

E Finance for Digital and Financial Investment
Company "S.A.E"
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2024 and Audit report

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Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Translation from Arabic

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Auditor's Report
To the Shareholders of
E-finance for Digital and Financial investments "S.A.E"

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of E-finance for Digital and Financial investments and its subsidiaries "the Group" "S.A.E" which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of change in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the group's management. The management is responsible for preparing and presenting the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. The management's responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, management responsibility includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.



Hazem Hassan

Translation from Arabic

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

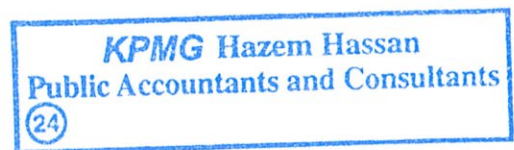
Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly and clearly, in all their material respects, the consolidated financial position of E-finance for digital and financial investments group on December 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year ended on December 31, 2024 in accordance with Egyptian accounting standards and accordance to the Egyptian laws and regulations relevant to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Cairo, February 26, 2025

KPMG



E-finance for Digital and Financial Investments S.A.E
Consolidated statement of Financial position as of

	Note No.	December 31, 2024 L.E.	December 31, 2023 L.E.
Assets			
Non current assets			
Fixed assets	(5)	520 361 571	386 055 474
Intangible assets	(6)	212 916 927	188 255 300
Projects under construction	(7)	548 637 414	503 950 121
Equity investment at FVTOCI	(8-1)	1 361 529 554	1 074 319 294
Equity accounted investees	(10)	574 889 883	216 748 236
Prepaid employees' benefits	(15)	2 804 780	1 262 261
Right of use assets	(25-1)	101 411 564	141 198 514
Total non current assets		3 322 551 693	2 511 789 200
Current assets			
Inventories	(12)	221 267 021	111 640 900
Work in progress	(13)	17 321 568	26 067 777
Trade and other receivables	(14)	3 195 558 294	2 261 053 820
Income tax debit		-	5 394 529
Due from related parties	(35-1)	16 046 409	12 006 925
Financial investments at amortized cost	(9)	-	737 921 833
Equity-investment at FVTPL	(8-2)	1 079 529 959	463 961 532
Cash and cash equivalents	(16)	1 205 753 600	1 505 212 691
Total current assets		5 735 476 851	5 123 260 007
Total assets		9 058 028 544	7 635 049 207
Owners equity & Liabilities			
Owners equity			
Paid-up capital	(17)	1 155 555 556	924 444 445
Share premium	(18)	1 956 462 107	1 956 462 107
Legal reserve	(20)	699 185 622	634 417 270
Other reserves	(21)	903 289 458	704 841 057
Share based payment	(40)	573 671 063	505 435 842
Treasury shares	(19)	-	(196 529 636)
Retained earnings		1 399 544 939	953 209 740
Equity attributable to owners of the company		6 687 708 745	5 482 280 825
Non controlling interest	(26)	149 016 821	117 780 537
Total equity		6 836 725 566	5 600 061 362
Liabilities			
Non- Current Liabilities			
Lease liability	(25-2)	63 228 469	93 954 673
Borrowings	(22)	-	12 967 073
Deferred tax liabilities	(11-2)	267 031 696	220 684 840
Employee benefits liabilities	(24)	326 935 895	312 591 909
Total non current liabilities		657 196 060	640 198 495
Current liabilities			
Lease liability	(25-2)	56 734 030	56 281 248
Trade and other payables	(23)	965 932 112	834 289 305
Due to related parties	(35-2)	29 163 715	56 447 561
Borrowings	(22)	21 493 772	104 790 224
Income tax payable	(11-4)	490 783 289	342 981 012
Total current liabilities		1 564 106 918	1 394 789 350
Total Liabilities		2 221 302 978	2 034 987 845
Total equity and liabilities		9 058 028 544	7 635 049 207

The attached notes from (1) to (43) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read with them.

Audit report is attached

Chief Executive Financial Officer
Wael Salem




Chairman & Managing Director
Ibrahim Sarhan



E-finance for Digital and Financial Investments S.A.E

Consolidated statement of Profit or Loss for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>L.E.</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>L.E.</u>
Revenue	(27)	5 209 457 706	3 898 604 874
Cost of sales	(28)	(2 422 195 580)	(1 778 699 745)
Gross profit		2 787 262 126	2 119 905 129
Other revenue	(29)	8 950 943	8 263 022
General and administrative expenses	(30)	(463 303 530)	(346 104 516)
Marketing and selling expenses	(31)	(101 901 687)	(84 950 307)
Share based payment	(40)	(369 178 136)	(306 629 075)
Expected credit loss of trade receivable and other debit balances		(6 477 400)	(153 369 471)
Other expenses	(32)	(8 982 363)	(8 367 333)
Operating profit		1 846 369 953	1 228 747 449
Finance cost	(34)	(114 387 465)	(62 560 513)
Share of profit from equity-accounted investees	(10)	67 734 933	51 770 410
Income from dividends FVTOCI		104 857 152	62 838 230
Finance income	(33)	613 228 090	568 984 647
Net profit for the year before tax		2 517 802 663	1 849 780 223
Income tax expense	(11-1)	(684 804 177)	(582 776 981)
Net profit for the year		1 832 998 486	1 267 003 242
profit attributable to:			
Owners of the company		1 775 989 331	1 257 706 102
Non controlling interest	(26)	57 009 155	9 297 140
		1 832 998 486	1 267 003 242
Earning per share for the year	(41)	0.71	0.49

The attached notes from (1) to (43) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read with them.

Translation from Arabic

E-finance for Digital and Financial Investments S.A.E

Consolidated statement of Comprehensive income for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>L.E.</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>L.E.</u>
Net profit for the year		1 832 998 486	1 267 003 242
<u>other comprehensive income</u>			
Actuarial (Losses) from employee benefit		(16 929 446)	(15 471 071)
Valuation of FVTOCI		271 925 635	876 781 694
Currency translation difference		(37 529 600)	-
Share of profit from equity-accounted investees (OCI)		(7 382)	-
Income tax related to other comprehensive income		(57 374 143)	(193 794 893)
Total comprehensive Income		160 085 064	667 515 730
Total comprehensive Income for the year		1 993 083 550	1 934 518 972
Attributable to:			
Owners of the company		1 941 824 216	1 925 492 754
Non controlling interest	(26)	51 259 334	9 026 218
Total comprehensive Income for the year		1 993 083 550	1 934 518 972

The attached notes from (1) to (43) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read with them.

E-finance for Digital and Financial Investments S.A.E

Consolidated statement of change in shareholders equity for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Paid Up capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Legal reserve</u>	<u>Share based payment</u>	<u>Treasury shares</u>	<u>Other reserves</u>	<u>*Retained earnings</u>	<u>Equity attributable to owners of the company</u>	<u>Non controlling interest</u>	<u>Total equity</u>
	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>
Balance at the beginning of January 2024	924 444 445	1 956 462 107	634 417 270	505 435 842	(196 529 636)	704 841 057	953 209 740	5 482 280 825	117 780 537	5 600 061 362
<u>Comprehensive income</u>										
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 775 989 331	1 775 989 331	57 009 155	1 832 998 486
Comprehensive income items	-	-	-	-	-	198 448 401	(32 613 516)	1 65 834 885	(5 749 821)	160 085 064
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	198 448 401	1 743 375 815	1 941 824 216	51 259 334	1 993 083 550
<u>Transaction with shareholders and other</u>										
Capital Increase	231 111 111	-	-	(231 111 111)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends according to the ordinary general assembly meeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	(785 397 583)	(785 397 583)	(16 721 284)	(802 118 867)
Legal Reserve	-	-	64 768 352	-	-	-	(64 768 352)	-	-	-
Share based payment	-	-	-	299 346 332	-	-	-	299 346 332	-	299 346 332
Treasury Shares sold	-	-	-	-	196 529 636	-	49 773 686	246 303 322	-	246 303 322
Dividends to BOD and Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	(496 648 367)	(496 648 367)	(3 301 766)	(499 950 133)
Total transaction with shareholders	231 111 111	-	-	68 235 221	196 529 636	-	(1 297 040 616)	(736 396 296)	(20 023 050)	(756 419 346)
Balance as of December 31 , 2024	1 155 555 556	1 956 462 107	699 185 622	573 671 063	-	903 289 458	1 399 544 939	6 687 708 745	149 016 821	6 836 725 566

*The Retained earnings include an amount of EGP 69 million transferred from spin off reserve, which is non distributable.

The attached notes from (1) to (43) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read with them.

E-finance for Digital and Financial Investments S.A.E
Consolidated statement of change in shareholders equity for the financial year ended December 31, 2023

	Paid Up capital	Share premium	Legal reserve	Share based payment	Treasury shares	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the company	Non controlling interest	Total equity
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of January	924 444 445	1 956 462 107	548 111 756	247 111 100	(5 036 004)	106 768 294	796 117 725	4 573 979 423	56 836 093	4 630 815 516
Comprehensive income										
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 257 706 102	1 257 706 102	9 297 140	1 267 003 242
Comprehensive income items	-	-	-	-	-	667 786 652	-	667 786 652	(270 922)	667 515 730
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	667 786 652	1 257 706 102	1 925 492 754	9 026 218	1 934 518 972
Transaction with shareholders										
Dividends according to the ordinary general assembly meeting held in March 21, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	(404 349 189)	(404 349 189)	-	(404 349 189)
Dividends according to the ordinary general assembly meeting held in October 07, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	(318 436 639)	(318 436 639)	-	(318 436 639)
Transfer Reserve due to demerge to Retained Earnings	-	-	-	-	-	(69 713 889)	69 713 889	-	-	-
Transfer to Legal Reserve	-	-	86 305 514	-	-	-	(86 305 514)	-	-	-
Share based payment	-	-	-	258 324 742	-	-	-	258 324 742	-	258 324 742
Treasury Shares purchased	-	-	-	-	(191 493 632)	-	1 939 413	(189 554 219)	-	(189 554 219)
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(453 024)	(453 024)
NCI shares in subsidiaries companies capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54 602 016	54 602 016
NCI share in profit distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1 951 021)	(1 951 021)
Dividends to BOD and Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	(363 176 047)	(363 176 047)	(279 745)	(363 455 792)
Total transaction with shareholders	-	-	86 305 514	258 324 742	(191 493 632)	(69 713 889)	(1 100 614 087)	(1 017 191 352)	51 918 226	(965 273 126)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	924 444 445	1 956 462 107	634 417 270	505 435 842	(196 529 636)	704 841 057	953 209 740	5 482 280 825	117 780 537	5 600 061 362

The attached notes from (1) to (43) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read with them.

E-finance for Digital and Financial Investments S.A.E

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>L.E.</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>L.E.</u>
<u>Cash flow from operating activities</u>			
Profit for the year before income tax		2 517 802 663	1 849 780 223
<u>Adjusted as the follows:</u>			
Fixed assets depreciation expenses	(5)	88 742 265	75 959 132
Amortization expenses of intangible assets	(6)	95 409 368	39 330 390
Amortization expenses of right of use asset	(1-25)	53 260 318	40 750 812
Amortization of prepaid employees benefits	(15)	2 554 760	2 680 646
Income from Equity-investment- at FVTOCI		(104 857 152)	(62 838 230)
Income from Equity-investment- at FVTPL		(266 267 607)	(69 164 255)
Employees share based payment		369 178 136	258 324 742
Debit interest	(34)	61 355 216	11 473 093
Credit interest	(33)	(291 666 503)	(165 000 387)
Financial investments at amortized cost revenue	(33)	(63 657 521)	(327 179 901)
End of service benefit formed	(24)	146 300 811	106 139 774
Finance lease -right of use asset	(34)	25 978 504	15 187 065
Foreign currency translation	(34)	27 053 745	(269 695)
Income from Equity-accounted investees "Associates"	(10)	(67 734 933)	(51 770 410)
Capital loss and losses of termination lease contract		1 949 273	3 069 238
		2 595 401 343	1 726 472 237
Change in inventory		(134 380 239)	(135 293 635)
Change in work in process		8 746 209	3 157 832
Change in prepaid employees benefits		(2 450 873)	410 377
Change in trade and other receivables		(1 021 167 502)	(835 751 612)
Change in due from related parties		(3 695 734)	6 470 344
Change in trade and other payables		4 138 143	134 177 714
Change in due to related parties		(27 283 846)	56 447 561
Cash flow Resulted from operating activities		1 419 307 501	956 090 818
Debit interest paid		(61 355 216)	(11 473 093)
Credit interest collected		291 666 503	165 000 387
Payment for employees benefits	(24)	(148 886 258)	(15 829 721)
Collection from Employees benefit Loans		-	69 792 204
Dividends paid to employees and board members		(489 406 513)	(363 455 792)
Income taxes paid	(4-11)	(440 141 323)	(295 719 858)
Net cash flow Resulted from operating activities		571 184 694	504 404 945
<u>Cash flow from investing activities</u>			
Proceeds from dividends of Equity-investment- at FVTOCI		94 371 437	56 554 407
Proceeds from Financial investments through equity		34 999 977	1 574 999
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets		(1 998 540)	1 977 657
Payment of fixed assets and projects under construction		(302 131 594)	-455 867 715
Proceeds from selling investment- at FVTPL		-	4 931 456
Payment of acquiring investment at FVTPL		(350 313 633)	(400 000 000)
Payment of purchasing intangible assets		(60 922 574)	(131 310 338)
Payment for acquiring investment- at FVTOCI		(15 284 625)	(451 008)
Payment for acquiring Equity-Accounted in investees (Associates) companies		(336 301 442)	-
Payment from Pledget investment fund and time deposit		(12 105 624)	-
Proceeds from Financial investments at amortized cost		788 847 850	1880 445 320
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		(160 838 768)	957 854 778
<u>Cash flow from financing activities</u>			
Received/ (Payment) for treasury Shares		246 303 322	(189 554 219)
Payment of Lease contract	(25-2)	(69 831 571)	(53 844 409)
Dividends to Shareholders		(802 118 867)	(724 736 849)
NCI shares in subsidiaries companies capital increase		-	54 600 000
(Payment)/ Received from borrowing		(96 263 525)	10 408 314
Net cash flow used in from financing activities		(721 910 641)	(903 127 163)
Net change in cash & cash equivalent during the year		(311 564 715)	559 132 560
Cash & cash equivalent at beginning of the year		1 431 375 670	872 243 110
Cash & cash equivalent at end of the year	(16)	1 119 810 955	1 431 375 670

The attached notes from (1) to (43) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read with them.

1- Company's background

1-1 Legal entity

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments "the Company"

- The Company was established in the name of Raya for Technology of Operating Financial Institutions Company, and the name has been modified to the Operating Technology of Financial Institutions E-Finance Company- S.A.E- an Egyptian joint stock Company - Giza Commercial Registry No. 15026 on 08/06/2005 in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 8 of 1997 Law of Guarantees And investment incentives, as amended by Law No. 72 of 2017 and Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations.
- The duration of the Company is twenty-five years, starting from August 10, 2005 the date of registration in the commercial register.
- The Company's headquarters: Building No. A3B 82 - Smart Village - Kilo 28 Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road - Giza.

The Company's Ownership structure is as follows:-

<u>Shareholder</u>	<u>Equity Ratio</u>	<u>Country</u>
Saudi Egyptian Investment Company	25.75%	Saudi
The National Investment Bank	21.81%	Egypt
Banque Misr	6.69%	Egypt
Egypt banks Company for technological	6.7%	Egypt
Egyptian Company for Investment Projects	6.7%	Egypt
National Bank of Egypt	6.7%	Egypt
Public Shares and Others	25.65%	
	100%	

1-2- Group's Purpose:

E-Finance for technology solutions Company (Operating Technology of Financial Institutions E Finance Company (Previously)) (S.A.E)

- Providing financial and technical support to commercial companies that contribute to the Company and that work in the field of digital transformation and supporting them in developing the volume of their business.
- Leading the digital transformation of financial transactions through the companies in which the company invests.
- Providing consultancy services in the field of digital transformation.

Khales for digital payments services

- Khales Company plays its role in contributing to the achievement of the state's strategy to enhance financial inclusion and digital transformation, in addition to expanding the range of services in the payments market for all customers, especially B2B2C customers, which is a business-to-business-to-consumer model. This involves facilitating commercial exchanges from companies to service providers to consumers. Moreover, Khales Company is committed to providing new electronic payment channels optimally, contributing to the development of the digital payments market in Egypt.

E-Novate (Previously E-Cards)

- Providing end-to-end (E2E) services, card management, and third-party operation services for several banks, including Banque Misr, Egyptian Agricultural Bank, Banque Nasser Social Bank, Egypt Post, and Al Baraka Bank. Additionally, offering non-financial services, "E-Cards" also provides third-party payment operations services for a group of bank customers to facilitate payment and acceptance operations.
- The Company owns Egypt's largest card production facility, with a capacity of 30,000 cards per day, equipped with specialized machines for laser engraving and DOD printing technology. It produces a comprehensive range of smart cards and has successfully produced over 70 million cards for government entities and other institutions. "E-Cards" has been accredited by Visa, Mastercard, National Payment Council, and the Card Payment Industry Council as a manufacturer recognized by the Industrial Development Authority

Technology Company for Ecommerce Operations E-ASWAAQ MISR

- E-Aswaaq Misr is an Egyptian e-commerce Company that offers various digital markets. Its primary goal is to efficiently connect buyers and sellers by providing smooth and diverse platforms for browsing, purchasing, and executing orders. The Company operates these specialized markets by establishing, managing, operating, and digitizing workflows and operations to provide an integrated service including financial, marketing, commercial, supply chain, and technology services. E-Aswaaq Misr covers three different sectors: e-commerce, electronic lending, and electronic tourism.
- We have developed gateways to facilitate the buying and selling process through the agricultural system and markets for handmade products, as well as advanced tourism gateways to promote Egyptian tourism by providing unique digital experiences for tourists through reliable and user-friendly digital tools to explore Egypt's legendary heritage, tourist attractions, stunning beaches, exciting activities, and experiences.

E nable for Outsourcing Services Company

- The information and communication technology industry, including its industrial activities, the core of electronics development, data canners, outsourcing activities, software development and technology education.
- Entering data on computers and by electronic means.
- Description and design of computer systems of various kinds.
- Description and design work for data transmission and circulation networks and Implementation and management of data transmission networks.
- Communications and Internet services
- Establishing voice, video and data transmission networks and providing value-added services after obtaining a license from the concerned authorities.
- Establishing, managing, operating and maintaining stations and networks of wired and wireless communication and satellites after obtaining a license from the concerned authorities, and this does not include radio and television.
- Activities related to the transformation of traditional content from sound, image and data to digital content, including the digitization of scientific, cultural and artistic content.
- Establishing, operating and managing call centres.

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company may participate in any way with companies and others that carry out similar activities or that help it achieve its purpose in Egypt or abroad.

Technological operations for financial institutions E-Finance Company (S.A.E)

- Information and communication technology, including industrial activities, design and development of electronics and data centers, outsourcing activities, software development, and technological education.
- Software design and production.
- Design and production of computer equipment.
- Communications and Internet services.
- Establishing networks for transmitting audio, video and written information, and providing value-added services.
- Establishing and managing training centers for preparing researchers and information technology transfer centers.
- Establishing, managing, and developing consulting and study centers specialized in the fields of information and communication.
- Wholesale and retail trade of telecommunications equipment and systems, integrated systems for networks, computers, automated teller machines, points of sale, devices and equipment and importing them of all kinds, spare parts and requirements.

2- Financial statement approval

The consolidated financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on February 25th, 2025

3- Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared according to the going concern assumption and the historical cost principle, except for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value which are financial derivatives, financial assets and liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the assets.

3-1 Compliance with the Accounting Standards and Laws:

The consolidated financial statements were prepared according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards released by the minister of investment number 110 for 2015 and its amendments up to 2024 and in the light of Egyptian laws and regulations in force.

3-2 Presentation Currency:

The financial statements were prepared and presented in Egyptian pound, and all the financial data was presented in the Egyptian pound are rounded to the nearest Egyptian pound except for earnings per share, otherwise is stated in the financial statement or its disclosure.

3-3 **Consolidation basis**

The consolidated financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year. the parent Company has control over the investee Company if it has all the following:

- control over the investee (i.e. the existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- Exposure to variable returns resulting from the partnership in the investee, or its possession of rights to these returns.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to influence the amount of returns from it.

Generally, there is an assumption that owning the majority of voting rights leads to control. To support this assumption and when the group has less than the majority of voting rights or similar rights of the investee, the group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over the investee, including:

- Contractual arrangements with other vote holders of the investee Company
- Right arising from other contractual arrangements
- The group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group reassesses whether or not the Company controls the investee, if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the three elements of control. Grouping of a subsidiary begins when the group obtains control of the subsidiary and stops when the group loses control of the subsidiary. The assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the subsidiary that were acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of the group's control until the date the group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The balances, transactions, revenues and expenses exchanged between the group companies are completely eliminated.

The rights of non-controlling interest holders in the consolidated financial position are presented under equity in a separate clause from the equity holders of the parent Company.

When the Group loses its ultimate or joint control over a subsidiary or joint venture that oblige to joint control and instead retains a significant influence over it, then it recognizes the remaining investment as an investment in an associate and measures it at its fair value on the date of losing the ultimate or joint control. The fair value of the investment remaining on the date of losing the ultimate or joint control, is considered a cost at initial recognition of the investment in an associate.

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (the parent Company) owns, directly and indirectly, the following rights in its subsidiaries:

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024**

Subsidiaries	Activity	Country of incorporation	Direct and indirect ownership percentage
Khales for digital payment services	Digital payments services	Egypt	70%
Smart card operation technology Company Enovate	Smart cards operations	Egypt	89.7%
The technology Company for Ecommerce operations	Operation of electronic markets	Egypt	61%
E Aswaq Misr	Establishing operations, and communication centres	Egypt	99.98%
Enable for outsourcing services	Operating technology of financial institution	Egypt	99.99%
Technological operation for financial institutions (E Finance)			

3-4 Use of professional judgment and estimates

Preparing these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the values of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities included in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying disclosures, as well as disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. The uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates may result in results that require significant adjustments to the carrying value of the affected assets and liabilities in future periods.

Estimates and associated assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The following are the main judgments and estimates that materially affect the Company's consolidated financial statements:

Judgment

During the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has taken the following judgment that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Equity Accounted in investees (associate)

The associate Company is an entity for which the group has significant influence through sharing in the financial and operational decision for this firm but not to the extent of control or Joint control.

The associate Company business combination results, assets, and liabilities are shown in the financial statements of the group using the equity method, except for the investment held for trading which is accounted for according to the Egyptian accounting standard no 32 "Current assets held for sale and discontinued operations" which is measured using book value or fair value (less cost to sell) which is less.

Besides, Using equity method the investment in associate is shown using the adjusted cost in the groups statement of financial position with the share of the group in the subsequent changes following the acquisition date in the Company's net assets of the associate Company after deducting any impairment which may rise on the value of each investment individually, and any increase in the group share of the Company's net losses over the book value of the investment is not recognized except if this increase was in the limits of the legal or judgmental provision of the group towards the associate or the amounts that the group has settled on the behalf of this Company

In the case of dealing with any associate Company, the group's share of interCompany losses or profits is derecognized in the extent of the group's share of this associate,

besides these losses may be evidence on the decline in value of this transferred asset, such in case, an adequate provision is formed to meet this provision.

Estimates and assumptions.

The following are the main assumptions regarding the future and other major sources of estimation in case of uncertainty in the history of the financial position, which involves significant risk that causes a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities during the next financial year. The Company made its assumptions and estimates based on the available criteria when preparing the financial statements. However, the current circumstances and assumptions related to future developments may change due to market changes or the existence of conditions beyond the Company's control, and these changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The useful life of fixed assets

The Company's management determines the estimated useful life of fixed assets for the purpose of calculating depreciation. This estimate will be determined after considering the expected useful life of the asset or the physical depreciation of the assets. Management periodically reviews the estimated useful life and depreciation method in order to ensure that the method and duration of depreciation is consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits arising from these assets.

Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit plan cost and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. This includes determining the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates, and employee turnover. Due to the complexities involved in valuation and its long-term nature, the defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions, and all assumptions are reviewed at each financial position date.

The factor most subject to change is the discount rate. When determining the appropriate discount rate, the management takes into consideration the market return on high quality (Company / government) bonds. The death rate is based on the death tables available in the country. These mortality tables change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases depend on the country's expected future inflation rates.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be obtained to sell an asset or that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability either occurs.

- In the primary market for the asset, liability, or
- In the absence of the primary market, in the most beneficial market for the asset or liability

The fair value of the asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants will use when pricing the asset or liability on the assumption that market participants will act in their economic interest. The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic

benefits through using the asset in its best and best use or selling it to another participant who will use the asset in its best and best use.

The group uses valuation methods that are considered appropriate according to the circumstances and for which sufficient information is available to measure fair value, while maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and limiting the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities that are measured or disclosed in the financial statements are classified at fair value into categories of the fair value hierarchy. This is described, as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement on the fair value measurement as a whole:

- The first level: it is the quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities.
- Second level: evaluation techniques in which the lowest level inputs that are important for the entire measurement are directly or indirectly observable.
- Third level: evaluation techniques in which the lowest level inputs that are important for the entire measurement are unnoticed.

Allowance for expected credit losses for trade receivables.

The Group uses the provision register to calculate the expected credit losses for its trade receivables. Provision rates are based on days of delay for the customer group.

The calculation is initially based on the Group's historical default rates. The Group will accurately calculate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss with prospective information. For example, if projected economic conditions (ie GDP) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which may lead to an increase in the number of defaults, then the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the relationship between defaulting historical rates which are observed, expected economic conditions and expected credit losses is a significant judgment. The value of expected credit losses is the most sensitive item to changes in expected economic conditions and circumstances. The historical credit loss and economic conditions expectations may not represent an actual customer default for the group in the future. Information regarding the expected credit losses of the Company's trade receivables is disclosed in note 14.

4 Material accounting policies applied.

The accounting policies mentioned below are applied in a consistent manner during the financial periods presented in this consolidated financial statement except for Currency translation difference through OCI.

4-1 Fixed assets

All items of fixed assets appear in the statement of financial position at their historical cost, minus the accumulated depreciation, in addition to the accumulated losses resulting from impairment in their value. The cost of a fixed asset includes all expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Subsequent expenditures are added to the carrying amount of the asset or recognized separately depending on the case - only when it is likely that the use of this item will generate

future economic benefits for the Company and the acquisition cost of this item can be measured reliably.

Repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the profit or loss statement for the fiscal year in which these expenses are incurred. Profits and losses arising from the disposal or liquidation of fixed assets are determined on the basis of the difference between the processed of disposal - if any - and the book value of those assets and are included in the profit or loss statement.

Depreciation is charged to the consolidated income statement according to the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of each type of fixed assets, so that it reflects the benefit from the economic benefits of the assets, and the Company's management reviews the remaining useful lives of fixed assets periodically to determine whether they are compatible with ages previously estimated useful life, and if there is a significant difference, the assets are depreciated over the estimated remaining period.

	Assets useful life
Buildings and facilities	50 years
Network and light stream	4 years
Air conditioners and elevators	10 years
Computer	From 1 to 7 years
Furniture, tools and electrical appliances	From 2 to 4 years
Leasehold improvements	Lower of useful life or contract period
Networks	From 3 to 7 years
POSs	From 2 to 3 years
ATMs	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

Fixed assets are disposed when they are disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or sale in the future. Any profits or losses that arise when the asset is disposed are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which the asset is disposed.

Land is recognized at its historical cost and is not depreciated.

The Company determines, at each financial position date, whether there is an indication that a fixed asset has impaired. When the book value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is considered that there is impairment of the asset and thus it is reduced to its recoverable value. Impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The loss resulting from impairment is only refunded if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable value since the last loss resulting from impairment was proven, and the refund of the loss resulting from the impairment is limited so that the book value of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount or the book value that was to be determined (net after depreciation) unless the impairment loss is recognized with respect to the asset in previous years. And the response to the loss resulting from impairment is recorded in the statement of profit or loss.

4-2 **Projects under Construction**

Projects in progress are recorded at cost, minus the sum of impairment in their value if any. The cost includes all costs directly related to the asset and necessary to prepare the asset to the status in which it is operated and for the purpose for which it was acquired. The projects under construction are transferred to the item of fixed assets when they are completed and available for the purpose for which they were acquired, and then their depreciation begins using the same bases followed by the depreciation of similar items of fixed assets.

4-3 **Intangible assets**

Assets of a non-monetary nature that do not have a physical but identifiable existence that are acquired for business purposes and from which future benefits are expected to flow are treated as intangible assets. Intangible assets (other than goodwill) include computer systems, licensing networks, and trademark rights. Intangible assets are measured at cost, which is the cash price on the date of its initial recognition. In the event of deferment of payment for periods longer than the normal credit period, the difference between the cash price and the total amount paid is recognized as interest. Intangible assets are presented net of depreciation and impairment losses. Subsequent expenditures on the acquisition of intangible assets are capitalized within the carrying amount of the capitalized assets only when such expenditures increase the future economic benefits of the asset or assets, while all other expenditures when incurred are charged to the profit or loss statement. Intangible assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method over the useful lives of intangible assets unless the useful life of intangible assets is indefinite, in which case an impairment test is conducted for those assets on an annual basis.

The Group shall recognize the assets necessary for public service concession agreements as intangible assets if :-

1. The group controls or regulates the service that the operator must provide through infrastructure and to whom they must be provided, and at what prices.
2. The group controls, through ownership usufruct or otherwise, any significant remaining portion of the infrastructure assets at the end of the term of the arrangement.

on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset as follows:

The useful life of the asset

Software

4 years

4-4 **Impairment of intangible assets**

On an annual basis - or whenever necessary - the group reviews the book values of its tangible assets to determine whether there are evidence or indications of the possibility of impairment in their value, if the impairment losses in its value. If the recoverable amount of an asset cannot be estimated, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

In the case of using logical and fixed bases to distribute assets to the cash-generating units, the general assets of the group are also distributed to those units. If this is not possible, the group's general assets are distributed to the smallest group of cash-generating units that the group can determine using logical and consistent bases.

For intangible assets that do not have a definite useful life or are not yet available for use, an annual test for impairment is conducted in their value, or as soon as there is any indication that those assets are subject to impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is represented by the "fair value less costs to sell" or "value in use", whichever is greater.

Estimated future cash flows from the use of the asset or cash-generating unit are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate to arrive at the present value of those flows, which expresses their value in use. This rate reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks associated with that asset, which have not been taken into account when estimating the future cash flows generated by it. If the estimated recoverable amount of an asset (or a cash-generating unit) is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of that asset (or a cash-generating unit) is reduced to reflect its recoverable amount.

The impairment losses are immediately recognized in the income statement. When, in a later period, the impairment loss recognized in prior periods is derecognized, the carrying amount of the asset (or the cash-generating unit) is increased in line with the new estimated recoverable amount, provided that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the original carrying amount that would have been possible had the asset not been impaired. This reverse adjustment of impairment losses is immediately recognized in the income statement.

4-5 Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

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

Upon initial recognition, the entity shall, measure the financial asset or financial liability at its fair value added or deduct it, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that can be directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liabilities, with the exception of the due from customers who, if the amounts owed to them do not include a significant financing component.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

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

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

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect

future cash flows.

- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

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

The accounting policies related to the application are similar to the accounting policies applied by the Group, with the exception of the following accounting policy, which came into effect starting from January 1, 2020.

Financial assets- Business Model Assessment:

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

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

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

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

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

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

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

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

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

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses:

Financial assets classified at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss at derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVTOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

Derecognition

Financial assets

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

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the

risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting

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

Impairment

1) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- Debt investments measured at FVTOCI; and
- Contract assets.

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

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.
- Loss allowances for trade receivables and lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 360 days past due.

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

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as releasing security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset according to the terms of payment and the nature of each sector for individual customers and considering the study of expected credit losses prepared by the Company.

The Group considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

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

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

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

Measurement of ECLs

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

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

The calculation of expected credit losses excludes the following: -

1. Debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government in the local currency.
2. Current accounts and deposits in the local currency with banks operating in Egypt that are due within one month from the date of the financial position.

Credit-impaired financial assets.

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

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer.
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 360 days past due; The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise; It is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

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

Write-off

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

4-6 Income tax and Deferred Tax

A provision is made to meet potential tax obligations and disputes from the management's point of view in light of the tax claims received and after conducting the necessary studies in this regard.

The group's consolidated income statement is periodically charged with an estimated tax expense for each financial period, which includes both the value of the current tax as well as the deferred tax, provided that the actual tax expense is recorded at the end of each financial year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the expected tax effects of temporary differences resulting from the difference in the value of assets and liabilities in accordance with tax rules, and between the book values of those assets and liabilities in accordance with the accounting bases used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax base specified in accordance with the laws, regulations and instructions in force in this regard and using the tax rates in effect on the date of preparing the financial statements, while the deferred tax value is determined using the tax rates expected to be applied in the periods during which the obligation will be settled or the asset is used and based on Tax rates and tax laws in force at the date of the financial statements.

The deferred tax is recognized as an expense or revenue in the income statement, except for those related to items that are directly recognized in equity, so the related deferred tax is also treated directly within equity.

In general, all deferred tax liabilities (resulting from future taxable temporary differences) are recognized, while deferred tax assets (resulting from tax-deductible temporary differences) are recognized only if there is probable or other convincing evidence that sufficient tax profits will be achieved in the future. The statement of financial position method is used to calculate deferred tax assets and liabilities, and they are classified under non-current assets and liabilities.

4-7 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that the settlement of that obligation will result in an outflow from the group in the form of resources that include economic benefits and that the estimated costs of meeting those obligations are likely to occur and it is possible to estimate the value of the obligation reliably.

The value that is recognized as a provision represents the best estimates available for the consideration required to settle the current obligation at the date of the financial statements if the risks and uncertainties surrounding that obligation are taken into consideration.

When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, the carrying amount of the provision represents the present value of those cash flows. If the cash flows are discounted, the book value of the provision increases in each period to reflect the time value of money resulting from the passage of the period. This increase in the provision is recorded in the financing expenses in the income statement.

4-8 Employee Benefits

The group manages a defined benefit plan for its employees. This plan is not funded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

The re-measurements that include actuarial profits or losses are recognized immediately in the statement of financial position and the counterparty, whether indebted or creditor of the retained earnings, is through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Reclassification of measurements is not made to the statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The cost of past service is recognized as an expense on one of the following dates - whichever comes first:

- When an amendment or reduction to the system occurs. or
- When the entity recognizes the costs of the related restructuring.

The group calculates the net interest expense by applying a discount rate to the defined benefit obligation. The group recognizes changes in the following defined benefit obligation under “cost of revenue” and “general and administrative expenses” in the profit or loss statement (as per the functional classification):

- Service costs which include current service cost, past service costs, curtailment gains and losses, non-routine adjustments and compromises.
- Net interest expense

4-9 Inventory

Inventories are recorded at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. The cost is determined using the “first in, first out” method for issuing of the inventory. The net realizable value is estimated on the basis of the selling price in the normal course of business, minus the estimated costs necessary to complete the sale, as well as any other costs necessary to complete the sale.

4-10 Work in progress.

All costs associated with work-in-progress are collected in a work-in-progress account until the completion of these works and the value of these works is confirmed in the financial statements at cost or net recoverable value, whichever is less, and the cost includes all costs directly related to contracts concluded with clients until the completion of the contract and delivery to the customer.

4-11 Social Insurance

The group makes contributions to the national organization for social insurance and is calculated as a percentage of employees' salaries. The group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

4-12 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances in the fund, current accounts with banks, time deposits, treasury bills and investment fund deposits, which do not exceed three months - if any - and the bank balance is considered an overdraft, which will be paid upon request as part of the group's management of funds for the purposes of preparing the cash flow statement.

4-13 Share capital.

Issuance of shares

The additional costs directly related to the issuance of new shares are calculated by deducting these net costs from equity after deducting income tax, if any.

Share capital repurchase.

The value paid to purchase equity capital shares recorded in equity must be recognized as a change in the equity value including the purchase expenses. Shares purchased are classified as treasury shares and deducted from total equity.

4-14 Legal reserve

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 5% of the annual net profit is deducted to form a legal reserve. The legal reserve is used to increase the share capital or reduce the Company's losses. The deduction of this percentage stops when the reserve balance reaches 50% of the issued capital of the Company, and in the event that this reserve falls below the mentioned percentage, the formation of this amount must be set aside.

4-15 Employees' share of profit

In accordance with the articles of association, the group pays a cash share to the employees in the profits in accordance with the rules proposed by the Company's board of directors and approved by the general assembly. The employees' share of profits is recognized as a dividend in the statement of changes in equity and as a liability during the financial year in which the group's shareholders approve this distribution.

4-16 Earnings per share

The group displays the basic share of the share of its ordinary shares. The basic share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss related to the shareholders on their contribution to the ordinary shares of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Since the distribution of profits is an inherent right of the owners of the Company, no liability is recognized by the employees in the profits whose distribution has not been declared until the date of the financial statements (retained earnings).

4-17 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with clients is recognized when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for such transfer.

The group recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in EAS (48) and is given below:

Step 1 – Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2 – Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3 – Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4 – Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5 – Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Group satisfies the performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) The performance of the group does not create an asset with an alternative use for the Company, and that the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- b) Group performance creates or improves a customer-controlled asset at the same time as the asset is being constructed or improved.
- c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance once the Group has performed.

For performance obligations, if any of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

If the Group fulfils the performance obligation by providing the services that have been promised, this creates an asset based on a contract in exchange for consideration gained from performance. In the event that the consideration received by the customer exceeds the amount of revenue that has been recognized, a contract obligation may arise.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after taking into account the contractual terms of payment, and after excluding taxes

and fees. The Group reviews its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to ascertain whether it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and that revenue and costs, where applicable, can be measured reliably.

The Group recognizes some revenue over a period of time, by measuring the progress towards the fulfilment of performance obligations, for each performance obligation that is fulfilled over a period of time. The objective when measuring progress is to show the entity's achievement towards transferring control of the promised goods or services to the customer (ie the entity's fulfilment of the performance obligation). Similar performance obligations and in similar circumstances.

The Group, when applying a method for measuring progress, shall exclude from the measurement any goods or services over which the Group will not transfer control to the customer. Conversely, the Group shall include, when measuring progress, any goods or services over which the entity has transferred control to the customer in fulfilment of a performance obligation.

For contracts that permit the customer to return the service, revenue recognized to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. therefore, the amount of revenue recognized is adjusted for expected returns, which are estimated based on the historical data.

Output Method

Output methods recognize revenue based on direct measurements of the value of the goods or services transferred to the customer to date, attributable to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Output methods include methods such as inventory of performance completed to date, assessments of results achieved, a specific milestone reached, the time elapsed, units produced, or units delivered. When an entity assesses whether it will apply the output method to measure its progress, the entity must consider whether the output method chosen faithfully reflects the entity's performance towards full fulfilment of the performance obligation.

As a practical means, if an entity has a right in return from a customer in an amount that directly matches the value provided to the customer from the entity's completed performance to date, the entity may recognize revenue in the amount for which the entity is entitled to invoice.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized according to the accrual principle on the basis of time proportional distribution, taking into consideration the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applied for the period to the maturity date.

Dividends Group revenue

Revenues arising from dividends due to the group on its investments in equity instruments - except its investments in sister companies - are recognized in profits or losses when the group's right to receive the dividends is issued. The cost of such investments is reduced by pre-acquisition dividends, which clearly represent a recovery of part of the acquisition cost.

4-18 Expenses

All expenses are recognized, including the cost of revenues, general, administrative, marketing and financing expenses, and are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in accordance with the principle of accrual in the fiscal year in which those expenses were realized.

4-19 Borrowing costs

The cost of borrowing is recognized as an expense in the income statement using the effective interest rate method when incurred, except for the borrowing cost that is directly related to the creation or acquisition of assets that qualify to bear the cost of borrowing. its specified purpose.

4-20 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date as a basis, or the price of the closest market owned by the Company on that date in the absence of its market price, and the fair value of the liability reflects the risk of non-performance.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and related disclosure requirements require the determination of the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

In the case of an active market, the fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of the market value of the financial instrument or similar financial instruments at the date of the financial statements. The values of financial assets are determined at the current purchase prices for those assets. The market is considered active if transactions are made on the asset or liability with frequency and a sufficient size to provide information Pricing continuously.

In the event that there is no active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using various valuation methods, taking into account the prices of recent transactions. The chosen valuation technique includes all the factors that market participants will take into account when pricing the transaction.

If an asset or liability is measured at fair value at the bid and ask price, the Company measures long-term assets at the bid price and short-term liabilities at the ask price. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is usually the transaction price - that is, the fair value of the consideration paid or received. If the Company finds that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and fair value (whether at a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability and does not rely on a valuation technique on which any input is judged if it is not significant to the measurement), then the financial instruments are measured. Initially at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference

between fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, this difference in profit or loss is recognized on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is fully supported by reliable market data or when the transaction is closed.

In limited circumstances, the cost may be used as an approximation of fair value. This may be the case if the most recently available information is not sufficient to determine fair value, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and the cost is the best estimate of fair value within that range.

4-21 Lease contracts.

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes the "right of use" asset and the lease liability at the commencement date of the lease.

At the initial recognition, the right-of-use asset is measured as the amount equal to the initially measured lease liability, adjusted for pre-contract lease payments, initial direct cost and lease incentives, and the discounted value of the estimated costs of decommissioning and removing the asset. In the subsequent measurement, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the right-of-use assets or the lease term - whichever is less.

On initial recognition, Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the lease payments unpaid on that date and related services fixed over the lease term, and the lease payments must be discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The lease liability is then measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The right-of-use assets and lease liability will be subsequently re-measured if one of the following events occurs:

- The change in the rental price due to the linkage to the rates or rate that became effective during the period.
- Amendments to the lease agreement.
- Reassess the lease term.

Leases of non-core assets not related to the Group's principal operating activities, which are by nature short-term (less than 12 months including renewal options) and leases of low-value commodities are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Significant Judgements

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 49 requires a Company to assess the lease term as the non-cancellable lease period in line with the lease with the period for which the Company has extension options that it is certain to exercise, the periods specified by the Company, and the periods for which the Company has termination options that it is uncertain that the Company will implement it.

4-22 Payment Based on Share

The fair value of share-based payment transactions settled in the form of equity instruments is recognized as an expense, and as a corresponding increase in equity, during the year to maturity. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of grants for which the related service and performance conditions are expected to be met, so that the amount ultimately recognized is based on the

number of equity instruments granted that satisfy the relevant service conditions and non-market performance conditions at the maturity date.

4-23 **Investments in Associates**

The acquisition method is used in accounting for the acquisition of these companies. The Cost of acquisition is measured at fair value or the consideration given by the Company in the form of assets for purchase and/or equity instruments issued and/or liabilities incurred by the group and/or liabilities assumed on behalf of the acquired Company, on the date of exchange, plus any costs directly attributable to the Company

acquisition. The net assets, including identifiable contingent liabilities acquired, are measured at their value on the date of acquisition, regardless of the existence of any minority interests. The excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the group's share in that net Is goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net referred to, the difference is recorded directly in the income statement under the heading of other operating income (expenses).

Sister companies are accounted for in the group's consolidated financial statements using the equity method. Under this method, investments are recorded at the value of the group's share in net equity, and dividends are recorded in the balance sheet as a reduction in the value of the investment when these dividends are approved and the group has the right to collect them.

4-24 **Translating transactions in foreign currencies**

The Group holds its accounts in Egyptian pound, and transactions are recognized in foreign currency books based on the prevailing price of foreign currencies and at the end of each financial period. fair value denominated in a foreign currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date that the fair value was determined, and items of a non-monetary nature that are measured at historical cost are translated.

Gains or losses from translation of non-monetary items that are measured at fair value are recognized in a manner consistent with the recognition of gains or losses from the change in the fair value of the item. That is, translation differences related to items for which gains or losses from the change in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income items or in the statement of profit or loss within other comprehensive income items or in the statement of profit or loss, respectively.

- **New issuances and amendments on Egyptian Accounting Standards**

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact on the financial statements	Effective date
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts".	1-This standard determines the principles of recognition of insurance contracts falling within the scope of this standard, and determines their measurement, presentation, and disclosure. The objective of the standard is to ensure that the Company provides appropriate information that truthfully reflects those contracts. This	The change doesn't have an impact on the consolidated financial statement of the Company.	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) is effective for annual financial statements starting on or after January 1, 2025 , and if the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) shall be applied for an earlier period, the Company should disclose that fact.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	<p>information provides users of financial statements with the basis for assessing the impact of insurance contracts on the Company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.</p> <p>2-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts". Any reference to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (37) in other Egyptian Accounting Standards to be replaced by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50).</p> <p>3-The following Egyptian Accounting Standards have been amended to comply with the requirements of the application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts", as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment property". 		
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) amended 2024 "Investment property".	<p>The Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment Property" was reissued in 2024. It modified the application method for the fair value model by requiring the recognition of profit or loss resulting from changes in the fair value of investment property to be included in the profit or loss statement for the period in which the change occurs or, alternatively, through other comprehensive income only once in the asset's or investment's lifetime, while considering paragraphs (35a) and (35b) of the standard.</p>	<p>The change doesn't have an impact on the consolidated financial statement of the Company.</p>	<p>The amendment regarding the addition of the option to use the fair value model applies to financial periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. Early adoption is allowed with retroactive effect. The cumulative effect of applying the fair value model should be initially recognized by adding it to the retained earnings balance at the beginning of the financial period in which the company first applies this model.</p>
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) amended 2024 "Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates"	<p>This standard was reissued in 2024, to add how to determine the spot exchange rate when exchange between two currencies is difficult and what are the conditions that must be met for determining the spot exchange rate at the measurement date.</p> <p>An appendix to the application guidelines has been added, which includes guidelines for assessing whether a currency is exchangeable for another currency, and guidelines for applying the required treatments in case of non-exchangeability.</p>	<p>The Group has applied the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) amended 2024 "Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates" Which lead to a decrease in FOREX amounted to about EGP 37M through reclassing this amount to the comprehensive financial statement.</p>	<p>Amendments regarding the determination of spot exchange rate when it is difficult to exchange between two currencies is applicable to financial periods commencing on or after January 1, 2024 with early adaption allowed. If the entity made an early application, this has to be disclosed. Entity shall not be modifying comparative information and instead should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the entity reports foreign currency transactions to its functional currency, any effect of the initial application is recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance retained earnings/losses on the date of initial application. • When an entity uses presentation currency different than its functional currency or translates the results and balances of foreign operation, the resulting differences and

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

			financial position of a foreign transaction, any effect of the initial application is recognized as an adjustment to the cumulative translation adjustment reserve - accumulated in equity section on the date of initial application.
Accounting Interpretation No. (2) "Carbon Reduction Certificates"	Carbon Credits Certificates: Are financial instruments subject to trading that represent units for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Each unit represents one ton of equivalent carbon dioxide emissions and are issued in favor of the reduction project developer (owner/non-owner), after approval and verification in accordance with internationally recognized standards and methodologies for reducing carbon emissions, carried out by verification and certification bodies, whether local or international, registered in the list prepared by the Financial Regulatory Authority "FRA" for this purpose. Companies can use Carbon Credits Certificates to meet voluntary emissions reduction targets to achieve carbon trading or other targets, which are traded on the Voluntary Carbon Market "VCM".	The change doesn't have an impact on the consolidated financial statement of the Company.	The application starts on or after the first of January 2025, early adaptation is allowed.
The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (51) "Financial statements in Hyperinflationary Economies. 11"	The impact on the financial statements has not yet been determined until the application date is specified.	This standard must be applied to financial statements, including consolidated financial statements for any entity whose functional currency is in an economy classified as hyperinflationary.	<p>A decision will be issued by the Prime Minister or an authorized representative to specify the start and end dates for the financial period(s) during which this standard must be applied when the functional currency is the local currency, taking into account the following:</p> <p>(a) This standard must be applied to the financial statements of the entity starting from the beginning of the financial period in which the economy is classified as hyperinflationary. Comparative figures presented in the financial statements must be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of this standard.</p>

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5- Fixed Assets

	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>Equipments, Computer & software</u>	<u>Leasehold improvement</u>	<u>Office furniture & fixtures & Electrical equipments</u>	<u>Networks</u>	<u>Point of sale</u>	<u>ATM</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>
<u>Cost</u>									
Cost as of 1/1/2024	156 402 336	428 829 223	42 243 228	77 166 659	33 842 933	124 006 887	31 419 572	1 606 105	895 516 943
Additions during the year	-	163 862 312	3 798 226	44 240 256	6 728 174	5 351 769	-	1 090 000	225 070 737
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(5 600)	-	-	(5 600)
Transferred to intangible assets	-	(792 976)	-	-	(910 270)	(1 186 294)	-	-	(2 889 540)
Cost as of 31/12/2024	156 402 336	591 898 559	46 041 454	121 406 915	39 660 837	128 166 762	31 419 572	2 696 105	1117 692 540

Accumulated depreciation

Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2024	21 857 214	252 840 897	24 852 907	57 860 593	26 734 832	96 320 824	27 540 843	1 453 359	509 461 469
Depreciation of the year	1 992 029	54 579 723	6 521 825	8 091 870	2 191 155	13 530 634	1 696 704	138 325	88 742 265
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(3 964)	-	-	(3 964)
Accumulated depreciation transferred to intangible assets	-	(300 724)	-	-	(177 677)	(390 400)	-	-	(868 801)
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2024	23 849 243	307 119 896	31 374 732	65 952 463	28 748 310	109 457 094	29 237 547	1 591 684	597 330 969
Net book value as of 31/12/2024	132 553 093	284 778 663	14 666 722	55 454 452	10 912 527	18 709 668	2 182 025	1 104 421	520 361 571
Net book value as of 31/12/2023	134 545 122	175 988 326	17 390 321	19 306 066	7 108 101	27 686 063	3 878 729	152 746	386 055 474

Depreciation charged to the following items

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Cost of revenue	75 445 453	64 091 315
General and administrative expenses	13 296 812	11 867 817
Total depreciation of assets	88 742 265	75 959 132

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5- Fixed Assets

	<u>Lands & buildings</u>	<u>Equipments, Computer & software</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Office furniture & fixtures & Electrical equipments</u>	<u>Networks</u>	<u>Point of sale</u>	<u>ATM</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>	<u>L.E.</u>
<u>Cost</u>									
Cost as of 1/1/2023	156,402,336	335,580,002	35,834,155	67,761,952	30,977,403	97,982,524	30,517,185	1,606,105	756,661,662
Additions during the year	-	95,632,760	6,409,073	7,876,484	2,865,530	26,046,906	902,387	-	139,733,140
Transferred to intangible assets	-	(1,487,997)	-	(197,598)	-	-	-	-	(1,685,595)
Transferred from Project under construction	-	-	-	1,725,821	-	-	-	-	1,725,821
Disposals during the year	-	(895,542)	-	-	-	(22,543)	-	-	(918,085)
Cost as of 31/12/2023	156,402,336	428,829,223	42,243,228	77,166,659	33,842,933	124,006,887	31,419,572	1,606,105	895,516,943
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>									
Accumulated depreciation as of 1/1/2023	19,865,184	213,286,954	15,590,327	45,142,027	24,222,705	88,491,443	25,731,955	1,387,900	433,718,495
Depreciation of the year	1,992,030	39,752,957	9,262,580	12,718,566	2,512,127	7,846,525	1,808,888	65,459	75,959,132
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	-	(199,014)	-	-	-	(17,144)	-	-	(216,158)
Accumulated depreciation as of 31/12/2023	21,857,214	252,840,897	24,852,907	57,860,593	26,734,832	96,320,824	27,540,843	1,453,359	509,461,469
Net book value as of 31/12/2023	134,545,122	175,988,326	17,390,321	19,306,066	7,108,101	27,686,063	3,878,729	152,746	386,055,474

6 Intangible assets

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Cost		
At beginning of the year	242 316 504	92 118 763
Transferred from fixed assets (Note 5)	2 889 540	1 685 595
Transferred to inventory	-	(1 296 431)
Disposals	-	(1 929 631)
Transferred from project under constructions (Note 7)	57 127 682	20 427 870
Additions during the year	60 922 574	131 310 338
Cost at end of the year	363 256 300	242 316 504
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>		
At beginning of the year	54 061 204	15 802 831
Accumulated amortization disposals	-	(1 072 017)
Accumulated transferred from fixed assets (Note 5)	868 801	-
Amortization for the year	95 409 368	39 330 390
Accumulated amortization at end of the year	150 339 373	54 061 204
Net book value at end of the year	212 916 927	188 255 300

Amortization is charged within the following items:

	2024 <u>L.E</u>	2023 <u>L.E</u>
Cost of sales (Note 28)	85 474 949	38 865 775
General and administrative expenses (Note 30)	9 934 419	464 615
	95 409 368	39 330 390

7 Projects under construction

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Computers and software	63 185 971	98 902 485
Construction project of head quarter	432 277 210	276 600 000
Points of sale devices	32 729 766	8 088 098
Building	5 778 107	118 844 017
License	10 433 360	-
Digital platform project	4 233 000	1 515 521
Total projects under constructions at the end of the year	548 637 414	503 950 121

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	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>
Beginning Balance	503 950 121
Additions during the year	77 060 857
Transfer from inventory	24 754 118
Transfer to intangible assets	<u>(57 127 682)</u>
	<u>548 637 414</u>

8 - Financial investments at fair value:**8-1 Equity investment at fair value through OCI****The movement of equity investment at FVTOCI as below:**

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Beginning balance	1 074 319 294	197 988 608
Additions during the year	15 284 625	451 008
Revaluation	<u>271 925 635</u>	<u>876 781 694</u>
	<u>1 361 529 554</u>	<u>1 074 770 302</u>

The group designated the investments shown below as equity securities at FCTOCI because these equity securities represent investments that the group intends to hold for the long term for strategic purpose. No strategic investments were disposed of during 2024, and there were no transfers of any cumulative gain or loss within equity relating to these investments.

The value of investments lies in the contribution to following companies:

- Egyptian State Technology Services Company ESERVE (SAE)
- Egyptian Company for Electronic Commerce Technology (MTS)
- Egypt Delta Payments Company (SAE)
- International Company for Consulting and Information Systems (ACIS)
- Nclude Financial Technology Innovation Fund (Limited partnership)

8-2- Investment in fair value through Profit or Loss

On June 20, 2023, the Company's board of directors decided to allocate a portion of the Company's available cash as a maximum portfolio, provides that these portfolios are assigned to three or four major portfolio management companies in the market with a stop loss point at the level of 20% and accordingly, the Company has already started investing and the following is a statement of these investments:

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Beginning Balance	463 961 532	-
Additions During the Year	350 313 633	400 000 000
Gain from selling	207 509 161	12 760 667
Change in fair value	1 848 841	50 978 258
Dividends collected	20 256 718	5 425 330
Dividends tax	(1 012 813)	(271 267)
Commissions, interest and liquidity available	36 652 887	(4 931 456)
	<u>1 079 529 959</u>	<u>463 961 532</u>

Fair Values and Accounting Classifications

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Financial Investments with fair value through OCI</u>				
31 December 2024	-	-	1 361 529 554	<u>1 361 529 554</u>
31 December 2023	-	-	1 074 319 294	<u>1 074 319 294</u>
<u>Financial Investments with fair Value through P&L</u>				
31 December 2024	1 079 529 959	-	-	<u>1 079 529 959</u>
31 December 2023	463 961 532	-	-	<u>463 961 532</u>

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs:

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values for financial instruments in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value:

Company	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs
Egyptian Company for Electronic Commerce Technology (MTS)	- Discounted Cash flow - Multiples	Terminal growth rate: 4% Discount rate: 16.5% P/E multiple: 10x
Egypt Delta Payments Company (SAE)	- Discounted Cash flow	Terminal Growth rate: 4% Discount rate: 23.9%
Egyptian State Technology Services Company ESERVE (SAE)	Net assets value.	Not applicable
International Company for Consulting and Information Systems (ACIS)	Net assets value.	Not applicable

9 Financial Investment at amortized cost

31 December 2024

The value of financial investments at amortized cost on 31 December 2024 became nil as all financial investments at amortized cost has been collected and the return on these investments has reached 63 657 521 EGP, recorded in finance income in consolidated statement of profit or loss for the financial year ended.

31 December 2023

Purchasing value	Purchasing date	Due date	Return Percentage	Days	Return	Carrying value December 31, 2023	Face Value
L.E			%		L.E	L.E	L.E
470 260 000	24/10/2023	23/01/2024	25.37%	91	17 517 187	487 777 187	500 000 000
169 392 600	01/10/2023	26/03/2024	25.37%	117	8 518 793	177 911 393	190 000 000
70 170 805	09/11/2023	06/02/2024	25.30%	89	2 062 448	72 233 253	74 500 000
709 823 405					28 098 428	737 921 833	764 500 000

10 Equity accounted investees (Associates)

	Percentage	Investment Value December 31, 2024	Investment Value December 31, 2023
		L.E	L.E
Technological Operation for Tax Solutions (E-Tax)*	35%	135 495 949	114 135 713
E-Health (Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services)**	35%	98 042 529	97 612 523
E-Comm Africa***	30.9%	5 952 108	5 000 000
Ahly Mmkn****	24%	229 657 500	-
Eeasy Cash*****	12.96%	105 741 797	-
		574 889 883	216 748 236

* Technological operation for tax solutions (E-Tax)

The investment in associate companies amounted to 1 399 999 shares in Technological Operation for Tax Solutions (e Tax) representing 35% of the issued capital, which was established on February 1, 2021 with an issued capital 400 million pounds and paid up capital of 100 million Egyptian pounds with par value 100 Pounds paid at 25%.

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024****This table shows financial data of investment:**

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Revenue	1 163 291 605	349 562 550
Cost	(845 915 774)	(121 298 660)
Gross profit	317 375 831	228 263 890
Other expense, revenue and tax	(125 515 078)	(67 247 177)
Net income	191 860 753	161 016 713
Total assets	1 504 006 271	526 975 314
Total liabilities	(1 116 875 056)	(201 227 729)
Net assets	387 131 215	325 747 585
Group's share of net assets	135 495 949	114 135 713

This table shows investment movement throughout the year:

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Beginning Balance	114 135 713	64 799 513
Dividends during the year	(61 199 659)	(1 749 999)
Capital increase	26 199 659	-
Group's share of profit (P&L)	67 027 226	51 086 199
Group's share of loss (OCI)	(123 370)	-
Group's share of employee's dividends	(10 543 620)	-
Investment value	135 495 949	114 135 713

**** E Health (Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services)**

The investment in associate companies amounted to 1 399 999 shares in E Health (Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services) representing 35% of the issued capital, which was established on September 13, 2021 with an issued capital 400 million pounds and paid up capital of 100 million Egyptian pounds with par value 100 Pounds paid at 25%.

This table shows financial data of investment:

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Revenue	29 166 862	51 389 333
Cost	(24 853 076)	(31 767 893)
Gross profit	4 313 786	19 621 440
Other expense, revenue and tax	(3 398 391)	(17 300 241)
Net income	915 395	2 321 199
Total assets	323 939 802	107 412 979
Total liabilities	(43 818 291)	(28 538 257)
Net assets	280 121 511	78 874 722
Group's share of net assets	98 042 529	27 612 573
Paid under investment account	-	69 999 950
Group's share of net assets	98 042 529	97 612 523

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

This table shows investment movement throughout the year:

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Beginning Balance	97 612 523	26 928 365
Group's share of profit (P&L)	314 018	684 208
Group's share of profit (OCI)	115 988	-
Paid Under Investment Account	-	69 999 950
Investment value	<u>98 042 529</u>	<u>97 612 523</u>

***** E-Comm Africa**

The value of the investment represents the group's share of 5 million shares in the African e-commerce platform Company E COMM, and the payer represents 100% of the group's share in the issued capital, with 4.9 million shares for the technology Company for Ecommerce Operation E-Aswaaq Misr, and 100 thousand shares for the benefit of a technological operation for financial institution E-Finance Company, which was established on April 10, 2022, with an issued and paid-in capital of 10 million pounds, with a nominal value of 1 pound per share.

****** Ahly Mmkn**

On May 20, 2024, the group acquired 25% of Ahly Mmkn Company's shares. The acquisition was initially accounted for based on provisional fair values allocated to assets and liabilities. The final fair value determination(Purchase price allocation) will be completed within twelve months from the acquisition date.

*******Easy cash**

On May 22, 2024, the group acquired 12.96% of Easy cash Company's shares. The acquisition was initially accounted for based on provisional fair values allocated to assets and liabilities. The final fair value determination(Purchase price allocation) will be completed within twelve months from the acquisition date.

11 Tax:

11-1 Income tax

	2024 <u>L.E</u>	2023 <u>L.E</u>
Current Income Tax Expenses	(549 119 868)	(481 156 874)
Treasury Bills Tax	(12 731 504)	(65 559 936)
Dividends Tax	(101 147 660)	-
Tax Dividends from investment at FVTOCI	(10 485 715)	(6 283 840)
Deferred tax (expense)	11 027 287	(29 776 331)
Separate Tax pool	(25 596 674)	-
Adjustments	4 262 770	-
Share Profit Tax	(1 012 813)	-
Income Tax at Profit and Loss	<u>(684 804 177)</u>	<u>(582 776 981)</u>
Deferred income tax at other comprehensive income	<u>57 374 143</u>	<u>193 794 893</u>

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

11-2 Deferred tax

A) Recognized deferred tax assets

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Depreciation of fixed assets	-	33 413 551	-	26 048 888
Employee benefits	94 368 929	-	70 333 180	-
Tax Losses	19 051 072	-	18 150 932	-
Investment by FVOCI	-	258 459 149	-	197 275 882
Undistributed dividends	-	83 739 516	-	81 153 908
Unrealized foreign currency exchange	436 197	-	-	-
Unrealized investment valuation	-	5 275 678	-	4 690 274
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>113 856 198</u>	<u>380 887 894</u>	<u>88 484 112</u>	<u>309 168 952</u>
		<u>267 031 696</u>		<u>220 684 840</u>
Deducts: the previously recognize deferred tax liabilities	(220 684 840)			
Settlement				
Add: the deferred tax assets charged to the statement of other comprehensive income	(57 374 143)			
Deferred taxes for the year as income (Expense)	<u>11 027 287</u>			

B) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Impairment loss on trade receivable and other receivables	<u>47 457 976</u>	<u>42 551 541</u>
	<u>47 457 976</u>	<u>42 551 541</u>

- The deferred tax assets for temporary differences were not recognized above due to the lack of an appropriate degree to ascertain the extent to which the Company will benefit from these assets in the foreseeable future.

11-3 Adjustment of the effective tax rate

	2024		2023
	<u>L.E</u>		<u>L.E</u>
Net profit before tax	2 517 802 663		1 849 780 223
Tax income based on tax rate	22.5% 566 505 600	22.5%	416 200 550
Add/(Less):			
Reconciled items	166 993 679		50 314 564
Nondeductible expenses	17 309 544		14 910 061
Provisions	24 077 420		34 186 135
Exempted revenue	(241 056 432)		(4 678 105)
Treasury bills Tax	12 731 504		65 559 936
Dividends Tax	112 646 188		6 283 840
Separate Tax pool	25 596 674		-
Current income & Deferred tax	684 804 177		582 776 981
Effective Tax Rate	%27.2		%31.5

11-4 Income Tax payable

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Income tax at the beginning of the year	342 981 012	221 200 466
Income Tax Debit (beginning of the year)	(5 394 529)	-
Formed during the year	574 716 542	481 156 874
Paid during the year	(338 993 663)	(295 719 858)
Tax Differences	(134 850)	-
Consulting Income Tax	2 625 399	-
Withholding tax-debit	(85 016 622)	(63 656 470)
	490 783 289	342 981 012

11-5 Tax position**E-finance for Digital and Financial investments****A) Corporate tax**

- The Company was subjected to a tax exemption until December 31, 2017, and the Company was subject to tax according to the letter of the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, starting from January 1, 2018.
- The Company submits the tax return on the corporate profits tax on the legal dates.
- The tax examination of the Company was carried out and the dispute was ended for the years 2005/2007, and the Company paid all the tax differences.
- The Company's tax examination for the years 2008/2009 was re-examined and the examination and dispute was ended for the years 2008 / 2015 and a tax settlement of 3 052 209 was settled and paid in full to reach 0
- The Company has been tax examined for the years from 2016 / 2020 and official forms are in process to be issued.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2021/2022

B) Payroll tax

- The Company pays the tax on the legal dates and provides tax settlements in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- The Company's tax inspection and assessment were carried out from the beginning of the activity until 2016, and all dues were paid.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2017/2018 diff. paid
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2019/2020 diff. paid
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2021/2022

C) Sales tax and value added tax

- The years from 2016 till 2018 has been examined, and a tax difference of 258 thousand EGP was issued and paid in full
- The Company is being tax examined from 1st of Jan 2016 to 31st Dec 2018
- The years from 1/1/2019 till 30/11/2020 has been examined, and dues were paid.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 1/1/2020/31/12/2023.

D) Stamp Tax

- The tax was examined for the Company from the beginning of the activity until 2013.
- The Company is being tax examined for the years 2013/2020.

Khales for Digital Payment Services Company

a) Corporate tax

- Khales for Digital Payments Services Company was established on December 31, 2019, and has submitted tax returns in accordance with the law, and there are no tax claims on the Company.
- The Company's records have not been inspected yet.

B) Payroll tax

- The Company pays the tax on the legal dates and provides tax settlements in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- the Company regularly submits monthly and quarterly return
- The Company has not been tax examined until now.

C) Value added tax

- The Company is registered in value-added tax on 18 March 2020.
- The Company submits tax returns on its legal dates and pays the tax due (if any).
- The Company's records has not been inspected yet.

D) Stamp tax

- The Company's records have not been inspected yet.

Smart Card Operation Technology Company Enovate

a) Corporate tax

- Smart Card Operation Technology Company ECARDS was established on January 29, 2020, and it has not submitted tax returns so far in accordance with the law, and there are no tax claims on the Company.
- the Company submits the tax return on its legal dates.
- The Company's records have not been inspected yet.

b) Payroll tax

- The Company pays the tax on the legal dates and provides tax settlements in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- the Company regularly submits monthly and quarterly return

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

- The Company has not been tax examined until now.

c) Value added tax

- The Company submits tax returns on its legal dates and pays the tax due (if any).
- The Company's records has not been inspected yet.
- The Company is registered in value-added tax on 18 March 2020.

d) Stamp tax

- The Company's records has not been inspected yet.

The Technology Company for Ecommerce Operations E-ASWAQ MISR

a) Corporate tax

- The Technology Company for Ecommerce Operations E-ASWAQ MISR was established on July 1, 2020.
- the Company submit the tax return on its legal dates.
- The Company has not been tax examined until now.

b) Payroll tax

- The Company pays the tax on the legal dates and provides tax settlements in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- The Company regularly submits monthly and quarterly return
- The Company has not been tax examined until now.

c) Value added tax

- The Company is registered in value-added tax.
- the Company submits the tax return on its legal dates.
- The Company has been tax examined from 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2022

d) Stamp tax

- The Company's records has not been inspected yet.

E-nable Outsourcing Services Company

a) Corporate tax

- Company was established on December 29, 2020.
- The Company submits the tax return on its legal dates.
- The Company has not been tax examined until now.

b) Payroll tax

- The Company pays the tax on the legal dates and provides tax settlements in accordance with the provisions of the law.
- the Company regularly submits monthly and quarterly return
- The Company has not been tax examined until now.

c) Value added tax

- The Company is registered in value-added tax on 28 March 2021.
- the Company submits the tax return on its legal dates.
- The Company's records has been inspected till now.

d) Stamp tax

- The Company's records has not been inspected yet.

Technological Operation for Financial Institution E-finance Company (S.A.E)

a) Corporate tax

- Technological Operation for Financial Institution E-finance Company was established on December 30, 2020,
- the Company submits the tax return on its legal dates.
- The Company has not been tax examined until now.

b) Payroll tax

- The Company has been inspected by the tax authority as the first financial year has not been ended.
- The Company deducts and submits the tax on the legal dates.
- the Company regularly submits monthly and quarterly return.

c) Value added tax

- The Company has been registered on 24th February 2021.
- The Company submits its returns monthly and quarterly and has not been inspected yet.
- The Company has not been tax examined yet.

d) Stamp tax

- The Company's records have been inspected from 30/12/2020 to 31/12/2021

Technological Operation for Tax solutions (e tax)

a) Corporate tax

- Company was established on February 1, 2021.
- The Company has not been tax examined yet.

b) Value added tax

- The Company's records have not been inspected yet.
- The Company is registered in value-added tax on 28 March 2022.
- the Company submits the tax return on its legal dates.

c) Stamp tax

- The Company's records has not been inspected yet.

Technological Operation For Health Insurance Services (E Health)

a) corporate tax

- Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services (e tax) Company was established on September 13th, 2021, and the Company has not been inspected yet.

12 Inventory

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Cards & Card centre supplies	202 070 746	83 838 408
Computer and networks	169 384	23 544 692
Spare parts	9 093 843	376 537
Point of sale devices	11 079 916	11 224 404
Stationary	4 144 247	1 846 486
Impairment	(5 291 115)	(9 189 627)
	<u>221 267 021</u>	<u>111 640 900</u>

13 Work in progress.

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Working In Progress*	17 321 568	26 067 777
	<u>17 321 568</u>	<u>26 067 777</u>

*Working in progress represents projects with governmental and private sectors.

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

14 Trade and other receivables

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Accounts receivable	1 836 270 008	1 578 136 313
Expected credit loss in accounts receivable	(194 873 208)	(187 960 751)
Net accounts receivable	1 641 396 800	1 390 175 562
<u>Other debit balances</u>		
Prepaid expenses	152 993 293	71 040 022
Suppliers advance payment	44 753 152	107 455 428
Accrued revenue and accrued interest	1,053,860,924	518 542 786
Deposits with others	16,374,654	14 847 841
Deposits with others - work retention	95,569,432	59 369 731
Value-added tax	14 462 338	17 167 356
Letter of guarantee margin	44 504 428	29 563 705
Withholding tax	12 025 968	9 711 737
Prepaid employees' benefits (Note 15)	1 019 403	2 665 809
Notes Receivable	96 468 572	344 508
Employee Loans	-	14 211 019
Other debit balances	33 972 659	41 094 168
Expected credit loss in other debit balances	(11 843 329)	(15 135 852)
Total other debit balances	1 554 161 494	870 878 258
Total account receivable and debit balances	3 195 558 294	2 261 053 820

15 Prepaid employees' benefits.

According to the decision of the Board of Directors held on February 25, 2020, the proposal submitted by the Personnel Affairs Department regarding adding a car benefit for the senior management and the managing director was approved instead of the monthly transportation allowance, after submitting the proposal to the Financial Benefits Committee, compensation and rewards.

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Beginning balance	3 928 070	6 813 717
Additions of the year	3 100 000	205 376
Disposal of the year	(649 127)	(410 377)
Amortization of the year	(2 554 760)	(2 680 646)
Net balance	3 824 183	3 928 070
<u>Distributed as follows: -</u>		
Prepaid employee benefits-short term (Note 14)	1 019 403	2 665 809
Prepaid employee benefits – Long term	2 804 780	1 262 261
Total balance	3 824 183	3 928 070

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

The amounts charged to the consolidated statement of profit or loss are: -

	2024 <u>L.E</u>	2023 <u>L.E</u>
Cost of sales (Note 28)	2 087 867	2 213 753
General and administrative expenses (Note 30)	466 893	466 893
Total	<u>2 554 760</u>	<u>2 680 646</u>

16 Cash and cash Equivalents.

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Banks – Saving Accounts*	1 070 267 812	1 368 948 212
Banks - time deposits	117 310 963	119 820 183
Investment funds*	18 174 825	16 444 296
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance of cash and cash equivalents	<u>1 205 753 600</u>	<u>1 505 212 691</u>

Banks – Savings Account

It includes a balance in the bank savings accounts of 50.4 million EGP, representing amounts under settlement, specifically related to the settlements of one of the group companies resulting from its activities, which will be settled within two business days."

*** Investment Funds**

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Themar Fund, QNB	8 642 646	7 848 846
SEYOLA fund	9 375 324	8 464 637
Youm by youm Account - Bank Misr	156 855	130 813
	<u>18 174 825</u>	<u>16 444 296</u>

For the purposes of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents is represented in the following:

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Cash and Its equivalents	1 205 753 600	1 505 212 691
<u>Deduct:</u>		
Investment funds and time deposit pledged to meet letters to guarantee for third parties	(85 942 645)	(73 837 021)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement	1 119 810 955	1 431 375 670

17 Capital

17-1 The authorized capital

The Company's authorized capital has been set at 4 billion Egyptian pounds (four billion Egyptian pounds) after increasing it from 3.5 billion Egyptian pounds (three billion five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds) to four billion Egyptian pounds, an increase of 500 million Egyptian pounds based on the decisions of the extraordinary general assembly meeting of the Company held on 20 December 2020.

17-2 Issued and paid-up capital

- The issued capital on the date of the Company's incorporation amounted to 60 million Egyptian pounds distributed over 600 thousand shares with a par value of 100 Egyptian pounds in the commercial register on 16 August 2005.
- The issued capital was increased by 60 million Egyptian pounds based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly meeting of the Company held on December 20, 2006, so that the issued and paid-up capital of the Company became 120 million Egyptian pounds.
- The extraordinary general assembly held on December 11, 2013 decided to transfer an amount of 55 million Egyptian pounds (fifty-five million Egyptian pounds) from the general reserve to increase the issued and paid-up capital of the Company to become the issued and paid-up capital after the increase of 175 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred seventy five million Egyptian pounds) distributed in the same proportions of ownership of the shareholders and this was entered in the Commercial Registry on May 20, 2014.
- The extraordinary general assembly held on March 24, 2016 decided to transfer an amount of 50 million Egyptian pounds (fifty million Egyptian pounds) from the general reserve to increase the issued and paid-up capital of the Company to become the issued and paid-up capital after the increase is 225 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred twenty five million Egyptian pounds) Distributed in the same proportions of shareholder ownership and this was entered in the Commercial Registry on August 1, 2016.
- The extraordinary general assembly convened on November 20, 2016 decided to increase the issued capital of the Company by an amount of 22.5 million Egyptian pounds (twenty-two million five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds) to make the issued capital after the increase 247.5 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred forty-seven million five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds) And the payment of it is 236.25 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred thirty-six thousand and two fifty thousand Egyptian pounds) with the reduction of ownership percentages for shareholders

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

after the entry of a new shareholder, the Egyptian Company for Investment Projects, by 9.09%, and this was indicated in the commercial register on December 29, 2016.

- The extraordinary general assembly held on March 21, 2018, decided to increase the issued capital of the Company by an amount of 103 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred and three million Egyptian pounds) transferred from reserves and retained earnings, so that the issued capital after the increase becomes 350.5 million Egyptian pounds (three hundred fifty million five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds) paid in full distributed in the same proportions of shareholder ownership.
- The minutes of the Board of Directors held on November 13, 2018 decided to increase the issued capital of the Company by an amount of 149.5 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred forty-nine million five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds) so that the issued capital after the increase becomes 500 million Egyptian pounds (five hundred million Egyptian pounds) paid in full distributed in the same Shareholders ownership percentages and this was entered in the Commercial Registry on December 19, 2018.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on September 23, 2019, decided to increase the issued capital by an amount of 300 million Egyptian pounds, to make the issued capital 800 million Egyptian pounds (eight hundred million Egyptian pounds) paid in full, and the entry was made in the Company's commercial register on December 15, 2019.
- The extraordinary general assembly convened on September 23, 2019, decided to amend the par value of the share to 0.5 Egyptian pounds (fifty piasters) instead of 100 Egyptian pounds (one hundred Egyptian pounds) so that the issued capital becomes 800 million Egyptian pounds (eight hundred million Egyptian pounds) distributed on 1.6 billion shares.
- The Board of Directors, held on October 31, 2021, decided to increase the issued capital by issuing a number of 177 777 778 shares, with a nominal value of fifty piasters per share, and a total value of 88 888 889 Egyptian pounds, bringing the issued and paid-up capital to 888 888 889 Egyptian pounds.
- The extraordinary general assembly convened on September 15, 2021, decided to increase the issued capital with 4% issuing 71 111 111 shares with a face value of 0.5 EGP, with a total value 35 555 556 exclusively for Employees benefit shares reserve, and delegated the board of directors to take the suitable procedures, the board of directors, held on Jan 31st, 2022 to approve the capital increase. and the entry was made in the Company's commercial register on March 17, 2022.
- The Egyptian Saudi for investment Company acquired 25% of the Company share (Purchased from national investment bank).
- The Company's ordinary general assembly held on May 13, 2024 approved upon the use of an amount 231,111,111 Egyptian pounds from the reserves shown in the financial statements on 12/31/2023, in order to increase the issued and paid-up capital from 924,444,445 Egyptian pounds to the amount of 1,155,555,556 Egyptian pounds, an increase of 231,111,111 Egyptian pounds distributed among 222 people. 462,222 shares, the nominal value of the share is 0.5 EGP, distributed to the shareholders as free shares at the rate of one share for every four shares, with the fractions being rectified for the benefit of the small shareholders, and on the date of May 27, 2024, the capital increase was noted in the commercial registry.

18 Share premium.

The share capital of E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments S.A.E has been increased with 177 777 778 shares at a price of 13.98 pounds per share, and 2 485 333 336 Egyptian pounds were collected as a value of those shares, and this value has been reduced by direct expenses related to the capital increased shares amounting to 50 828 426 Egyptian pounds as

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024**

well as the nominal value of the shares of 88 888 889 Egyptian pounds so that the share premium becomes 2 345 616 021 as of December 31, 2021.

. An amount of EGP 389 153 914 was transferred to the legal reserve so that the share premium balance on December 31, 2022 amounted to EGP 1 956 462 107.

19 Treasury shares

The Board of Directors, held on September 8th, 2022, decided to acquire treasury shares with a ceiling of 5% of total capital shares through 9 months, through the local market/price. "On November 14th, 2023, the Company's board of directors decided to complete the purchase of treasury shares, up to a maximum of 1% (18.8 million shares) of the total Company shares, not exceeding 250 million pounds, in accordance with the new regulations governing exceeding treasury shares, the purchase transactions carried out during the fiscal year:

"The following is a statement of purchase transactions carried out during the fiscal year".

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>		<u>December 31, 2023</u>	
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>L.E</u>	<u>Shares</u>
Balance at the beginning of the year	196 529 636	10 542 886	5 036 004	366 767
Purchased share during the year	-	-	196 551 415	10 544 119
Sold shares during the year	(246 303 322)	(10 542 886)	(6 997 196)	(368 000)
Gain from selling shares	49 773 686	-	1 939 413	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-	196 529 636	10 542 886

20 Legal reserve

	<u>December 31, 2024 L.E</u>	<u>December 31, 2023 L.E</u>
Legal Reserve	699 185 622	634 417 270
	<u>1 594 457 640</u>	<u>1 339 258 320</u>

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Law and the Company's Articles of Association, 5% of the annual net profit is deducted to form a legal reserve. The statutory reserve is used to increase the share capital or reduce the Company's losses. The deduction of this percentage stops when the reserve balance reaches 50% of the issued capital of the Company, and in the case that this reserve falls below the mentioned percentage, the formation of this amount must be set aside.

21 Other reserves

	<u>December 31, 2024 L.E</u>	<u>December 31, 2023 L.E</u>
General Reserve *	20 000 000	20 000 000
Other Reserves**	883 289 458	684 841 057
	<u>903 289 458</u>	<u>704 841 057</u>

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024**

* According to Article (54) of the Company's articles of association, an extraordinary reserve is formed based on the proposal of the Company's board of directors, provided that it is approved by the general assembly.

According to the general assembly meeting held on 19 March 2019 an amount of general reserve of 20 million was formed.

** The reserve represents the actuarial Gain/loss and evaluation of equity-investment included other comprehensive Income.

22 Borrowings

<u>Bank</u>	<u>Authorized facility limit</u>	<u>Used</u>	<u>LGs & LCs</u>	<u>Nature of facility</u>
	<u>L.E or Its equivalents of Foreign Currency</u>	<u>L.E or Its equivalents of Foreign Currency</u>	<u>L.E or Its equivalents of Foreign Currency</u>	
Arab African International Bank	50 000 000	16 720 461	--	Existing debt limit
QNB	22 000 000	4 773 311	--	Existing debt limit
Ahli United Bank	500 000 000	--	50 740 735	Letters of guarantee uncovered
Egyptian Bank for Imports Development	200 000 000	--	42 115 573	Letters of guarantee uncovered
QNB	470 000 000	--	--	Overdraft Limit
QNB	150 000 000	--	93 284 687	Limit to issuing letters of guarantee
Banque Misr	31 000	--	--	Limit to issuing letters of guarantee
QNB	2 000 000	--	--	Issuance limit for issuing credit cards
CIB	290 000	--	--	Limit to issuing letters of guarantee
Total	1 394 321 000	21 493 772	186 140 995	

23 Trade and other payables

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Accounts payable	515 169 395	399 706 266
	515 169 395	399 706 266
Other credit balance		
Accrued expenses	164 520 184	146 741 154
Payroll tax	19 622 428	30 124 882
Value Added Tax (VAT)	20 481 371	42 501 900
Customers down-payments	23 119 937	75 303 013
Tax deducted from suppliers	13 085 805	10 854 374
Retention payable	3 834 855	874 953
Deferred Revenue	73 586 281	50 033 915
Other Credit balances*	132 511 856	78 148 848
Total credit balances	450 762 717	434 583 039
Total payable and other credit balances	965 932 112	834 289 305

*other credit balance include an amount of 50.4 million, which represents amounts under settlement for one of the group's companies, related to cash collected in the bank. These amounts are expected to be settled within two business days.

24 Obligations of the employee benefits system - (end of service benefits)

Based on the decision of the parent Company's board of directors on March 9, 2010, it has been decided to approve the leave service reward system for the employees and the managing director, whereby the Company's employees benefit from it upon the end of their service period in the Company in accordance with the conditions specified in the regulations approved by the Company's board of directors.

24.1 Movement in the present value of the employee benefits obligations - (end of service benefits)

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Liability at the beginning of the year	312 591 909	206 810 785
Current Service Cost	86 624 848	74 084 101
Interest Cost	59 675 963	32 055 673
Paid during the year under end of service	(148 886 271)	(15 829 721)
Actuarial loss on the liability recognized in other comprehensive income	16 929 446	15 471 071
Liabilities at end of the year	326 935 895	312 591 909

24.2 The most important actuarial assumptions used in calculating the liability according to the actuarial expert's study.

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Discount rate	23.8%	15%
Gross salary increase rate	15%	10.50%

24.3 Quantitative sensitivity analysis and its effect on the benefit obligation, as follows.

Assumptions

	Sensitivity analysis			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
	%0.50	%0.50	0.5%	0.5%
Discount rate	306 992 273	337 689 568	299 394 539	325 789 279
Current salary rate	337 689 568	306 992 273	325 789 279	299 394 539
	1%	1%	1%	1%
Death rate	337 579 013	311 030 123	323 627 095	301 556 723

The above sensitivity analysis has been determined based on a method that captures the effect on the benefit obligation as a result of changes in the key assumptions that occur at the end of the reporting period. Sensitivity analysis is based on a change in a material assumption, while all other assumptions are held constant. Sensitivity analysis may not be reflective of any actual change in the defined benefit obligation because it is unlikely that changes in the assumptions will occur when separated from each other. .

24.4 Demographic Data

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Number of employees involved	1 152	1 057
average age (year)	35.88	35.81
Average Monthly Salary (EGP)	39 777	36 017
Average service life (year)	4.46	4.33

25 Lease contracts.

The Company make lease contract for the branches and administrative buildings, this lasts from 2 to 8 years with the option to renew after that date, after the lapse of the lease there is a renegotiation for renewal and the renewal cost that reflect market lease cost, for some of lease contracts.

Following the contracts, the Company has leased: -

25-1 Right of use assets

	<u>December 31, 2024 L.E</u>	<u>December 31, 2023 L.E</u>
Beginning balance of the year	198 894 223	103 481 897
Additions during year	14 104 550	130 274 438
Disposals during year	(2 703 069)	(34 862 112)
Ending Balance of the year	210 295 704	198 894 223
Accumulated Amortization Beginning balance	57 695 709	47 079 493
Amortization of the year	53 260 318	40 750 812
Disposals – Accumulated amortization	(2 071 887)	(30 134 596)
Accumulated amortization Balance at the end of year	108 884 140	57 695 709
Net Right of use	101 411 564	141 198 514

The amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

	<u>2024 L.E</u>	<u>2023 L.E</u>
Cost of Sales (Note 28)	27 339 205	21 550 791
General and Administrative expenses (Note 31)	25 921 113	19 200 021
Total	53 260 318	40 750 812

25-2 Lease Liability

The following is the minimum future lease liability within the lease contract in addition to the current value of minimum lease payments.

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Beginning balance of the year	150 235 921	59 858 989
Additions during the year	14 104 550	130 274 438
Disposals during the year	(524 905)	(1 240 162)
Finance Cost	25 978 504	15 187 065
Lease payment	(69 831 571)	(53 844 409)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>119 962 499</u>	<u>150 235 921</u>
They are presented as follows: -		
Contract lease liability – non-current liability	63 228 469	93 954 673
Contract lease liability- current liability	56 734 030	56 281 248
Balance at the end of the year	<u>119 962 499</u>	<u>150 235 921</u>

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

26 Non-Controlling interest

	E- Finance	E-Novate	E-Khales	E-Aswaq	E-Nable	Consolidation Adjustment	Total
Balance on January 1, 2023	82 823	11 173 066	32 504 915	13 074 103	1 186	-	56 836 093
The share of non-controlling interests in comprehensive income for the year	91 219	(16 934 808)	4 119 680	21 749 819	308	-	9 026 218
The share of non-controlling interest in dividends	(70 279)	-	(2 160 405)	-	(82)	-	(2 230 766)
Settlement	-	(775)	(452 249)	-	-	-	(453 024)
Change in non-controlling interest in capital increase	-	-	-	54 600 000	2 016	-	54 602 016
Total non-controlling interests as of December 31, 2023	103 763	(5 762 517)	34 011 941	89 423 922	3 428	-	117 780 537
The share of non-controlling interests in comprehensive income for the year	111 734	5 479 267	13 451 463	31 852 672	301	363 897	51 259 334
The share of non-controlling interest in dividends	(91 568)	-	(4 022 542)	(15 908 940)	-	-	(20 023 050)
Total non-controlling interests as of December 31, 2024	123 929	(283 250)	43 440 862	105 367 654	3 729	363 987	149 016 821

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

27 Revenues:

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
services and operations of cards revenue	1 995 093 263	1 651 503 366
Integrated solutions revenue	293 779 758	256 733 166
Hosting services revenue	1 574 292 326	1 277 948 073
Installations and technical support revenue	346 953 472	328 746 248
Maintenance and network contracts revenue	311 258 070	258 477 962
Cards Center Revenue	257 667 920	19 867 069
Other revenue	430 412 897	105 328 990
	<u>5 209 457 706</u>	<u>3 898 604 874</u>

28 Cost of sales

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Salaries and Wages and employee benefit	1 002 810 951	794 234 481
Technical advice and support	254 286 913	223 499 090
Card center	209 330 945	146 777 561
Programs license & communications	247 223 516	165 288 043
Cost of goods sold	315 826 649	140 856 215
Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 5)	75 445 453	64 091 315
Amortization of ROU assets (Note 25-1)	27 339 205	21 550 791
Employee benefits (cars) (note 15)	2 087 867	2 213 753
Cost of suppliers' services	100 688 416	104 889 086
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 6)	85 474 949	38 865 775
Rent (Short term)	3 875 522	2 013 973
Call center service	81 926 637	60 487 999
Other Costs	15 878 557	13 931 663
	<u>2 422 195 580</u>	<u>1 778 699 745</u>

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024****29 Other revenues:**

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Capital gain from disposal of PP&E	2 000 176	1 275 730
Revenues from the sale of tender documents	-	850 877
Revenue of leased contract termination	50 903	657 082
Income from board members rewards	5 344 016	2 033 385
Other revenue	1 555 848	3 445 948
	8 950 943	8 263 022

30 General and administrative expenses

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Wages and salaries and employee benefit	162 539 972	121 149 562
Amortization of ROU asset (Note 25-1)	25 921 113	19 200 021
Stamps and deductions	34 908 629	26 891 583
Fixed assets depreciation (Note 5)	13 296 812	11 867 817
Consulting and legal fees	46 758 693	23 947 820
Comprehensive social insurance	15 991 694	12 124 353
Donations	17 225 900	9 785 000
Rent (short term)	2 189 258	4 202 768
Maintenance expenses	21 046 640	35 972 508
Employee benefits (cars) (Note 15)	466 893	466 893
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 6)	9 934 419	464 615
Cleaning and hospitality	16 148 219	11 574 779
Training fund 1%	27 683 122	22 761 994
Other expenses	69 192 166	45 694 803
	463 303 530	346 104 516

31 Selling and marketing expenses

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Exhibitions	63 244 980	51 058 490
Public relations	7 635 627	5 478 552
Advertisements	24 748 232	9 926 528
Other marketing expenses	6 272 848	18 486 737
	101 901 687	84 950 307

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

32 Other expenses

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Attendance, remuneration and allowances for members of the Board of Directors	8 294 167	8 367 333
Other expenses	688 196	-
	8 982 363	8 367 333

33 Finance income

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Finance income from investments at FVTPL	257 904 066	69 164 255
Revenues from Investment in financial investment funds	8 920 561	20 791 578
Treasury Bills Return	63 657 521	327 179 901
Interest Income on current accounts at banks	272 839 450	144 208 809
Interest Income from bank deposits	9 906 492	7 640 104
	613 228 090	568 984 647

34 Finance cost

	2024	2023
	<u>L.E</u>	<u>L.E</u>
Realized Foreign exchange	27 053 745	35 900 355
Debit interest expense and bank charges	61 355 216	11 473 093
Finance cost-lease contracts (note 25-2)	25 978 504	15 187 065
	114 387 465	62 560 513

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

35 Related parties

33-1 Due from related party

Related parties are represented in investee companies, major shareholders, companies controlled by or jointly affected by these parties, pricing policies and the duration of these transactions are approved by the Company's management and shareholders.

The following is a summary of the related party balances and the transactions that were executed during the year between the Company and related parties.

	Relations <u>Nature</u>	Transaction <u>Nature</u>	Volume of Transactions during the year	Balance	
				December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
35-1 Due from Related Parties:					
E Tax (Technological Operation for Tax Solutions)	Associate	Payment on behalf	2 118 743	2 118 743	-
E Health (Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services)	Associate	Services	1 191 190	13 583 928	12 006 925
		Payment on Behalf	385 813	343 750	-
Ahly Mmkn	Associate	Dues amount		343 750	-
				16 046 409	12 006 925
35-2 Due to Related Parties:					
E Tax (Technological Operation for Tax Solutions)	Associate	Services	(44 903 423)		
		Purchases	87 250 224		
		Payment on behalf	(69 660 909)	29 163 715	56 447 561
				29 163 715	56 447 561

35-3 Payment to top management:

The top Management includes the board of directors and the managers of the Company. The salaries and benefits paid to the top management are the follows during the physical year ended in:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	L.E	L.E
Salaries and Benefits*	546 290 401	307 792 326
Board of directors' allowance	9 338 576	8 367 333
	555 628 977	316 159 659

*Include wages and salaries, equivalent payments, profit distributions, and share-based payments.

36 Segment reporting.

The Company has (7) sectors that can be disclosed as shown below, which are the strategic business units of the Company. Strategic business units offer different products and services, and they are managed separately because they require different strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the Company's senior management reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis.

The following summary explains the operations in each of the reporting sectors of the Company:

- Sector (A) - services and operation of cards
- Sector (B) - integrated solutions
- Sector (C) - installations and technical support services
- Sector (D) - Card Center services
- Sector (E) - hosting services
- Sector (F) - maintenance and network contracts
- Sector (G) – others

Segment results that are disclosed to senior management (Company chairman, CEO (CEO), chief operating officer (COO), and chief financial officer (CFO) include items that are directly proportional to the sector in addition to those that can be allocated on an acceptable basis.

Information on the results of each of the sectors that are disclosed is listed below. Performance is measured based on segment revenue, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the top management.

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Notes To The consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

Segmentation Report:

December 31, 2024

	Services and Operation of Cards	Integrated solution	Cloud Service	Maintenance and Networks	Installation and Technical support services	Card Center	Others	Total
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Revenues	1 995 093 263	293 779 758	1 574 292 326	311 258 070	346 953 472	257 667 920	430 412 897	5 209 457 706
Salaries and wages and employee benefit	(279 448 893)	(117 787 974)	(124 203 347)	(57 998 157)	(104 674 370)	(58 906 286)	(259 791 925)	(1 002 810 952)
Depreciation of fixed assets	(54 677 452)	(11 989 882)	(70 074 124)	(7 629 169)	(7 572 582)	(7 574 966)	(28 741 431)	(188 259 606)
Other costs	(309 488 129)	(17 518 011)	(154 414 039)	(185 743 231)	(54 284 800)	(154 959 710)	(354 717 102)	(1 231 125 022)
Gross profit (loss)	1 351 478 789	146 483 891	1 225 600 816	59 887 513	180 421 720	36 226 958	(212 837 561)	2 787 262 126
%Gross profit (loss)	68%	50%	78%	19%	52%	14%	49%-	54%
Other expenses and revenues	(238 198 502)	(36 751 224)	(201 439 859)	(38 371 019)	(48 058 558)	(7 359 001)	300 718 700	(269 459 463)
Net profit before tax	1 113 280 287	109 732 667	1 024 160 957	21 516 494	132 363 162	28 867 957	87 881 139	2 517 802 663
%Net profit before tax	56%	37%	65%	7%	38%	11%	20%	48%

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	December 31, 2023						
	Installation & Services Operation of Cards	Integrated Solution	Cloud Service	Maintenance and Networks	Installation and Technical support services	Card Center	Others
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Revenues	1651 503 366	256 733 166	1 277 948 073	258 477 962	328 746 248	19 867 069	105 328 990
Salaries and wages and employee benefit	(293 440 138)	(49 515 861)	(122 264 030)	(19 898 964)	(141 377 906)	(10 472 015)	(157 265 567)
Depreciation of fixed assets	(33 183 851)	(3 266 457)	(50 830 611)	(3 139 854)	(3 258 936)	(11 974 723)	(18 853 449)
Other costs	(416 765 361)	(23 132 231)	(54 758 353)	(113 216 446)	(141 764 800)	(45 575 712)	(64 744 480)
Gross profit (loss)	908 114 016	180 818 617	1 050 095 079	122 222 698	42 344 606	(48 155 381)	(135 534 506)
%Gross profit (loss)	55%	70%	82%	47%	13%	-242%	-129%
Other expenses and revenues	(235 927 299)	(27 394 006)	(112 191 089)	(173 670 403)	(38 396 353)	(16 019 368)	333 473 612
Net profit / (loss) before tax	672,186,717	153,424,611	937,903,990	(51,447,705)	3,948,253	(64,174,749)	197,939,106
%Net profit/ (loss) before tax	41%	60%	73%	-20%	1%	-323%	188%
Assets and Liabilities		December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities		
		L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E		
Segmentation allocated		4 769 691 772	1 403 178 976	3 595 791 453	1 275 415 848		
Unallocated for Segmentation (parent company's and other)		4 288 336 772	818 124 002	4 039 257 754	759 571 997		
Total		9 058 028 544	2 221 302 978	7 635 049 207	2 034 987 845		

37 Objectives and policies of financial instruments risk management

The Company is exposed to the following risks arising from the use of financial instruments:

A) Credit risk

B) Market risk

C) Liquidity risk

This note provides information about the Company's exposure to each of the risks mentioned above, and the Company's objectives, policies, and processes in relation to measuring and managing these risks.

The Company's board of directors is responsible for developing and supervising a framework for managing the risks that the Company is exposed to. The top management of the Company is responsible for setting and monitoring risk management policies and submitting reports to the Board of Directors dealing with its activities on a regular basis.

The current framework for managing financial risks in the Company is a combination of formally documented risk management policies in specific areas and undocumented risk management policies used in other areas.

A) Credit risk

They are financial losses that the Company incurs in the event that the client or the counterparty fails to fulfill its obligations that are regulated by the financial instrument contract, and then the Company is exposed to credit risk mainly from clients, notes and other receipts, employees loans , Treasury bill, investments through OCI ,and due from related parties as well as from its financial activities, including balances with Banks.

Other financial assets and cash deposits

With respect to credit risk arising from the Company's other financial assets at amortized cost, the entity is exposed to credit risk as a result of default by the counterparty in payment to a maximum equivalent to the carrying value of these assets.

The financial sector manages credit risk arising from bank balances, and the Company limits its exposure to credit risk by depositing balances with international banks only or with reputable local banks, and local banks are subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt, and thus the risk of exposure to credit risk is weak.

The maximum exposure to risk is limited to the balances shown in (Note 16)

Due from related parties

Balances due from related parties are considered to have a minimum credit risk where the maximum exposure is equivalent to the book value of these balances Investments.

Trade and other receivables

Credit risk arises based on the Company's control policy, procedures and systems related to risk management. The credit strength of the customer is measured based on a credit score card for each individual customer and the credit limit is determined based on this evaluation. The Company's revenues are due to a large Company of clients with financial solvency in addition to Until a large part of the Company's revenues are collected in cash immediately upon implementation of

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

the service, the outstanding balances of customers are constantly monitored, and the Company conducts a study of impairment in every financial year.

The limit of the credit risk represents in the books of financial assets, here below statement with these balances on the financial position date:

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Trade and notes receivables and other debit balances	3 195 558 294	2 261 053 820
Due from related parties	16 046 409	12 006 925
Cash and Cash equivalents	1 205 753 600	1 505 212 691
Financial Investments through P&L	1 079 529 959	463 961 532
Financial Investments at amortized cost	-	737 921 833

The Company determines the degree of credit risk based on data identified as expected of loss risk (The historical collection for the customer, customer contract terms) and historical credit terms. Credit risk grades are determined using qualitative and quantitative factors that indicate the risk of default.

The expected credit loss is assessed as follows:

- 1- The customer list has been divided into two sectors.
- 2- Each sector is divided by the age of trade receivables debt.
- 3- Each sector was reviewed according to the historical events of each sector. According to the study conducted, the expected default rate is derived from each of the above periods.
- 4- General economic conditions

The Company is reviewing its forward-looking estimates and general economic conditions to assess the expected credit loss, which will depend mainly on current and expected inflation rates.

The following table represents information about exposure to credit risk and credit losses expected from customers:

Exposure to credit risk from the governmental sector:

L.E	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Total Trade receivable	Allowance of expected credit losses	Total Trade receivable	Allowance of expected credit losses
Due to 0-90 days.	802 189 007	11 110 913	983 489 282	-
Due to 91 to 180 days	347 454 983	17 934 407	347 612 825	10 300 666
Due to 181 to 270 days	358 063 178	36 368 850	38 785 873	300 370
Due to 271 to 365 days	34 180 687	13 588 214	10 109 532	167 897
Due to more than 365 days	196 367 701	103 883 390	166 475 831	166 475 831
Total	1 738 255 556	182 885 774	1 546 473 343	177 244 764

Exposure to credit risk from the private sector:

L.E	31 December 2024		31 December 2023	
	Total Trade receivable	Allowance of expected credit losses	Total Trade receivable	Allowance of expected credit losses
Due to 0-90 days.	68 657 972	57 414	12 354 364	-
Due to 91 to 180 days	12 262 450	8 164	7 867 958	17 503
Due to 181 to 270 days	640 777	66 019	120 801	141
Due to 271 to 365 days	834 685	408 787	641 873	20 369
Due to more than 365 days	15 618 568	11 447 050	10 677 974	10 677 974
Total	98 014 452	11 987 434	31 662 970	10 715 987

Expected credit loss during the year: -

	2024	2023
Impairment loss in trade receivable	194 873 208	187 960 751
Impairment loss in other assets	11 843 329	15 135 852
Total	206 716 537	203 096 603

B) Market risk

Market risk arises from the fluctuation of the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market prices. Examples are the foreign exchange risk rate and interest risk rate, which are risks that affect the Company's income. Financial instruments that are affected by market risks include interest-bearing loans and deposits, the objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk within acceptable limits while at the same time achieving profitable returns. The Company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Interest risk rate arises from fluctuations in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates or not is mainly related to the Company's obligations with a variable interest rate and interest-bearing deposits.

The general form of the interest rate of the Company's financial instruments appears at the date of the financial statements as follows:

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024**

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
<u>Floating interest rate financial instruments</u>		
Financial Assets	1 205 753 600	1 505 212 691
	<u>1 205 753 600</u>	<u>1 505 212 691</u>

Exposure to foreign exchange rate risk

The following table shows the impact of a possible acceptable change in the exchange rates of the US dollar and the euro. In light of maintaining all other variables constant, the impact that occurred on the Company's profits before taxation is due to changes in the value of assets and monetary liabilities. Changes in the exchange rates of all other foreign currencies are immaterial.

	Exchange rate	December 31, 2024 <u>Net Liabilities</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>Net Liabilities</u>
<u>Foreign Currencies</u>			
US Dollar	50.72	(2 945 103)	(4 069 908)
Euro	52.87	-	7 650
Saudi Riyal	13.51	167 898	-

C) Liquidity risk

The Company's management monitors the Company's cash flows, financing and liquidity requirements of the Company. The Company's goal is to achieve a balance between continuity of financing and flexibility by obtaining loans from banks. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and by obtaining borrowing facilities, whereby the parent Company maintains credit limits of 1.7 billion Egyptian pound by continuously monitoring expected and actual cash flows and matching the maturity of assets and financial liabilities.

The parent Company has sufficient cash to pay the expected operating expenses, including the financial liabilities expenses.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

<u>December 31, 2024</u>	Undiscounted value <u>L.E</u>	Less than year <u>L.E</u>	From 1 to 2 years <u>L.E</u>	From 2 to 5 years or more <u>L.E</u>
Suppliers and Other Credit Balances	965 932 112	965 932 112	-	-
Other Obligations	846 882 899	519 947 004	-	326 935 895
Borrowing	21 493 772	21 493 772	-	-
Lease liability	119 962 499	65 181 992	47 682 938	31 662 301
Total	1 954 271 282	1 572 554 880	47 682 938	358 598 196

<u>December 31, 2023</u>	Undiscounted value <u>L.E</u>	Less than year <u>L.E</u>	From 1 to 2 years <u>L.E</u>	From 2 to 5 years or more <u>L.E</u>
Suppliers and Other Credit Balances	834 289 305	834 289 305	-	-
Other Obligations	962 558 008	399 428 573	-	563 129 435
Borrowing	117 757 297	104 790 224	12 967 073	-
Leased Liability	150 235 921	56 281 248	93 954 673	-
Total	2 064 840 531	1 394 789 350	106 921 746	563 129 435

38 Capital Management and capital expenditure

For the purpose of managing the Company's capital, it includes the capital, the issued capital, and all other equity reserves of the Company's shareholders.

The parent Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in business conditions as well as to meet future developments of the activity. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year, and the Company is not subject to any external requirements imposed on its capital.

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total liability	2 221 302 978	2 034 987 845
Less cash & Equivalent	(1 205 753 600)	(1 505 212 691)
Net Liability	1 015 549 378	529 775 154
Total Equity	6 836 725 566	5 600 061 362
Net liability: total equity percentage	%14,85	%9,46

39 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are represented in the values of letters of guarantee that were not covered by the accounts of the Company's banks on behalf of others, except for what is covered by investment fund documents, as follows:

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Letters of Guarantee	186 140 995	318 194 287

40 Employees Share Option Plan

- The extraordinary general assembly of the Company, held on December 23, 2019, agreed to add a new chapter to the Company's articles of association, which is concerned with rewarding and motivating employees and managers.
- On September 15, 2021, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to approve the employee stock ownership plan for the Company's employees by promising to sell shares at decreased prices and granting free shares, with percentage 4% of the issued capital, and these shares are provided by increasing the capital from the retained earnings at the nominal value of the share is distributed as follows: -
 - 1) 1% of the shares allocated to the scheme under the system of promise to sell at reduced price (40% of the average share price through a period of three months).
 - 2) 3% of the shares allocated to the system are granted free of charge to the beneficiaries.
- The beneficiary of the plan must meet the plan requirements of the services period to be not less than one year before transferring the ownership of the shares to him/her, and his/her evaluation rate is not less than 90% on the annual performance evaluation reports prepared by the competent department of the Company. One of these conditions could be by passed or other extra conditions could be added to them, after obtaining the approval of the Financial Supervisory Authority, and provided that no owe of the beneficiaries has voted on a decision relevant to his/her benefit, and the Company is committed to include it in its annual disclosure. The period of this plan is five years starting from the adoption of the plan by the Financial Supervisory Authority
- On September 8, 2022, the board of directors approved the decision of the Employees benefit expense committee decision activating the first 1% of shares dedicated to the Employees benefit expense, provided that 25% of the shares allocated to Employees benefit expense are activated at affordable prices.
- On January 16, 2022, the Employees share option plan was approved by the Financial Regulatory Authority, and on January 25, the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones approved the system.
- On January 21, 2022, the Company's board of directors convened to approve an increase in the Company's capital by 4% related to the Employees benefit expense.
- On September 8th, 2022, the Company board members approved for activate 1% from Company shares, On September 29, 2022, the Chairman was delegated to complete the remaining according to the financial performance.
- The 25% represents 4 181 114 Shares, with a total value of 58 117 484 EGP, (after deducting the nominal value of shares) and according to the system the shares were sold for employees with a reduced value of 5.76 EGP, so the group bear on behalf of the employees 34 034 268 EGP Recognized on the group's P/L.

E finance for Digital and Financial Investments (S.A.E)**Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024**

- On November 14th, 2022 the remaining shares were activated with a total. 13 596 664 Shares with a total value 188 993 630 EGP (after deducting the nominal value), so the group bears on behalf of the employees 110 676 845 EGP which has been recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- Employee loans for the Employees benefit expense as of December 31st, 2022, with a total amount of 93 219 248 EGP.
- During the first half of 2023, the ban on selling the first tranche of shares was lifted, and consequently, the tax became due, amounting to 565,695.51 EGP This tax was charged to the consolidated profit and loss statement.
- The balance of employees' loans related to bonus and incentive shares as of December 31, 2023, amounted to 14 211 019 EGP after deducting the amounts collected from the employees.
- On December 30, 2023, a portion of the first tranche of free shares was activated, comprising 16 730 877 shares (sixteen million, seven hundred and thirty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven shares) at a value of EGP 15.94 per share. The cost charged to the consolidated profit and loss statement amounted to EGP 258 324 740 (after deducting the nominal value of the shares).
- On February 5th, 2024 the remaining shares were activated with a total. 293,218 Shares with a price of 15.95 EGP/Share so the group bears on behalf of the employees 4,527,286 EGP which has been recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- On December 30, 2024, the third tranche of free shares was activated, amounting to 16,236,149 million shares (only sixteen million, two hundred thirty-six thousand, one hundred forty-nine shares) at a price of 18.11 EGP per share. The cost charged to the profit or loss statement amounted to 72,029,031 EGP (after deducting the nominal value of the share), allocated to 3,978,202 shares for the parent company's employees. An amount of 221,941,480 EGP (after deducting the nominal value of the share) was allocated to 12,257,947 shares for the employees of the subsidiary companies.

41 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit distributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

	December 31, 2024 <u>L.E</u>	December 31, 2023 <u>L.E</u>
Net profit for the year for the owners of the Company	1 775 989 331	1 257 706 102
BOD and employees share	(171 620 754)	(148 257 693)
Net Profit available for ordinary shares	1 604 368 577	1 109 448 409
Average number of shares outstanding during the period for basic earnings (share)	2 265 787 063	2 265 787 063
Basic share in earnings for the year (EGP/share)	0.71	0.49

42 Capital Commitment

It's may be represented in the value of unpaid portion of the group's contribution to the capital of the invested companies as at December 31, and its statement is as follows.

	Share %	31 December 2024 L.E	31 December 2023 L.E
Technological Operation for Tax Solutions Company (E tax)	%35	-	104 999 925
Nclude Financial Technology Innovation	%9	332 863 200	172 392 500
Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services (E-Health)	%35	-	34 999 975
		<u>332 863 200</u>	<u>312 392 400</u>

43 Reclassification of comparative figures

Some comparative figures have been reclassified to be consistent with the current classification of the financial statements.

	<u>Before reclassification</u> <u>EGP</u>	<u>Reclassification</u> <u>EGP</u>	<u>After reclassification</u> <u>EGP</u>
Equity-Accounted investees (Associates)	146 748 286	69 999 950	216 748 236
Projects under construction*	160 895 751	343 054 370	503 950 121
Inventory*	178 095 270	(66 454 370)	111 640 900
Trade and other receivables*	2 613 048 299	(351 994 479)	2 261 053 820
Income Tax Debit	-	5 394 529	5 394 529
Finance Cost	(62 830 208)	269 695	(62 560 513)
Financial Investment at Fair Value Through OCI**	-	62 838 230	62 838 230
Finance Income**	632 092 572	(63 107 925)	568 984 647
Cost of sales	(1 757 578 649)	(21 121 096)	(1 778 699 745)
General and administrative expenses	(367 225 612)	21 121 096	(346 104 516)

* Represent reclassification for balances included in advance to supplier (Trade and other receivable) to project under consideration as it will be capitalized, reclassification from inventory to project under consideration as it will be also capitalized.

** Financial Investment at Fair Value Through OCI embedded with finance income while this year it's presented separately at SOPL.