the group
- The full consolidated principle is being followed for bank purposes.

Consolidation principles include the following:

- Eliminating all balances and transactions between group companies and any unearned revenues derived from it.
- Non-controlling interests represents non-controlling shareholders rights in subsidiaries.

Transactions with Non-controlling interest (NCI):

- The group considers transactions with NCI as it's a transaction with external parties, and recognizes all profits and losses that result from selling to NCI in the group's income statement, A goodwill arises from purchases from NCI that represents the difference between the amount paid to acquire the share and the book value of subsidiaries assets.

For a subsidiary company, if the NCI portion of losses exceeds their ownership rights, this excess will be added to the parent's rights except for the losses that the NCI is obliged to bear with a condition of being able to make additional investments to cover the impact of losses, and if the subsidiary achieved

profits in the future these profits will be added to the parent's equity to the extent that covers the previously incurred losses that arose from NCI losses.

B- Accounting for associate companies

- Associate company is the company that's directly or indirectly owned by one of the group's companies and has the significant influence without extension to control, and usually the group has a percentage of ownership in the company from 20% to 50 % of voting rights, Investment in associates is being reported at cost and later would be recognized by the equity method.

The group's portion of profits and losses that arises after acquisition is being recognized in associate profit and losses statements, the share of the group in the movement that occurs in the equity of the associate companies that produce after acquisition is recognized within the equity, and the book value of the associate company is adjusted by the accumulated movement after the acquisition.

If the group's losses from a associate equal or exceed its portion including any unsecured debt balances, the group wouldn't recognize any losses unless it's committed to do so or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Intercompany transactions of unearned revenues derived from intercompany transactions and possible losses should be eliminated according to the portion in associate, and the financial policies for associate should be changed to comply with parent's policies whenever it's needed to ensure applying a unified policy for the group.

Profits and losses that arise from changes in the associate's ownership structure are recognized in the profit and loss statement.

C- Control

Control means a group's ability to control the financial and operational policies of the companies in which they invest to make a profit.

The group is considered controlling the investment if they have 50% of voting rights in a subsidiary and It could be less in some cases as follows:

1. If there's a side agreement that gives the holding company the right to direct more than 50 % of voting rights in the investment company
2. If there's a power to the group, arising from an agreement or legislation to control the company's financial and operational policy.
3. Being able to hire or fire the majority of the Board of directors
4. Controlling more than half of BOD votes.

D- Non-controlling interest

The percentage of shareholders rights that's not directly or indirectly owned by the group in its net profits or net assets of its subsidiary.

E- Regional reports

A region of the activity represents a group of assets and transactions related to providing products or services that are characterized by risk and different benefits than the others that are related to other activities.

and geographical region is related to providing services or products within the same region having the same risks and benefits that differentiate from other geographical regions.

F- Transactions with non-controlling interest:

Non-controlling interest appears in a separate section on the consolidated financial statements, and the group considers transactions with NCI as it's a transaction with outsiders, and its revenues and losses that arise from the sale of owner's equity are being recognized in the income statement, and purchasing from NCI causes goodwill that represents the difference between the amount paid to acquire shares and the book value of company's net assets.

G- Foreign currency translation**G/1 Functional and presentation currency**

These consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of basic economic environment in which the branch conducts its activity "The functional currency "

These separate financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound, which is also the functional currency of the branches inside Arab Republic of Egypt.

G/2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

Each subsidiary holds its accounting records in its functional currency and transactions in other currencies are recorded during the financial year using the prevailing exchange rate of the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-evaluated at the end of each financial year based on the prevailing exchange rates at the date. The profits and losses resulting from the settlement of those transactions and differences resulting from re-evaluation are recognized in the income statement under the following items:

- Net Trading Income of financial asset. (held-for-trading financial assets or classified at fair value through profit or loss).
- Other operating income (expenses) for the remaining items.
- Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments in foreign currency; which are classified as other comprehensive income (debt instruments) are analyzed into valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the prevailing exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument. Valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in interest income, and differences resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in 'other operating income' (expenses). Whereas differences from changes in fair value are recognized in equity in the 'fair value reserve / Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income'. Valuation differences resulting from changes in exchange rates of non-monetary items in foreign currencies (equity instruments) are recognized in the profit and loss resulting from the change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. While valuation differences resulting from changes in the rates of equity instruments classified as financial investments at Fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in equity in 'fair value reserve'.

G/3 Foreign Subsidiary

The Income statement items and balance sheet of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency differs from the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statement are translated into Egyptian Pounds as follows:

- Assets and liabilities of foreign branches are translated using the closing rate at the financial position date.

- Revenues and expenses in the income statement are translated using average exchange rates unless the average does not represent an acceptable approximation of the cumulative effect for the prevailing exchange rates on that date then revenue and expense are translated using exchange rates on the dates of transactions.
- Resulted valuation differences are recognized as (foreign currency translation differences reserve) included in other comprehensive income in the equity.
- Owner's Equity accounts are translated according to historical exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

H- Financial assets

H/1 Initial recognition and measurement

- The group initially recognizes financial assets and liabilities on the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.
A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value. Those that are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss are measured at fair value as well as the transaction cost which is directly related to the acquisition or issuing.

H/2 Classification

Financial assets- policy applicable from July 1, 2019

- 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 and loss.
- The financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and it has not been allocated by the bank's management upon initial recognition of the fair value through profit and loss:
 - A financial asset is retained in a business model that is intended to hold the asset to collect contractual cash flows.
 - The contractual terms of the financial asset result in cash flows on specific dates which are only payments of the original amount and interest of the financial instrument.
- Debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only when both of the following conditions are met and has not been classified at fair value through profit or loss:
 - The financial asset is retained in a business model that is intended to collect contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets or;
 - The contractual terms of the financial asset result in cash flows on specific dates result in cash flows that are only payments of the original amount and interest of the financial instrument.
- Upon initial recognition of an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the bank may elect once irrevocably to present changes in fair value / through other comprehensive income, and This choice is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
- All other financial assets are classified at fair value through profit and loss.
In addition, upon initial recognition, the bank can allocate irrevocably - a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit and loss, although it meets the terms of the classification as a financial asset at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, if doing so would prevent or reduce - essentially - inconsistencies in accounting measurement.

Business model evaluation

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

Financial instrument	Methods of measurement according to Business Models		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	
		Through / OCI	Through profit and loss
Equity instruments	-----	An irrevocable election at initial recognition.	Normal treatment of equity instruments
Debt instruments	Business model of assets held for collecting contractual cash flows	The business model of assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sell.	The business model of assets held for trading.

- The bank prepares, documents, and approves Business Models by the requirements of IFRS 9 reflecting the bank's strategy for managing financial assets and its cash flows as follows:

Financial asset	Business model	Basic characteristics
Financial assets at amortized cost	Business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows	- The objective of the business model is to retain the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows of the principal amount of investment and interest. - Sale is an incidental event for this model and under the terms of the standard which are represented in deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument, or the sale will not result in significant changes in the future cash flows of the financial asset, or selling to manage credit concentration risks. - Lowest sales in terms of periodicity and value. - The bank makes clear and reliable documentation of the reasons for each sale and its compliance with the requirements of the Standard.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sale	- Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are complementary to the objective of the model. - High sales relatively (in terms of periodicity and value) compared to the business model of financial assets retained for the collection of contractual cash flows.
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Other business models include (trading - management of financial assets at fair value - maximizing cash flows by selling)	- The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows or retain the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. - Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for this purpose of the model. - Management of financial assets by management at fair value through profit and loss to avoid inconsistency in accounting measurement (complex financial instruments). - Conditions for classifying financial assets at fair value through profit and loss: - - the financial assets must meet all of the following conditions which the bank acquires at fair value through profit and loss: - - To be registered on the financial market exchange, domestic or foreign. - Must have an active deal during the three months preceding the date of acquisition.

The local banks assesses the objective of the business model at the portfolio level where the financial asset is retained considering that it reflects how the business is managed and how the management is provided with information. The information to be taken into consideration 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. Especially, whether the management strategy focuses only on the collection of the contractual cash flows of the asset and maintaining a specific interest rate of return to meet the maturities of the financial assets with those of the liabilities that finance these assets or the generation of cash flows through the sale of these assets.
- How to evaluate and report the 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 of managing these risks.
- How to assess the business managers' performance (fair value, return on portfolio, or both)
- The periodicity, value, and timing of sales processes or transactions in prior periods, the reasons for such transactions, and expectations regarding future selling activities. However, information on sales activities is not taken into consideration separately, but as part of an overall assessment of how the bank its objective of managing financial assets and generating cash flows is achieved.
- Financial assets held for trading or managed and their performance is evaluated at fair value are measured at fair value through profit and 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 an asset are payments presenting limited only to the principal of the instrument and interest.

For this valuation, the bank recognizes the original amount of the financial instrument at fair value of the financial asset at the initial recognition.

The interest is defined as the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the original amount over a specified period and other basic lending risks and costs (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs) as well as profit margin.

To assess whether the contractual cash flows of an asset represent payments that are limited only to the principal of the financial instrument and interest, the bank takes into consideration the contractual terms of the instrument.

This assessment includes whether the financial asset contains contractual terms that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, thereby not meeting that requirement. for conducting such an assessment, the bank shall consider the following:

- Expected events that may change the amount and timing of cash flows.
- Leverage characteristics (interest rate, maturities, currency ...).
- Conditions 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 adjust the time value of money (re-setting the interest rate periodically).

Financial liabilities- policy applicable from July 1, 2019

- On initial recognition, the group classifies financial liabilities into financial liabilities at amortized cost, and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss based on the objective of the bank's business model for each subsidiary.
- All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value on the date at 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 and by using the effective rate method.
- Financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. the change in the fair value which is related to the change in the degree of credit classification of the bank is recognized through other comprehensive income, while the remaining amount of the change in fair value is presented in the income statement.

Reclassification

- Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition unless the bank changes the business model of managing these financial assets.
- In all cases, there are no reclassifications between the items of financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost

H/3 Derecognition:

Financial assets

- The group derecognizes the financial assets when the contractual right of collecting the cash flows from the financial asset ends or the bank transfers the right of receiving the transaction contractual cash flows by the transactions in which all significant risks and benefits of ownership relating to the transferred financial asset are transferred or when the bank has not transferred to a third party substantially.
- When a financial asset is derecognized, the difference between the book value of the asset (or the book value assigned to the part of the asset that is derecognized) and the sum of both proceeds received (including any new asset acquired deducting from it any new liability incurred) or any consolidated gains or losses previously recognized at the fair value reserve for financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and that for debt instruments.
- As of July 1, 2019, any accumulated profits or losses that have been recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income related to investment in equity instruments that have been allocated as investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, are not recognized in the profit and loss when this asset is derecognized. Any share that has arisen or has been retained from the asset intended to be derecognized (fulfills the de-recognition conditions) shall be recognized as a separate asset or liability.
- When the bank enters into transactions whereby the bank transfers assets previously recognized in the statement of financial position, but it retains all or substantially most of the risks and benefits associated with the transferred asset or part of it. In these cases, the transferred asset is derecognized.
- Regarding transactions in which the bank does not maintain or transfer substantially all the risks and benefits associated with ownership of the asset and maintains control over the asset, the bank continues to recognize the asset within the limits of its continuing association with the financial asset, and the bank's ongoing association 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 maintains an obligation to service the transferred asset in exchange for a commission, at this time the transferred asset is derecognized if it meets the derecognition conditions. The service contract is recognized as an asset or a liability if the service commission is greater than the appropriate amount (asset) or less than the appropriate amount (liability) to perform the service.

Financial liabilities

- The group derecognized financial liabilities when the contract is terminated, cancelled or expired.

H/4 Amendments to financial assets and liabilities**Financial Assets**

- If the terms of a financial asset are adjusted, the group assesses whether the cash flows of the adjusted asset are significantly different. If the cash flows are significantly different, then the contractual rights of cash flows from the original financial asset are considered expired, then the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value and the value resulting from adjusting the total book value is recognized as profit or loss in (income statement). However, if this adjustment occurred due to the financial difficulties of the borrower, then the profits are deferred and presented with the accumulated impairment losses while the losses are recognized in the statement of profits and losses.
- If the cash flows of the adjusted asset recognized at amortized cost are not significantly different, then the adjustment does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

- The group adjusts a financial liability when its terms are adjusted and the cash flows of the adjusted liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability is recognized based on the terms adjusted at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the old financial liability and the new financial liability is recognized with the adjusted terms in (the income statement).

Offsetting financial instruments

- Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to be settled on a net basis, or to receive the asset and settle the liability at the same time. Agreements of Repos and Re-repos are presented by the net in the balance sheet in treasury bills.

G- Measuring fair value**Policy implemented as of July 1, 2019**

- The group determines the fair value on the basis that it is the price that will be obtained from selling an asset or that will be / pay from transferring liability in an organized transaction between market participants at the measurement date taking into consideration when measuring fair value the characteristics of the asset or liability in case these characteristics were taken into consideration by market participants when pricing the asset and/or the liability at the measurement date, as these characteristics include the state and location of the asset, restrictions on the sale or use of the asset, and/or how the market participants' view.
- The group uses the market approach to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, as this approach uses prices and other relevant information resulting from market transactions that include assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities that are typical or comparable. Consequently, the bank may use valuation techniques that are consistent with the market approach, such as market multiples derived from comparable groups. The selection of the appropriate

multiplier within the range requires the use of personal judgment, taking into / consideration the quantitative and qualitative factors of measurement.

- When it's not possible to rely on market input in determining the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability, the bank uses the income approach in determining the fair value, according to which future amounts such as net cash flows are transferred to a current amount (discounted) so that the fair value measurement reflects the current market expectations about future amounts.
- When it's not possible to rely on market input or income approach in determining the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability, the group uses the cost approach in determining the fair value so that it reflects the amount currently being requested to replace the asset with its current state (current replacement cost) so that it reflects the fair value. The cost to the participant in the market as a buyer from the acquisition of an alternative asset that has a similar benefit, as the participant in the market as a buyer will not originally pay more than the amount in which the utility substitutes the asset.

H- Deferred day-one profit and loss recognition

Considering instruments that are valued at fair value, the best evidence of the fair value of the instrument is the date of the transaction. It is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of consideration delivered or received), unless the fair value of the instrument is inferred on the same date based on transaction prices in declared markets or by using valuation model, and when the bank enters into transactions that are matured after long periods, the fair value is being identified using valuation models may not all of their inputs be from the prices or rates of the declared markets and these financial instruments are initially recognized at the transaction price, which represents the best fair value indicator, although the value obtained from the evaluation model may be different.

The difference between the transaction price and the amount resulting from the model, which is known as "first day profits and losses", is not recognized immediately in the profits and losses and is included in other assets in the case of loss or other liabilities in the case of profit.

The timing of deferred profit and loss recognition of the is determined for each case separately, either by depreciating it over the life of the transaction or until it is possible to determine the fair value of the instrument using inputs of declared markets, or by achieving it when settling the transaction, and the instrument is measured subsequently at fair value later, and it is recognized immediately in the income statement with subsequent changes in fair value.

J- Credit Risk Management Policies and Credit Concentration Risk

The group develops a set of policies that ensure credit risk management at the credit portfolio level and sets risk limits to monitor the risk, in addition to these policies are reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis to ensure that they are still appropriate with the size and nature of the group's lending activities and the size of the risks associated with them and their alignment with the relevant regulatory requirements.

Individual and sectoral concentration risks are managed by establishing an appropriate structure for concentration limits for employment at the level of the economic sector as well as at the level of the client and related parties, various methods are used to mitigate concentration risk, the credit portfolio's performance is monitored regularly to follow up and monitor concentration risks, in addition to that the credit concentration risks are measured within the framework of the second pillar within the Basel requirements by measuring individual and sectoral concentration risks in accordance with the regulatory requirements issued in this regard and calculating the capital requirements necessary to meet those risks.

K- Revenue recognition:**K/1 Interest income and expense**

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held-for-trading or those classified at fair value through profit and loss are recognized in 'Interest and similar income' or 'Interest and similar expense' in the income statement using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period of this financial instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows that are expected to be paid or received over the expected life of the financial instrument (or, a shorter period if appropriate) to reach the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (i.e. Early repayment options) but does not consider future credit loss. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties of the contract, that are considered part of the effective interest rate, as well as transaction costs, including all other premiums or discounts. When loans or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired (stage 3), related interest income is not recognized in the income statement and they are recorded in marginal records outside the financial statements and are recognized in income according to cash basis as per the following:

- When collected and after recovery of all arrears for consuming loans, mortgage loans for personal housing, and small loans for economic activities.
- Concerning loans granted to corporations, interest income is recognized on a cash basis too, as the subsequent calculated interest according to the rescheduling contract is added to a credit balance in the balance sheet till 25% of the due balances of the financial asset are paid after paying the accrued unearned/marginalized returns and after the installments continued to be regular for at least 12 months and after that calculated interest will be recognized as revenue (interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance) without marginal interest before the rescheduling agreement which will be not recognized in interest income until the full settlement of the outstanding loan balance before rescheduling in Balance sheet.

K/2 Fee and commission income

- Fees due from loan or facility service are recognized as revenue when the service is provided. Fees and commissions on non-performing or impaired loans or debts are cases to be recognized as income, and are rather recorded in marginal records outside the financial statements; these are recognized as revenue, on a cash basis, only when interest income on those loans is recognized, for fees and commissions that represent an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset.
- Fees on the debt instruments that are measured at fair value are recognized in revenues on initial recognition and syndicated loan fees received by the bank are recognized when the syndication has been completed and the bank does not hold any portion of it or holds a part at the same effective interest rate used for the other participant's portions.
- Fees and Commissions resulting from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other financial instruments or the purchase or sale of an institution – are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction in the income statement, Administrative and other services fees are recognized as income on a time proportionate basis over the lifetime of the service, Fees charged for custodian services provided over long periods are recognized as income over the period during which the service is rendered.

K/3 Dividend Income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to collect it is declared other than subsidiaries and associate companies.

L- Repo and Reverse repo agreements

Securities sold under repurchase agreements (repos) are presented in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. Securities borrowed or (reverse repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and added to treasury bills balance. The difference between purchase and resale price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

M- Loans and advances to banks & customers

Represents non-derivative financial assets of a fixed amount or identifiable and not traded in an active market.

N- Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss

Equity instruments, debt instruments, and securities are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

O- Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

Equity instruments, debt instruments, and securities are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

P- Financial investments at amortized cost

It is recorded under this item at amortized cost and it is not subject to the requirements of fair value measurement, but subject to the requirements for measuring expected credit losses.

Q- Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized for the expected credit losses of the following financial instruments, which are not measured at fair value through profit and loss, namely:

- Debt instruments of financial assets .
- Outstanding debts.
- Financial guarantee contracts.
- commitments of loans and similar debt instruments
- Debit balances from repo agreements.
- Accrued interests on loans and credit facilities
- Due from banks other than those with a maturity of less than one month from the date of the financial position.
- Other debit balances that are not measured at fair value.
- Acceptance bills and confirmed letter of credit included in contingent liabilities.

Measuring expected credit losses

- The group evaluates the debt instrument portfolios every month at the portfolio level to all financial assets for individuals, small, medium, and micro-enterprises and periodically about the financial assets of institutions classified under the follow-up list to monitor the credit risk related to them, as this evaluation is done at the counterparty level periodically, the criteria used to determine the significant increase in credit risk are reviewed and monitored periodically by the Credit Risk Department.
 - At the date of the financial statements, the group estimates the provision for impairment losses for the financial instrument at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the financial instrument, except for the following cases in which the provision for the impairment losses is estimated at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over 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 for Stage one).
 - 2) Other financial instruments that the credit risks at the reporting date have not increased significantly since the initial recognition .

Expected credit losses for each of the three stages are calculated as follows:

Stage one

-The expected credit losses of financial assets are measured in stage one on the basis of the present value of the total monetary deficit calculated on adjusted historical probability of default (PD) rates basis with forecasts of average scenarios for macroeconomic indicators for a future twelve months multiplied by the Exposure at default (EAD), also loss given default (LGD). Given that the expected credit loss takes into consideration the amount and timing of the payments; the credit losses arise even if the facility expects to be paid in full but at a later time after the debt becomes payable under the contractual terms. The expected credit loss over a period of twelve months are part of the expected credit loss over the life of the asset that result from defaulting events in the payment of a financial instrument and potential within twelve months after the date of the financial statements.

Stage two

-The expected credit loss for the financial assets in stage two are measured on the basis of the present value of the total cash deficit calculated on the basis historical probability of default rates (PD) modified by the expectations of the average scenarios of macroeconomic indicators for the life of the financial asset multiplied by the Exposure at default (EAD), also loss given default (LGD) .

Stage three

Credit-impaired financial assets (Stage3) are measured at the financial position date as the difference between the total carrying amount of the asset and the present value of the expected future cash flows.

- When calculating the loss rates, the bank takes into consideration the expected redemption rates from the present value of the expected cash flows, whether from cash and non-cash guarantees or expected future or historical repayment rates, as follows:

- For debt instruments classified within the stage one, only the value of the cash collateral and cash equivalents represented in cash and other financial instruments that can be easily converted into cash easily in a short period of time (3 months or less) and without a change (loss) in their value as a result of credit risk.

- As for debt instruments classified under both stage two and three, only the types of guarantees are considered in accordance with the rules issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on May 24, 2005 regarding determining the creditworthiness of clients and making provisions, while the value of those guarantees is calculated according to what is mentioned in the rules for presentation and preparation of financial statement for banks and the standards of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008.

- For debt instruments held by banks that operate outside Egypt, the probability loss given default are determined on the basis of the credit rating of the head office of the bank operating outside Egypt and not exceeding credit rating of the head office country and taking into consideration the instructions issued by the central bank regarding country risks, and the loss given default is calculated at 45% at least.
- For debt instruments held by banks operating inside Egypt, the probability loss given default is calculated on the basis of the bank's classification by foreign international rating agencies and Egyptian bank branches abroad are treated as the head office, and branches of foreign banks that operate inside Egypt are treated as their head office, the loss given default is calculated at 45% at least.
- For debt instruments and treasury bills, the bank uses external ratings such as Moody's rating or its equivalent to manage credit risk. If such ratings are not available, similar methods to those applied to credit customers are used. These investments in securities and treasury bills are treated as a way to obtain better credit quality and in the same time providing an available source to meet funding requirements.
- The provision for impairment for financial assets recognized in the balance sheet is deducted from the value of the financial assets when presenting the statement of financial position, while the provision for impairment relating to loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and contingent liabilities is recognized within the provision in balance sheet liabilities.
- For financial guarantees contracts, the bank estimates the expected credit loss based on the difference between the payments expected to be paid to the guarantee holder, deduct any other amounts that the bank expects to recover.

Upgrading from stage two to stage one.

The group does not upgrade financial asset from Stage two to Stage one unless all quantitative and qualitative criteria for Stage one is met, all arrears from the financial asset and accrued interests are paid in full, and a period of three months of regular payment has passed and the Stage 1 conditions are met.

Upgrading from stage three to stage two for Corporate, Micro finance and retail customers.

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

- Fulfilling all the quantitative and qualitative elements of stage two.
- Payment of 25% of the outstanding financial asset balances, including the accrued interest in suspense and off-balance sheet interest.
- Regular payment of the principal amount of the financial asset and its accrued interest for at least 12 consecutive months.

Upgrading from stage three to stage two for Medium and Small Enterprises and financing programs for small enterprises' projects (according to the instructions of the CBE 1 July 2024).

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

- Fulfilling all the quantitative and qualitative elements of stage two.
- Payment of the accrued interest in suspense and off-balance sheet interest completely.
- Regular payment of the principal amount of the financial asset and its accrued interest for at least 90 consecutive days. (according to the instructions of the CBE till December 2025).

Significant Increase in Credit Risk:

The group considers that a financial asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the quantitative and qualitative criteria, as well as criteria related to default, such as the borrower's probability of default or significant negative changes in the borrower's performance and behavior, such as late payment of installments or other factors, are met .

Future Information inclusion:

The group uses the future information to measure expected credit losses, which are mainly forecasts of macroeconomic indicators. Based on various actual information and forecasts, the bank conducts at least three scenarios to study future predictions, where these scenarios represent a base scenario, a worst-case (pessimistic) scenario, and a best-case (optimistic) scenario.

The "base scenario" represents the most likely outcome and is aligned with the information used by the bank for other purposes, such as strategic planning and budgeting. Periodically, the bank conducts stress tests for the most severe shocks to its criteria for determining other best-case scenarios .

The bank identifies and documents the key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio. Using historical data analysis, it estimates the relationship between macroeconomic factors and credit risk and credit losses. These economic forecasts used include a set of key indicators, depending on the type of portfolio :

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Government spending
- Stock price index

Presentation of provisions for expected credit losses in the financial position.

The provision for expected credit losses is presented in the statement of balance sheet as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost is deducted from the total carrying amount of the assets.
- Commitments on loans and financial guarantee contracts in general as provision for – contingent liability in the other provisions in the liability .
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income. An allowance for impairment is recognized in the financial position. An allowance for impairment is disclosed and recognized in ECL debt instrument through OCI reserve.

Q- Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

• Derivatives are recognized initially and subsequently at fair value. Fair values of exchange-traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. The fair value of over-the-counter derivatives is obtained using valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments, such as conversion option in a convertible bond which can be converted to shares, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement (net trading income) and they cannot be separated if the bank decides to designate the hybrid contract at fair value through profit and loss. The timing method of recognition through / income statement of any gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and the nature of the item being hedged. The bank designates certain derivatives as:

- Hedging instruments of the risks associated with fair value changes of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge).
- Hedging of risks relating to future cash flows attributable to recognized assets or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).
- Hedging of net investment in foreign transactions (net investment hedge)

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the bank documents whether the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

R- Intangible assets

A. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the increase in the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of net assets and the Goodwill is amortized by 20% annually.

B. Computer programs

Expenses associated with the development or maintenance of computer programs are recognized as an expense in profit and loss statement when they are incurred. Expenses directly related to specific programs that are under the control of the bank and are expected to generate economic benefits that exceed their cost for more than one year are recognized as an intangible asset. Direct expenses include cost of software development staff and a suitable portion of respective general expenses.

Expenses that lead to an increase or expansion in the performance of computer software beyond their original specifications are recognized as a development cost, and are added to the cost of the original programs.

The cost of computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized the expected useful life which doesn't exceed three years.

C. Other Intangible assets

The cost of acquiring computer programs and their licenses: shown at the historical cost after deducting the consumption complex and the allocation

Impairment losses are depreciated in a straight-line manner over the period expected to be utilized.

Other intangible assets: Intangible assets other than goodwill and computer software like trademarks, licenses, and the benefits of leases. Other intangible assets are represented at the cost of acquisition and amortized by straight-line method or based on the expected economic benefits, over their estimated production lifetime, and assets that do not have a specific production lifetime and are not subject to be amortized, but tested for impairment annually and the value of the impairment (if any) will be carried on the income statement.

S- Non-monetary assets acquired as settlement of debts

Assets acquired by the group to settle debts are recorded within "Other Assets" with the same value acquired by the bank and in case there are any decreases in the fair value of these assets are charged to the income statement, if there is a subsequent increase in fair value, it will be credited to the income statement up to the amount previously charged. For the Real Estate which granted a new deadline for disposal has been formed a banking risk reserve in equity.

T- Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

All property, plant, and equipment are recorded at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation of Fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method with reliable rates for each subsidiary to allocate their residual values over estimated useful lives.

U- Leasing

All lease contracts to which Banque Misr is a party are treated as operating leases and reported in other operating income / expenses while those booked in some entities which are applied Egyptian accounting standard number (49) Lease contracts which is not mandatory for Banque Misr to apply according to CBE instructions

U/1 As a lessee

Lease payments under operating leases less any discounts received from the lessor, are recognized as expenses in the income statement on a straight-line basis throughout the contract.

U/2 As a lessor

Assets leased out under operating lease contracts are reported as part of the fixed assets in the consolidated balance sheet and are depreciated over the expected useful lives of the assets, on the same basis as other property assets.

Lease rental income is recognized in profit or loss, net of any discounts granted to the lessee, using the straight-line method over the contract term.

V- Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities in which the group is involved as a party in addition to any commitments of fixed assets, financial investments, and others are recorded as off-balance sheet items as "contingent liability and commitments ". Such a transaction does not represent actual assets or liabilities at the financial statement date.

W- Cash and cash equivalents

For purposes of presenting cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents including (cash, obligatory reserve balances with CBE, due from banks as well as treasury bills) maturing within 3 months from the acquisition date.

X- Other provisions

Other provisions are recognized when the bank has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

In case of similar obligations, the related cash outflow should be determined to settle these obligations as a group.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income (expenses).

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected required expenditures to settle obligations after one year from the financial statement date using the appropriate rate by the terms of the settlement, which reflects the time value of money. If the settlement term is less than one year, the estimated value of obligations is calculated.

Y- Other Loans

It involves all other loans which is Banque misr obtained and not classified in financial liabilities through profit and loss or issued debt instruments and it includes (loans / subordinated deposits – loans from local and external banks – loans from central banks - ...) initially obtained loans are recognized at its fair value less transaction cost incurred, subsequently measured by the amortized cost.

Z- Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to unearned gain which was recognized directly in equity.

Income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable on the date of the financial statement in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized by the principles of accounting and value according to the principle of the tax. This is to determine the value of deferred tax expected to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities using tax rates applicable on the date of the financial statement.

Deferred tax assets of the bank are recognized when there is a probable possibility of achieving taxable profits in the future through which the asset can be used, the value of the deferred tax assets is reduced by the value of the part from which the expected tax benefit will not be realized during the following years. in the case of „, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the previously reduced.

(3) Risk Management

The core business of Banque Misr is providing banking services is a source of various financial and non-financial risks (e.g., credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and other risks). The Bank's Risk Sector undertakes the tasks of identifying, measuring, following up and monitoring the risks to which the Bank may be exposed, in addition to determining their trends, development, and mitigation. As well as preparing risk policies and reports on all types of risks at the Group's level to balance risk and return to reduce potential negative impacts on the Group's financial performance.

Risk Management Strategy

The overall vision of Banque Misr's risk management strategy is to provide the necessary support to achieve the Bank's strategic objectives by implementing best risk management practices that contribute to managing all types of risks associated with the Bank's activities to protect the Bank's financial position and reputation to maintain Banque Misr's position as a leading financial institution.

This is achieved by adopting an integrated risk management framework aimed at supporting the application of the basic principles of risk management at Banque Misr. This framework includes a set of qualitative elements such as policies and work procedures, and quantitative elements such as the methods used to measure and assess risks, supported by the necessary competencies and technological systems to achieve the risk management strategy. The flexibility of this framework makes it compatible with the Bank's existing activities and any updates affecting the Bank's business model. Bank Misr's senior management determines the acceptable limits for various types of risks, and the Bank's Board of Directors approves the framework for acceptable risk limits. The Risk Sector implements all necessary procedures to mitigate the various risks associated with the Bank's activities in accordance with the Bank's acceptable risk level.

Risk Management Governance and Risk Management Principles

Banque Misr's risk governance framework works to create and enhance a strong risk culture, determine the level of risk appetite through a list of acceptable risk limits, and define responsibilities for risk management in particular and the internal control function in general, through:

1. The Board of Directors, in cooperation with senior management, establishes an internal control culture at Banque Misr to make that all Bank employees at all managerial levels are sufficiently aware of the nature of their roles and responsibilities.

2. The Risk Sector undertakes the tasks of risk management at the Bank and enjoys complete independence in performing these tasks. The Sector reports periodically directly to the Supreme Risk Committee, which in turn reports to the Board of Directors. The following are the most important responsibilities of the Risk Sector at Banque Misr:

- Identifying, measuring, following up and controlling the risks to which the Bank is exposed in light of its activities and operations. It determines risk trends and development and utilizing various methods to mitigate risk and prepare various risk reports.
- Defining and documenting the acceptable risk limits for Banque Misr, as well as proposing relevant policies and limits, which are approved by the Board of Directors and reviewed periodically.
- preparing risk management policies that ensure risk management, assessment, monitoring, and taking the necessary procedures to mitigate them continuously. These policies are reviewed and updated periodically to ensure that they are aligned with the nature and scale of the Bank's activities and the risks associated with them, as well as to keep pace with international risk management practices and comply with regulatory instructions and any new developments.
- Reporting periodically to the Supreme Risk Committee and the Board of Directors, including the types of risks associated with the various activities practiced by the Bank and the extent of compliance with acceptable risk limits, and providing recommendations and corrective actions (if needed).
- Conducting stress tests for various types of risks to obtain a forward-looking assessment of risks to anticipate the impact of negative developments on the Bank's financial position.
- Contributing to the development of risk mitigation methods, emergency plans, business continuity plans, and recovery plans.

Financial Risk Management

A. Credit risk

Credit risk represents the losses resulting from the failure of borrowing customers or counterparties to fulfill their obligations according to the terms of the contract, it is one of the fundamental risks faced by the bank as the main important activities practiced by the bank are the lending activities which lead to loans, facilities and investment activities that result in the inclusion of debt instruments in the bank's assets,

Also, the financial instruments in off-balance sheet such as contingent liabilities, and credit risk is managed by a team specialized in the risk sector at the client level, risk management is also implemented at the credit portfolio level, including credit concentration risk management.

(A-1) Credit risk measurement

The Bank manages credit risk and works to and minimize this risk to acceptable limits at the customer level through the following:

- Prepare credit studies for clients and banks before engaging with them to estimate and assess their credit quality, including assessing their creditworthiness as a part of the credit studies.
- Working on mitigation credit risks through various methods such as obtaining sufficient guarantees - when needed - to reduce the size of the risks that may arise in case of customer default.
- Following up and a periodic study of clients and banks to evaluate their financial and credit positions and estimate the required provisions.

The bank assesses the probability of default for each client using internal assessment models designed to assess the customers' creditworthiness of various customer categories, as the degree of customers' creditworthiness is determined through a set of quantitative and qualitative factors and based on various data used in assessing the probability of default, the estimates and conditions are applied based on scientific basis to classify the appropriate creditworthiness. The integrity of the internal evaluation forms is checked and calibrated periodically to ensure the integrity of their results

Internal Rating Categories of the Bank according to creditworthiness:

Meaning of Classification	Classification
1	Performing Debts
2	Modest Debts
3	Watchlist Debts
4	Non-performing Debts

Credit Portfolio risk is managed on an ongoing basis to assess credit risk at the level of the credit portfolio and evaluating the quality of the credit portfolio's performance as a whole, and prepare a periodic report on the performance of the credit portfolio and submitted to the Supreme Committee and the Board of Directors, and these reports include, for example, the following analyses:

- Analysis of the size of development and growth in the credit portfolio of corporate and SME credit customers.
- Analysis of the evaluation results of portfolio quality indicators and assess the risk of credit concentration .
- Analysis of the provision's movement for corporate and SME credit customers.
- Summary of credit portfolio's performance evaluation and recommendations provided.
- Conducting stress tests for the credit portfolio periodically, and the value of the expected credit losses (provisions) is estimated under a various scenario in severity prepared for the purpose of

conducting stress tests, and the bank's ability to face these losses is evaluated in light of the results of these tests.

A-2 Risk Mitigation & Risk avoidance framework

The group manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular to individual counterparties, debtors, industries, and countries. The bank structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted about one borrower, or group of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by individual, counterparties, product, and industry sectors and by country regarding the certificate credit permissions.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

- **Collateral:**

The main source of payment is the cash flow of any customer, but sometimes, according to the credit study, additional collateral is taken to reduce the risks in case of a customer default, and also works to enhance the credit situation in case of failure to pay the full debt, and the types of collaterals that are accepted by the bank:

- Securities (stocks and bonds)
- Mortgage
- Commercial mortgage on machines and equipment
- Personal guarantees or what is known as bail
- Cash collateral , (deposits,.....)

(A-3) Impairment and (provisions) policies

The internal systems of the evaluation as mentioned before (Note A/1) focus heavily on credit quality planning from the beginning of proving lending and investment activities. Otherwise, only the impairment losses that occurred on the balance sheet date are recognized for financial reporting purposes.

Based on objective evidence indicating the impairment as stated in this explanation and due to the difference in the methods applied, the credit losses charged to the financial statements are usually less than the estimated loss amount using the expected loss model used.

The following table shows the percentage of items on financial statements related to loans and facilities for banks and customers for each stage:

Bank evaluation	<u>June 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
	Expected Credit Loss Provision %	Expected Credit Loss Provision %
Stage one	64.05 %	62.31 %
Stage two	10.74 %	13.73 %
Stage three	25.21 %	23.96 %
Total	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

(A-4) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	Amounts in EGP Millions	
	<u>June 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk</u>		
Total loans and advances to banks (gross)	50,712	35,507
<u>Loans and advances to customers (gross):</u>		
<u>Individuals and small enterprises:</u>		
Overdraft	5,457	6,740
Credit cards	16,585	14,076
Personal loans	201,828	180,156
Direct loans	5,089	3,914
Mortgages loans	38,438	33,690
Other loans	446	453
<u>Large and medium enterprises:</u>		
Overdraft	341,400	250,036
Direct loans	610,781	621,934
Syndicated loans	404,611	420,167
Other loans	70,858	48,539
Discounted papers	31,337	4,561
Total loans and advances to customers	1,726,830	1,584,266
<u>Financial investments:</u>		
Debt instruments through comprehensive income	693,291	674,212
Debt instruments at amortized cost	356,763	315,579
Other assets	221,982	140,451
Total	3,049,578	2,750,015
<u>Off Balance sheet items that exposed to credit risk</u>		
Letters of guarantee	373,380	328,449
Letters of credit	32,221	40,412
Acceptance	11,955	18,325
Other	657	732
Total	418,213	387,918

The above table represents the maximum bank exposure to credit risk on June, 2025, without taking into consideration any guarantees.

As shown above, loans and advances to customers and banks represent 58.29% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk in the balance sheet against 58.90% at the end of the previous year, while investments in debt instruments represent 34.43% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk in the balance sheet against 35.99% at the end of the comparative year.

The Group applied more prudent selection processes when granting loans and facilities during the financial year ending of June 30, 2025.

(A-5) Loans and advances

The following table shows the different stages of loans and advances for customers and banks as of June 30, 2025

Item	Amounts in EGP Millions			
	June 30, 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers	1,596,083	85,088	45,658	1,726,830
Provision for customer loans	(100,372)	(16,734)	(39,519)	(156,625)
Unearned doubtful interest	(80)	-	(837)	(917)
Unearned discount	(1,319)	-	-	(1,319)
Net loans and advances to customers	1,494,312	68,354	5,302	1,567,969
Loans and advances to banks	12,896	37,816	-	50,712
Provision for loan	(18)	(98)	-	(116)
Net loans and advances to banks	12,878	37,718	-	50,596

The following table shows the different stages of loans and advances for customers and banks as of December 31, 2024

Item	Amounts in EGP Millions			
	December 31, 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers	1,450,360	91,154	42,752	1,584,266
Provision for customer loans	(89,079)	(19,533)	(34,250)	(142,862)
Unearned doubtful interest	(75)	-	(512)	(587)
Unearned discount	(360)	-	-	(360)
Net loans and advances to customers	1,360,846	71,621	7,990	1,440,457
Loans and advances to banks	6,101	29,406	-	35,507
Provision for loan	(9)	(96)	-	(105)
Net loans and advances to banks	6,092	29,310	-	35,402

(A-6) Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to credit risks

(A) Geographical sectors

For the following table, the bank has allocated exposures to the regions related to the group's customers. Risk related to loans and advances to customers has been allocated according to branches region that customers account has been opened in it.

Amounts in EGP Millions

	Arab Republic of Egypt				Other countries	Total
	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total		
<u>Loans and advances to banks (gross)</u>	-	-	-	-	50,712	50,712
<u>Loans and advances to customers (gross):</u>						
Individuals and small enterprises						
– Overdrafts	3,311	979	112	4,402	1,055	5,457
– Credit cards	15,431	716	326	16,473	112	16,585
– Personal loans	87,559	68,389	42,299	198,247	3,581	201,828
– Direct loans	3,463	-	-	3,463	1,626	5,089
– Mortgages	27,208	6,406	4,802	38,416	21	38,438
– Other loans	446	-	-	446	-	446
<u>Corporate and medium enterprises:</u>						
– Overdrafts	308,915	25,547	2,220	336,682	4,718	341,400
– Direct loans	556,754	30,793	13,684	601,231	9,550	610,781
– Syndicated loans	346,761	12,832	1,649	361,242	43,369	404,611
– Other loans	39,966	2,039	322	43,327	28,531	70,858
– Discounted papers	30,906	122	-	31,028	309	31,337
Financial Investments:						
– Debt instruments	940,797	28	-	940,825	109,229	1,050,054
– Other assets	208,642	3,752	1,316	213,710	8,272	221,982
Total at the end of the current year	2,570,159	151,603	66,730	2,788,492	261,085	3,049,578
Total at the end of the comparative year	2,331,969	138,679	61,526	2,532,174	217,841	2,750,015

(B) Market risk

The group is exposed to the market risk represented in fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows resulting from changes in market prices. The market risk is happening because of the open positions of interest rates, currency exchange rates, and the products of the shareholders' equity as each of them is exposed to the market's public and private movements as well as to the changes in the sensitivity level of market prices or rates such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and the prices of equity instruments and liquidity risk.

The dealing room department and market risk department have the responsibility to evaluate and manage the risk of insufficient necessary funds and the related risks associated with imbalance distribution of balance sheet structure (due to changes in interest rate and exchange rate prices) as well as bank's long-term finance and the management of capital requirements and capital structure.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

(C-1) Liquidity risk management

The controls on liquidity risk include the following:

- Managing daily financing by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that financial liability can be met, it includes many replacements when it is matured or Paid to customers, maintaining an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities.
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and CBE regulations.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

Monitoring and reporting take 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 projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

The bank's money management and correspondents' department also control the unmatched medium-term assets management, with the level and type of the unutilized portion of loan commitments, the extent of utilizing debit current accounts advances, and the impact of contingent liabilities such as letters of guarantees and letter of credits.

(C-2) Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed jointly by a specific team from the Risk Management department to maintain a wide diversification of currency, provider, product, and term.

The liquidity Control ratios (NSFR – LCR)

1- Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The liquidity coverage ratio aims at ensuring that the bank reserves enough amount of liquid-high-quality assets that are not mortgaged to meet the net cash outflows during the upcoming 30 days amidst a scenario of unexcepted conditions with the condition of not dropping the liquidity coverage ratio below 100% at all times.

This ratio is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{LCR} = \frac{\text{liquid-high-quality assets}}{\text{Net Cash Outflows during 30 days}} \geq 100\%$$

The liquidity coverage ratio by end of June, 2025 has recorded the following:

Local Currency	523.26%
Foreign Currency	234.12%
Total Currencies	586.03%

The control ratio $\geq 100\%$

2- Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

Represents the net percentage of stable financing between the available stable funding which represents the numerator of the equation and the required stable funding which represents the denominator.

Furthermore, the ratio works on facing the dissonance between the long-term financial structure by urging banks to exploit long-term stable sources of funds that last for more than a year at least and that is to cover the investments in assets and any financial claims which aids the bank in the formation of sources of funds which cannot be below 100% permanently.

This ratio was calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{NSFR} = \frac{\text{The amount of available stable finance}}{\text{The amount of required stable finance}} \geq 100\%$$

The net stable funding ratio by end of June, 2025 has recorded the following:

Local Currency	162.85%
Foreign Currency	189.23%
Total Currencies	170.43%

The control ratio $\geq 100\%$

(D) Capital management

The group's objectives when managing capital, which comprises other items than the items within the Equity, which appears on the face of the statement of the financial position, hereunder are objectives:

- Comply with capital legal requirements in the Arab Republic of Egypt and other countries where the bank's branches operate.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to sustain and enabling it to generate proper yield for its shareholders and other parties that deal with the Bank.
- Maintain a strong capital base that supports business growth.

Capital adequacy and capital demand are reviewed according to the requirements of regulators (Central Bank of Egypt in the Arab Republic of Egypt) periodically by the bank's management through models that depend on the guidelines of the Basel Committee for banking supervision. Required information is prepared and submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt every quarter.

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

- Maintain the sum of EGP 5 bn as a minimum limit for issued and paid-up capital.
- a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 13.25%, calculated as the ratio between the total value of capital base elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the bank (Credit Risk, Market Risk, and Operational Risk).

Overseas branches are subject to the supervision rules regulating banking business in countries where they operate.

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

Tier 1 capital is the core capital, which comprises paid-up capital, retained earnings, reserves resulting from profits distribution except for the general banking risk reserve, deducting goodwill or any retained losses, in addition to Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) irrespective of being positive or negative.

The interim net profit is incorporated in Tier 1 Capital by the circular of the Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors held on 15 February 2017.

Tier Two:

Tier 2 is the subordinated capital which comprises the equivalent amount of the provision of the loan against debt instrument/loans, advances and contingent liabilities at Stage 1 at maximum of 1.25% from the total Credit risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities, Subordinated loans/deposits with more than five years to maturity (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity), in addition to 45% of the special reserve and 45% of the increase in fair value above the carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates.

While calculating the numerator of the capital adequacy ratio, the total value of Tier 2 should not exceed the total value of Tier 1. Also, the value of subordinated loans/ deposits shouldn't exceed 50% of Tier 1.

Assets are risk-weighted by Zero to 400% classified according to the nature of the debtor in each asset to reflect the credit risk associated with it, taking into consideration the cash collaterals. The same treatment is applied for the Off-balance sheet items after adjustments to reflect the contingency nature and the potential losses of those amounts.

Banque Misr has complied with all local & foreign capital requirements in the Countries in which its foreign branches operate for the current year.

The below tables summarize the compositions of Tier 1, Tier 2, capital adequacy ratio, and leverage ratio based on the Consolidated Financial statement of the financial group as of the end of 30 of June 2025, and comparative year based on Basel II requirements by the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt and CBE instructions regarding the adoption of Standardized Approach for measuring Operational risk which was issued in Jan, 2021 and was applied from year 2022 to replace Basic Indicator Approach.

1- Capital adequacy ratio:

Amounts in EGP Millions

	<u>June 30, 2025</u>	<u>December 31, 2024</u>
<u>Tier 1 Capital</u>		
Share Capital	110,000	110,000
Reserves	11,713	10,930
General Risk Reserve	1,014	1,016
Retained Earnings	67,262	72,455
Interim Profits	47,287	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income Items	53,018	51,279
Total Deductions from Capital Invested	(14,522)	(11,546)
Net Tier 1 (Common Equity) CET1	275,772	234,134
Total Additional Going Concern Tier 1	73,376	75,660
Total Qualifying Tier 1 Capital	349,148	309,794
<u>Tier 2 Capital</u>		
Subordinated Loans	84,872	82,566
Impairment Provision for Loans, Debt Instruments & Contingent Liabilities in Stage One	31,309	30,131
Total Qualifying Tier 2 capital	116,181	112,697
Total Capital Base	465,329	422,491
Credit risk	2,535,299	2,435,472
Market risk	175,252	49,684
Operational risk	209,504	85,838
Total Risk-Weighted Assets & Contingent Liabilities	2,920,055	2,570,994
Capital Adequacy Ratio of Tier 1 (%)	11.96%	12.05%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15.94%	16.43%

Leverage ratio

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) issued a decision in its meeting on 7 July 2015 to approve the regulatory instructions for leverage, with banks commitment to the minimum rate set for (3%) every quarter as a commitment regulatory rate as of 2018 to maintain the strength and integrity of the banking system and keep up with the best international supervisory practices in this regard.

Leverage reflects the relationship between tier one of capital after elimination, and the Bank's assets (both on- and off-balance-sheet) are unweighted with risk weights.

Amounts in EGP Millions

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Tier one of capital after the exclusion	349,148	309,794
Total exposures on balance sheet and derivative operations	6,003,975	4,813,521
Total exposures off balance sheet	359,712	358,864
Total exposures on and off balance sheet	6,363,687	5,172,385
 Leverage ratio	 5.49%	 5.99%

(4) **Segment analysis**

Geographical segment analysis for current financial period :

Amounts in EGP Millions

Item	June 30, 2025						
	Inside Arab Republic of Egypt	Outside Arab Republic of Egypt					Total
		UAE	France	Germany	Lebanon	Uganda	
<u>Income and expenses according to geographical segments</u>							
Geographical segment income	384,691	8,784	1,839	469	646	286	396,715
Geographical segment expense	(298,944)	(4,024)	(1,670)	(634)	(192)	(209)	(305,673)
Result of the sector operations	85,747	4,760	169	(165)	454	77	91,042
Profit before income tax	85,747	4,760	169	(165)	454	77	91,042
Income tax	(28,937)	(1,038)	(50)	-	(12)	(20)	(30,057)
Net profit for the period	56,810	3,722	119	(165)	442	57	60,985

Item	June 30, 2025						
	Inside Arab Republic of Egypt	Outside Arab Republic of Egypt					Total
		UAE	France	Germany	Lebanon	Uganda	
<u>Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments</u>							
Geographical segment assets	4,232,792	304,257	56,376	27,124	38,570	4,671	4,663,790
Geographical segment liabilities	3,836,632	300,409	56,548	25,745	36,301	3,317	4,258,952

(4) **Segment analysis**

Geographical segment analysis for comparative year:

Amounts in EGP Millions

Item	June 30, 2024						
	Inside Arab Republic of Egypt	Outside Arab Republic of Egypt					Total
		UAE	France	Germany	Lebanon	Uganda	
<u>Income and expenses according to geographical segments</u>							
Geographical segment income	312,892	7,479	1,664	259	1,647	234	324,175
Geographical segment expense	(234,543)	(2,853)	(1,423)	(477)	(194)	(185)	(239,675)
Result of the sector operations	78,349	4,626	241	(218)	1,453	49	84,500
Profit before income tax	78,349	4,626	241	(218)	1,453	49	84,500
Income tax	(23,952)	(1,339)	(65)	-	(8)	(16)	(25,380)
Net profit for the period	54,397	3,287	176	(218)	1,445	33	59,120

Item	December 31, 2024						
	Inside Arab Republic of Egypt	Outside Arab Republic of Egypt					Total
		UAE	France	Germany	Lebanon	Uganda	
<u>Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments</u>							
Geographical segment assets	3,797,546	263,369	70,513	17,313	39,135	3,972	4,191,848
Geographical segment liabilities	3,457,190	255,334	73,830	16,025	37,225	2,686	3,842,290

Amounts in EGP Millions

(5) Net interest income

Interest on loans and similar income from:

	From 01/01/2025 To 30/06/2025	From 01/01/2024 To 30/06/2024
Loans and advances to banks	1,448	2,041
Loans and advances to customers	187,737	134,420
	189,185	136,461
Interest from deposits and current account to banks	45,311	46,357
Interest from debt instruments at amortized cost	57,965	45,295
Interest from debt instruments at fair value through OCI	60,893	30,388
Others	3	65
Total interest on loans and similar income	353,357	258,566

Interest on deposits and similar expense from:

Deposits and current accounts:		
-Banks	(18,801)	(6,898)
-Customers	(201,644)	(143,702)
Other loans	(18,555)	(15,361)
Others	(6,769)	(3,687)
Total interest on deposit and similar expense	(245,769)	(169,648)
Net interest income	107,588	88,918

(6) Net fee and commission income

Fee and commission income:

Fees and commissions related to credit	7,276	6,655
Fees from corporate finance services	1,021	836
Custody fees	222	163
Fees and commissions of retail banking cards	4,511	2,707
Other fees	6,339	4,514
Total fee and commission income	19,369	14,875

Fee and commission expense:

Paid fees	(1,552)	(978)
Total fee and commission expense	(1,552)	(978)
Net fee and commission income	17,817	13,897

Amounts in EGP Millions

	From 01/01/2025 To 30/06/2025	From 01/01/2024 To 30/06/2024
(7) Dividend income		
Return from equity instruments through OCI	1,324	1,174
Return from investment at fair value through P&L	238	101
	1,562	1,275
(8) Net trading income		
Gains from foreign exchange operations	1,369	1,667
Derivative operations	4,766	42
Return from financial investment at fair value through P&L	128	354
Revaluation differences for financial investments at fair value through P&L	1,165	(261)
Sales differences for financial investments at fair value through P&L	559	1,063
	7,987	2,865
(9) Gains (losses) from financial investments		
A- Gains on sale financial investments		
Gains on sale financial investments at fair value through OCI	13,279	5,171
Gains on sale financial investments at amortized cost	76	12
(Losses) gains on sale investments in associates	-	23
Gains on sale financial investments	13,355	5,206
B- Revaluation differences for financial investments		
Revaluation differences for shares associates and joint venture	13	(25)
Revaluation differences for financial investments	13	(25)
Net gains from financial investments	13,368	5,181
(10) Release (charge) for expected credit loss		
(charge) for expected credit loss - stage 1	(18,138)	(25,651)
(charge) for expected credit loss - stage 2	(3,046)	(11,260)
(charge) for expected credit loss - stage 3	(319)	(5,790)
Provisions no longer required	1,036	1,390
Impairment release for debit balances	2	(24)
Total (charge) for expected credit loss	(20,465)	(41,335)

Amounts in EGP Millions

	From 01/01/2025 To 30/06/2025	From 01/01/2024 To 30/06/2024
(11) Administrative expenses		
Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	(12,583)	(10,085)
Social insurance	(481)	(402)
Total staff costs	(13,064)	(10,487)
Pension costs		
Defined-contribution plans	(54)	(29)
Defined-benefit plans	(1,453)	(1,220)
Total pension costs	(1,507)	(1,249)
Other administrative expenses	(23,366)	(15,978)
Total Administrative expenses	(37,937)	(27,714)
(12) Other operating revenue (expense)		
Gains (losses) from revaluation of assets and liabilities	(695)	39,145
Operating lease	(707)	(482)
(Charge) of other provisions	(510)	(70)
Gains from non operating activities	110	617
Gains (Losses) on sale of assets acquired as a settlement of debt	580	117
Others operations revenue	348	270
Total other operating revenue (expense)	(874)	39,597
(13) Income tax expenses		
Foreign branches tax	(1,092)	(1,403)
Treasury bills tax	(9,608)	(3,230)
Treasury bonds tax	(11,753)	(9,030)
Investment securities portfolio tax	(90)	(75)
Financial companies tax	(5,170)	(9,953)
Income tax	(2,304)	(1,734)
Income tax - Deferred tax	(40)	45
Total Income tax expenses	(30,057)	(25,380)

Amounts in EGP Millions

(14) Cash and balances with central banks

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash	90,054	72,732
Obligatory reserve balance at central banks	207,376	241,539
	297,430	314,271

Deduct

Expected credit loss provision	(1,385)	(1,416)
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Net cash and balances at central banks	296,045	312,855
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Analysis for expected credit loss provision of balances at central banks

Beginning balance	1,416	438
Foreign currency revaluation differences	(31)	978
	1,385	1,416

(15) Due from banks

Current accounts	181,629	132,071
Deposits (less than 3 months maturity)	1,137,652	1,018,831
Deposits (more than 3 months maturity)	11,528	150
	1,330,809	1,151,052

Central banks other than the obligatory reserve ratio	413,235	622,933
Local banks	216,840	275,857
Foreign banks	700,734	252,262
	1,330,809	1,151,052

Deduct :

Expected credit loss provision	(8,180)	(8,175)
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Net due from banks	1,322,629	1,142,877
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Analysis for expected credit loss provision of due from banks

Beginning balance	8,175	3,412
Additions	3	2
Expected credit loss charge during the financial period \ year	224	2,162
Write off during the the financial period \ year	-	(31)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-
Foreign currency revaluation differences	(222)	2,630
	8,180	8,175

Amounts in EGP Millions

(16) Loans and advances to banks

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Term loans	50,712	35,507
Deduct :		
Expected credit loss provision stage 1	(18)	(9)
Expected credit loss provision stage 2	(98)	(96)
	50,596	35,402

Analysis for expected credit loss provision of loans and advances to banks

Beginning balance	105	54
Impairment charge during the financial period \ year	13	14
Foreign currency revaluation differences	(2)	37
Ending balance for the financial period \ year	116	105

(17) Loans and advances to customers

Individuals and small enterprises

Overdraft	5,457	6,740
Credit cards	16,585	14,076
Personal loans	201,828	180,156
Direct loans	5,089	3,914
Mortgages loans	38,438	33,690
Other loans	446	453
Total (1)	267,843	239,029

Large and medium enterprises

Overdraft	341,400	250,036
Direct loans	610,781	621,934
Syndicated loans	404,611	420,167
Other loans	70,858	48,539
Discounted commercial papers	31,337	4,561
Total (2)	1,458,987	1,345,237

Total loans and advances to customers (1+2)

	1,726,830	1,584,266
Deduct : expected credit loss provision stage 1	(100,372)	(89,079)
Deduct : expected credit loss provision stage 2	(16,734)	(19,533)
Deduct : expected credit loss provision stage 3	(39,519)	(34,250)
Deduct: unearned doubtful interest	(917)	(587)
Deduct: unearned discount	(1,319)	(360)
Net loans and advances to customers and discounted commercial papers	1,567,969	1,440,457

Amounts in EGP Millions

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>Expected credit loss provision movement of loans and advances to customers</u>		
Balance at beginning of the financial period \ year	142,862	55,993
Additions	-	1,972
Expected credit loss charge	15,323	77,618
Recoveries	1,227	2,957
Revaluation differences of provision in foreign currency	(867)	8,659
Write off	(1,804)	(7,396)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	(116)	3,059
Balance at the end of the financial period \ year	156,625	142,862
<u>(18) Financial investments at fair value through P&L</u>		
<u>- Equity instruments</u>		
Corporate shares	3,119	2,741
Banks shares	1,687	1,792
Mutual Funds	584	796
Total equity instruments	5,390	5,329
<u>- Debt instruments</u>		
Other debt instruments	17,620	4,297
Total debt instruments	17,620	4,297
Financial investments managed by others	6,472	5,578
Total financial investments at fair value through P&L	29,482	15,204

Amounts in EGP Millions

(19) Financial investments at fair value through OCI

- Shares

Banks shares	23,141	22,313
Corporate shares	30,660	29,189
	53,801	51,502

- Bonds

Governmental bonds	124,191	92,769
Corporate and banks bonds	61,053	70,209
Repo bonds	(17,061)	(22,114)
	168,183	140,864

- Treasury bills

Treasury bills	717,967	709,186
Unearned interest	(53,305)	(76,705)
Repo treasury bills	(139,554)	(99,133)
	525,108	533,348

- Mutual Funds Certificates

Banks	537	477
Corporate	1,156	806
	1,693	1,283

Sukuk

550	-
550	-

Total financial investments at fair value through OCI

749,335	726,997
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Amounts in EGP Millions

(20) Financial investments at amortized cost

- Bonds

Governmental	351,660	302,991
Corporate	1,386	3,223
	353,046	306,214

- Treasury bills

Treasury bills	3,861	3,977
Unearned interest	(145)	(102)
	3,716	3,875

- Certificate of deposit

	5,356	5,489
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- Deduct

Expected credit loss provision for bonds	(902)	(918)
Expected credit loss provision for treasury bills	-	(5)
Expected credit loss provision for certificates of deposit	(98)	(101)
	(1,000)	(1,024)

Net financial investments at amortized cost

	361,118	314,554
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Expected credit loss provision movement of financial investments at amortized cost

Balance at beginning of the financial period \ year	1,024	144
Additions during the financial period \ year	-	6
Expected credit loss charge (release) during the financial year	(9)	747
Foreign currency revaluation differences	(15)	127
Balance at ending of the financial period \ year	1,000	1,024

(21) Investment in associates and joint venture

A) Investments in associates companies capitals

	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Amounts in EGP Millions	Share %	Amounts in EGP Millions	Share %
Elahlya for Investment & Development "Nirco"	64	25.00%	68	25.00%
Suez Gulf Development	8	24.47%	8	24.47%
Egyptian Chinese joint	66	22.50%	61	22.50%
Maspero for Urban Development	10	33.33%	10	33.33%
Upper Egypt for Investment	4	30.59%	4	30.59%
Elsalhaya for investment & development	351	29.40%	311	29.40%
Upper Egypt for Touristic & Property Development	-	-	-	0.00%
Altjarion for Touristic Development	31	30.67%	31	30.67%
ELahly Misr for Managing Real Estate Assets	16	50.00%	15	50.00%
First Design for Investment and Urban Development	-	34.50%	-	34.50%
Rawasi for Urban Development	-	50.00%	-	50.00%
Midar Investment and Urban Development	6,864	45.66%	5,768	45.66%
Misr Takaful insurance - Hayah	41	24.00%	43	24.00%
Super Pay For Electronic Payment	45	24.00%	60	24.00%
Financial Sector Fund - Bank du Caire	15	63.21%	26	46.28%
Misr for Investment and Export Development	7	40.00%	7	40.00%
Lighthouse Educational investment	3	25.00%	1	25.00%
Lighthouse Educational	24	20.00%	27	20.00%
International postal services Egy Serv	46	40.00%	38	40.00%
Hrasat Security and guard	-	30.00%	-	30.00%
Investment Fund for Digital Innovation	-	-	-	0.00%
Cleopatra Hospital (CLHO)	2,681	30.77%	2,557	30.77%
Total investments in associate companies and banks	10,276		9,035	

B) Investments in joint companies

Elevate Healthcare	1	50.00%	1	50.00%
C3 for investment funds management	-	50.00%	-	50.00%
	1		1	
Total Investments in associates and joint venture	10,277		9,036	

C) Share of result of associates

	From 01/01/2025 To 30/06/2025		From 01/01/2024 To 30/06/2024	
Midar Investment and Urban Development	1,743		1,630	
Cleopatra Hospital (CLHO)	121		89	
Elsalhaya for investment & development	94		38	
Taalem for Management Services	-		36	
Financial Sector Fund - Bank du Caire	13		18	
Egyptian Chinese joint	2		6	
Misr Takaful insurance - Hayah	(2)		3	
Elahlya for Investment & Development "Nirco"	4		4	
ELahly Misr for Managing Real Estate Assets	1		2	
Hrasat Security and guard	-		1	
Misr for Investment and Export Development	-		(1)	
Super Pay For Electronic Payment	(16)		(10)	
International postal services Egy Serv	37		-	
Maspero for Urban Development	(1)		-	
	1,996		1,816	

		Amounts in EGP Millions	
(22.) Intangible assets		June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
(A) Goodwill			
The goodwill represents an increase in the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Bank's share of net assets, including potential identifiable acquisition obligations of the subsidiary or associate company at the date of acquisition as follows:			
The generated goodwill from the acquisition of Corplease for leasing company by CI Capital Holding.		23	23
The generated goodwill from the acquisition of Microfinance Services company (Rifi) by CI Capital Holding.		326	326
The generated goodwill from the acquisition of CI Capital Holding by Banque Misr.		496	496
The generated goodwill from the acquisition of Nile Scan & Labs company by Misr Capital for Investments.		434	434
The generated goodwill from the acquisition of Nile Labs company by Nile Scan & Labs company.		1	1
Total Goodwill		1,280	1,280
Deduct: accumulated amortization		(426)	(376)
Net Goodwill		854	904
(B) Other Intangible assets			
Cost at the Beginning of the financial period \ year		8,278	4,852
Additions		2,901	3,400
Disposals		(521)	(113)
Foreign currency translation differences		(13)	139
Cost at the end of the financial period \ year		10,645	8,278
Accumulated amortization at the beginning of financial period \ year		5,401	3,122
Amortization		1,680	2,159
Disposals		(29)	(8)
Foreign currency translation differences		(6)	128
Accumulated amortization at the end of financial period \ year		7,046	5,401
Net other intangible assets at the end of financial period \ year		3,599	2,877
Net intangible assets at the end of financial period \ year		4,453	3,781

Amounts in EGP Millions

(23) Other assets

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Accrued revenues	130,867	91,062
Advance expenses	18,389	15,946
Advance payments for fixed assets	14,264	13,383
Advance payments for intangible assets	4,426	3,638
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	5,489	5,230
Other debit balances	68,802	34,754
Debit balances provision	(1,099)	(731)
	241,138	163,282

(24) Real estate Investments*

Cost at the beginning of the financial period \ year	1,413	1,050
Additions	18	530
Disposals	-	(246)
Revaluation differences	-	79
Cost at the end of the financial period \ year	1,431	1,413
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the financial period \ year	12	7
Depreciation for the financial period \ year	9	5
Accumulated depreciation for additions	10	1
Accumulated depreciation for disposals	-	(1)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the financial period \ year	31	12
Net real estate investments at the end of the financial period \ year	1,400	1,401
Net real estate investments at the beginning of the financial period \ year	1,401	1,043

* Real estate investments encompass both lands and buildings

(25) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Amounts in EGP Millions

30-Jun-25	Lands	Buildings & constructions	IT equipment	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Fixtures	Furniture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost at the beginning of the financial period January 1, 2025	1,683	7,309	14,121	731	4,134	7,040	1,643	1,530	38,191
Transfers between assets	-	-	3	-	14	(1)	(3)	(13)	-
Additions during the period	61	188	3,566	171	579	1,453	236	302	6,556
Disposals during the period	-	(9)	(13)	(12)	(5)	(305)	(24)	(1)	(369)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	-	(3)	(1)	(33)	(5)	(2)	-	(44)
Cost at the end of the financial period June 30-2025 (1)	1,744	7,488	17,674	889	4,689	8,182	1,850	1,818	44,334
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the financial period January 1, 2025	-	1,945	6,637	393	2,209	3,569	1,058	748	16,559
Depreciation for the period	-	117	1,448	65	261	538	149	129	2,707
Accumulated depreciation for additions	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	26
Accumulated depreciation for disposals	-	-	(9)	(12)	-	(1)	(48)	-	(70)
Accumulated depreciation transfer	-	-	-	-	-	5	(5)	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	(13)	(2)	-	(18)	(7)	-	-	(40)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the financial period June 30-2025 (2)	-	2,073	8,074	446	2,452	4,104	1,154	879	19,182
Net Fixed Assets at the end of the financial period June 30-2025 (1-2)	1,744	5,415	9,600	443	2,237	4,078	696	939	25,152
Net Fixed Assets at the end of the financial year December 31, 2024	1,683	5,364	7,484	338	1,925	3,471	585	782	21,632

(25) Property, Plant, and Equipment

Amounts in EGP Millions

31-Dec-24	Lands	Buildings & constructions	IT equipment	Vehicles	Machinery & Equipment	Fixtures	Furniture	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost at the beginning of the financial year January 1, 2024	1,246	6,754	8,204	540	3,039	5,138	1,239	1,159	27,319
Transfers between assets	-	-	23	-	(33)	24	80	(94)	-
Additions during the year	448	657	6,009	206	1,246	2,076	312	467	11,421
Adjustments	(10)	-	(27)	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	(41)
Disposals during the year	(1)	(69)	(173)	(27)	(93)	(387)	(45)	(2)	(797)
Impairment losses on fixed assets	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Foreign currency translation differences	-	(33)	85	12	(23)	191	59	-	291
Cost at the end of the financial year December 31-2024 (1)	1,683	7,309	14,121	731	4,134	7,040	1,643	1,530	38,191
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the financial year January 1, 2024	-	1,756	4,785	308	1,722	2,757	739	524	12,591
Depreciation for the year	-	219	1,768	94	447	875	245	209	3,857
Accumulated depreciation for additions	-	18	122	6	52	91	20	59	368
Accumulated depreciation for disposals	-	(8)	(111)	(22)	(23)	(272)	(25)	(1)	(462)
Accumulated depreciation transfer	-	-	12	-	37	(45)	43	(47)	-
Foreign currency translation differences	-	(40)	61	7	(26)	163	36	4	205
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the financial year December 31-2024 (2)	-	1,945	6,637	393	2,209	3,569	1,058	748	16,559
Net Fixed Assets at the end of the financial year December 31-2024 (1-2)	1,683	5,364	7,484	338	1,925	3,471	585	782	21,632
Net Fixed Assets at the end of the financial year December 31, 2023	1,246	4,998	3,419	232	1,317	2,381	500	635	14,728

	Amounts in EGP Millions	
	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
<u>(26) Due to banks</u>		
Current accounts	10,581	13,255
Deposits	196,529	139,793
Total	207,110	153,048
Central banks	3,698	6,802
Local banks	140,588	78,315
Foreign banks	62,824	67,931
Total	207,110	153,048
<u>(27) Customers' deposits</u>		
Demand deposits	719,896	663,314
Call and time deposits	522,026	493,063
Certificates of deposit	1,499,528	1,347,441
Saving deposits	399,843	328,289
Other deposits	158,486	100,671
Total	3,299,779	2,932,778
Corporate Deposits	1,053,082	979,460
Individuals Deposits	2,246,697	1,953,318
Total	3,299,779	2,932,778

(28) Financial Derivatives

- Forward contracts represent commitments to purchase foreign and local currencies, including the undeclared part of spot transactions, Future contracts of foreign exchange or interest rates represent contractual obligations to receive or pay a net amount on the basis of changes in exchange rates and interest rates or buy or sale of a foreign currency or a financial instrument at a future date at a fixed contract price in an active financial market.

- Contracts of "currency or Interest rates" swaps represent commitments to exchange a group of cash flows. these contracts resulting in swaps currencies or interest rates (e.g Swap fixed rate with variable rate), or all these together (any contracts for swap interest rates and currencies), Actual exchange of contract amounts is made only in certain currency swap contracts.

The fair values of derivatives held as at 30 June 2025 are as follows:

Amounts in EGP Millions

	Contractual amount	Assets	Liabilities	Net
A- Derivatives for trading:				
Forward currency contracts	14,979	21	67	(46)
B- Derivatives classified as flow hedges:				
Currency swaps contracts	7,315	6,447	8,633	(2,186)
C- Derivatives classified as fair value hedges:				
Interest swaps contracts	4,003	176	176	-
Commodities derivatives contracts	2,364	-	-	-
Total		6,644	8,876	(2,232)

The fair values of derivatives held as at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

Amounts in EGP Millions

	Contractual amount	Assets	Liabilities	Net
A- Derivatives for trading:				
Forward currency contracts	1,130	1	5	(4)
B- Derivatives classified as flow hedges:				
Currency swaps contracts	121,799	823	4,419	(3,596)
C- Derivatives classified as fair value hedges:				
Interest swaps contracts	4,658	287	287	-
Commodities derivatives contracts	473	-	-	-
Total		1,111	4,711	(3,600)

Amounts in EGP Millions

(29) Other loans

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Subordinated deposit	78,625	75,339
Loans from banks and local entities	19,039	3,639
Loans from banks and overseas entities	345,564	405,684
Loans to finance financial leasing contracts	5,756	5,527
Factoring activity loans	805	805
Total other loans	449,789	490,994

(30) Other liabilities

Accrued interest	62,579	65,911
Prepaid revenues	3,429	3,668
Accrued expenses	66,722	57,141
Other credit balances	127,053	100,689
Total other liabilities	259,783	227,409

(31) Other provisions

Amounts in EGP Millions

Item	Beginning balance	Charges in income statement	Transfers	Provision in foreign currency revaluation differences	Other additions	Write off	Foreign currency translation differences	Ending balance
June 30, 2025								
Provision for tax and legal claims	6,266	229	-	(16)	65	(46)	(5)	6,493
Provision for contingent liabilities and commitments	15,229	4,735	-	(101)	-	-	4	19,867
Others	1,026	200	-	-	9	(9)	(8)	1,218
Total	22,521	5,164	-	(117)	74	(55)	(9)	27,578

December 31, 2024

Provision for tax and legal claims	3,139	2,983	(33)	291	205	(319)	-	6,266
Provision for contingent liabilities and commitments	7,813	4,991	-	2,352	21	47	5	15,229
Others	528	270	33	63	135	(3)	-	1,026
Total	11,480	8,244	-	2,706	361	(275)	5	22,521

Amounts in EGP Millions

(32) Deferred income tax

Deferred tax assets movement

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balances at the beginning of the financial period \ year	9,615	4,939
Additions	66	4,562
Disposals	(5)	(132)
Foreign currency translation differences	(16)	246
Balances at the end of the financial period \ year	9,660	9,615

Deferred tax liabilities movement

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balances at the beginning of the financial period \ year	5,245	3,147
Additions	502	3,260
Disposals	(283)	(1,162)
Balances at the end of the financial period \ year	5,464	5,245
Net deferred tax assets	4,196	4,370

(33) Post retirement benefits liabilities

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Post-retirement medical benefits	10,906	10,326
End-of-service benefits	1,775	1,614
Total	12,681	11,940

(34) Capital

A. Authorized capital

Based on the general assembly held on December 26, 2024, the authorized capital has been increased from EGP 120 billion to EGP 300 billion.

B. Issued and paid-in capital

The General Assembly of our bank approved on December 26, 2024, an increase in the issued and paid-up capital to reach 110 billion Egyptian pounds (One hundred and ten billion Egyptian pounds). This capital is distributed over 22 billion shares, fully owned by the state, with a nominal value of five Egyptian pounds per share. This increase was made by transferring from the reserves.

(35) Reserves

Amounts in EGP Millions

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Legal reserve	7,797	7,075
General reserve	298	298
Capital reserve	2,641	2,590
Supportive reserve	1,069	1,069
Fair Value reserve	25,068	24,193
General banking risk reserve	5,141	4,962
Foreign currency translation differences reserve	24,134	24,116
Difference of nominal value and present value of subordinated deposit	69,037	72,161
General risk reserve	1,016	1,016
ECL - debt instruments through OCI reserve	3,478	2,995
Capital reserve - Post acquisition reserve	(84)	(80)
Other reserves	52	12
Total reserves	139,647	140,407

Amounts in EGP Millions

(36) Contingent liabilities and commitments

A- Contingent liabilities

	June 30, 2025	December 31, 2024
Letters of guarantee	373,380	328,449
Letters of credit	32,221	40,412
Acceptance	11,955	18,325
Others	657	732

418,213 **387,918**

B- Commitments

Financial investments	28,831	28,163
Fixed assets and constructions of branches	7,282	5,124
Legal claims	190	196

36,303 **33,483**

Total Contingent liabilities and commitments

454,516 **421,401**

(37) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flow, the cash and cash equivalent include the following balances of maturity dates within less than three months from the date of acquisition :

Amounts in EGP Millions

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024
Cash and balances with central banks	88,669	70,063
Due from banks	1,311,101	1,253,618
Treasury bills (net)	189,997	19,460
	1,589,767	1,343,141