

**National Bank of Egypt
(S.A.E)
The Separate Financial Statements (Condensed)
For the financial period ended
30 june 2025**

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Consultants

Sameh Samy Mohamed Kamal
Accountability State Authority

*Translation of Review Report
originally issued in Arabic*

Review Report on Condensed Separate Interim Financial Statements

To: The Board of Directors of National Bank of Egypt "S.A.E"

We have reviewed the accompanying separate interim financial statements of National Bank of Egypt "S.A. E" for the six-months ended 30 June 2025 from which the attached condensed separate interim financial statements were extracted, in accordance with Egyptian Standard on review engagements (2410). "Review of interim financial statements performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" and in the light of relevant Egyptian laws and regulations, and as contained in our report dated 19 October 2025, we expressed an unqualified conclusion on the bank's separate interim financial statements for the six -months ended 30 June 2025 from which the accompanying condensed separate Interim financial statements were extracted.

Based on our review, 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 interim financial statements for the six -months ended 30 June 2025.

In order to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the bank's separate financial position as of 30 June 2025 and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the six- months period then ended, as well as the scope of our review procedures, it is necessary to refer to the bank's complete separate interim financial statements for the six -months ended 30 June 2025 and our report thereon.


Mohanad T. Khaled
Fellow of ACCA
Fellow of ESAA
RAA No. 22444
FRA No. 375
BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Consultants



Auditors


Sameh Samy Mohamed Kamal
Accountability State Authority

Cairo, 19 October 2025

National Bank of Egypt

Condensed financial statements-Extracted from the complete Financial Statements

Separate Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	Note No.	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Banks		178,707	348,530
Due from banks, net		848,877	893,492
Financial investments at fair value through profit/loss	(4)	13,886	12,958
Loans and advances to customers and banks , net	(5)	4,200,625	3,822,242
Financial derivatives		42,889	7,097
Financial investments			
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6)	1,558,246	1,324,516
resale agreements - treasury bills		5,491	-
Financial investments at amortized cost	(7)	1,356,484	1,395,782
Investments in subsidiaries and associates		14,843	15,164
Fixed assets, net		17,202	18,009
Other assets and Investment property		465,655	299,604
Total assets		8,702,905	8,137,394
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks		958,562	1,168,480
Repurchase agreements-treasury bills		40,361	20,536
Customers' deposits	(8)	5,450,373	4,962,736
Other loans	(9)	836,920	773,054
Other liabilities		739,399	608,025
Current income tax obligations		1,145	26,515
Other provisions		45,180	38,309
Pension benefits' liabilities		6,452	6,079
Total liabilities		8,078,392	7,603,734
Shareholders' equity			
Paid-up capital	(10)	160,000	160,000
Reserves	(11)	33,949	34,003
CBE subordinate-loan differences between nominal and present value		160,025	165,650
Fair value reserves for investments through other comprehensive income		42,674	40,030
Net profit for the financial period/year		93,519	133,268
Retained earnings		134,346	709
Total shareholders' equity		624,513	533,660
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		8,702,905	8,137,394
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
Letters of Credit, Guarantee and other commitments		973,359	802,193

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

Wael Abou Ali

Chief Financial Officer
Wael Abou-Ali

Mohamed Mahmoud Eletreby

Chief Executive Officer
Mohamed Mahmoud Eletreby

Mohamed Kamal El-Din Barakat

Chairman
Mohamed Kamal El-Din Barakat

National Bank of Egypt

Separate Income Statement (Profit / Loss) for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

Note No.	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2025	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2024	For the financial period (3 months) Ended 30-june 2025	For the financial period (3 months) Ended 30-june 2024
Interest income on loans and similar income	589,299	420,950	297,787	242,464
Interest expense on deposits and similar expense	(414,176)	(295,640)	(212,741)	(165,005)
Net interest income	175,123	125,310	85,046	77,459
Fees and commissions income	16,299	12,304	8,245	6,683
Fees and commissions expense	(465)	(1,040)	(298)	(877)
Net fees and commissions income	15,834	11,264	7,947	5,806
Dividends income	1,979	1,454	1,433	458
Net trading income	60,109	7,171	30,304	6,715
Profits from financial investments	871	2,472	(385)	1,168
Charge of expected credit losses	(21,470)	(25,923)	(10,770)	(2,567)
Administrative expenses	(43,887)	(38,196)	(21,952)	(19,204)
Other operating expenses / income	(21,618)	28,937	(15,624)	(896)
Profit before income tax	166,941	112,489	75,999	68,939
Income tax expenses	(73,422)	(41,859)	(35,246)	(24,142)
Net profit for the financial period	93,519	70,630	40,753	44,797
Basic earnings per share/ Diluted				
EGP	0.54	0.41	0.23	0.26

(12)

-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 period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2025	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2024	For the financial period (3 months) Ended 30-june 2025	For the financial period (3 months) Ended 30-june 2024
Net profit for the financial period after tax	93,519	70,630	40,753	44,797
Items that may not be recycled to Profit / Loss:-				
Net change in fair value of equity instruments	956	8,479	461	(71)
Transferred from FV reserve To Retained earnings	(369)	(502)	(216)	(107)
Items that may be recycled to Profit / Loss:-				
Net change in fair value of debt instruments	2,292	2,822	(397)	(3,030)
Net change in ECL of debt instruments	(235)	(754)	(718)	(698)
	2,644	10,045	(870)	(3,906)
Total comprehensive income for the financial period	96,163	80,675	39,883	40,891

-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 period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2025	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2024
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	112,638	(414,973)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(236,246)	(21,219)
Net cash flows from financing activities	72,575	313,455
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the financial period	(51,033)	(122,737)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the financial period	547,615	742,018
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the financial period	496,582	619,281
<u>Cash and cash equivalents represented in the following-</u>		
Cash and balances with Central Banks	178,707	161,887
Due from banks	848,877	955,034
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury bills/notes)	380,661	475,503
Obligatory reserve balances with Central Banks	(137,957)	(121,609)
Due from banks with maturity more than three months	(401,297)	(398,684)
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (Treasury bills with maturity more than three months)	(372,409)	(452,850)
<u>Total cash and cash equivalent</u>	496,582	619,281

-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 period ended 30 june 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

	Paid-up capital	reserves	Difference between the nominal and present value *	Foreign currency translation differences for overseas branches	Net profit of the financial year/period	Retained earnings	Total
Beginning balance as at 01 Jan,2024	105,000	42,733	76,044	1,254	70,686	1,489	297,206
Net profit of the year ended 31 Dec,2023, transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(70,686)	70,686	-
Difference between the nominal and present value	-	-	94,999	-	-	-	94,999
Net changed in other comprehensive income items'	-	11,301	-	-	-	-	11,301
Net change in ECL of debt instruments	-	(754)	-	-	-	-	(754)
Foreign currency translation differences for overseas branches	-	-	-	830	-	-	830
Net profit of the financial period	-	-	-	-	70,630	-	70,630
Transferred from FV reserve To Retained earnings	-	(502)	-	-	-	502	-
Ending balance as at 30 june ,2024	105,000	52,778	171,043	2,084	70,630	72,677	474,212

Beginning balance as at 01 Jan,2025	160,000	71,826	165,650	2,207	133,268	709	533,660
Net profit of the year ended 31 Dec,2024, transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(133,268)	133,268	-
Difference between the nominal and present value	-	-	(5,625)	-	-	-	(5,625)
Net changed in other comprehensive income items'	-	3,248	-	-	-	-	3,248
Net change in ECL of debt instruments	-	(235)	-	-	-	-	(235)
Foreign currency translation differences for overseas branches	-	-	-	(54)	-	-	(54)
Net profit of the financial period	-	-	-	-	93,519	-	93,519
Transferred from FV reserve To Retained earnings	-	(369)	-	-	-	369	-
Ending balance as at 30 june ,2025	160,000	74,470	160,025	2,153	93,519	134,346	624,513

* For Central Bank of Egypt subordinated loans

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

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 (688) 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 29163 employees at June 30, 2025.

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.

The Bank 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 disclosures 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;
- d) 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 30 June 2025

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 assets

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.

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

4-Financial investments at fair value through profit/loss

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Shares	10,755	9,837
Mutual funds certificates	140	149
Other portfolios	2,991	2,972
Total	13,886	12,958

5-Loans and advances to customers and banks , net

Individual loans:-

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Credit cards	26,562	24,989
Overdrafts	8,380	10,291
Personal loans	343,177	295,866
Auto loans	2,916	3,193
Mortgage loans	23,908	22,569
Total (1)	404,943	356,908

Corporate included SME's loans

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Overdrafts	2,431,692	2,155,504
Direct loans	1,117,228	1,041,881
Syndicated loans	383,017	387,422
Loans to banks	6,423	6,310
Total (2)	3,938,360	3,591,117

Total loans and advances to customers and banks (1)+(2)

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Total (1)+(2)	4,343,303	3,948,025
Less:		
Expected credit loss provision (customers and banks)	(127,294)	(111,748)
Interest in suspense	(15,384)	(14,035)

Loans and advances to customers and banks , net

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Current balances	1,044,626	722,993
Non-current balances	3,155,999	3,099,249
Total	4,200,625	3,822,242

Expected credit losses for customers' and banks' loans

Corporate and banks

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Balances at the beginning of the financial period/year	107,029	72,028
Charge for the financial period/year	16,273	29,837
Written-off loans during the financial period/year	(1,522)	(1,851)
Foreign currencies valuation differences (+/-)	107	7,015
Total	121,887	107,029

Individual

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Balances at the beginning of the financial period/year	4,719	4,460
Charge for the financial period/year	750	619
Written-off loans during the financial period/year	(62)	(360)
Total	5,407	4,719

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

Expected credit losses for customers' and banks' loans (Cont.)

Individual loans:-

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Credit cards	1,618	1,192
Overdrafts	1	2
Personal loans	1,330	945
Auto loans	200	183
Mortgage loans	2,258	2,397
Total (1)	5,407	4,719
Corporate & SME's loans		
Overdrafts	2,631	2,257
Direct loans	101,938	88,336
Syndicated loans	16,889	16,022
Loans to bank	429	414
Total (2)	121,887	107,029
Total Expected credit losses for customers' and banks' loans (1)+(2)	127,294	111,748

6-Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Treasury bills	380,661	412,724
Shares	37,662	37,005
Debt instrument	728,811	650,764
Mutual funds certificates - the founder bank	1,715	1,534
Treasury notes	409,397	222,489
	1,558,246	1,324,516

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

6-Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Cont.)

6.1-Treasury bills

91 days maturity
182 days maturity
273 days maturity
364 days maturity

Unearned interests
Fair value revaluation impact

Net

*The pledged treasury bills is amounted to EGP 238 Billion as of 30 June 2025 .

6.2-Equity instrument

Shares Listed
Shares Unlisted
Mutual funds certificates of the founder bank
Mutual funds certificates - Corporate

Total

6.3-Debt instrument

Governmental bonds
Corporate bonds
Sukuk
Treasury notes
Banks bonds

Total

Listed
Unlisted

30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
8,492	12,995
90,707	20,538
62,965	66,717
238,710	334,807
400,874	435,057
(18,923)	(21,587)
(1,290)	(746)
380,661	412,724
13,344	12,338
24,319	24,667
911	886
803	648
39,377	38,539
704,998	626,509
22,567	23,739
1,197	466
409,397	222,489
49	50
1,138,208	873,253
728,811	650,764
409,397	222,489
1,138,208	873,253

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

7-Financial investments at amortized cost

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Governmental bonds	1,383,108	1,421,149
Expected credit losses	(26,624)	(25,367)
Net	1,356,484	1,395,782
Listed	691,406	732,180
Unlisted	691,702	688,969
Total	1,383,108	1,421,149

8-Customers' deposits

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Current Accounts	1,374,431	1,267,998
Saving deposits	429,574	358,949
Time and notice deposits	419,052	410,087
Certificate of deposit	3,226,183	2,924,792
Other deposits	1,133	910
Total	5,450,373	4,962,736
Corporate	1,716,472	1,663,905
Individual	3,733,901	3,298,831
	5,450,373	4,962,736
Non-interest bearing balances	1,248,712	1,111,263
Floating interest bearing balances	28,354	14,449
Fixed interest bearing balances	4,173,307	3,837,024
	5,450,373	4,962,736
Current balances	3,111,022	2,695,758
Non-current balances	2,339,351	2,266,978
	5,450,373	4,962,736

9-Other loans

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Middle east	504,300	556,264
Europe	159,590	160,999
Asia	163,110	54,266
North America	2,480	1,525
Africa	7,440	-
	836,920	773,054
Current balances	527,553	363,763
Non-current balances	309,367	409,291
	836,920	773,054

*The pledged treasury bills is amounted to EGP 238 Billion as of 30 June 2025 .

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 4,2023 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.

The General Assembly had approved on September 19, 2024 the increase of the authorized capital to be EGP 300 000 Million and increased the paid up capital by 55 000 Million transferred from the general and supportive reserves to reach EGP 160 000 Million and also amended the Article of Association with that increase, and published in the official Egyptian newspaper (Al- Waqa'a al Masrya) on November 03,2024 and also in the Commercial register at Nov 17,2024

11-Reserves

	30-Jun 2025	31-Dec 2024
Legal reserve	22,705	22,705
General reserve	2,783	2,783
Capital reserve	379	379
Supportive reserve	-	-
Special reserve	107	107
General banking risks reserve	2,029	2,029
General risk reserve	3,793	3,793
Foreign currency translation differences for (overseas branches)	2,153	2,207
Total	33,949	34,003
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserves*	42,674	40,030
*It include EGP 3306 Million expected credit losses for debt instrument as follow:-		
Beginning balance	3,541	
Movement during the period	(235)	
Ending balance	3,306	

National Bank of Egypt

Notes to the separate financial statements for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

All Figures are in EGP Millions

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 and keep it within the shares of the treasury.

	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2025	For the financial period (6 months) Ended 30-june 2024	For the financial period (3 months) Ended 30-june 2025	For the financial period (3 months) Ended 30-june 2024
Net profit for the financial period	93,519	70,630	40,753	44,797
Employees' profit share for the financial period	(7,000)	(4,950)	(3,500)	(2,475)
Net profit available for distribution to shareholders (1)	86,519	65,680	37,253	42,322
The weighted average of the issued common shares (2)*	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Basic earnings per share/ Diluted 1/2				
EGP	0.54	0.41	0.23	0.26

*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

On 17 April 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to reduce the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 225 basis points to 25%, 26%, and 25.5%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 225 basis points to 25.5% which may affect the bank's policies in the pricing of current and future banking products.

On 22 May 2025, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to reduce 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 24%, 25%, and 24.5%, respectively. The discount rate was also reduced by 100 basis points to 24.5% which may affect the bank's policies in the pricing of current and future banking products.

14-Comparative figures

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