

**National Bank of Egypt
(S.A.E)
The Separate Financial Statements (Condensed)
For the financial year ended
31 December 2023**

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton

Accountants & Auditors

Sameh Samy Mohamed Kamal

Accountability State Authority

AUDITORS' REPORT

On condensed separate financial statements year then ended 31 December 2023

To the Shareholders of National bank of Egypt S.A.E

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of National Bank of Egypt "S.A.E" for the financial year then ended 31 December 2023 from which the attached condensed separate financial statements were extracted, in accordance with Egyptian Standard and with the requirements of applicable Egyptian laws and regulations, and as contained in our report dated - 22 July 2024, we expressed an unqualified opinion on the bank's complete separate financial statements for the financial year then ended 31 December 2023 from which the accompanying condensed separate financial statements were extracted.

Based on our opinion, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed separate interim financial statements do not agree, in all material respects, with the bank's complete separate financial statements for the financial year then ended 31 December 2023.

In order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the bank's separate financial position as of 31 December 2023 and its separate financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended, as well as the scope of our audit procedures, it is necessary to refer to the bank's complete separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 and our report thereon.

Cairo; 22 July 2024


Kamel Magdy Saleh FCA,
FESAA (R.A.A. 8510)
FRA Register No. "69"

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz - Grant Thornton
Accountants & Auditors



Auditors



Sameh Samy Mohamed Kamal
Accountability State Authority

National Bank of Egypt

Condensed financial statements-Extracted from the complete Financial Statements
Separate Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2023

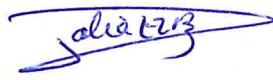
All Figures are in EGP Millions

	Note No.	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Banks		73,837	218,773
Due from banks, net		634,247	280,978
Financial investments at fair value through profit/loss	(4)	8,495	2,250
Loans and advances to customers and banks , net	(5)	2,315,315	1,665,601
Financial derivatives		4,336	20
Financial investments			
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6)	640,028	476,283
Financial investments at amortized cost	(7)	1,373,145	1,400,926
Investments in subsidiaries and associates		12,000	11,756
Fixed assets, net (after accumulated depreciation)		14,667	10,308
Other assets and Investment property		157,882	303,712
Total assets		5,233,952	4,370,607
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks		535,031	335,249
Repurchase agreements-treasury bills		20,940	21,371
Customers' deposits	(8)	3,733,203	3,221,627
Financial derivatives		-	9
Other loans	(9)	374,518	343,019
Other liabilities		244,089	204,306
Current income tax obligations		10,030	353
Other provisions		13,427	16,446
Pension benefits' liabilities		5,508	5,146
Total liabilities		4,936,746	4,147,526
Shareholders' equity			
Paid-up capital	(10)	105,000	50,000
Paid capital under settlement	(10)	-	25,000
Reserves	(11)	23,848	22,771
CBE subordinate-loan differences between nominal and present value		76,044	79,987
Fair value reserves for investments through other comprehensive income		20,139	9,637
Net profit for the financial year		70,686	34,650
Retained earnings		1,489	1,036
Total shareholders' equity		297,206	223,081
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		5,233,952	4,370,607
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
Letters of Credit, Guarantee and other commitments		459,388	371,658

-The attached notes from (1) to (14) are an integral of these separate financial statements.



Chief Financial Officer
Wael Abou-Ali



Deputy Chairman
Dalia El Baz



Deputy Chairman
Yehia Abu El Fotuh



Chairman
Hisham Ahmed Okasha

National Bank of Egypt

Separate Income Statement (Profit / Loss) for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

Note No.	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Interest income on loans and similar income	605,181	367,742
Interest expense on deposits and similar expense	(427,240)	(255,862)
Net interest income	177,941	111,880
Fees and commissions income	18,724	13,487
Fees and commissions expense	(720)	(601)
Net fees and commissions income	18,004	12,886
Dividends income	2,038	1,572
Net trading income	(1,004)	3,399
Profits from financial investments	402	644
Charge of expected credit losses charge	(31,911)	(16,281)
Administrative expenses	(56,161)	(42,890)
Other operating income	17,000	(407)
Profit before income tax	126,309	70,803
Income tax expenses	(55,623)	(36,153)
Net profit for the financial year	70,686	34,650
Basic earnings per share/ Diluted		
EGP	(12) 0.61	0.29

-The attached notes from (1) to (14) are an integral of these separate financial statements.

National Bank of Egypt
Separate Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Net profit for the financial year before tax	70,686	34,650
<u>Items that may not be recycled to Profit / Loss:-</u>		
Net change in fair value of equity instruments	9,952	2,554
Transferred from FV reserve To Retained earnings	(1,489)	(1,036)
<u>Items that may be recycled to Profit / Loss:-</u>		
Net change in fair value of debt instruments	(224)	(3,506)
Net change in ECL of debt instruments	2,263	898
	10,502	(1,090)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	81,188	33,560

-The attached notes from (1) to (14) are an integral of these separate financial statements.

National Bank of Egypt

Separate Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	311,926	(71,204)
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	41,544	(209,220)
Net cash flows from financing activities	22,488	118,540
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the financial year	375,958	(161,884)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the financial year	366,060	527,944
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the financial year	742,018	366,060
<u>Cash and cash equivalents represented in the following-</u>		
Cash and balances with Central Banks	73,837	218,773
Due from banks	634,247	280,978
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury bills)	412,156	302,819
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury notes)	170,000	133,000
Obligatory reserve balances with Central Banks	(40,024)	(193,586)
Due from banks with maturity more than three months	(58,791)	(89,240)
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury bills with maturity more than three months)	(394,407)	(286,684)
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury notes with maturity more than three months)	(55,000)	-
<u>Total cash and cash equivalent</u>	742,018	366,060

-The attached notes from (1) to (14) are an integral of these separate financial statements.

National Bank of Egypt

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	Paid-up capital	Paid capital under settlement	reserves	Difference between the nominal and present value *	Foreign currency translation differences for overseas branches	Net profit of the year	Retained earnings	Total
Beginning balance as at 01 Jan,2022	50,000	-	34,346	66,167	323	29,698	1,634	182,168
Net profit of the year ended 31 Dec,2021, transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(29,698)	29,698	-
Transferred to reserves	-	-	6,207	-	-	-	(6,207)	-
Transferred to supportive reserve- Shareholders dividends	-	-	17,065	-	-	-	(17,065)	-
Shareholders' dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,914)	(3,914)
Employees' dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,850)	(3,850)
Transferred to the Banking system Support and Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	(296)	(296)
Paid capital under settlement	-	25,000	(25,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between the nominal and present value	-	-	-	13,820	-	-	-	13,820
Net changed in other comprehensive income items'	-	-	(54)	-	-	-	-	(54)
Foreign currency translation differences for overseas branches	-	-	-	-	557	-	-	557
Net profit of the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	34,650	-	34,650
Transferred from FV reserve To Retained earnings	-	-	(1,036)	-	-	-	1,036	-
Ending balance as at 31 December,2022	50,000	25,000	31,528	79,987	880	34,650	1,036	223,081

Beginning balance as at 01 Jan,2023

Beginning balance as at 01 Jan,2023	50,000	25,000	31,528	79,987	880	34,650	1,036	223,081
Net profit of the year ended 31 Dec,2022, transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(34,650)	34,650	-
Transferred to reserves	-	-	6,617	-	-	-	(6,617)	-
Transferred to supportive reserve- Shareholders dividends	-	-	24,086	-	-	-	(24,086)	-
Shareholders' dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(546)	(546)
Employees' dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,091)	(4,091)
Transferred to the Banking system Support and Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	(346)	(346)
Paid capital under settlement at the beginning of the year	25,000	(25,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid capital under settlement	30,000	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between the nominal and present value	-	-	-	(3,943)	-	-	-	(3,943)
Net changed in other comprehensive income items'	-	-	9,728	-	-	-	-	9,728
Net change in ECL of debt instruments	-	-	2,263	-	-	-	-	2,263
Foreign currency translation differences for overseas branches	-	-	-	-	374	-	-	374
Net profit of the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	70,686	-	70,686
Transferred from FV reserve To Retained earnings	-	-	(1,489)	-	-	-	1,489	-
Ending balance as at 31 December,2023	105,000	-	42,733	76,044	1,254	70,686	1,489	297,206

* For Central Bank of Egypt subordinated loans

-The attached notes from (1) to (14) are an integral of these separate financial statements.

National Bank of Egypt

Statement of proposed profit distribution for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Net profit for the financial year	70,686	34,650
<u>Deduct:-</u>		
Gain on sale of fixed assets transferred to capital reserve in conformity with article No 40 for the Law No. 159 for the year 1981	(122)	(41)
Year Profit available for distribution	70,564	34,609
<u>Add:-</u>		
Retained earnings	1,489	1,036
<u>Net Profit available for distribution</u>	72,053	35,645
<u>Relevant Dividends</u>		
Legal reserve	7,056	3,461
General reserve	6,351	3,115
Banking system Support and Development Fund	706	346
Employees' dividends	6,506	4,091
Shareholders' dividends *	51,434	24,632
Total	72,053	35,645

***Shareholders' dividends Represent the following:-**

- An amount of EGP 759 Million paid in accordance with the agreement of subordinated loan which used in increasing the bank's paid-up capital.
- An amount of EGP 2 Million represents bank's net accrued interest related to the 5% governmental bonds.
- An amount of EGP 50673 Million transferred to supportive reserve.

1. General

National Bank of Egypt (S.A.E) was established as a commercial bank on 25/6/1898 and operates in accordance with the central bank of Egypt and banking sector Law No.194 for 2020 in Arab Republic of Egypt, and the head office is located in Cairo.

National Bank of Egypt (S.A.E) provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in Arab Republic of Egypt through its head office in Cairo and (657) branches, domestic financial units, representative offices in Johannesburg (South Africa), Dubai (United Arab of Emirates) and Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and through branches in New York (United States), Shanghai (China). The bank has 26768 employees at December 31, 2023.

2-Presentation of the separate financial statements

On October 13, 2020, the General Assembly had approved the amendment of Article (25) of the Bank's Articles of Association to start the financial year from the first of January and end on the end of December of each year, starting from January 1,2022.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1- Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on December 16, 2008; and as per IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) dated February 26, 2019.

Accordingly, management amended the accounting policies to comply with the adoption of mentioned instructions, the following disclosure describes the changes in accounting policies:

The Bank initially applied IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" issued on July 2014 starting from July 01, 2019. The standard requirement substantially differ from the previously applied standard in the classification , measurement and disclosers of some financial assets and liabilities.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities:

At initial recognition, financial assets have been classified and measured according to amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

- The financial assets have been classified according to how they are managed (the entity's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics.
- The financial assets are measured at amortized cost if it is not measured at fair value through the profit or loss and if the following two conditions met:
 - a) The management's intention is to maintain the asset in the business model to collect contractual cash flows and;
 - b) The contractual conditions of the financial assets will build cash flows in certain dates which are limited only on payment of principal and interest (SPPI).
- The Bank may choose without recourse to measure equity investments which are not classified as a trading investment at fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition. This choice will be made per each investment.
- All other financial assets will be classified at fair value through profit or loss

In addition to that, the bank may choose without recourse a financial asset to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income to be measured at fair value through the profit or loss in the initial recognition, and in such a case that this reclassification will lead to prevent an accounting mismatch.

3.1.1-Business model assessment:

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

- a) The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, especially to know whether these management policies concentrate to gain the contractual interest or reconcile financial assets period with financial liabilities period which finance these assets or target cash flow from selling the assets;
- b) How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- c) The risks that affect the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model and how those risks are managed;

The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. Meanwhile the bank did not rely only on information related to sales activity separately, but taking into consideration overall assessment on how achieving the goal that was announced by the bank to manage financial assets and how to achieve cash flow.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

3.1.2 Impairment of financial assets

According to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated February 26, 2019 to implement IFRS 9 is to replace the "impairment loss model recognized" according to previous instructions dated December 16, 2008 with expected credit loss (ECL).

Expected credit loss is applied on all financial assets in addition to some financial guarantees and loan commitments.

According to IFRS 9, a credit loss will be recognized much earlier than the current impairment loss model stated in the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated December 16, 2008.

The Bank apply three stages to measure expected credit loss on financial assets that are recognized at amortized cost and debt instruments that are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income. The financial assets can transfer between three stages according to changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1: 12 months Expected Credit Loss:

Stage 1 includes financial assets on initial recognition and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or that have low credit risk. For these assets, an expected credit loss is recognized over 12 months, and the interest is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (without deducting ECL provision), ECL for 12 months is the expected credit loss resulted from expected default within 12 months from the reporting date.

Stage 2: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - not credit impaired:

Stage 2 includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime expected credit loss is recognized, but interest is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - credit impaired

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, the lifetime expected credit loss are recognized, and the interest is marginalized in this stage.

According to CBE regulation issued on February 26, 2019, IFRS 9 had been applied starting from July 01, 2019, the bank had recognized the implementation impact according to the said instructions, special reserve (credit), general banking reserve and IFRS 9 risk reserve are merged together under general risk reserve amounting to 3793 million at 31 December 2023

3.2- Financial assets

3.2.1 Financial Policies:

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following categories Financial assets classified at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification generally based on the business model, in which the financial assets are managed, and its contractual cash flows.

3.2.1.1 - Financial assets classified at amortized cost

The financial asset is held within a business model, which objective is to collect contractual cash flows.

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

- A credit deterioration for the issuer of financial instrument.
- Lowest sales in terms of rotation and value.
- A clear and reliable documentation process for the justification of each sale transaction and its conformity with the requirements of the standard.

3.2.1.2- Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

- The financial asset is held within a business model, which objective is to collect contractual cash flows and sale.
- The objective of the model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and sale.
- Comparing to the business model which objective is to held contractual cash flows, sales are higher in turnover and value.

3.2.1.3- Financial assets classified as fair value through profit/ loss

- The financial asset is held within the other business models, including trading, asset management under fair value, maximizing contractual cash flows through selling transactions.
- The objective of the business model is neither to held contractual cash flows nor to held contractual cash flows and sale.
- Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model.

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

- Structuring a set of activities designed to extract specific outputs.
- Represents a complete framework for a specific activity (inputs - activities - outputs).
- One business model can includes sub-business models.

3.3-Offsetting between financial instruments

A financial assets and a financial liabilities should only be offset when an entity has a legally enforceable right to set off and intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3.4 Impairment of financial assets

3.4.1- Financial Policies:

The Bank reviews all its financial assets except for financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss to assess the extent of impairment as described below.

Financial assets are classified at three stages at each reporting date:

- **Stage 1:** Financial assets that have not experienced a substantial increase in credit risk since the date of initial recognition, and the expected credit loss is calculated for 12 months.
- **Stage 2:** Financial assets that have experienced a substantial increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or the date on which the investments are made, and the expected credit loss is calculated over the life of the asset.
- **Stage 3:** Impairment of financial assets whose expected credit loss is to be recognized over the life of the asset.s

Credit losses and impairment losses of financial instruments' value are measured as follows:

- The lowest risk financial instrument is initially recognized at stage one, credit risks are monitored by the Bank's credit risk management on a regular basis.
- If there is a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition, the financial instrument will be transferred to stage two, as the financial instrument is not considered impaired at this stage.
- If there are an impairment indicators for the financial instrument, it will be transferred to the stage three.
- The financial assets developed or acquired by the Bank which include a higher credit risk rate than the bank's financial assets with the lowest credit risk rate are initially recognized at stage two directly, therefore the expected credit losses are measured over the life time expected credit loss.

3.4.1.1-Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank considers that the financial instrument has a significant increase in the credit risk when one or more of the quantitative and qualitative criteria, as well as the factors relating to default, have been met. Such as the deterioration in creditworthiness of the debtors, or there is a significant negative changes in the debtors behavior i.e.. installment default...etc.

Transition backward between stages (1,2,3):

Transition backward from stage two to stage one :

The financial asset is not backward from stage2 to the stage1, unless all the quantitative and qualitative aspects of stage1 are met, and a full payment of all arrears and interest with up to date payment for the period of three months.

Transition backward from stage three to stage two :

The financial asset is not backward from stage3 to the stage 2 including reschedule transactions unless all the following conditions have been met:

- All the quantitative and qualitative aspects of stage2 are met.
- Payment of 25% from accrued outstanding balance including accrued suspended/marginalized interest.
- Up to date payment of interest and principle for the period of 12 months at least.

Reference to Central Bank of Egypt dated 14 December 2021.

- Customers are included in stage 3, in case of not-complying with the contractual terms and if they have a past dues equal or more than 180 continuous days (instead of 90 days according to the current instructions).
- For customers previously listed in stage 3, due to the occurrence of a past dues equal or more than 90 days, they will be upgraded to stage 2, if their past dues are less than 180 days, however thier expected credit losses remains at stage 3.
- Customers backward from stage 3 to stage 2, if all of the quantitative and qualitative aspects for stage 2 are met, and a full payment of the accrued/ marginalized interest, in addition to a regular payment for a period of 90 days.

All of the above are applied for a period of 18 months from the date of this circular

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
4-Financial investments at fair value through profit/loss		
Shares	5,342	30
Mutual funds certificates	123	180
Other portfolios	3,030	2,040
	8,495	2,250
5-Loans and advances to customers and banks , net		
Individual loans:-		
Credit cards	17,343	12,034
Overdrafts	9,913	10,912
Personal loans	240,455	183,518
Auto loans	3,740	3,447
Mortgage loans	20,257	17,196
Total (1)	291,708	227,107
Corporate included SME's loans		
Overdrafts	1,125,817	731,188
Direct loans	663,938	527,082
Syndicated loans	323,553	242,244
Loans to banks	1,878	1,762
Total (2)	2,115,186	1,502,276
Total loans and advances to customers and banks (1)+(2)	2,406,894	1,729,383
Less:		
Expected credit loss provision (customers and banks)	(76,488)	(56,510)
Commercial papers discount	(5,305)	-
Interest in suspense	(9,786)	(7,272)
Loans and advances to customers and banks , net	2,315,315	1,665,601
Current balances	469,918	879,164
Non-current balances	1,845,397	786,437
	2,315,315	1,665,601
Expected credit losses for customers' and banks' loans		
Corporate		
Balances at the beginning of the financial year	54,769	38,004
Charge for the financial year	16,963	15,390
Written-off loans during the financial year	(1,639)	(1,409)
Foreign currencies valuation differences (+/-)	1,935	2,784
Total	72,028	54,769
Individual		
Balances at the beginning of the financial year	1,741	1,662
Charge for the financial year	3,129	299
Written-off loans during the financial year	(410)	(220)
Total	4,460	1,741

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Expected credit losses for customers' and banks' loans (Cont.)		
Individual loans:-		
Credit cards	332	276
Overdrafts	1	-
Personal loans	1,352	670
Auto loans	155	77
Mortgage loans	2,620	718
Total (1)	4,460	1,741
Corporate & SME's loans		
Overdrafts	25,122	1,108
Direct loans	35,670	46,005
Syndicated loans	11,213	7,652
Loans to bank	23	4
Total (2)	72,028	54,769
Total Expected credit losses for customers' and banks' loans (1)+(2)	76,488	56,510
6-Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Treasury bills	412,156	302,349
Shares	28,999	21,426
Bonds	27,635	18,394
Mutual funds certificates	1,238	1,114
Treasury notes	170,000	133,000
	640,028	476,283

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
6-Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Cont.)		
6.1-Treasury bills		
91 days maturity	18,757	16,389
182 days maturity	60,686	51,254
273 days maturity	54,392	20,076
364 days maturity	310,662	234,935
	444,497	322,654
Unearned interests	(30,981)	(19,007)
Fair value revaluation impact	(1,360)	(1,298)
Net	412,156	302,349
*The pledged treasury bills is amounted to EGP 162 Billion as of 31 December 2023.		
6.2-Equity instrument		
Listed	9,464	9,730
Unlisted	19,535	11,696
Mutual funds certificates of the founder bank	850	796
Mutual funds certificates - Corporate	388	318
Total	30,237	22,540
6.3-Debt instrument		
Governmental bonds	1,095	932
Corporate bonds	26,510	17,390
Treasury notes	170,000	133,000
Other	30	72
Total	197,635	151,394
Listed	27,635	14,657
Unlisted	170,000	136,737
	197,635	151,394

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
7-Financial investments at amortized cost		
Governmental bonds	1,389,219	1,403,623
Corporation bonds	-	100
Total	1,389,219	1,403,723
Expected credit losses provision	(16,074)	(2,797)
Net	1,373,145	1,400,926
Listed	826,108	914,394
Unlisted	563,111	489,329
Total	1,389,219	1,403,723

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
8-Customers' deposits		
Demand deposits	790,851	603,902
Saving deposits	334,154	287,206
Time and notice deposits	266,654	228,828
Certificate of deposit	2,340,975	2,101,295
Other deposits	569	396
Total	3,733,203	3,221,627
Corporate	1,188,957	878,301
Individual	2,544,246	2,343,326
	3,733,203	3,221,627
Non-interest bearing balances	713,359	431,984
Floating interest bearing balances	1,678	3,427
Fixed interest bearing balances	3,018,166	2,786,216
	3,733,203	3,221,627
Current balances	1,659,020	1,353,373
Non-current balances	2,074,183	1,868,254
	3,733,203	3,221,627

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
9-Other loans		
Middle east	207,082	196,809
Europe	129,910	111,205
Asia	35,981	29,846
North America	1,545	5,159
	374,518	343,019
Current balances	212,739	147,309
Non-current balances	161,779	195,710
	374,518	343,019

*The pledged treasury bills is amounted to EGP 162 Billion as of 31 December 2023.

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Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

All Figures are in EGP Millions

10-Paid-up capital

The Extra Ordinary General Assembly had approved on December 25, 2014 the increase of the authorized capital to be EGP 30 000 Million and increased the paid up capital with an amount of EGP 5 752 Million transferred from shareholders` equity reserves to reach EGP 15 000 Million divided on EGP 15 000 Million shares with EGP 1 par value for each paid share, also amended the Article of Association with that increase, and published in the official Egyptian newspaper (Al- Waqa`a al Masrya) on January 19, 2015 and in the Central Bank of Egypt register at January 20, 2015.

The Extra Ordinary General Assembly had approved on February 26, 2017 the increase of the authorized capital to be EGP 50 000 Million and increased the paid up capital with an amount of EGP 13 650 Million transferred from shareholders` equity reserves to reach EGP 28 650 Million, divided to 28 650 Million share with EGP 1 par value for each paid share and also amended the Article of Association with that increase, and published in the official Egyptian newspaper (Al- Waqa`a al Masrya) on April 18, 2017 and in the Commercial register at April 20, 2017.

The Extra Ordinary General Assembly had approved on February 13, 2018 the increase of The issued and paid up capital with an amount of EGP 6 350 Million transferred from the supportive reserves to reach EGP 35 000 Million and also amended the Article of Association with that increase, and published in the official Egyptian newspaper (Al- Waqa`a al Masrya) on April 1, 2018 and in the Commercial register at April 4, 2018 .

The Extra Ordinary General Assembly had approved on April 16, 2020 the increase of The issued and paid up capital with an amount of EGP 15 000 Million transferred from the general and supportive reserves to reach EGP 50 000 Million and also amended the Article of Association with that increase, and published in the official Egyptian newspaper (Al- Waqa`a al Masrya) on June 25,2020 and in the Commercial register at June 30,2020.

The Extra Ordinary General Assembly had approved on July 27, 2022 the increase of The issued and paid up capital with an amount of EGP 25 000 Million transferred from the general and supportive reserves to reach EGP 75 000 Million and also amended the Article of Association with that increase, and published in the official Egyptian newspaper (Al- Waqa`a al Masrya) on August 22,2022 and in the Central Bank of Egypt register at August 30,2022 and also in the Commercial register at May 31,2023

The Extra Ordinary General Assembly had approved on August 22, 2023 the increase of the authorized capital to be EGP 200 000 Million and increased the paid up capital to reach 30 000 transferred from the general and supportive reserves to reach EGP 105 000 Million and also amended the Article of Association with that increase, in the Central Bank of Egypt register at October 04,2023 and published in the official Egyptian newspaper (Al- Waqa`a al Masrya) on October 19,2023 and and in the Commercial register at December 25,2023.

11-Reserves

Legal reserve
General reserve
Capital reserve
Supportive reserve
Special reserve
General banking risks reserve
General risk reserve
Foreign currency translation differences for overseas branches

Total

Fair value through other comprehensive income reserves**

*It include EGP 3161 Million expected credit losses for debt instrument as follow:-

Beginning balance
Movement during the year

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
	15,649	12,188
	759	3,493
	257	216
	-	65
	107	107
	2,029	2,029
	3,793	3,793
	1,254	880
	23,848	22,771
	20,139	9,637
	898	
	2,263	
	3,161	

12-Basic earnings per share/ Diluted

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the bank's shareholders net profit over the weighted average of common shares issued during the financial period after excluding the weighted average of treasury shares repurchased by the bank.

	31-Dec 2023	31-Dec 2022
Net profit for the financial year	70,686	34,650
Employees` profit share for the financial year	(6,506)	(4,091)
Net profit available for distribution to shareholders (1)	64,180	30,559
The weighted average of the issued common shares (2)*	105,000	105,000
Basic earnings per share/ Diluted 1/2		
EGP	0.61	0.29

*The comparative figures are amended to conform with the Egyptian Accounting standard (22), as this increase is a non-cash increase, transferred from the bank's reserve.

13-Significant events

Events during current year

On 30 March 2023, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 18.25%, 19.25%, and 18.75%, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 200 basis points to 18.75%.

On 3 August 2023, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 100 basis points to 19.25%, 20.25%, and 19.75%, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 100 basis points to 19.75%.

- Based on the change in the US dollar exchange rate from 24.74 pounds per dollar to 30.9 pounds per dollar, the values of assets and liabilities of monetary nature in foreign currencies, as well as the income statement, were effected by the results of evaluating the existing currency position at the date of the financial position.

Subsequent Events

- On the 1st of February 2024, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 21.25%, 22.25%, and 21.75%, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 200 basis points to 21.75%, which may affect the bank's policies in pricing current and future banking products

- The CBE's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) had decided on the 6 March 2024 the raise of the overnight deposit rate, the lending rate, and the CBE's main operation rate by 600 basis points to reach 27.25 %, 28.25 %, and 27.75 %, respectively. In addition to, the increase of the credit/discount rate by 600 basis points to reach 27.75 %, which may affect the bank's pricing policies for current and future banking products.

- The US dollar exchange rate reached 47 pounds per dollar On 30 March 2024.

14-Comparative figures

The Bank has amended the comparative figures to comply with the current presentation of the financial statements.