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

Contents

KPMG

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 Separate Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. The management is responsible for preparing and presenting the separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether separate the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The company maintains regular financial accounts that include everything that the law and the company's policy stipulate that must be recorded in them, and the separate financial statements have been found to be in agreement with what is stated in those accounts.

The financial data contained in the report of the board of directors prepared in accordance with the requirements of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations are in agreement with what is recorded in the company's books, within the limits in which such data is recorded in the books.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Cairo, 26 February 2025

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Public Accountants and Consultants
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Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)
Separate statement of financial position as of

Assets	Policy/ Note No.	December 31, 2024 L.E.	December 31, 2023 L.E.
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(4-2) / (5)	78 520 378	77 405 393
Right of use assets	(4-19) / (6-1)	10 478 962	11 782 141
Project under constructions	(7)	562 001	-
Prepaid employees' benefits		-	603 911
Investments in subsidiaries and associate	(4-21) / (9)	2 665 521 429	1 628 132 940
Equity-investment at FVTOCI	(4-4) / (10)	1 361 629 554	1 074 419 294
Total non-current assets		**4 116 712 324**	**2 792 343 679**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	(4-4) / (13)	150 404 108	182 374 970
Due from related parties	(4-21) / (29-1)	64 641 291	80 462 996
Loans for subsidiaries	(30)	58 870 000	105 111 110
Other financial investments at amortized cost	(4-4) / (12)	-	665 688 580
Equity-investment at FVTPL	(4-4) / (8)	973 341 262	463 961 532
Income tax debit	(4-6) / (11-4)	-	5 394 529
Cash and cash equivalents	(4-9) / (14)	826 879 766	989 551 700
Total current assets		**2 074 136 427**	**2 492 545 417**
Total assets		**6 190 848 751**	**5 284 889 096**
Owners equity & liabilities			
Owners equity			
Paid-up capital	(4-10) / (15-2)	1 155 555 556	924 444 445
Share premium (Special reserve)		1 956 462 107	1 956 462 107
Other reserves	(18)	911 189 810	702 467 890
Legal reserves	(4-11)	516 791 078	488 788 954
Share based payment reserve	(4-20) / (35)	573 671 062	505 435 841
Treasury shares	(16)	-	(196 529 636)
Retained earnings		618 105 142	491 905 600
Total equity		**5 731 774 755**	**4 872 975 201**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liability	(4-19) / (6-2)	10 453 587	11 003 816
Employee benefits liabilities(End of service)	(4-7) / (20-1)	100 102 102	147 090 583
Deferred tax labilities	(4-6-2) / (11-2)	225 425 707	172 875 429
Total non-current liabilities		**335 981 396**	**330 969 828**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other credit balances	(19)	103 823 106	78 638 039
Lease liability	(4-19) / (6-2)	1 914 196	1 038 611
Income tax liability	(4-6-1) / (11-4)	17 355 298	-
Due to related parties	(4-21) / (29-2)	-	1 267 417
Total current liabilities		**123 092 600**	**80 944 067**
Total liabilities		**459 073 996**	**411 913 895**
Total equity and liabilities		**6 190 848 751**	**5 284 889 096**

The attached notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read with them.
The Audit report is attached.

Chief Financial Officer
Wael Salem

Chairman & Managing Director
Ibrahim Sarhan

Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company

Separate statement of profit or loss for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	Policy/ Note No.	2024 L.E.	2023 L.E.
Revenue	(4-14) / (21)	1 155 954 416	808 004 001
Cost of sales	(4-16) / (22)	(230 421 452)	(169 844 513)
Gross profit		**925 532 964**	**638 159 488**
Other revenue	(4-16) / (23)	59 092 067	45 677 308
General and administrative expenses	(4-16) / (24)	(83 514 891)	(45 762 856)
Share based payment expense	(35)	(84 767 837)	(84 405 933)
Marketing and selling expenses	(4-16) / (25)	(90 562 683)	(67 810 884)
ECL	(4-5) / (29-1)	(9 738 266)	-
Other expenses	(26)	(3 177 500)	(3 007 000)
Net operating profit		**712 863 854**	**482 850 123**
Finance cost	(27)	(24 716 286)	(6 877 021)
Finance income	(15-4) / (28)	502 460 802	458 752 258
Net profit for the year before tax		**1 190 608 370**	**934 725 360**
Income tax expense	(4-6-1) / (11-1)	(140 353 105)	(130 714 565)
Net profit for the year after tax		**1 050 255 265**	**804 010 795**
Basic and diluted earning per share	(4-13) / (36)	**0.39**	**0.29**

The attached notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read with them.

Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company

Separate statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended December 31, 2024

	2024	2023
	L.E	L.E
Net profit for the year	**1 050 255 265**	**804 010 795**
Other comprehensive income items:-		
Actuarial gain from employee benefit plan	(2 607 033)	(2 362 125)
Revaluation gain at FVTOCI	271 925 637	876 781 694
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	(60 596 684)	(196 744 406)
Total other comprehensive income	**208 721 920**	**677 675 163**
Total comprehensive Income for the year	**1 258 977 185**	**1481 685 958**

The attached notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read with them.

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)

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

	Paid up Capital	Share Premium (Special Reserve)	Other reserves	Legal Reserve	Share based payments reserve	Treasury Shares	Retained earnings*	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	
Balance as of January 1, 2024	924 444 445	1 956 462 107	702 467 890	488 788 954	505 435 841	(196 529 636)	491 905 600	4 872 975 201
Comprehensive Income								
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1050 255 265	1 050 255 265
Other comprehensive income items	-	-	208 721 920	-	-	-		208 721 920
Total comprehensive income	-	-	208 721 920	-	-	-	1050 255 265	1 258 977 185
Transaction with the company's shareholders								
Treasury Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	196 529 636	49 773 684	246 303 320
Dividends profits for Employees and board of directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	(160 429 700)	(160 429 700)
Share based payments reserve	-	-	-	-	299 346 332	-	-	299 346 332
Capital increase	231 111 111	-	-	-	(231 111 111)	-	-	-
Legal Provision	-	-	-	28 002 124	-	-	(28 002 124)	-
Dividends profits for stakeholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(785 397 583)	(785 397 583)
Total transaction with shareholders	231 111 111	-		-	68 235 221	196 529 636	(924 055 723)	(400 177 631)
Balance as of Dec 31, 2024	1 155 555 556	1 956 462 107	911 189 810	516 791 078	573 671 062	-	618 105 142	5 731 774 755

***The retained earnings include as amount of 69 million Egyptian pounds transferred from the non-distributable surplus resulting from the split.**

The attached notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read with them.

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)

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

	Paid up Capital	Share Premium (Special Reserve)	Other reserves	Lega Reserve	Share based payments reserve	Treasury Shares	Retained earnings*	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	
Balance as of January 1, 2023	924 444 445	1 956 462 107	94 506 615	469 277 758	247 111 100	(5 036 004)	478 298 377	4 165 064 398
Comprehensive Income								
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	804 010 795	804 010 795
Other comprehensive income items	-	-	677 675 163	-	-	-		677 675 163
Total comprehensive income	-	-	677 675 163	-	-	-	804 010 795	1 481 685 958
Transaction with the company's shareholders								
Reserve transfer from spin-off	-	-	(69 713 888)	-	-	-	69 713 888	-
Treasury Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	(191 493 632)	1 939 412	(189 554 220)
Dividends profits for Employees and board of directors	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119 759 849)	(119 759 849)
Share based payments reserve	-	-	-	-	258 324 741	-	-	258 324 741
Legal Provision	-	-		19 511 196	-	-	(19 511 196)	-
Dividends to stakeholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(722 785 827)	(722 785 827)
Total transaction with shareholders	-	-	(69 713 888)	-	-	(191 493 632)	(790 403 572)	(773 775 155)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	924 444 445	1 956 462 107	702 467 890	488 788 954	505 435 841	(196 529 636)	491 905 600	4 872 975 201

*The retained earnings include as amount of 69 million Egyptian pounds transferred from the non-distributable surplus resulting from the split.

The attached notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read with them.

Translation from Arabic

E-Finance for Digital and Financial Investments Company (S.A.E)
Separate statement of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note No.	2024 L.E.	2023 L.E.
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit before tax		**1 190 608 370**	934 725 360
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flow from operating activities			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(5)	6 401 619	4 332 060
Amortization of right of used assets	(6-1)	2 782 963	406 280
Investment income from equity investment at FVTOCI		(104 857 152)	(62 838 230)
Investment income from financial assets at amortized cost	(12)	(50 943 029)	(270 946 363)
Investment income from equity investment at FVTPL		(278 427 741)	(69 164 255)
Revenue from Investment in sister company		(61 199 658)	-
Lease contracts interest	(27)	2 538 602	391 170
Share based payments expense	(35)	76 556 318	68 200 364
		783 460 292	**605 106 386**
Change in working capital			
Change in Trade Receivables And other debit balances		(79 297 683)	(267 924 603)
Change in due from related parties		18 132 542	25 199 374
Change in trade payable & other credit balances		27 810 466	24 400 427
Change in due to related parties		(1 267 417)	1 713 878
Cash flow result from/(used in) operating activities		**748 838 200**	**388 495 462**
Change - Share based payments		5 486 066	17 995 226
Change - employee benefits		(51 906 351)	39 427 653
Change - prepaid employees' benefits		1 630 867	1 350 049
Dividends for employees and the board of directors		(160 429 700)	(119 759 848)
Change in Intercompany Loan		46 241 110	(105 111 110)
Income tax paid		(1 470 008)	-
Net cash flow provided from/(used in) operating activities		**588 390 184**	**222 397 432**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from financial investments at amortized cost		706 443 003	1482 444 662
Payment of purchasing equity investments at FVTOCI		(15 284 624)	
Payment of purchasing equity investments at FVTPL		(231 932 847)	--
Proceeds from dividends from equity investments at FVTOCI		94 371 437	56 554 407
Payment of purchasing PP&E and project under construction		(8 078 606)	(8 934 177)
Proceeds from investment in associate		31 499 978	
Payment to acquire investment in associate		(788 398 793)	(135 390 000)
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities		**(211 380 452)**	**999 877 615**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Leasing payments		(3 693 030)	--
Proceeds/(purchase) of treasury shares		246 303 323	(189 554 219)
Payment of dividends to shareholders'		(785 397 583)	(722 785 829)
Net cash flow (used in) result from financing activities		**(542 787 290)**	**(912 877 216)**
Net change in cash & cash equivalent during the year		**(165 777 558)**	**309 397 831**
Cash & cash equivalent at beginning of the year		931 014 679	621 616 848
Cash & cash equivalent at end of the year	(14)	**765 237 121**	**931 014 679**

The attached notes from (1) to (39) are an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read with them.

1- Company's background

1-1 The Entity

- The company was established in the name of Raya for Technology of Operating Financial Institutions Company, and the name has been modified to E-finance for Digital and Financial investment 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 excutive regulations.
- The duration of the company is twenty-five years, starting from 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.

Shareholders	Ownership %	Country
Saudi Egyptian Investment Company	25.75%	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
National Investment bank	21.81%	Egypt
Banque Misr (S.A.E)	6.69%	Egypt
Egypt Bank Company for Technology Advancement (S.A.E)	6.7%	Egypt
Egyptian Company for Investment Projects (ECIP) (S.A.E)	6.7%	Egypt
National Bank of Egypt (S.A.E)	6.7%	Egypt
Public Offering shares	25.65%	--
	100%	

1-2 Company's Purpose:

- Leading the digital transformation of financial transactions through companies that the company invests in
- Providing consulting services in the field of digital transformation.
- Providing technical, financial and administrative support to companies that contribute in and work in the field of digital transformation.

2- Financial statement approval

The separate condensed financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company' Board of Directors on 25 February 2025

3- Basis of preparation of separate financial statement

The separate financial statements are prepared according to the going concern assumption and the historical cost basis, except for financial assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value through profit or losses or fair value.

3-1 Compliance by the Accounting Standards and Laws:

The attached separate financial statements were prepared according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

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.

3-2 Consolidated financial statements

The company has subsidiaries and associate companies, and the company is required to prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No.42 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Article 188 of the executive regulations of the Companies Law No. 159 of 1981.

The company prepares consolidated financial statements for its subsidiaries and can be consulted to obtain a picture of the financial position, business results and cash flows of the group as a whole.

3-3 Use of professional judgment and estimates

Preparing these condensed separate financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the values of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities included in the separate 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 separate financial statements:

Judgment

During the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has taken the following provisions that have a significant impact on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements, these provisions are presented in the related accounting policies:

- Investments in associates.
- Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Leases.

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.

Estimate of expected credit losses

It's an estimated measurement for credit losses, the present value is calculated for all decline in cash (i.e., the difference between the cash flow of the company according to contract and the cash flow the company expect to collect).

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses whether there are indicators of impairment in the value of non-financial assets in each reporting period. Non-financial assets are tested for impairment of value when there are indications that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When calculating the value in use, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and chooses the appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

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 company 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.

4 The most Important applied accounting policies

The accounting policies mentioned below are applied in a consistent manner during the financial periods presented in these separate financial statements.

4-1 Translating transactions in foreign currencies

The Company 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 using rate prevailing at date of transaction.

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.

4-2 Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement of Fixed assets are recognized at cost minus the accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. It includes all expenses to bring assets to place and the subsequent costs are added to book value separately – if any- only when there are future economic benefits that can be reliably estimated.

The repair and maintenance are charged at income statement of the period for the year that it belongs to, the capital gain or losses are recognized as difference between net selling return – if any- and the net book value for every asset of these assets

Depreciation is charged to the separate income statement according to the straight-line 0method 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	50 years
Network	4 years
Air conditioners and elevators	10 years
Computer	From 1 to 7 years
Furniture, tools and electrical appliances	From 2 to 4 years
Lease hold Improvements	Useful life or contract term whichever comes first

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 separate 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 separate 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.

4-3 Impairment in fixed assets :-

On an annual basis - or whenever necessary - the company 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 company 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-generatihg units, the general assets of the company are also distributed to those units. If this is not possible, the company's general assets are distributed to the smallest company of cash-generating units that the company 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 that the asset reaches it if the loss resulting from impairment in its value has not been recognized in previous years. This reverse adjustment of impairment losses is immediately recognized in the income statement.

4-4 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 company 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 company 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 company 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.

Financial assets

The company 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 company'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 Company'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 company 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 company 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 company'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 company 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 company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The company 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 company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The company 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 company 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.

4-5 Impairment

1) Non-derivative financial assets

Financial instruments and contract assets

The company recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:
- Financial assets measured at amortized cost.
- Debt investments measured at FVTOCI; and
- Contract assets.

The company 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 company 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 company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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

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

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the company in full, without recourse by the company 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 company 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 company 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 company 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 120 days past due; The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company 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 company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the company 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 company 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 company 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 company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4-6 Income tax

Income tax is calculated according to the Egyptian laws.

4-6-1 Current tax

Current taxes for the current period and previous periods that have not been paid yet are recognized as a liability, but if the taxes that were actually paid in the current period and previous periods exceed the value due for these periods, then this increase is recognized as an asset. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the value expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authority, using tax rates (and tax laws) in effect at the end of the financial period.

Current income tax related to recognized items is recognized directly in equity in owner's equity statement and not in the statement of profit or loss.

Management periodically assesses the positions taken in the tax returns in relation to cases in which the applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and makes provisions where appropriate.

4-6-2 Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized by following the liabilities method on temporary differences between the recognized value of the asset or liability for tax purposes (tax basis) and its value included in the statement of financial position (accounting basis) at the end of the financial period.

The deferred tax liability is recognized for all temporary differences that are subject to tax, except for the following:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the first recognition of goodwill and the first recognition of the asset or liability in a process that does not represent a business combination which, at the date of the operation's origination, had no effect on both the accounting profit and the tax profit (tax loss).
- With regard to taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and stakes in joint ventures, when the parent company, investor, or stake holder is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is likely that the temporary differences will not be reversed in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary tax differences to the extent that the tax profit is expected to be sufficient to offset the deductible temporary difference, tax deductions and carry forward tax losses, except for the following:

- When the deferred tax asset relates to deductible temporary tax differences that arose from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a process that does not represent a business combination and at the date of the operation's establishment, it had no effect on both the accounting profit and the tax profit (tax loss).

- For deductible temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and sister companies and stakes in joint ventures, they are recognized only to the extent that it is likely that the temporary differences will reflect (i.e. become taxable as deductions) in the foreseeable future and that there will be a future tax profit. Which can be used for these temporary differences' opposite.

At the end of each financial period, the entity reassesses the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset and is reduced to the extent that sufficient expected tax profits are no longer available to benefit from all or part of the deferred tax asset. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each financial period, and deferred tax assets that have not been previously recognized are recognized to the extent that it becomes probable that a future tax profit will allow the value of the deferred tax asset to be absorbed.

Deferred tax is included as income or expense in the statement of profit or loss for the period, except for the tax that results from a transaction or event in the same period or other period directly within equity.

The entity makes a set-off between the deferred tax asset and the deferred tax liability only if the establishment has a legal right to set off a set-off between the current tax asset and the current tax liability, and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes imposed by the same tax administration on the same taxable entity.

4-7 End of service benefit

The company 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 company calculates the net interest expense by applying a discount rate to the defined benefit obligation. The company recognizes changes in the following defined benefit obligation under "cost of sales" 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

4-8 Social Insurance

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

4-9 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalènts 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 company's management of funds for the purposes of preparing the separate cash flow statement.

4-10 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.

4-11 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.

4-12 Employees' share of profit

In accordance with the articles of association, the company 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 company's shareholders approve this distribution.

4-13 Earnings per share

The company 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).

4-14 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 company expects to be entitled in exchange for such transfer.
The company 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 company 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 company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company 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 Company satisfies the performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

a) The performance of the Company 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) Company 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 Company 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 Company 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 Company 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.

4-15 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.

4-16 Expenses

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

4-17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly related to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that requires an extended period of time to prepare it for use in its intended purposes or for its sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are charged as an expense in the period in which they are recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method. Borrowing costs are the interest and other costs that the company spends on borrowing the money.

4-18 Provisions:-

A provision is recognized when the entity 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.

4-19 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 Company'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 separate statement of profit or loss as incurred.
When the company acts as a lessor, it determines at the inception of the contract whether each lease contract is a financing contract or an operating contract.
In classifying each lease, the Company makes a comprehensive assessment of whether the lease conveys substantially all of the benefits and benefits associated with ownership of the underlying. And if that is the case, then it is a lease and it is an operating contract, and if so. As part of this assessment, each specific indicator takes into account whether the lease contract is a major part of the economic life of the asset.
The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Significant Rules

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.

4-20 Share based payment.

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.

4-21 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

The purchase 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.

4-22 New Editions and Amendments to Egyptian Accounting Standards:

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact or potential 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 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. 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). 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: - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets ". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets". - Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) " Investment property ".	The Company is currently assessing the impact of applying this new standard on its financial statements.	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) is effective for annual financial periods starting **on or after July 1, 2024**, and if the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) shall be applied for an earlier period, the Company should disclose that fact.
Egyptian Accounting	The Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment Property" was	The Company doesn't have this type of	The amendments to the

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact or potential impact on the financial statements	Effective date
Standard No. (34) amended 2024 "Investment Property "	reissued in 2024, to amend the fair value application mechanism by the mandate of recognizing the gain or loss arising from the change in the fair value of the investment property in the statement of profit or loss for the period in which the change arises or through the statement of other comprehensive income for one time in the life of the asset or investment, taking into account paragraphs (35a) and (35b) of the standard.	asset. Accordingly, this change doesn't have an impact on the financial statement of the Company.	amendment of addition of the option to use the fair value model apply to financial periods commencing on or after **January 1, 2024** with early adaption allowed retrospectively by recognizing the cumulative impact of the application of the fair value model initially by adding it to the opening balance of retained earnings/losses as at the beginning of the financial period in which the Company applies this model for the first time.
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) amended 2024 "Separate Financial Statements"	Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) "Separate Financial Statements" was reissued in 2024, adding the option to use the equity method as described in Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (18) "Investments in Sister Companies" when accounting for investments in associates, sister companies and jointly controlled companies.	Management is currently studying the possibility of changing the accounting policy followed and instead use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, associated companies and jointly controlled companies, and assessing the potential impact on the financial statements if this method	The amendments shall apply to financial periods commencing on or after **January 1, 2024,** with early adaption allowed retrospectively by recognizing the cumulative impact of the application of the equity method by

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact or potential impact on the financial statements	Effective date
		has been used.	adding it to the opening balance of retained earnings/losses as at the beginning of the financial period in which the Company applies this method for the first time.
Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) amended 2024 "Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates"	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. 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.	The Company is currently assessing the impact of applying the amendments of this standard on its financial statements.	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: • When the entity reports foreign currency

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact or potential impact on the financial statements	Effective date
			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 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

New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Impact or potential impact on the financial statements	Effective date
			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".	No potential impact to the Company's financial statements.	The application starts on or after the first of January 2025, early adaption is allowed.

5- Property, plant and equipment

	Lands & Buildings	Computers	Lease hold improvements	Furniture, equipments and electrical appliances	Networks	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost						
Cost as of January 1, 2024	86 402 332	5 206 203	2 969 022	5 979 339	2 142 015	**102 698 911**
Additions during the year	-	1 220 621	-	545 642	-	**7 516 605**
Cost as of December 31, 2024	**86 402 332**	**6 426 824**	**2 969 022**	**6 524 981**	**7 892 357**	**110 215 516**
Accumulated depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2024	21 857 213	1 803 480	111 526	973 872	547 427	**25 293 518**
Depreciation of the year	1 992 029	2 334 740	329 891	1 209 458	535 502	**6 401 620**
Accumulated depreciation as of Decmber 31, 2024	**23 849 242**	**4 138 220**	**441 417**	**2 183 330**	**1 082 929**	**31 695 138**
Net book value as of Decmber 31, 2024	**62 553 090**	**2 288 604**	**2 527 605**	**4 341 651**	**6 809 428**	**78 520 378**

Depreciation charged under the following items:

Statement	2024 L.E.	2023 L.E.
Cost of sales (Note 22)	4 409 591	2 340 032
General & administrative expenses (Note 24)	1 992 029	1 992 029
	6 401 620	**4 332 061**

5- Property, plant and equipment

	Lands & Buildings	Computers	Lease hold improvements	Furniture, equipments and electrical appliances	Networks	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Cost						
Cost as of January 1, 2023	86 402 332	1 396 627	802 988	1 437 895	1 999 067	**92 038 909**
Additions during the year	-	3 809 576	2 166 034	4 541 444	142 948	**10 660 002**
Cost as of December 31, 2023	**86 402 332**	**5 206 203**	**2 969 022**	**5 979 339**	**2 142 015**	**102 698 911**
Accumulated depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation as of January 1, 2023	19 865 184	636 791	22 305	419 296	17 881	**20 961 457**
Depreciation of the year	1 992 029	1 166 689	89 221	554 576	529 546	**4 332 061**
Accumulated depreciation as of December 31, 2023	**21 857 213**	**1 803 480**	**111 526**	**973 872**	**547 427**	**25 293 518**
Net book value as of December 31, 2023	**64 545 119**	**3 402 723**	**2 857 496**	**5 005 467**	**1 594 588**	**77 405 393**

6 Right of use

6.1 Right of use assets

Cost	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Beginning Balance of the year	12 188 421	12 188 421
Modification during the year	1 479 784	-
Balance	**13 668 205**	**12 188 421**
Amortization		
Beginning amortization of the year	406 280	-
Amortization of the year	2 782 963	406 280
Net right of use	**10 478 962**	**11 782 141**

6.2 Lease liabilities contracts

The following is a statement of the minimum future lease contracts through the lease contract agreement, along with the present value of the net minimum lease contracts.

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Beginning Balance of the year	12 042 427	-
Additions during the year	1 479 784	12 188 421
Interest for the year (Note No. 27)	2 538 602	391 174
Lease payment	(3 693 030)	(537 168)
Balance at the end of the year	**12 367 783**	**12 042 427**
They are divided as follows:		
Contract lease liability – non- current liability	10 453 587	11 003 816
Contract lease liability – current liability	1 914 196	1 038 611
Balance at the end of the year	**12 367 783**	**12 042 427**

7 Projects under Constructions

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Beginning Balance of the year	-	-
Oracle ERP System	562 001	-
Ending Balance of the year	**562 001**	-

8 Investment in fair value through Profit or Loss

On June 20, 2023 the company's board of directors decided to allocate 15% of the company's available cash as a maximum portfolios, provides that these portfolios are aaigend to three or four major portfolio management companies in the market with a stop loss point at he level of 20% and accordingly, the company Has already started investing< and the following is a statement of these investments:

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Beginning Balance of the year	463 961 532	-
Addition	245 313 633	400 000 000
Gain from selling	206 193 052	12 760 667
Gain from revaluation	3 077 675	50 978 258
Dividends	19 617 624	5 425 330
Tax dividends	(980 858)	(271 267)
Commissions, interest and available liquidity	36 158 604	(4 931 456)
Total	**973 341 262**	**463 961 532**

9 Financial investments in subsidiaries and Associate Companies

The financial investments in subsidiaries are represented in the following: -

	Investment Classification	%	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
*Khales for Digital Payment Services Company (S.A.E.)	Subsidiary	%70	87 836 312	81 817 685
**Smart Card Operation Technology Company E-Cards (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	%89	339 929 902	335 033 535
***The Technology Company for Ecommerce Operations E-Aswaaq Misr (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	%61	129 822 832	124 646 005
****E-nable for Outsourcing Services (eNable) (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	%99.98	89 176 466	85 170 620
*****Technological Operation for Financial Institution Efinance Company (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	%99.99	1 544 157 541	861 465 195
Total investment in subsidiaries			**2 190 923 053**	**1 488 133 040**
******Technological Operation for Tax solutions e tax (S.A.E)	Sister	%35	61 199 659	34 999 975
*******Insurance Services Operation Technology Company (S.A.E)	Sister	%35	104 999 925	104 999 925
********Al Ahly Momken	Sister	%22	106 300 191	-
*********Easycash Company	Sister	%12.96	202 098 601	-
Total investment in Associate			**474 598 376**	**139 999 900**
Total financial investments in Associate & Subsidiaries			**2 655 521 429**	**1 628 132 940**

* The company's contribution value, representing a 70% stake in the issued capital of Khales for Digital Payments Services (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. Khales was established under commercial registration number 144515 on December 30, 2019.
An additional investment value was added for 271,580 shares at a discounted price, granted to Khales employees, amounting to EGP 4,723,406.
An additional investment value was added for 459,474 free shares, granted to Khales employees, amounting to EGP 7,094,279.
On December 30, 2024, an additional investment value was added for 547,285 free shares, granted to Khales employees, amounting to EGP 5,170,093.

** The company's contribution value, representing an 89% stake in the issued capital of E-Cards Smart Card Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Cards was established under commercial registration number 146132 on January 29, 2020.
An additional investment value was added for 333,024 shares at a discounted price, granted to E-Cards employees, amounting to EGP 2,710,815.
An additional investment value was added for 230,256 free shares, granted to E-Cards employees, amounting to EGP 3,555,153.
On December 30, 2024, an additional investment value was added for 270,429 free shares, granted to E-Novate employees, amounting to EGP 4,555,153.

*** The company's contribution value, representing a 61% stake in the issued capital of E-Aswaq Electronic Market Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Aswaq was established under commercial registration number 150444 on July 1, 2020.
An additional investment value was added for 610,783 shares at a discounted price, granted to E-Aswaq employees, amounting to EGP 4,971,570 million.
An additional investment value was added for 441,997 free shares, granted to E-Aswaq employees, amounting to EGP 6,824,434.
According to the board meeting held on June 15, 2023, the Board of Directors decided to increase the company's issued capital by EGP 140,000,000, with the company's share amounting to EGP 85,400,000.
On December 30, 2024, an additional investment value was added for 285,919 free shares, granted to E-Aswaq employees, amounting to EGP 5,176,828.

**** The company's contribution value, representing a 99.98% stake in the issued capital of Enable Outsourcing Services (LLC), has been partially paid, covering 25% of the company's share in the issued capital. Enable was established under commercial registration number 159506 on December 29, 2020.
An additional investment value was added for 526,554 shares at a discounted price, granted to Enable employees, amounting to EGP 4,286,149.
An additional investment value was added for 382,090 free shares, granted to Enable employees, amounting to EGP 5,889,471.
According to the board meeting held on March 13, 2023, the Board of Directors decided to complete 50% of the company's share in the issued capital, amounting to EGP 49,999,990.
On December 30, 2024, an additional investment value was added for 221,245 free shares, granted to Enable employees, amounting to EGP 4,005,846.

***** The company's contribution value, representing a 99.99% stake in the issued capital of E-Finance for Financial Facility Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Finance was established under commercial registration number 159585 on December 30, 2020.

An additional investment value was added for 11,640,862 shares at a discounted price, granted to E-Finance employees, amounting to EGP 94,756,617 million.
An additional investment value was added for 10,799,938 free shares, granted to E-Finance employees, amounting to EGP 166,751,041.
On December 30, 2024, an additional investment value was added for 11,194,807 free shares, granted to E-Finance employees, amounting to EGP 2,025,692,346.

****** The company's contribution value, representing a 35% stake in the issued capital of E-Tax for Tax Solutions Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Tax was established under commercial registration number 161093 on February 1, 2021.
On March 24, 2024, the General Assembly of E-Tax decided to increase the company's capital using a portion of the retained earnings, leading to an increase in the investment value by EGP 26,199,683 million.

******* The company's contribution value, representing a 35% stake in the issued capital of E-Health for Insurance Services Technology (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. E-Health was established under commercial registration number 172265 on September 13, 2021.

******** The company's contribution value, representing a 12.96% stake in the issued capital of Easy Cash (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. Easy Cash was established under commercial registration number 37417 on September 1, 2019.

********* The company's contribution value, representing a 22% stake in the issued capital of Al Ahly Momken (LLC), has been fully paid, covering 100% of the company's share in the issued capital. Al Ahly Momken was established under commercial registration number 11648 on July 13, 2004.

10 Investment in fair value through other comprehensive income

	Investment Value December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	L.E	L.E
Opening Balance	1 074 419 294	197 637 600
Additions	15 284 623	-
Revaluation	271 925 637	876 781 694
	1 361 629 554	**1 074 419 294**

The group has classified the investments shown below as financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), given the group's objective to hold them for the long term for strategic purposes. Furthermore, no strategic investments were disposed of during 2024, and there was no reclassification of cumulative gains or losses within equity related 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),

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Investments with fair value through OCI				
31 December 2024	-	-	1 361 629 554	**1 361 629 554**
31 December 2023	-	-	1 074 419 294	**1 074 419 294**
Financial Investments with fair Value through P&L				
31 December 2024	973 341 262	-	-	**973 341 262**
31 December 2023	463 961 532	-	-	**463 961 532**

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

Tax

10-1 Income tax

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Separate tax brackets	25 596 674	1 470 008
Tax dividends profit shares	980 858	271 269
Tax dividends income from investments through FVTOCI	10 485 715	6 283 823
Tax dividends income from investments in subsidiaries	101 147 660	73 681 625
Treasury bills tax	10 188 604	54 189 273
Deferred tax (Benefits)	(8 046 406)	(5 181 434)
Current and deferred tax income	**140 353 105**	**130 714 564**
Deferred income tax on other comprehensive income	**60 596 684**	**196 744 406**

11-2 Deferred tax

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Assets L.E	Liabilities L.E	Assets L.E	Liabilities L.E
Fixed assets	-	4 026 389	-	3 597 104
Employee benefit liability	43 331 326	-	33 095 382	-
Tax revaluation FVTPL	-	5 405 593	-	5 097 826
Tax revaluation FVTOCI	-	258 459 148	-	197 275 881
Currency translation	-	865 902	-	-
	43 331 326	268 757 033	33 095 382	205 970 811
Net deferred tax assets	-	225 425 707	-	172 875 429

Deducts the previously charged deferred tax assets	(172 875 429)
Deducts taxes charged to the statement of other comprehensive	(60 596 684)
Deferred taxes for the Year (Benefit)	(8 046 406)

A) Deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized

11-3 Adjustment of the effective tax rate

		2024 L.E		2023 L.E
Net Profit of the year before Tax		1 190 608 370		934 725 360
Income Tax Based on Tax rate	22.5%	267 886 883	22.5%	210 313 206
Other Adjustments		(43 637 239)		(48 056 904)
Nondeductible expenses		7 374 048		5 061 626
Provisions		7 809 123		
Revenue Exempted		(239 432 815)		(167 317 928)
Treasury bills Taxes		10 188 606		54 189 274
Dividends Taxes		112 614 233		80 236 715
Tax Brackets		25 596 672		1 470 008
Deferred Tax		(8 046 406)		(5 181 432)
Current and deferred income tax	**11.79%**	**140 353 105**	**13.98%**	**130 714 565**

11-4 Income Tax payable (Debit)

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Income Tax (Debit) at beginning of the year	(5 394 529)	(8 758 797)
Formed during the year	25 596 674	1 470 008
Income tax payment for consultation services	2 625 399	1 894 260
Payment during the year	(1 470 008)	-
Withholding Tax	(4 002 238)	-
	17 355 298	**(5 394 529)**

11-5 Tax position

A) corporate tax

- The company had 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, and the company pays the tax due based on these returns.
- 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 and dispute for the years 2008/2015 was ended.
- The company has tax examined for the years from 2016 until 2020.

B) Payroll tax

- 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 has been tax examined for the years 2017 and 2018 and the differences were paid.
- The company has been tax examined for the years 2019 and 2020 and the differences were paid.
- The company is currently under examination for the years 2021 and 2022.

C) General sales tax and value added tax

- The tax was examined for the company until 2015, and the company was informed of the tax differences of 258 thousand Egyptian pounds, which were fully paid.
- The company's tax examination was carried out for the years from January 1, 2016, until December 31, 2018, and forms are being extracted.
- The company has been tax examined for 1/1/2019 till 30/11/2020 the differences were paid.
- The company is currently under examination for the period 1/12/2020 and 2022.

D) Stamp Tax

- The tax was examined for the company from the beginning of the activity until 2014, and the company paid all tax dues.
- The company is being tax exanimated for the years from 2015 until 2020.

E) Withholding taxes

- Withholding taxes is paid on legal dates.
- The company has not received any tax claims to date.

12 Financial investments at amortized cost

The balance of other financial investments at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024, is 0 , as all financial investments at amortized cost were due and sold during the six-month period ending June 30, 2024. The net return on those investments during the year amounted to 50,943,029 Egyptian pounds. (Note No. 28)

December 31, 2023

Purchasing value	Purchasing date	Due date	Return Percentage	Duration	Return	Balance at December,31 2023	Face Value
L.E			%		L.E	L.E	L.E
470 260 000	24/10/2023	23/1/2024	25.37%	91	17 517 187	487 777 187	500 000 000
169 392 600	01/10/2023	26/3/2024	25.37%	177	8 518 793	177 911 393	190 000 000
639 652 600					**26 035 980**	**665 688 580**	**690 000 000**

13 Trade and other receivables

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Prepaid expenses	1 739 608	-
Deposits with others	3 494 963	1 440 794
Value added tax (VAT)	631 200	651 200
Prepaid employee benefits	14 462 338	15 860 145
Withholding Tax	427 501	1 522 916
Letter of guarantee*	-	4 002 238
Supplier Advance Payment	25 439 221	25 439 221
Accrued Revenue**	2 443 872	2 447 115
Accrued Dividends income	20 400 145	38 280 418
ESOP Employee's Share	47 340 534	47 370 863
Treasury bills selling dues	-	5 486 066
Other receivables	34 024 726	39 873 994
	150 404 108	**182 374 970**

*Letter of guarantee represent our restricted cash against L.G issued for one of the subsidiaries till finishing the date of the procedures of providing the subsidiaries with bank facilities from the same bank where E-finance holding issued the L.G.

**The accrued revenue represents rent income from subsidiaries E-Novate with an amount of 1 147 500 L.E, Income from dividend board reward from E-Novate related to prior years with an amount of 5 737 641 L.E

14 Cash and cash Equivalents.

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Banks – Saving Accounts	754 004 615	918 407 077
Banks - time deposits	54 700 327	54 700 327
Investment funds*	18 174 824	16 444 296
Balance of cash and cash equivalents	**826 879 766**	**989 551 700**

*__Investment Funds__

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Themar Fund, QNB	8 642 645	7 848 846
Sioula Fund	9 375 324	8 464 637
Youm by youm Account - Bank Misr	156 855	130 813
	18 174 824	**16 444 296**

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

	December 31, 2024 L.E	June 30, 2023 L.E
Cash and cash equivalents.	**826 879 766**	**1 034 824 622**
Deduct:		
Restricted against loan for associate	(53 000 000)	(53 000 000)
Mortgaged cash investment fund against letters of guarantee in favor of others	(8 642 645)	(5 537 021)
Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement	**765 237 121**	**976 287 601**

15 Capital

15.1 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 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

15-2 Issued and paid-up capital

- The issued capital on the date of the company's establishment amounted to 60 million Egyptian pounds, distributed over 600 thousand shares with a nominal value of 100 Egyptian pounds per share, and registered in the commercial register on August 16, 2005.

- The issued capital was increased by 60 million Egyptian pounds based on the decision of the company's extraordinary general assembly held on December 20, 2006, so that the company's issued and paid-up capital 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, so that the issued and paid-up capital after the increase would become 175 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred and seventy-five million Egyptian pounds), distributed according to the same percentages of shareholders' ownership, and this was noted in the commercial register 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, so that the issued and paid-up capital after the increase would become 225 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred and twenty-five million Egyptian pounds), distributed according to the same percentages of shareholders' ownership, and this was noted in the commercial register on August 1, 2016.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on November 20, 2016 decided to increase the issued and paid-up capital of the company In the amount of 22.5 million Egyptian pounds (twenty-two million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), so that the issued capital after the increase becomes 247.5 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred and forty-seven million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), of which 236,250 million Egyptian pounds (two hundred and thirty-six thousand and two hundred and fifty thousand Egyptian pounds) have been paid, with a reduction in the ownership percentages of shareholders 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 company's issued capital by 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 and fifty million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), fully paid and distributed according to the same ownership percentages of shareholders. - The minutes of the Board of Directors meeting held on November 13, 2018 decided to increase the company's issued capital by 149.5 million Egyptian pounds (one hundred and forty-nine million and five hundred thousand Egyptian pounds), so that the issued capital after the increase becomes 500 million Egyptian pounds (five hundred million Egyptian pounds), fully paid and distributed according to the same percentages of shareholders' ownership, and this was noted in the commercial register on December 19, 2018. - The Extraordinary General Assembly held on

December 23, 2019 decided to increase the issued capital by EGP 300 million, so that the issued capital becomes EGP 800 million (eight hundred million Egyptian pounds), fully paid, and was registered in the company's commercial register on December 15, 2019.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on December 23, 2019 decided to amend the nominal value of the share to EGP 0.5 (fifty piasters) instead of EGP 100 (one hundred Egyptian pounds), so that the issued capital becomes EGP 800 million (eight hundred million Egyptian pounds), distributed over 1.6 billion shares.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on October 13, 2021 decided to increase the capital by EGP 889,888,88 (eighty-eight million, eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine Egyptian pounds) to become the issued capital of EGP 889,888,888 (eight hundred and eighty-eight million, eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-nine Egyptian pounds) distributed over 1,777,777,778 shares. - The Extraordinary General Assembly held on September 15, 2021 decided to approve the authorization of the company's board of directors to take the necessary measures to increase the issued capital by 4%, by issuing 111,111,71 shares with a nominal value of fifty piasters per share, with a total value of EGP 556,555,35, to become the total capital of EGP 445,444,924 Amounting to 889,888,848 1 shares, the increase shall be limited to the reward and incentive system. On January 31, 2022, the company's board of directors met to approve the increase, and the commercial register was registered on March 17, 2022, so that the fund's shares became 3.84% after the increase. The company's authorized capital was set at EGP 4 billion (four billion Egyptian pounds) after increasing it from EGP 3.5 billion to EGP 4 billion, an increase of EGP 500 million based on the decision of the company's extraordinary general assembly held on December 20, 2020.

-The company's ordinary general assembly held on May 13, 2024 decided to approve the use of an amount of EGP 231,111,111 from the reserves shown in the financial statements on 12/31/2023 to increase the issued and paid-up capital from EGP 445,444,924 to EGP 1,556,555,155, an increase of EGP 111,111,231 distributed over 222,222,462 shares with a nominal value of fifty piasters per share distributed to shareholders as free shares at a rate of one share for every four shares, with fractions rounded off in favor of small shareholders. The capital increase was registered in the commercial register on May 27, 2024.

16 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".

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	L.E	Shares	L.E	Shares
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	(246 303 325)	(10 542 886)	(6 997 195)	(368 000)
From selling the year	49 773 684	-	1 939 412	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**196 529 636**	**10 542 886**

17 Credit facilities

Bank	Authorized facility limits on December 31, 2024 L.E or Its equivalents of Foreign Currency	Used until December 31, 2024 L.E	Nature of facility
Banque Misr	31 000	-	Limit to issuing local letters of guarantee
QNB	2 000 000	-	Current debt limit
Commercial International Bank	290 000	-	Limit to issuing local letters of guarantee
	2 321 000	-	

18 Other reserves

	December 30, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
General Reserve *	20 000 000	20 000 000
Others reserve **	941 628	2 962 079
Revaluation reserves ***	890 248 182	679 505 811
	911 189 810	**702 467 890**

* 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 and approved by the general assembly in March 19,2019 to form 20 million pounds as general reserve.

** The balance of other reserves includes the result of actuarial profits.

*** Other Reserves include Actuarial gain in other comprehensive income.

19 Trade and other payables

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Accounts payable	39 769 619	23 343 520
	39 769 619	**23 343 520**
Other credit balance		
Accrued expenses	46 753 816	33 024 692
Payroll tax	11 478 553	15 888 174
Withholding Tax	3 937 566	3 749 743
Board of directors Rewards	1 645 956	2 289 199
Other	237 596	342 711
	64 053 487	**55 294 519**
	103 823 106	**78 638 039**

20 Liability of the employee benefits system - (end of service benefits)

Based on the decision of board of directors on March 9, 2010, it has been decided to approve the end of service benefit 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, provided that the company's management invests the system's funds the best possible investment.

20-1 Movement in the present value of the employee (end of service) benefit plan

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Liability at beginning of the year	147 090 583	95 564 656
Interest Cost	28 082 534	14 812 522
Current service cost	38 717 703	24 615 131
Transferred to subsidiaries	2 310 837	9 736 149
Actuarial losses on the liability recognized in other comprehensive income	2 607 033	2 362 125
Paid during the period/year	(118 706 588)	-
Liabilities at end of the period/year	**100 102 102**	**147 090 583**

20-2 The amounts recognized in the separate statement of profit or loss

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	L.E	L.E
The interest cost	28 082 534	14 812 522
Current service cost	38 717 703	24 615 131
	66 800 237	**39 427 653**

20-3 Quantitative sensitivity analysis and its effect on the benefit obligation, as follows

Assumptions

	Sensitivity analysis			
	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Discount rate	2 111 391	2 111 391	2 362 125	2 362 125
Current salary rate	2 111 391	2 111 391	2 362 125	2 362 125
	%1	%1	%1	%1
Death rate	1 861 448	1 861 448	2 805 227	2 805 227

The above sensitivity analysis has been determined based on a method that captures the effect on the benefit obligation as a result of reasonable 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. A 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.

20-4 The most important actuarial assumptions used in calculating the liability according to the actuarial expert's study

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	L.E	L.E
Discount rate	23.865%	15 %
Gross salary rate	15%	10.50%

20-5 Demographic Data

	2024	2023
Number of employees involved	49	45
average age (year)	42,3	42,2
Average Monthly Salary (EGP)	135 577	125 931
Average service life (year)	6,41	6

21 Revenue:

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Operational Revenue	13 420 985	8 349 525
Dividend income from equity investments through FVTOCI	104 857 152	62 838 230
Dividend income from financial investments in subsidiaries	1 037 676 279	736 816 246
	1 155 954 416	**808 004 001**

22 Cost of sales

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Salaries and Wages	142 000 863	99 470 667
Employee reward		13 448 939
Cost of the employee benefit System	66 800 237	39 427 653
Maintenance cost	2 376 367	645 884
Depreciation expense (Note 5)	4 409 591	2 340 032
Technical advice and support	13 608 527	13 161 289
Employee benefits (cars)	1 225 867	1 350 049
	230 421 452	**169 844 513**

23 Other Revenues:

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Board Reward	45 541 362	33 144 178
Rents	11 589 205	12 527 130
Other revenue	1 961 500	6 000
	59 092 067	**45 677 308**

24 General and Administrative Expenses

	2024	2023
	L.E	L.E
Depreciation of fixed assets (Note 5)	1 992 029	1 992 029
Amortization ROU	2 782 963	406 280
Consultation fees	24 667 774	7 434 663
Facility Expenses	1 930 646	2 302 394
Maintenance Expenses	1 643 544	2 508 490
Rent	594 103	844 264
Donations	15 225 900	7 785 000
Hospitality	2 519 731	2 611 153
Office decoration	578 023	1 296 244
Gifts	7 920 277	1 797 212
Training Provision 1%	10 331 603	8 610 567
Cars expenses	1 195 709	1 317 525
Social Contribution Expense	1 371 075	1 140 939
Stationary	153 357	781 216
Other expenses	10 608 157	4 934 880
	83 514 891	**45 762 856**

25 Selling and Marketing Expenses

	2024	2023
	L.E	L.E
Exhibitions	57 346 989	43 428 441
Public Relations	6 572 759	4 244 017
Advertisements	22 552 901	7 523 000
Website	165 463	488 034
Subscribtion	194 466	3 547 738
Photography	860 105	1 539 000
Other Marketing Expenses	2 870 000	7 040 555
	90 562 683	**67 810 884**

26 Other Expenses

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Attendance, remuneration and allowances for members of the Board of Directors	2 878 500	2 608 000
Other	299 000	399 000
	3 177 500	**3 007 000**

27 Finance Costs

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Bank interests - expenses	410 876	837 375
Lease contract – expenses (Note No. 6-2)	2 538 602	391 174
Foreign currencies exchange	-	968 344
Stocks Dealing comission	21 766 808	4 680 133
	24 716 286	**6 877 021**

28 Finance income

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Income from Investment in cash funds	1 704 487	6 818 991
Income from Investments at Amortized Cost (Note No. 12)	50 943 029	270 946 363
Bank interest on current accounts	148 825 734	100 212 400
Investments through FVTP&L	278 427 741	69 164 255
Loan Interest	11 758 890	5 111 110
Bank interest on deposits	6 690 459	6 499 139
Foreign currencies exchange gain	4 110 462	-
	502 460 802	**458 752 258**

29 Related parties

Related parties are represented in investee companies, major shareholders, companies controlled by or jointly affected by these parties, board of directors and employee of top management, 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.

	Relationship	Transaction type	Volume of transaction	Balance of December 31, 2024	Balance of December 31. 2023
29-1 Due from Related Parties (Short term):					
Smart solution and Operation Technology Company E-Novate	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	4 448 382	32 967 040	28 518 658
E-nable for Outsourcing Services (eNable)	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	-	15 588 296	15 588 296
E-finance Technological Operation For Financial Institutions	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	(9 867 715)	425 716	10 293 431
Technological Operation for Tax solutions e-tax	Associate	Payment on behalf	(15 131)	15 270 216	15 285 347
E-Aswaaq The Technology Company for Ecommerce Operations	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	141 377	412 391	271 014
Khales for Digital Payment Services Company	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	105 959	105 959	-
E-Health (Technological Operation for Health Insurance Services)	Associate	collection	(1 198 811)	9 307 439	10 506 250
Ahly Momken	Associate	Payment on behalf	302 500	302 500	
ECL				(9 738 266)	-
				64 641 291	**80 462 996**

	Relationship	Transaction type	Volume of transaction	Balance of December 31, 2024	Balance of December 31. 2023
29-2 Due to Related Parties (Short term):					
Khales for Digital Payment Services Company	Subsidiary	Payment on behalf	(1 267 417)	-	1 267 417
				-	**1 267 417**

30 Loans for subsidiaries

Payments under the investment are as follows:

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
E-Novate	58 870 000	105 111 110
	58 870 000	**105 111 110**

According to the decision of the company's board of directors No. 7 for the year 2023, held on August 14, 2023, approval was granted for financing the subsidiaries to implement certain projects at the subsidiaries, which will facilitate the acceleration of the required expansions for the group companies. This will be in the form of a short-term loan with an interest rate equivalent to that offered by Egyptian banks, with a maximum limit of 150 million. Consequently, a contract was signed with E-Card on September 1, 2023, stipulating the provision of a loan to the company amounting to 100 million with a fixed interest rate of 16%, to be paid in quarterly installments over one year.

31 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 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
*Salaries and Benefits	338 974 549	162 029 063
Board of directors' allowance	2 878 500	2 608 000
other allowance	299 000	399 000
	342 152 049	**165 036 063**

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

32 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 receivables from employees, 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 14)

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

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by preparing detailed investment studies and is reviewed by the board of directors. The company's management does not expect any failure of any of the dealing parties to fulfill its obligations.

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 foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk, 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 remunerative returns. The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Interest rate risk 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 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:

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Floating interest rate financial instruments		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	826 879 766	989 551 700
	826 879 766	**989 551 700**

	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Fixed interest rate financial instruments		
Investment in amortized cost - Treasury Bills	-	665 688 580
Subsidiaries loans	58 870 000	105 111 110
	58 870 000	**770 799 690**

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 of all other variable's constant, and the impact that occurred on the company's profits before taxation is due to changes in the value of assets and cash liabilities. Changes in the exchange rates of all other foreign currencies are not material.

Foreign Currencies	Exchange rate	December 31, 2024 Net Assets	December 31, 2023 Net Assets
US Dollar	49.8	838 570	640 696
KSA	13.25	167 898	109 933

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 company maintains credit limits of 400 million Egyptian pounds by continuously monitoring expected and actual cash flows and matching the maturity of assets and financial liabilities.

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

The table below summarizes the maturity dates of the Company's financial obligations based on contractual undiscounted payments.

On December 31, 2024	Net Book Value	Less than year	From 2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Suppliers and other credit balances	103 823 106	103 823 106	-	-
Lease contracts	17 690 286	4 129 479	13 560 807	-
Employees benefits	100 102 102	-	-	100 102 102
Other liabilities	17 355 298	17 355 298	-	-
Total	**238 970 792**	**125 307 883**	**13 560 807**	**100 102 102**

On 31 December 2023	Net Book Value	Less than year	From 2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
	L.E	L.E	L.E	L.E
Suppliers and other credit balances	78 638 039	78 638 039	-	-
Lease Contracts	16 899 503	1 036 611	15 862 892	-
Employees benefits	147 090 583	-	-	147 090 583
Due to related parties	1 267 417	1 267 417	-	-
Total	**243 895 542**	**80 942 067**	**15 862 892**	**147 090 583**

33 Capital Management

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 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
	LE	LE
Total liability	459 073 996	411 913 895
Less Cash & Equivalent	(826 879 766)	(989 551 700)
Net Liability	**(367 805 770)**	**(577 637 805)**
Total Equity	**5 731 774 755**	**4 872 975 201**
Percentage of net liabilities to total equity	**(%6.41)**	**(%11.85)**

34 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 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Letter of Guarantee	-	2 379 101

35 Share Based Payment

The extraordinary general assembly of the company, held on September 23, 2019, approved the addition of a new section to the parent company's articles of association, related to rewarding and motivating employees and managers.

- On September 15, 2021, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to approve the reward and incentive system for the company's employees, by promising to sell shares at affordable prices and granting free shares, at a rate of 4% of the issued capital, and these shares are provided by increasing the capital from the retained earnings. The nominal value of the share is distributed as follows: -

1) 1% of the shares allocated to the system under the promise to sell at concessional prices (40% of the average share price for 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 system is required not to be less than the period he spent in the service of the company for a full year before the ownership of the shares was transferred to him, and to have obtained an estimate of no less than 90% on his annual performance evaluation reports prepared by the company's competent department. It is permissible, by a decision of the supervision committee, to include additional criteria or excluding one of the two conditions in the article, after obtaining the approval of the Financial Regulatory Authority and provided that no beneficiary votes on a decision related to it, and the company is committed to including it in its annual disclosure. The period of this system is five years starting from the approval of the system by the General Authority for Financial Supervision.

On January 16, 2022, the system for motivating and rewarding employees was approved by the Financial Regulatory Authority, and on January 25, the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones approved the system for motivating and rewarding employees. 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 employee motivation and reward system.

On the date of September 8, 2022, the company's board of directors approved the decisions of the Reward and Incentive Committee regarding activating the reward and incentive system by 1% of the company's shares, provided that 25% of the shares allocated to the system are activated, with the promise to sell at affordable prices on the date of September 29, 2022, and a chairman was delegated The Board of Directors to complete the remaining percentage later according to the financial performance of the company, and the percentage of 25% is

4 181 114 shares, with an estimated value of 14.4 Egyptian pounds per share, with a total value of 58 117 484 Egyptian pounds (after deducting the nominal value of the shares), and according to the system, the shares were sold For employees at a reduced value of 5.76 Egyptian pounds per share, so that the value that the company will bear on behalf of the company's employees and its subsidiaries is a total amount of 34 034 268 Egyptian pounds, distributed as follows:

The number of 985 575 shares, valued at 8 022 580 Egyptian pounds, pertaining to the employees of the parent company and its sister companies, were charged to the profit or loss statement, and the number of 3 195 539 shares, valued at 26 011 687 Egyptian pounds, pertaining to the employees of the subsidiaries, which were recorded as additional investments in each company with respect to it.

On November 14, 2022, the rest of the shares allocated to the system were activated, according to the promise to sell at affordable prices. These shares amounted to 13 596 664 shares, with an estimated value of 14.4 Egyptian pounds per share, with a total value of 188 993 630. Egyptian pounds (after deducting the nominal value of the shares), and according to the system, the shares were sold to employees at a reduced value of 5.76 Egyptian pounds per share, so that the value that the company will bear on behalf of the employees of the company and its subsidiaries is a total of 110 676 845 Egyptian pounds distributed as follows:

The number of 3 100 733 shares with a value of 25 239 967 Egyptian pounds pertaining to the employees of the parent company and its sister companies were charged to the statement of profits or losses and the number of 10 495 930 shares with a value of 85 436 878 Egyptian pounds pertaining to the employees of the subsidiaries were recorded as additional investments in each company with respect to it.
The balance of workers' advances on December 31, 2022, amounted to EGP 23 481 292, after deducting the amounts collected from employees.

On November 14, 2023, the first tranche of free shares was activated, consisting of 16 730 877 shares (sixteen million, seven hundred and thirty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-seven shares) with a value of 15.94 pounds per share. The cost incurred and charged to the consolidated income statement amounted to 306 629 075 pounds (after deducting the nominal value of the shares)

On February 5th , 2024, activate the remaining 293 218 shares with the value of 15.94 EGP/share was loaded into the profit or loss consolidation statement for the financial in the amount of 4 527 286 Egyptian pounds (after deducting Share Nominal Value).

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.
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 value of EGP 18.11 per share.
The total cost charged to the profit or loss statement amounted to EGP 72,029,031 (after deducting the nominal value of the share) for 3,978,202 shares allocated to the parent company's employees and EGP 221,941,480 (after deducting the nominal value of the share) for 12,257,947 shares allocated to the employees of the subsidiary companies.

36 Basic Earnings per share

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

	2024 L.E	2023 L.E
Net profit for the year	**1 050 255 265**	**804 010 795**
Share of employees and Board members proposed/actual (EGP)	(171 620 754)	(148 257 693)
Net profit distributable to common shareholder	**878 634 511**	**655 753 102**
Average number of shares outstanding during the year for basic earnings (share)	2 265 787 063	2 265 787 063
Basic earning per share for the year (EGP/share)	**0.39**	**0.29**

37 Capital Commitment

	Share	December 31, 2024 L.E	December 31, 2023 L.E
Technology operation for tax solutions company (E-Tax)	%35	–	104 999 925
Technology Operation for Health Insurance Services (E-health)	35%	–	34 999 975
Nclude Financial Technology Innovation	%9	332 863 200	172 392 500
		332 863 200	**312 392 400**

38 Reclassification of comparative figures

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

	Before reclassification L.E	Reclassification L.E	After reclassification L.E
Investment in associate company	1 362 865 422	265 267 518	1 628 132 940
Other receivables	147 173 655	35 201 315	182 374 970
Payment under investment	300 468 833	(300 468 833)	-

39 Significant Events

In light of global and local economic conditions and the geopolitical risks facing the country, the government, primarily through the Central Bank of Egypt, implemented a series of financial measures during 2022 and 2023 to mitigate the impact of these crises and the resulting inflationary effects on the Egyptian economy.

Among these measures were the devaluation of the Egyptian pound against foreign currencies, an increase in the overnight deposit and lending interest rates, and the imposition of withdrawal and deposit limits in banks. These actions led to a shortage in foreign currency exchange and availability through official channels, causing delays in foreign currency debt payments and increasing both purchasing and repayment costs.

On March 6, 2024, the Central Bank of Egypt issued a decision to raise the overnight deposit and lending interest rates by 600 basis points, bringing them to 27.25% and 28.25%, respectively. The discount and credit rate was also increased by 600 basis points, reaching 27.75%, while allowing for a flexible exchange rate determined by market mechanisms.

As a result, the official exchange rate of the US dollar surged in the first week following the Central Bank's decision, reaching EGP 50 per USD.