

Beyond Financing!

2023/24 ANNUAL REPORT



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Ray Cath R. of Amhara





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To be a leading and game changing bank in Africa.



To provide a wide-ranging, accessible, reliable and innovative financial and non-financial solutions through state-of-the-art technology by competent and ethical professionals in a socially responsible manner with a client-oriented culture



I CARE

I: Innovative and inclusive;

C: Community and Customer Focus;

A: Accountability and Accessibility;

R: Responsible and Respect;

E: Efficiency and Effectiveness.



Ato Gashaw Debebe Chairperson

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Ato Ababu Emru



Ato Berhan Hailu



Ato H/Mariam Temesgen

Member



Dr. Eden Ashenafi



Woy. Mesenbet Shenkute



Dr. Mulunesh Abebe



Ato Ewnete Alene



Ato Biyadgilgn Shiferaw



Ato Birhan Taemalew

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MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT







MESSAGE OF THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON



It is my distinct privilege to convey this message which encapsulates the key milestones and performances of our Bank for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024.

The incessant war among the titans has led to protracted disruption of the global economy, which has fueled inflation to levels not witnessed in decades, promoting aggressive monetary tightening globe-wide. While some signs of recovery have emerged, inflation remains persistently high exceeding pre-pandemic levels and central bank targets. Furthermore, the recovery trajectory remains uneven across various regions and countries.

On the domestic front, the economic challenges stemming from global geopolitical tensions have added further complexities. The banking sector, in particular, has felt the brunt of these external factors compounded by internal instability in parts of the country, disrupting banking operations and overall business performance.

In the year under review, Amhara Bank faced significant internal management changes, which inevitably affected its business aspirations. However, through the concerted efforts of our stakeholders, we have made commendable strides in stabilizing and fortifying our institution. I proudly would like to announce the appointment of Dr. Yohannes Ayalew as the new CEO of Amhara Bank, based on the decision of the Board of Directors. It is the firm conviction of the Board of Directors that strategic leadership of Dr. Yohannes will transform our bank to a new highest.

We, at the board, extend our heartfelt congratulations to him, and with the unwavering support of our valued shareholders, customers, employees, and regulatory bodies, we are confident that Amhara Bank will embark on a promising new era of growth, innovation, and excellence.



Amidst of all challenges incumbering our performance, the bank remained resolute in its pursuit of opportunities, staying true to its mission and delivering value to its stakeholders. Through carefully coordinated strategic moves and effective resource management, we have made notable progress. I would like to express our utmost gratitude to our shareholders for their unwavering support and to the public for their trust in our Bank.

Throughout the fiscal year 2023/24, Amhara Bank focused on enhancing its capabilities, reinforcing its growth ambitions, and delivering robust performance. We broadened our reach through both physical and digital channels, diversified our product offerings, streamlined our processes, and embraced digital transformation. Our commitment to building a future-ready workforce, fostering strategic partnerships, and adhering to regulatory frameworks enabled us to achieve these milestones. Our dedication to resource mobilization yielded exceptional outcomes, with deposits totaling Birr 25.1 billion as of June 30, 2024, surpassing the performance of our peers.

We have also made significant strides in enhancing our foreign currency generation capacity and attracting reputable correspondent banks and remittance partners. Our financing engagement resulted in committing loans and advances of Birr 19.9 billion, addressing key sectors of the economy. Our development finance wing also spearheaded an initiative to provide farmers with access to tractors and agricultural supplies aiming to modernize the agricultural sector and foster sustainable growth.

As part of our strategy to expand our network and enhance accessibility, we operationalized 43 new additional branches nationwide, bringing our total to 310 branches as of June 30, 2024. In parallel, we deployed 130 ATMs across strategic locations and progressed in mobile banking service to cater our tech-savvy clientele. These efforts attracted over 1.8 million depositors and more than 570,000 mobile banking subscribers in the past year.

It is noteworthy that our bank jumped out of loss and recorded a profit of Birr 550.2 million after tax which is an increase of Birr 696 million compared to the previous year. This financial performance underscores the Bank's resilience and strategic focus.

Looking ahead, we are confident in our continued growth trajectory. Amhara Bank is committed to unlocking its full potential through innovation, outreach, and staying ahead of the curve to the evolving dynamics of the business landscape. Our collaboration with PwC Kenya on our Five-Year Strategic Plan, set to launch this fiscal year, will further enhance operational excellence and create long-term value for our stakeholders.

Furthermore, we are pleased to announce the acquisition of over 10,579 square meters of prime land in Lideta Kifle Ketema for the construction of our new headquarters building. We have initiated key preliminary activities and are in the final stages of concluding compensation agreements for the affected community to ensure a smooth transition towards construction.

In conclusion, I extend my deepest appreciation to the Amhara Bank family for their dedication, and to our esteemed customers and shareholders for their trust. We are grateful for the support and oversight of the National Bank of Ethiopia and all our stakeholders. As we move forward, we remain committed to unlocking the full potential of Amhara Bank, leading with bold strategies that will define our success for years to come.

Best wishes

Gashaw Debebe

Chairperson of the Board of Directors

MESSAGE OF THE

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



I am deeply honored to shed light very briefly on the performance of Amhara Bank in the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2024 in light of the global and domestic business landscape, which is characterized by opportunities and uncertainties.

The global economy has remained in a delicate balance, facing deceleration from worldwide monetary tightening, geopolitical instability, and ongoing conflicts such as the Russia-Ukraine war and the middle east instability. These adversities disrupted supply chains and yielded inflationary pressures while Middle Eastern tensions, trade disputes, and currency appreciation against the Ethiopian birr added further challenges.

Domestically, the macroeconomic landscape has been similarly strained with persistent foreign exchange shortages, elevated inflation, unemployment, rising budget deficits, and political tensions. In response, the Ethiopian government has launched key initiatives, including trade liberalization, state-owned enterprise privatization, and introducing economic and administrative policy changes. These reforms seek to bolster the Ethiopian economy despite the current inflationary pressures.

Throughout the year, Ethiopia's banking sector has faced substantial headwinds from the slowing business environment, rising costs, foreign currency constraints, and regional insecurity. Moreover, liquidity stresses have hindered resource mobilization efforts and credit deployment capabilities. In response, the National Bank of Ethiopia has pursued contractionary measures, reshaping competition with the entry of new financial institutions, which has strengthened the operating landscape. Amhara Bank has proactively addressed these challenges, committing substantial resources to a series of robust initiatives to reinforce resilience and sustain our performance targets.



Our endeavor in reinforcing our outreach, customer acquisition, resource mobilization, and credit management has proved to ensure growth over the prior year. Our financial position reflects positive momentum, with total assets standing at Birr 35.2 billion which is a 24% increase. Loans and advances rose by 33% to reach Birr 19.9 billion, while deposit balances, encompassing both conventional and interest-free banking, saw a 26% increase to Birr 25.1 billion. Total equity climbed 21% to Birr 7.1 billion, with share capital comprising 92% of equity at Birr 6.5 billion, growing by 12%.

Revenues for the year reached Birr 4.4 billion, marking a 146% increase, predominantly driven by interest income, which represented 86% of the total. Meanwhile, expenses grew by 76% to Birr 4.0 billion, and additional income earning from tax and other equity investment of Birr 196.3 million, culminating in a profit after tax of Birr 550.2 million and an earnings per share of 8.3%.

In terms of non-financial achievements, nearly half a million customers now utilize our mobile banking services, while we have expanded our digital destination by deploying 130 ATMs, a QR-code payment system, and close to 230 POS terminals.

Our total customer base reached two million, and we established new partnerships with third-party businesses to drive collaborative growth. Additionally, we acquired 10,579m² plot of land for our future headquarters in Addis Ababa and secured a stake in the Ethiopian Security Exchange.

In consideration of evolving market dynamics, regulatory shifts, macroeconomic conditions, and future growth potential we embarked on the development of our next Five Years strategic roadmap (2024/25-2028/29).

Our investment in our talent remains a cornerstone, as we continually upskill and reskill our team to maximize organizational potential and foster an enabling culture. Key among these efforts is the enhancement of our customer service standards which is aimed at cultivating a robust customer-first ethos across the Bank.

As we envision a new future for our Bank, we aim to expand our customer base by introducing innovative and customized value propositions, leveraging technology to provide exceptional banking services to our clients. We see significant growth potential within emerging small, and medium enterprises (SMEs) and will focus on expanding our customer base in this area through our digital capabilities and lending service. In the coming years, we will continue to reinvent ourselves, building on our strengths in alignment with the evolving industry landscape and customer needs.

Additionally, we are developing capital market and investment banking projects to enhance the Bank's role and readiness for upcoming capital market operations. We are also advancing our technological infrastructure, including Hyper-Convergence Infrastructure (HCI) Solutions and Security Infrastructure Solutions.

On behalf of the bank, I extend my sincere gratitude to the Board of Directors for their guidance, to our shareholders for their trust and support, and to our staff for their dedication and resilience. I also express deep appreciation to our customers for their loyalty, the National Bank of Ethiopia for its oversight, and our esteemed partners, including Ethio Telecom, for their continued collaboration.

We look forward to a prosperous journey ahead, guided by our vision and fueled by unwavering dedication to our valued stakeholders.

Thank you.

Yohannes Ayalew (PhD)
Chief Executive Officer

















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Directors' Report of 2023/24 FY



The Board of Directors' of Amhara Bank S.C. presents the highlights of the major progress registered in key banking operations and the Auditor's Report to the 3rd Annual General Assembly of shareholders for the year ended on June 30, 2024.

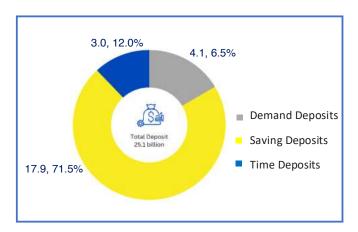
1. Operational Higlights

1.1. Deposit Mobilization

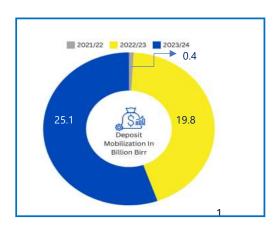
To advance our long-term vision of serving diverse societal segments and embodying our founding principle of "Beyond Financing," Amhara Bank has strategically prioritized resource mobilization. Through concerted efforts, including innovative product diversification strategies, customer acquisition, product development, and integrated marketing communications, we have aimed to significantly bolster our resource mobilization capacity.

Despite existing challenges—ranging from sluggish domestic economic conditions and rising living costs to fierce market competition and security concerns—the Bank has achieved commendable progress in deposit growth. By the close of the fiscal year, total deposits surged to Birr 25.1 billion, an impressive increase of Birr 5.2 billion, or 26%, compared to the prior year. This achievement was driven by extensive expansion in channels and customer outreach, enhance value propositions, active engagement with communities, and partnerships with various stakeholders.

In pursuit of sustainable growth and deposit stability, our bank has also committed to broad-based public engagement to attract more stable deposits. This commitment is reflected in the growth of savings deposits, which comprised 71.5% of our total deposits, reaching Birr 17.9 billion by year-end.



Deposit Composition as of June 30, 2024 (In Billion Birr)



Deposit Mobilization in Billion Birr

In our ongoing commitment to securing the most cost-effective sources of funds as to address short-term liquidity requirements, a strategic portion of our deposits was allocated from demand deposits, representing 16.5%, and fixed-term deposits, which constituted 12%.

Our Interest-Free Banking (IFB) have been a focal area since inception. To this end, we have expanded IFB services accessable in all branches, established dedicated full-service IFB branches in key locations, introduced diverse and innovative interest-free deposit products, IFB financing options, and cultivated internal alignments

These efforts yielded remarkable results, with IFB deposits reaching Birr 684 million, contributing 3% of the total deposits of the bank. This marks a 52% growth from last year's balance of Birr 449 million, an increase of Birr 234.4 million. Savings (Wadiah) deposits comprised the majority, totaling Birr 587.7 million or 86%, while demand (Amanah) deposits represented 14%, or Birr 96 million.

1.2. International Banking

In a visionary stride to cater to clients engaged in the dynamic sphere of international trade, our bank has integrated a suite of international banking services into its core offerings, aimed at refining the efficiency of cross-border payments, streamlining currency mobilization, and enhancing the overall ease of global financial transactions. This strategic undertaking was shaped through a meticulously coordinated effort to build a sophisticated infrastructure including the development of comprehensive policies, precise guidelines, and standardized operational protocols which are accompanied by insightful engagements with stakeholders. In line to this vision, the Bank has forged robust connections with correspondent banks, collaborated with Relationship Management Application (RMA) providers, allied with leading global remittance companies, and actively pursued further strategic partnerships. These efforts have led to a notable rise in engagement from international clients, cementing the Bank's position as a distinguished leader on the global financial stage. Notably, in the past year, the Bank has formalized a business partnership with Western Union, expanding its network of remittance agents to four.

1.3 Credit Management

Driven by our commitment to sustainable growth and strategic excellence, our bank has adeptly navigated liquidity challenges stemming from regulatory credit caps, moderate resource mobilization, and mandatory treasury bill allocations with new loan disbursements to enhance our credit portfolio. Through resolute effort, outstanding loans and advances, including IFB financing has positioned to Birr 19.9 billion, marking a substantial year-on-year increase of Birr 5 billion, or 33%.

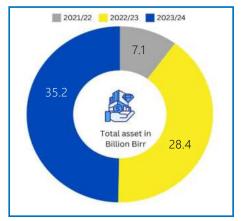
Guided by priorities such as maximizing interest income, attracting foreign currency, and cultivating long-term corporate relationships, the Bank concentrated its loan portfolio in key economic sectors. Domestic trade and services, exports, and manufacturing collectively accounted for 33%, 19%, and 15% of our lending, representing a robust 67%—equivalent to Birr 13.4 billion—of total loans and advances at year-end.

In line with our "Beyond Financing" tagline, the Bank established a dedicated unit for development financing, conducting preliminary assessments to explore potential areas for SME financing. In a significant step, we commenced loan disbursements through this wing to support farmers in acquiring tractors and essential agricultural supplies. Moreover, the Bank has actively pursued partnerships with development entities to establish enduring collaborations, fostering financial inclusion for underserved communities, including youth, women, differently-abled individuals, entrepreneurs, farmers, SMEs, and others.

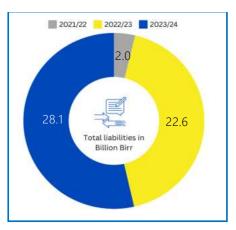
2. Financial Highlights

2.1 Asset and Liablities

As of June 30, 2024, total assets of our bank reached an impressive Birr 35.2 billion, reflecting a robust growth of Birr 6.8 billion or 24%, compared to the previous year's balance of Birr 28.4 billion. The majority of these assets comprised loans and advances extended to customers, making up 56.6% or Birr 19.9 billion of the total. Similarly, the Bank's total liabilities rose by Birr 5.6 billion, marking a 25% increase, bringing the total to Birr 28.1 billion by the end of the reporting period.



Total Asset in Billion Birr

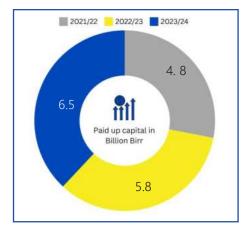


Total Liabilities in Billion Birr

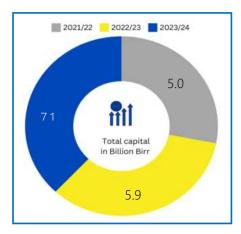
2.2 Paid-up Capital and Equity

By successfully mobilizing an additional Birr 674 million, or 12%, the Bank's paid-up capital has risen to an impressive Birr 6.5 billion, enabling it to surpass the minimum regulatory threshold ahead of schedule. Concurrently, discussions with the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) are underway to release previously blocked capital due to documentation issues.

Total capital of Amhara Bank also showcased remarkable growth, increasing by Birr One billion, or 21% compared to the prior year to reach Birr 7.1 billion as of June 30, 2024. Significantly, over half of this growth was fueled by the increase in paid-up capital, reflecting a gain of Birr 674 million, or 12%, year-over-year.



Paid Up Capital in Billion Birr



Total Capital in Billion Birr

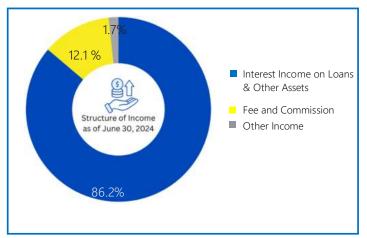


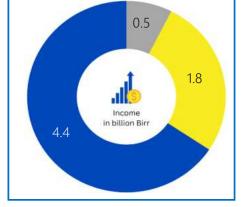
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2.3 Revenue

During the financial year, the Bank managed a total revenue of Birr 4.4 billion, marking a substantial year-on-year growth of Birr 2.6 billion. This impressive revenue was largely driven by interest income, which accounted for 86.2% or Birr 3.8 billion. Key contributors to this income included interest from loans and advances (Birr 3 billion), funds deposited in other commercial banks (Birr 544.7 million), and returns from other investments (Birr 249 million). The remaining revenue was derived from fee and commission income, totaling Birr 528.7 million, and additional income sources contributing Birr 75.1 million.





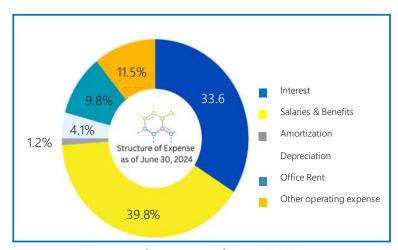
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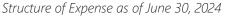
Structure of Income as of June 30, 2023

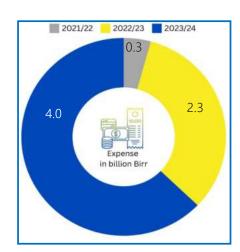
Income in Billion Birr

2.4 Expense

In alignment with its ambitious vision to transform the banking industry, the Bank made a substantial investment as an expense of Birr Four billion, reflecting a notable year-on-year increase of 76%, or Birr 1.7 billion. The core expenditure areas included personnel expenses, which accounted for 39.8% of the total, interest paid on deposits at 33.6%, and fees along with other operating expenses, collectively comprising 26.6% of the overall outlay.







Expense in Billion Birr

2.5 Profit

Amhara Bank has demonstrated remarkable financial performance, achieving gross profit before tax of Birr 353.9 million. However, the Bank earned Birr 196.3 million from income tax and other equity investment and as a result increased our profit after tax to Birr 550.2 million. This achievement is grounded in its adept financial management practices, customer-centric strategies, and proactive risk mitigation efforts.

2.6 Interest-Free Banking Operations

In 2024, Amhara Bank continued to strengthen its Interest-Free Banking (IFB) operations, proudly serving our esteemed clients under the "Merhaba" brand. Since its launch in March 2022, this service has been dedicated to upholding Sharia principles, providing ethical and inclusive financial solutions in alignment with the directives of National Bank of Ethiopia. Through Merhaba, Amhara Bank has remained steadfast in its mission to fulfill the diverse financial needs of our customers while adhering to the highest standards of Sharia-compliant banking ethics.

This past fiscal year, our IFB operations achieved significant growth, especially in deposits. By June 30, 2024, our IFB deposit base reached Birr 684 million, with an incremental deposit of Birr 235 million mobilized during the year. This achievement stands as a testament to the unwavering confidence our clients, reflecting both the demand for and trust in our ethical banking solutions. IFB deposits now constitute 3.0 % of Amhara Bank's total deposit base, an indicator of our commitment to continuously enhance and expand our offerings to ensure that customers seeking interest-free financial solutions find a reliable partner in us.

Our focus on ethical banking has not only strengthened our financial base but also expanded our IFB customer community. With a customer base of 120,050 clients, representing 6.6% of the Bank's total customer base, the appeal of Sharia-compliant services is evident. This remarkable growth reflects our commitment to meeting the needs of individuals who seek financial services rooted in Islamic values and principles. The expanding client base inspires us to keep advancing our offerings to provide even greater value and service.

In response to the demand for accessible ethical banking services, Amhara Bank has extended IFB offerings across all 310 branches, with the addition of 15 dedicated IFB branches nation wide. These branches are uniquely equipped to provide a seamless, Sharia-focused banking experience, bringing our services closer to communities across Ethiopia. Our commitment to extend our reach is further strengthened by our digital transformation efforts, including the launch of a Sharia-compliant mobile banking platform. This platform enables our customers to access IFB services conveniently and reliably in a manner aligned with their values, ensuring that digital ease is combined with the ethical rigor they expect.

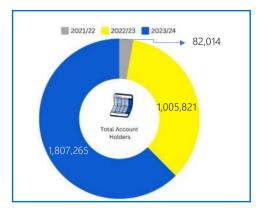
Amhara Bank remains profoundly grateful to our clients, partners, and stakeholders for their trust and support, which continually drive us to innovate and expand our offerings. Our journey in Interest-Free Banking is one of our purpose and dedication, focused on building an inclusive and ethically grounded financial landscape that positively impacts our communities.

3. Non-Financial Highlights

3.1 Customer Attraction

In the past two years, our strategic efforts to attract and engage with the public have garnered overwhelming success, welcoming nearly two million customers into our family. By June 30, 2024, our customer base outstandingly was expanded to 1.8 million—a remarkable year-over-year growth of 80%, with an addition of 801,444 new customers. This milestone is a testament to our ambitious branch expansion and the robust trust placed in us by communities nationwide, allowing us to play a pivotal role in advancing financial inclusion across the country.

Aligned with our commitment to sustainable deposit mobilization, our customer engagement initiatives were primarily focused on attracting savings depositors. As a result, 92.4% of our accounts, totaling 1,670,252, are now savings accounts. Complementing this, 6.6% (120,050 accounts) represent our IFB depositors, while 0.9% (16,804 accounts) are demand deposits, and the remaining 0.01% (159 accounts) are fixed-time deposits. This achievement underlines our continued dedication to fostering a diverse, inclusive, and resilient banking ecosystem.



Total Account Holders



IFB Account Holders

3.2 Digital Banking

In the fiscal year 2023/24, the Bank has proudly advanced its mission of accessibility and digital expansion, achieving remarkable milestones. With the deployment of an additional 82 ATMs, our network now reached 130 ATM terminals, underscoring our commitment to broadening reach and delivering convenient banking experiences.

Our card acquiring network has grown substantially with the installation of 223 Point of Sale (POS) terminals at strategic merchant locations and the onboarding of 1,639 merchants for QR Code scanand-pay services, enhancing payment flexibility for our valued customers.

In line with our dedication to a seamless banking experience, we issued 50,000 debit cards this year. Our digital presence also flourished through strategic integration with the Derash bill aggregation platform, facilitating water bill payments by enabling over 15 service providers, along with enhanced tax payment solutions. Additionally, we've partnered with Ethiopian Airlines Group, allowing customers to pay for tickets through our platform, and have launched the "ABa-School Pay" solution for efficient school fee payments.

Recognizing the power of collaboration, the Bank has engaged with key stakeholders—including the National Switch Operator (ETS), payment operators, fintech innovators, and the Ministry of Revenues—to expand our digital banking services. Through these partnerships, we have successfully launched the Instant Payment Service (IPS) for real-time transfers and standardized, interoperable merchant payment acceptance. These transformative initiatives are central to promoting financial inclusion nationwide, embodying the essence of our "Beyond Financing" motto. The Bank is poised for continued innovation, with more pioneering solutions on the horizon.

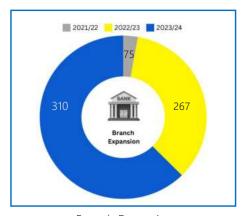
Key achievements for the fiscal year include:

- O Launch of ABa School Pay solution
- O Deployment of 82 ATMs, totaling 130 terminals
- O Installation of 223 POS terminals

- O Enablement of QR payments for 1,639 merchants
- O Integration with Derash for water bill collection across 15 providers
- O Introduction of airline ticket payments with Ethiopian Airlines
- O Issuance of 50,000 payment cards

3.3 Branch Expansion

Our dedication to elevating customer accessibility, expanding market presence, and strengthening competitive positioning is showcased through its impressive branch network growth. By the close of the reporting period, the Bank's reach has extended to an exceptional 310 branches, including 15 dedicated IFB branches. This remarkable expansion, driven by the inauguration of 43 new branches this fiscal year, reflects a robust 16% year-over-year increase.



Branch Expansion

3.4 People Management and Development

The Bank is unwavering in its commitment to cultivating human resource capabilities that are agile and responsive to the dynamic and fiercely competitive landscape. To attract and retain top talent while empowering them to excel, the Bank has meticulously crafted a nurturing work environment and invested substantially in resources to bolster the skills and competencies of its workforce. This year, proactive measures were taken to optimize staffing levels, leading to the strategic reassignment of current personnel across branches to fulfill emerging staffing needs.

As of June 30, 2024, our employee's headcount totaled 5,191, comprised of 5,053 permanent staff members and 138 contract employees. Conspicuously, half of this workforce consists of professionals holding at least a bachelor's degree, while the other half encompasses support staff, predominantly security officers.

Amhara Bank places a paramount emphasis on training and development, on various technical and developmental compherensive training programs across various themes. The Bank's dedication to enhancing performance measurement is evident through its strategic utilization of both internal and external resources, culminating in the organization of diverse training initiatives at a total investment of Birr 36.1 million for the year.

3.5 Strengthening Risk Management for a Resilient Future

In an ever-evolving and complex business landscape, risk management has become essential for sustainable growth and resilience of Amhara Bank. As we navigate an increasingly competitive market and expand our digital and diversified service offerings, we recognize that a proactive approach to risk and compliance is critical for ensuring stability and confidence in our operations.

To this end, we have implemented a comprehensive Risk Management Framework designed to identify, assess, monitor, and control a wide array of risks. This includes credit, liquidity, foreign exchange, interest rate, and operational risks, managed in full alignment with the National Bank of Ethiopia's directives and our own internal standards. Our independent Risk and Compliance Management Department plays a pivotal role in fostering a risk-aware culture, ensuring that our strategies align with our risk appetite, enhancing decision-making, minimizing unexpected disruptions, and addressing enterprise-wide risks with an integrated approach.

With growing national and global regulatory demands, we have also intensified our Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) measures across the bank. Recognizing the significant financial and reputational consequences of non-compliance, we are fully committed to maintaining robust AML/CFT systems that safeguard both our institution and our stakeholders.

As we look forward, our commitment to a strong risk management foundation remains unwavering. By continuously refining our risk practices, we are not only protecting our assets but also positioning ourselves to seize emerging opportunities with confidence, ensuring long-term stability and success of the bank.

3.6 Corporate Social Responsibility

Throughout the 2023/2024 business year, Amhara Bank proudly embraced its role in advancing social responsibility, reaching communities across Ethiopia with initiatives that reflect our commitment to meaningful impact and sustainable growth. Prioritizing community well-being, cultural heritage, education, and environmental stewardship, we delivered critical support to drought-affected regions like Wag Hemra and North Gonder offering timely aid to bolster resilience and recovery. Working closely with Culture and Tourism Office of Amhara region, we supported Ethiopian heritage preservation initiatives by enhancing art, tourism, and cultural legacies. In partnership with the Ethiopian Federal Police, we honored the legendary victory of Adwa, while providing essential support to those affected by unforeseen challenges, such as the fire accident which damaged shops in Taiwan Market – Jigjiga city.

Our dedication to peace and unity extended to supporting the North Wollo Diocese summit which was summon in partnership with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, alongside supporting educational initiatives at Bahir Dar University. In the spirit of fostering resilience and community connection, we offered food assistance during national holidays, contributed to green area development programs in Bahir Dar city, improved water access for residents in Bulga Woreda, and continued supporting stipends to outstanding university students. Additionally, our support for local organizations dedicated to women's and children's welfare reflects our commitment to inclusivity and social progress.

These contributions underscore our mission to enhance social welfare, preserve cultural heritage, and strengthen economic resilience across Ethiopia. With an unwavering commitment to empowering communities, Amhara Bank is proud to help build a brighter, more sustainable future for all.

3.7 The Path Ahead: Shaping Tomorrow Together

As we look to the future, Amhara Bank is poised to deepen our commitment to innovation, inclusivity, and sustainable growth. We remain steadfast in our mission to elevate the customer experience, harness digital transformation, and expand our reach in financial inclusivity. With a strategic focus on Islamic Finance (IFB) and development financing, our journey ahead is defined not only by challenges but by the countless opportunities to drive economic progress and social impact.

Prioritizing an Unmatched Customer Experience: At the heart of Amhara Bank lies our dedication to each and every customer. We are set to elevate our service standards by actively listening to

our customers and adapting to meet their evolving needs. Our approach will be centered around enhancing convenience, access, and personalized solutions that align with our customers' aspirations.

Pioneering Digital Banking Solutions: As digital transformation reshapes the financial industry; Amhara Bank is committed to being at the forefront. We are accelerating investments in state-of-the-art technology to ensure a secure, efficient, and seamless digital banking experience. This will empower us to better serve our customers and redefine the way they interact with us, now and in the future.

Deepening Commitment to Regulatory Excellence: Integrity and trust are the pillars of our operations. We will continue to work closely with regulatory bodies, ensuring that our practices uphold the highest standards of ethics and transparency. By maintaining rigorous compliance, we aim to foster confidence among our stakeholders and reinforce our commitment to a stable and trustworthy financial environment.

Expanding IFB Services to Meet Community Needs: Our dedication to Islamic Finance remains unwavering. We are taking bold steps to innovate and diversify our IFB product offerings, extend our branch network, and partner with like-minded organizations. Through these initiatives, we aim to support the financial aspirations of our IFB customers and make meaningful contributions to the communities we serve.

Driving Impact through Development Financing: Development financing is a cornerstone of our growth strategy. We will focus on financing initiatives that promote economic resilience and community empowerment, advancing critical projects that create shared prosperity. By addressing key areas of growth, we are committed to fostering sustainable progress and long-term economic impact.

In Closing: Amhara Bank is embarking on a transformative journey, grounded in customer care, digital advancement, regulatory strength, and inclusive financial growth. Our vision is to not only tackle challenges but to transform them into pathways for collective success. Together with our customers, stakeholders, and communities, we are building a future that is brighter, stronger, and full of possibility.

3.8 Heartfelt Appreciation

As we embark on another year, we members of the Board of Directors and Executive Management at Amhara Bank wish to express our profound gratitude to everyone who has contributed to our successful journey. Our achievements are deeply rooted in the trust and loyalty of our valued customers, the dedication of our committed employees, the unwavering support of our shareholders, the guidance of our visionary founders, and the solidarity of the communities we proudly serve.

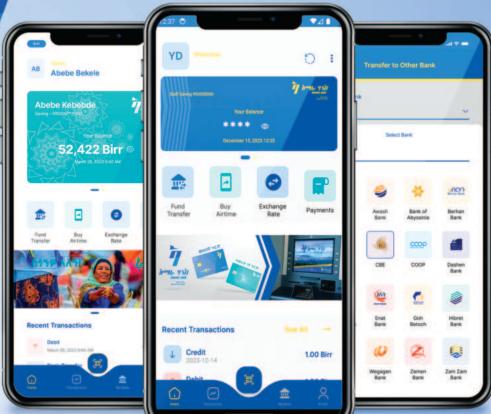
In particular, we extend our sincere appreciation to the National Bank of Ethiopia, other regulatory authorities, and our security partners. Your steadfast support and guidance have been instrumental in helping us navigate challenges and in driving our strategic goals forward.

It is through the collective strength of each of you—our customers, employees, shareholders, and partners—that we continue to grow and fulfill our mission. We are eager to forge ahead, aiming for new milestones, and building on the trust you have placed in us.

Thank you for standing with us as we strive for an even brighter future.

Board of Directors'
December 2024







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Corporate information

Company registration number

MT/AA/1/0052689/2014 E.C (Ethiopian Calender)

License number

LBB/028/2023 G.C (Gregorian Calender)

Directors (As of 30 June 2024)

| Gashaw Debebe Abitew | Board of Director (Chair Person) | (Appointed December 2023) |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ababu Emru Zeneb | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| Berhan Hailu Dagne | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| Mulunesh Abebe Alebachew (PhD) | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| Hailemariyam Temesegen Mekonnen | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| Mesenbet Shenkutie Abebe | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| Dr. Eden Ashenafi Mandefro | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| Ewnete Alene Yalew | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| Amhara Forest Enterprise (Represented by Ato Biyadgilgn Shiferaw) | Board of Director (Member) | (Appointed December 2023) |
| ANRS Industry Parks Development | | |

Board of Director (Member) 100 (Appointed December 2023)

Executive management (As of 30 June 2024)

Corporation (Represented by Ato Birhan

Tamyalew)

Chanyalew Demissie Bekele
Bizuayehu Seyoum Tsehaye
Endalish Woldemichael Taye
Tamrat Andarge Agiz
Hailu Moges Teklu
Adugna Abebe Alemneh
Eshete Yemata Aycheh
Befikadu Chernet Bisever
Mengistu Hailu Tsegaye
Behailu Gulilat Bisrat
Bayeh Asnakew Kinde

PACH YCH A/Chief Executive Officer* (Appointed December 2021) Chief Banking Business Officer (Appointed January 2022) Chief Strategy and Innovation Officer (Appointed Augest 2023) A/Chief IT Officer (Appointed may 2023) Deputy Chief People Officer (Appointed December 2021) Regional Vice President (Appointed December 2021) Regional Vice President (Appointed December 2021) A/Deputy Chief Digital Banking Officer (Appointed February 2022) Regional Vice President (Appointed January 2022) Director, Internal Audit (Appointed December 2021) A/Director, Risk Management and Complianc (Appointed June 2024)

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Independent auditor

Tewodros and Fikre Audit Service Partnership Authorised Auditors, Chartered Certified Accountants Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. P.O.Box 8118



^{*} New Chief Executive officer, Yohannes Ayalew (PhD), has been assigned subsquently effective from 16 September 2024.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Report of the directors

The directors submit their report together with the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2024, to the members of Amhara Bank ("the Bank"). This report discloses the financial performance and state of affairs of the Bank.

Incorporation and address

Amhara Bank s.c (ABa) is a share company was established on February 08, 2022 with business license issued as per banking business proclamation no. 592/2008. It commenced operation with an authorized and paid up capital of birr 6.5 billion and 6.5 billion respectively. It comprises astonishing number of shareholders amounting more than 141,000.

Principal activities

The Bank aspired to be accessible to the segments of the community that the finance industry did not pay attention to and to assist individuals who lacked access to financing, in order to enhance their economic activity. Furthermore, ABa aims to use the enabling conditions to provide an excellent service that appeals to the ever-diversifying and growing needs of customers that are demanding more from banks in the form of personalized and competitive banking services.

Results and dividends

The Bank's results for the year ended 30 June 2024 are set out on page 29. The profit for the year has been transferred to retained earnings. The summarised results are presented below.

| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Net interest income | 2,423,400 | 1,159,488 |
| Profit / (loss) before tax | 353,900 | (481,755) |
| Tax (charge) / credit | 170,594 | 311,697 |
| Profit / (loss) for the year | 524,494 | (170,057) |
| Other comprehensive profit / (loss) net of taxes | 25,733 | 24,447 |
| Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year | 550,227 | (145,610) |
| Basic and Diluted earnings per share (%) | 8.3% | 3.2% |

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 21.

Gashaw Debebe Board Chairperson







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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Statement of directors' responsibilities

In accordance with the Banking Business Proclamation No. 592/2008, the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) may direct the Bank to prepare financial statements in accordance with international financial statements standards, whether their designation changes or they are replaced, from time to time.

The Bank's Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Ethiopia and in the manner required by the Commercial Code of Ethiopia of 1243/2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Bank is required keep such records as are necessary to:

- a) exhibit clearly and correctly the state of its affairs;
- b) explain its transactions and financial position; and
- c) enable the National Bank to determine whether the Bank had complied with the provisions of the Banking Business Proclamation and regulations and directives issued for the implementation the aforementioned Proclamation.

The Bank's Directors accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, Banking Business Proclamation, Commercial code 1243/2021 and the relevant Directives issued by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

The Directors is of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the company and of its profit or loss.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Signed on behalf of the Directors by:

Gashaw Debebe Board Chairperson



Yohannes Ayalew(PhD) Chief Excutive Officer





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Tewodros and Fikre Audit Services
Partnership
P.O. Box 8118

E-mail: chalatewodros@gmail.com
Addis Ababa Ethiopia

Partners
Tewodros Hailu, M.A, FCCA & Fikre Menta, M.A, FCCA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY which comprise the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2024, statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, statement of changing equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY as at 30 June 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by IASB.

As required by the commercial code of Ethiopia, based on our audit we report as follows:

- i) Pursuant to Article 349 (1) of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia, 2013 E.C and based on our reviews of the board of directors' report, we have not noted any matter that we may wish to bring to your attention.
- ii) Pursuant to article 349 (2) of the commercial code of Ethiopia, 2013 E.C, We recommend the financial statements be approved.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESB). Code together with the ethical requirements

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that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ethiopia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTER

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon; we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be separately communicated in our report.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies of the company and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis for accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company of to close operations on realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible to overseeing the company symmetric reporting process.

Auditors in Ethiopia

Auditors Responsibility for the Audit of the financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are

considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Tewodros and Fikre Audit Services Partnership Chartered Certified Accountants

Addis Ababa October 28, 2024







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

| | Notes | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Interest income | | 0.774.196 | 1 501 500 |
| Interest income Interest expense | 4 5 | 3,774,186 (1,350,785) | 1,591,593 (432,104) |
| interest expense | 3 | (1,550,705) | (432,104) |
| Net interest income | | 2,423,400 | 1,159,488 |
| Fee and commission income | 6 | 528,704 | 155,585 |
| Fee and commission expense | 6 | | - |
| Net fees and commission income | | 528,704 | 155,585 |
| Other operating income | 7 | 75,084 | 29,528 |
| Total operating income | | 3,027,188 | 1,344,601 |
| Loan impairment charge | 8 | (76,354) | (53,132) |
| Other asset Impairment charge | 9 | (2,212) | (1,158) |
| Net operating income | | 2,948,622 | 1,290,311 |
| - | | | |
| Personnel expenses Amortisation of intangible assets | 10 | (1,602,614) | (1,090,920) |
| Depreciation and impairment of property, plant | 17 18 | (47,798) (164,427) | (23,940) (108,288) |
| and equipment Other operating expenses | | | |
| Other operating expenses | 11 | (779,882) | (548,918) |
| Profit before tax | i de la companya de l | 353,900 | (481,755) |
| Income tax (expense) income (28 0118861296 0111541235 0111541235 01154125 011541235 011541235 011541235 011541235 01 | 12,a | 170,594 | 311,697 |
| Profit after tax | / | 524,494 | (170,058) |
| Other comprehensive income (OCI) net on in | come tax | | |
| Items that will not be subsequently reclassif | ied into prof | īt or loss: | |
| Remeasurement gain/loss on retirement benefits obligations | 24,b | (1,350) | (15,396) |
| Deferred tax liability/asset on remeasurement gain | | 405 | 4,619 |
| or loss | | 400 | 4,019 |
| | | (945) | (10,777) |
| Items that will be subsequently reclassified | into profit/or | los | |
| Remeasurement gain / loss on fair value of Equity investment | 15,a | \$8,111 | 50,321 |
| Deferred tax liability/asset on on fair value of | 13 | 4, 5 | |
| Equity investment | 34/ 81 | 11,433) | (15,096) |
| | TO SOLINGION | 26,678 | 35,225 |
| Other comprehensive income net of tax | St. Contified | 25,733 | 24,447 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | Certified Auditors in Ethiopia | 550,227 | (145,611) |
| Basic and Diluted earnings per share (%) | Coos and Fix | 8.3% | -3.2% |
| The notes on pages 32 to 87 are an integral part of the | ese financial sta | tements. | |
| | | | |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Statement of financial position

| | Notes | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| ASSETS | • | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 13 | 6,870,319 | 7,306,118 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 14 | 19,921,661 | 14,938,827 |
| Investment securities: | · | | |
| -Equity Share Investement | 15,a | 156,179 | 60,656 |
| -Amortized cost | 15,b | 3,477,238 | 1,586,510 |
| Other assets | 16 | 1,477,670 | 1,273,930 |
| Deferred tax asset | 12,d | 439,410 | 279,844 |
| Intangible assets | 17 | 135,288 | 123,120 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 18 | 1,264,669 | 1,164,712 |
| Right of Use Asset | 19 | 1,475,106 | 1,699,396 |
| Total assets | = | 35,217,541 | 28,433,113 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Deposits from customers | 20 | 25,055,426 | 19,820,243 |
| Current tax liabilities | 12,a | -0,000,4-0 | - |
| Borrowings | 21 | 120,118 | - |
| Other liabilities | 22 | 2,395,846 | 2,226,355 |
| Lease liabilities | 23 | 506,834 | 488,632 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | 24 | 36,046 | 18,937 |
| Total liabilities | And Auditing Roads | 28,114,270 | 22,554,167 |
| EQUITY | 4.5 0118861296 0111541235 | | |
| Share capital | 25 | 6,516,328 | 5,842,230 |
| Retained earnings | 26 Submited to | 99,816 | (130,293) |
| Legal reserve | 27 | 180,401 | 49,278 |
| Regulatory risk reserve | 28 | 256,546 | 93,285 |
| Other reserves | 29 | 50,180 | 24,447 |
| Total equity | CGAL PARTY | 7,103,272 | 5,878,948 |
| | Certified Auditors in | | - |
| Total equity and liabilities | Ethiopia | 35,217,541 | 28,433,113 |

The financial statements on pages 27 to 30 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on October 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:

Gashaw Debebe Board Chairperson



Yohannes Ayalew(PhD) Chief Excutive Officer

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Statement of changes in equity

| | Share canital Birr'000 | Retained earnings Birr'000 | Other reserves Birr'000 | Legal reserve Birr'000 | Regulatory risk reserve Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| As at 1 July 2022 | 4,831,642 | 147,833 | - | 49,278 | - | 5,028,753 |
| Profit (loss) for the period | | (170,058) | | | | (170,058) |
| Contribution of equity | 1,010,589 | | | | | 1,010,589 |
| Dividend tax paid | | (14,783) | | | | (14,783) |
| Transfer to regulatory risk reserve | | (93,285) | | | 93,285 | - |
| Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax) | | | (10,777) | | | (10,777) |
| Fair Value Measurements of Equity investments(net of tax) | | | 35,225 | | | 35,225 |
| | | (0) | | | | |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | 1,010,589 | (278,127) | 24,447 | - | 93,285 | 850,194 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 5,842,230 | (130,293) | 24,447 | 49,278 | 93,285 | 5,878,948 |
| | Share capital Birr'000 | Retained earnings Birr'000 | Other reserves Birr'000 | Legal reserve Birr'000 | Regulatory risk reserve Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
| As at 1 July 2023 | 5,842,230 | (130,293) | 24,447 | 49,278 | 93,285 | 5,878,948 |
| Profit (loss) for the period | 674,097 | 524,494 | | | | 524,494 674,097 |
| Contribution of equity Transfer to legal reserve Dividend tax paid | 0/4,09/ | (131,124) | | 131,124 | | - |
| Transfer to regulatory risk reserve | | (163,261) | | | 163,261 | - |
| Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax) | | | (945) | | | (945) |
| Fair Value Measurements of Equity investments(net of tax) | | | 26,678 | | | 26,678 |
| Total comprehensive income for the period | 674,097 | 230,110 | 25,733 | 131,124 | 163,261 | 1,224,325 |
| As at 30 June 2024 | 6,516,328 | 99,816 | 50,180 | 180,401 | 256,546 | 7,103,272 |







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Statement of cash flows

| | Notes | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Cash generated from operations | 30 | 1,225,214 | 4,050,008 |
| Dividend tax paid | | - | (14,783) |
| Income(profit) tax paid | 12,b | | (18,478) |
| Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities | | 1,225,214 | 4,016,747 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of investment securities | 15 | (1,890,823) | (1,576,368) |
| Investment shares(equity) | | (57,412) | (10,335) |
| Purchase of intangible assets | 17 | (59,967) | (88,098) |
| Payment for right of use asset | | (141,772) | (1,042,890) |
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | 18 | (264,384) | (795,516) |
| Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities | | (2,414,358) | (3,513,206) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Lease payment | 23 | (45,756) | (129,993) |
| Borrowings received and interest accrued | | 828,492 | - |
| Repayment of borrowing during the year | | (708,374) | - |
| Proceeds from issues of shares | 25 | 674,097 | 1,010,589 |
| Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities | | 748,459 | 880,595 |
| Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | | (440,684) | 1,384,136 |
| Foreign currency exchange rate difference on cash and cash equivalent | ents | 4,886 | 2,802 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 13 | 7,306,118 | 5,919,179 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year | 13 | 6,870,319 | 7,306,118 |









Certified Auditors in

Ethiopia

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

1 General information

Amhara Bank SC ("the Bank") is a private commercial Bank domiciled in Ethiopia. The Bank became operational on 18 June 2022 in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial code of Ethiopia of 1243/2021 and the Licensing and Supervision of Banking Business Proclamation No. 84/1994 (as amended by 592/2008). The Bank's registered address is at:

Amhara Bank Share Company Kirkos sub-city,Woreda o8, Ras Mekonnen Avenue, Leghar P O Box 28450 Code 1000 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The Bank is principally engaged in the provision of diverse range of financial products and services to a wholesale, retail and SME client's base in Ethiopian Market.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Introduction to summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set at below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2024 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Besides, information required by National regulations is included where appropriate.

The financial statements comprise the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost concept, except for the following;

__available- for- sale financial assets, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property – measured at fair value

__assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost of disposal, and

__defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

All values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated. The financial statements are presented in thousands of Ethiopian Birr (Birr' 000).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Bank's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.4.

2.2.1 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The management have no doubt that the Bank would remain in existence after 12 months.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

2.2.2 New standards, amendments and interpretations

New Standards, amendments, interpretations issued but not yet effective.

A number of new standards or amendments that are effective after 1 July 2023. These changes are not early adopted by the bank.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1 (effective date 01-January 2024)

Key requirements

The first amendment clarifies how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. The objective of the amendment is aimed to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping entities determine whether debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendment also includes clarifying the classification requirements for debt an entity might settle by converting it into equity. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

The second amendment to IAS 1 requires a company to classify debt as non-current only if the company can avoid settling the debt in the 12 months after the reporting date. However, a company's ability to do so is often subject to complying with covenants. For example, a company might have long-term debt that could become repayable within 12 months if the company fails to comply with covenants in that 12-month period.

The amendments specify that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require a company to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements and the aim of the amendments therefore is to improve the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments will be applied retrospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16 (effective date of January 2024)

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Key requirements

The amendments add to requirements explaining how a company accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. IFRS 16 had not previously specified how to measure the transaction when reporting after that date. The amendments add to the sale and leaseback requirements in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard. These application will not change the accounting for leases other than those arising in a sale and leaseback transaction. The amendments will be applied retrospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Auditors in

Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements - mendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 (effective date 01-January 2024)

Key requirements

The amendments introduce new disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information (effective date 01-January 2024) IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

Key requirements

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information sets out the general requirements for a company to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general purpose financial reports (referred to as 'investors' throughout this document) in making decisions relating to providing resources to the company. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements. IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures sets out the requirements for a company to disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities, while building on the requirements described in IFRS S1. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

Lack of exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21, effective date is 01 January 2025

The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking.

A currency is considered to be exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. If a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at the measurement date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments note that an entity can use an observable exchange rate without adjustment or another estimation technique. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025.

Early adoption is permitted, but will need to be disclosed. The bank are not early adobpted

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements IFRS 18 (effective date 1 Jan -2027) **Key requirements**

The objective of this standard is to set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements (financial statements) to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. It applies to all financial statements that are prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Standards for recognising measuring, and disclosing specific transactions are addressed in other Standards and Interpretations of the standards are standards and interpretations of the standards are standards. transactions are addressed in other Standards and Interpretations 70 700

Certified

Auditors in

Ethiopia

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SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

a. Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank shall initially recognize loans and advances, deposit deat permities issued and support the state of liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) shall be recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability shall be measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or 4.5

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

i) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset shall be classified either as measured a either amortized set, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or less (FVEDE) The Bank shall measure a financial asset at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows: and

_ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). '

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

A debt instrument shall be measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

__ The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

___ The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.

On initial recognition, an equity investment that is held for trading shall be classified at FVTPL. However, for equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets that do not meet the classification criteria at amortized cost or FVOCI, above, shall be classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Business model assessment

The Bank shall make an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an 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. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;

- __ how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- __ the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for 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 in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis shall be measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Financial assets shall not be reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

___Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' shall be defined as the fair value of the financial asset on

initial recognition. 'Interest' shall be defined as the consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for

other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the

instrument. This includes assessing whether in financial asset contains a contractual term that could the specific formula the condition in the specific formula that could not meet this condition in

making the assessment, the Bank considersified

- 0118861206 0110811106ent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows; leverage teatures;
 - prepayment and extension terrisos and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank shall classify its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

A financial guarantee is an undertaking/commitment that requires the issuer to make specified payments

to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified party fails to meet its obligation when due

in accordance with the contractual terms.

Financial guarantees issued by the Bank are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of: the amount of the obligation under the guarantee, as determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and the amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

c. Impairment

At each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether there is objective evidence that financial assets (except equity investments), other than those carried at FVTPL, are impaired.

The Bank shall recognize loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

| instrur | nents that are not measured at FVTPL: | 6.76 Phg | |
|---------|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| | financial assets that are debt instruments; | The RUIN/MUNIC TE | [3] |
| | lease receivables; | Certified 3 | 10: |
| | financial guarantee contracts issued; and | ★ Auditors in ★ | • • |
| | Loan commitments issued. | Ethiopia | Tay of |
| No imp | pairment loss shall be recognized on equity investr | nents. Too and Fine S | ARA BANKS |

The Bank shall measure loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, which are measured as 12- month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- __ Other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for lease receivables shall always be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

12__ month ECL is the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12__ month ECL is recognized are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Life__ time ECL is the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognized but which are not credit__ impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

i) Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability- weighted estimate of credit losses. It shall be measured as follows:

- __ for financial assets that are not credit- impaired at the reporting date (stage 1 and 2): as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Bank in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- __ for financial assets that are credit__ impaired at the reporting date (stage 3): as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

___ for undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and

__ for financial guarantee contracts: as the expected payments to reimburse the roller less any amount that the Bank expects to recover.

ii) Restructured financial assets

Where the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then the Bank shall asset whether the financial asset should be derecognized and ECL are measured as follows:

__ If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset

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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

___ If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

iii) Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether financial assets carried at amortized cost, debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets').

A financial asset shall be considered '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 past due event;
- ___ the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider it is becoming 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.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition shall be considered to be credit- impair unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more shall be considered credit- impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

iv) Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL shall be presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- ___ for financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the ___ for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- ___ Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component:
- For debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance shall be disclosed and is recognized in the fair value reserve.

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v) Write- off

Loans and debt securities shall be written off (either partially or in full) when there was onable expectation of recovering the amount in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write- off. This assessment shall be carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off shall be included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

vi) Non__ integral financial guarantee contracts

The Bank shall assess whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract that is accounted for separately.

Where the Bank determines that the guarantee is an integral element of the financial asset, then any premium payable in connection with the initial recognition of the financial asset shall be treated as a transaction cost of acquiring it. The Bank shall consider the effect of the protection when measuring the fair value of the debt instrument and when measuring ECL.

Where the Bank determines that the guarantee is not an integral element of the debt instrument, then it shall recognize an asset representing any prepayment of guarantee premium and a right to connect for credit losses.

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d. Derecognition

i) Financial assets

The Bank shall derecognize a financial asset where

__ The contractual right to the cash flows from the financial asset expires (see also (1.4))

__ It transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows the transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or

___ Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI shall not be recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.

Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Bank shall be recognized as a separate asset or liability.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank shall derecognize a financial liability when its contractual obligations cancelled, or expire.

e. Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

i) Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Bank shall evaluate whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset shall be deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset shall be derecognized (see (1.3)) and a new financial asset shall be recognized at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification shall be accounted for as follows:

__ Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs shall be included in the initial measurement of the asset; and

___ Other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximize recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms.

If the Bank plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it shall first consider whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place.

Where the modification of a financial asset measured at amortized cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank shall first recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognizes the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and shall be amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

Where such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss shall be presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it shall be presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank shall derecognize a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms shall be recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss. Consideration paid shall include non__ financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

Where the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortized cost of the liability shall be recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any costs and fees incurred are recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re__ computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

f. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities shall be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank 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.

Income and expenses shall be presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

g. Designation at fair value through profit or loss

i) Financial assets

At initial recognition, the Bank may designate certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank shall designate certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances:

___ the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting initial that would otherwise arise.

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2.3.2 Net interest income

a. Effective interest rate and amortized cost

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts structure cash payments of receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

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___ the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or

__ the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial interest rate for financial interest rate for financial interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability

b. Amortized cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

C. Calculation of interest income and expense

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

d. Presentation

Interest income and expense presented in the statement of profit or loss and OCI include:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost calculated on an effective interest basis;
- interest on debt instruments measured at FVOCI calculated on an effective interest basis;
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows, in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense; and
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in fair value hedges of interest rate risk.

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading

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assets and liabilities in net trading income. Interest income and expense on other financial assets and financial habilities at F

net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL

2.3.3 Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency and presentation currency of the Bank is the Ethiopian Birr (Birr).



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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency are recognized in profit or loss within other (loss)/income. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non__ monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non__ monetary financial assets measure at fair value, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

2.3.4 Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The Bank, earns income from interest on loans given for domestic trade and services, building and construction, manufacturing, agriculture and personal loans. Other incomes includes margins on letter of credits and performance guarantees.

2.3.5 Interest and similar income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available—for—sale interest income or expense is recorded using the Effective Interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (EIR), but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Interest and similar income' for financial assets and Interest and similar expense for financial liabilities.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

2.3.6 Fees and commission

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Other fees and commission income such as correspondent charges and extination rees, are recognized as the related services are performed.

When a loan commitment spectrum to result in the draw down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expenses related mainlypto transaction and service fees are expensed as the services are received.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

2.3.7 Dividend income

This is recognized when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve and declare the dividend.

2.3.8 Foreign exchange revaluation gains or losses

These are gains and losses arising on settlement and translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the functional currency's spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. This amount is recognized in the income statement and it is further broken down into realized and unrealized portion.

The monetary assets and liabilities include financial assets within the cash and bank balances, foreign currencies deposits received and held on behalf of third parties .

2.3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash in hand, deposits held at call with Banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash and restricted balances with National Bank of Ethiopia.

2.3.10 Property, plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Bank recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in income statement as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost to their residence their estimated useful lives as follows:

| Asset category (0118861296 0111541235) | Years | Residual values | THARA BANK S. |
|---|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Buildings | 50 | 5% of cost | |
| Computer and Accessories | 7 | 1% of Cost | |
| Motor vehicles | 10 | 5% of cost | GA6 Ph. 27 |
| Furniture and fittings | 10 | 1% of Cost | EL 6011 1000 13 |
| Other and office equipment- Short lived | 5 | 1% of Cost | Certified S |
| Other and office equipment Medium- | 10 | 1% of Cost | Auditors in |
| Other and office equipment - Long lived | 25 | 1% of Cost | Ethiopia |
| Counter and Partition | 10 | 1% of Cost | Com Chillian |
| ATM and POS | 10 | 1% of Cost | oervice Partne |
| | | | |

The Bank commences depreciation when the asset is available for use.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in income statement when the asset is derecognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

2.3.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in income statement in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year- end. Changes in the expected useful life, or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortization period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expenses on intangible assets with finite lives is presented as a separate line item in the income statement in Amortization is calculated using the straight–line method as below

Certified Description Years Residual value Auditors in Ethiopia Software Nil 5 os and 2.3.12 Non- current assets (Consonal groups) held for sale

Non- current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write- down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognized for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of the sale of the non- current asset (or disposal group) is recognized at the date of derecognition.

Non- current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognized.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss. 4.5

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2.3.13 Impairment of non__ financial assets

The Bank assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash- generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

The Bank bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Bank's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the income statement.

2.3.14 Other assets

Other assets are generally defined as claims held against other entities for the future receipt of money. The other assets in the Bank's financial statements include the following:

(a) Prepayment

Prepayments are payments made in advance for services to be enjoyed in future. The amount is initially capitalized in the reporting period in which the payment is made and subsequently amortized over the period in which the service is to be enjoyed.

(b) Other receivables

Other receivables are recognized upon the occurrence of event or transaction as they arise and cancelled when payment is received. The Bank's other receivables are rent receivables and other receivables from debtors.

2.3.15 Fair value measurement

The Bank measures financial instruments classified as available for sale at fair value at each statement of financial position date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed are, summarized in the following notes:

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy

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

- ___ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ___ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Bank.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- __ Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level aput that is significant for the fair value measurement is unaboservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between in the interaction basis, the Bank determines the property of the law of t

whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Bank's management determines the prior of party recurring fair value measurement, such as available for sale financial assets party.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

2.3.16 Employee benefits

The Bank operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans and post employment benefits.

Defined contribution plan (a)

The Bank operates pension scheme in line with the provisions of Ethiopian pension of private organization employees proclamation 715/2011. Funding under the scheme is 7% and 11% by employees and the Bank respectively; based on the employees' salary. Employer's contributions to this scheme are charged to profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they relate.

Defined benefit plan

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The liability recognized in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation.

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the income statement in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements.

Past- service costs are recognized immediately in income.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable to executive directors when employment is terminated by the Bank before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Bank recognizes termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

Profit sharing and bonus plans

The Banks recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Bank recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a kast practice that has created a 4.5 constructive obligation. 0118861296

2.3.17 Provisions

Ethiopia Provisions are recognized when the bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a repast event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embedding combining benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the angle of the obligation. When the Bank expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre- tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as other operating expenses.

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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

2.3.18 Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options or to the acquisition of a business are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.3.19 Legal reserve

The legal reserve which is a statutory reserve to which no less than 25% of the net profits after taxation shall be transferred each year until such fund is equal to the capital. When the legal reserve equals the capital of the bank , the amount to be transferred to the legal reserve account shall be 10% of the annual $\frac{1}{2}$.

2.3.20 Leases - IFRS 16

The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right of use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

The adoption of IFRS 16 requires the Bank to make a number of assumptions, estimations and judgments that includes:

- __ lease liabilities were determined based on the value of the remaining lease payments, discounted by an appropriate incremental borrowing rate.
- ___ term of each arrangement was based on the original lease term.
- __ The discount rate used to determine lease liabilities was the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. It was calculated based on observable inputs.

At the commencement date, the Bank recognized:

__ a lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Present value of lease payments will be determined by discounting future lease payments at the interest rate implicit in the lease arrangement, if it is readily determined or at Bank's incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date, the Bank measures:

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__ right of use assets using cost model, i.e. cost at initial recognition less accumulated depreciation (in line with IAS 16: Property, plant and Equipment) and accumulated impairment losses (in line with IAS 36: Impairment of Assets).

__ lease liability by increasing its carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing its carrying amount to reflect lease payments made.

Interest incurred on lease liability will be recognized in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Bank as a lessor

Leases where the Bank does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recorded as earned based on the contractual terms of the lease in Other operating income. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized in region to the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period to which they are earned.

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2.3.21 Income taxation

a) Current income tax

The income tax expense of credit for the period is the tax payable of the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdition activities attributed by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in Ethiopia. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.4 Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Bank's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Bank's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- ___ Capital management
- __ Financial risk management and policies
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures

a) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other by sources of estimation at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

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b) Impairment losses on loans and receivables

Regarding impairment of financial instruments the bank notated to dethin detail presented in Note 2.3.1 of this financial statement.

2.4.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

2.4.2 Depreciation and carrying value of property, plant and equipment

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

2.4.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Bank is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash__ inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

In assessing whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the Bank considers the following indications:

(i) External information

__there are observable indications that the asset's value has declined during the period significantly more than would be expected as a result of the passage of time or normal use.

__significant changes with an adverse effect on the Bank have taken place during the period, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the Bank operates or in the market to which an asset is dedicated.

__market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have increased during the period, and those increases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating an asset's value in use and decrease the asset's recoverable amount materially.

(ii) Internal information

__evidence is available of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset.

__significant changes with an adverse effect on the Bank have taken place during the period, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, an asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include the asset becoming idle, plans to discontinue or restructure the operation to which an asset belongs, plans to dispose of an asset before the previously expected date, and reassessing the useful life of an asset as finite rather than indefinite.

__evidence is available from internal reporting that indicates that the economic performance of an asset is, or will be, worse than expected.







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

2.4.4 Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long___ term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

2.4.5 Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan, long service awards, gratuity scheme and post-employment medical benefits and the present value of these defined benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.4.6 Development cost

The Bank capitalizes development costs for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalization of costs is based on Management's judgment that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to established project management model.

In determining the amounts to be capitalized, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3 Financial risk management

3.1 Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities, but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It is also subject to country risk and various operating risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Bank's policy is to monitor those business risks through the Bank's strategic planning process.

3.1.1 Risk management structure

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework.

The Board has established the Loan Review and Risk sub-Committee, which are responsible for developing and monitoring Bank's risk management policies.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the regulation, market conditions, products and services offered. The Bank, through its training and procedures and policies for management, aims to develop a constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The Bank's Board of Directors is assisted in these functions by the Risk and Compliance Department.

The Risk and Compliance Department undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Risk sub Committee.

3.1.2 Risk measurement and reporting systems

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The Bank's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment. The Bank also runs worst-case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept, with additional emphasis of reflected resions. In addition, the Bank spolicy is to measure and monitor the overall risk bearing caracteristic the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

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3.1.3 Risk mitigation

Risk controls and metalines identified and approved to the lank, are documented for existing and new processes and systems.

The adequacy of these mitigants is tested on a periodic basis through administration of control self-assessment questionnaires, using an operational risk management tool which requires risk owners to confirm the effectiveness of established controls. These are subsequently audited as part of the review process.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.1.4 Financial instruments by category

The Bank's financial assets are classified in to the following measurement categories: measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

| 30 June 2024 | Notes | Fair value OCI Birr'000 | cost Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | | 6,870,319 | 6,870,319 |
| Equity investment | 15,a | 110,879 | 45,300 | 156,179 |
| Securities | 15,a | | 3,322,760 | 3,322,760 |
| Loans and advances to customer | 14 | | 19,921,661 | 19,921,661 |
| Other assets | 16 | | 589,784 | 589,784 |

Total financial assets 110,879 30,749,824 30,860,703

| | 30 June 2023 | Notes | Fair value OCI A Birr'000 | amortized cost Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|-----|---|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 606=6 | 7,306,118 | 7,306,118 |
| | Equity investment Securities | 15,a 15,b | 60,656 | - 1,586,590 | 60,656 1,586,590 |
| | Loans and advances to customer Other assets | 14 16 | | 14,938,827 984,275 | 14,938,827 984,275 |
| 3.2 | Total financial assets | | 60,656 | 24,815,810 | 24,876,465 |

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Bank if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Bank's loans and advances to customers and other banks and other financial assets.

Exposure to credit risk is managed through periodic analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to determine their capacity to meet principal and interest thereon, and restructuring such limits as appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also mitigated, in part, by obtaining collateral, commercial and personal guarantees.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to term of the financial instrument and economic sectors.

The National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) sets credit risk limit for a single borrower, one related party and all related parties to not exceed 25% and 35% of Bank's total capital amount as of the reporting quarterly period respectively.

Credit management is conducted as per the risk management policy and guideline approved by the board of directors and the Risk Management Committees. Such policies are reviewed and modified periodically based on changes and expectations of the markets where the Bank operates regulations, and other factors.







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.2.1 Credit quality analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortized cost, FVOCI debt investments and available-for-sale debt assets. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively

| In Birr'000 | 2024 | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|----------|------------|--|--|
| Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | | |
| Stage 1 – Pass | 19,572,031 | - | - | 19,572,031 | | |
| Stage 2 – Special mention | - | 306,211 | - | 306,211 | | |
| Stage 3 - Non performing | - | - | 172,905 | 172,905 | | |
| Total gross exposure | 19,572,031 | 306,211 | 172,905 | 20,051,147 | | |
| Loss allowance | (5,817) | (66) | (65,129) | (71,012) | | |
| Net carrying amount | 19,566,213 | 306,145 | 107,776 | 19,980,135 | | |

| In Birr'000 | 2023 | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|---|--------------------|------------|--|
| customers at amortized | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | |
| Stage 1 – Pass | 14,991,959 | _ | b 8 822 | 14,991,959 | |
| Stage 2 – Special mention | - | H. and Al | diting Body | - | |
| Stage 3 - Non performing | - | - Juli | 4. 5 | - | |
| Total gross exposure | 14,991,959 | (8 0118 | 8861296 1541235 | 14,991,959 | |
| Loss allowance | (53,132) | The little of the same of the | | (53,132) | |
| Net carrying amount | 14,938,827 | OPY SI | bmited to | 14,938,827 | |

| In Birr'000 | 2024 | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Other financial assets | Gross exposure | Loss allowance | Net carrying amount | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 6,361,032 | (320) | 6,360,712 | | |
| Investment securities (debt instruments) | 3,322,760 | (174) | 3,322,586 | | |
| Other receivables and financial assets | 814,322 | (20) | 814,303 | | |
| financial guarantee contracts | 3,712,043 | (2,856) | 3,709,187 | | |
| Totals | 14,210,157 | (3,370) | 14,206,787 | | |





IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| In Birr'000 | 2023 | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| Other financial assets | Gross exposure | Loss allowance | Net carrying amount | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 6,881,478 | (343) | 6,881,135 | |
| Investment securities (debt instruments) | 1,586,590 | (79) | 1,586,510 | |
| Emergency staff loans | 139,077 | (7) | 139,070 | |
| Other receivables and financial assets | 2,402,594 | (729) | 2,401,865 | |
| Totals | 11,009,739 | (1,158) | 11,008,581 | |





Credit Quality Analysis Disclosures for On Balance Sheet facilities.

| | | 2024 | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Title | 12 month ECL | Lifetime ECL not credit impaired | Lifetime ECL credit impaired | Total | | | |
| Normal | 19,572,031 | - | - | 19,572,031 | | | |
| Watch | - | 306,211 | - | 306,211 | | | |
| Non-Performing | - | - | 172,905 | 172,905 | | | |
| Total Exposure | 19,572,031 | 306,211 | 172,905 | 20,051,147 | | | |
| Loss Allowance | (5,817) | (66) | (65,129) | (71,012) | | | |
| Carrying Amount | 19,566,213 | 306,277 | 238,034 | 19,980,135 | | | |

| | 2023 | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|------------|--|--|
| Title | 12 month ECL | Lifetime ECL not credit impaired | Lifetime ECL credit impaired | Total | | |
| Normal | 14,991,959 | - | - | 14,991,959 | | |
| Watch | - | - | 1. A. A. P. P. W. A. | - | | |
| Non-Performing | - | - | 4.5 - | S Ethi | | |
| Total Exposure | 14,991,959 | - | 0111861296 0111541235 | 14,991,959 | | |
| Loss Allowance | (53,132) | - | PACIL NORSE | (53,132) | | |
| Carrying Amount | 14,938,827 | - | - | 14,938,827 | | |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.2.2 Collateral held

The Bank holds collateral against certain of its credit exposures. The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

Nature of security in respect of loans and receivables

| | Building, Machinery and Vehicle | Shares | Others | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------|
| 30 June 2024 | Birr'000 | Birr'ooo | Birr'ooo | Birr'000 |
| | | n3h | | |
| Agriculture | 697,068 | 8 b - 3 | - | 697,068 |
| Manufacturing | 4,959,307 | -c | 150 | 4,959,457 |
| Export | 4,221,342 | • • | 75,000 | 4,296,342 |
| Import | 1,034,340 | - Ci/ | - | 1,034,340 |
| Construction | 1,806,886 | ZATHARA BANKS: | - | 1,806,886 |
| Domestic Trade and Services | 7,687,151 | - | 306,058 | 7,993,209 |
| Transportation | 3,283,370 | Gale Pha | - | 3,283,370 |
| Mining | - | The SALLINGARON 15 | - | - |
| Personal loans | 156,997 | Certified Certified | 17,500 | 174,498 |
| Staff Vehicle Loan | 603,533 | ▲ \ Auditors_in ★ | - | 603,533 |
| Staff Personal loans | 34,926 | Ethiopia | 46,957 | 81,883 |
| Staff Residential Loan | 477,793 | oros and the | - | 477,793 |
| Total | 24,962,713 | - | 445,665 | 25,408,378 |

| | Building, Machinery and Vehicle | Shares | Others | Total |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------|
| 30 June 2023 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| | 0.40 | | | 2 |
| Agriculture | 408,682 | 9,669 | - | 418,351 |
| Manufacturing | 6,469,424 | 30,000 | - | 6,499,424 |
| Export | 6,256,483 | 3,045 | 15,227 | 6,274,755 |
| Import | 795,509 | 21,533 | 80 h.g.g. 116 | 817,042 |
| Construction | 553,663 | 33,500 | and Auditing Bo | 587,163 |
| Domestic Trade and Services | 6,683,021 | 483,718 | क.5 | 7,166,739 |
| Transportation | 1,740,568 | 105,400 | 4.5 0118861296 0111541235 | 1,845,968 |
| Mining | 17,964 | - | - / m 3 | 17,964 |
| Personal loans | 56,737 | - | PACI HORACE TO SEE | 56,737 |
| Staff Vehicle Loan | 410,808 | - | Jubmitee | 410,808 |
| Staff Personal loans | 24,165 | - | - | 24,165 |
| Staff Residential Loan | 260,996 | - | - | 260,996 |
| Total | 23,678,020 | 686,865 | 15,227 | 24,380,112 |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| Other financial assets | | | 2024 | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|-------------|--|---------|
| In Birr'000 | Cash and balances with banks | Investment securities (debt instruments) | receivables | Credit impairment of off-balance sheets items | Total |
| Balance as at 1 July 2023 | (343) | (79) | (33) | (703) | (1,158) |
| Net remeasurement of loss allowance | 23 | (95) | 13 | (516) | (575) |
| New financial assets originated or purchased | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balance as at 30 June 2024 | (320) | (174) | (20) | (2,856) | (3,370) |

| Other financial assets | | | 2023 | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|------|--|---------|
| In Birr'000 | Cash and balances with banks | Investment securities (debt instruments) | | Credit impairment of off-balance sheets items | Total |
| Balance as at 1 July 2022 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Net remeasurement of loss allowance | (343) | (79) | (33) | (703) | (1,158) |
| New financial assets originated or purchased | - | - | - | - | - |
| Balance as at 30 June 2023 | (343) | (79) | (33) | (703) | (1,158) |

The following table provides a reconciliation between amounts shown in the above tables reconciling opening and closing balances of loss allowance per class of financial instrument; and the 'impairment losses on financial instruments' line item in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

| Charge to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. | 2024 | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| In Birr'000 | Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost | Other assets | Total charge/(credit) | | | |
| Net remeasurement of loss allowance | (17,880) | (2,212) | (20,091) | | | |
| New financial assets originated or purchased | - | - | - | | | |
| Financial assets derecognized | - | - | - | | | |
| Amounts directly written off during the year | - | - | - | | | |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written off | - | - | - | | | |
| Total | (17,880) | (2,212) | (20,091) | | | |



IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| Charge to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. | 2023 | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| In Birr'000 | Loans and advances to customers at amortized | | Total charge/(credit | | | | |
| Net remeasurement of loss | cost | Other assets |) | | | | |
| allowance | - | - | - | | | | |
| New financial assets originated or purchased | (53,132) | (1,158) | (54,290) | | | | |
| Financial assets derecognized | - | - | - | | | | |
| Amounts directly written off during the year | - | - | - | | | | |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written off | - | - | - | | | | |
| Total | (53,132) | (1,158) | (54,290) | | | | |





ECL Reconciliation Disclosures for on balance sheet facilities.

| | | 30-Jun-24 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| On balance sheet facilities | 12 month ECL | Lifetime ECL not credit impaired | Lifetime ECL credit impaired | Total Total | | | | | |
| Balance at 1 July | 14,991,959 | - | - | 14,991,959 | | | | | |
| Transfer to 12 months ECL | (5,817) | - | - | (5,817) | | | | | |
| Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired | - | (66) | - | (66) | | | | | |
| Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired | - | - | (65,129) | (65,129) | | | | | |
| Net remeasurement of Loss allowance | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Net financial assets originated or purchased | 4,580,072 | 306,211 | 172,905 | 5,059,188 | | | | | |
| Financial assets derecognized | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Balance at 30 June 2023 | 19,566,213 | 306,145 | 107,776 | 19,980,135 | | | | | |

| | 30-Jun-23 | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|------------------------------------|------------|--|--|--|
| On balance sheet facilities | 12 month ECL | Lifetime ECL not credit impaired | Lifetime ECL credit impaired | Total | | | |
| Balance at 1 July | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Transfer to 12 months ECL | 14,991,959 | - | - | 14,991,959 | | | |
| Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Net remeasurement of Loss allowance | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Net financial assets originated or purchased | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Financial assets derecognized | - | - | - | - | | | |
| Balance at 30 June 2023 | 14,991,959 | - | - | 14,991,959 | | | |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.2.3 Investment securities designated as at FVTPL

At 30 June 2024, the Bank had no exposure to credit risk of the investment securities designated as at FVTPL

3.2.4 Amounts arising from ECL

i) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment

See accounting policy in Note 2.3.1

ii) Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank 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 Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forwardlooking information.

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

| the remaining life | time probability | of default (PD) a | is at the reporting | date: with |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | | |

the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

the Bank uses three criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk quantitative test based on movement in PD qualitative indicators; and Certified Auditors in 0118861296 a backstop of 30 days past due, Ethiopia 0111541235 P#20 50%

iii) Credit risk grades

The Bank allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3. Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade on initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data;

a. Term loan exposures

_ Information obtained during periodic review of customer files - e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage, compliance.

| Data from credit reference agencies, press articles, changes in external credit ratings | |
|---|----------------|
| Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological | environment of |
| the borrower or in its business activities | |

| Internally collected data on customer behavior – e.g. utiliz | ation of credit card facilities |
|--|---------------------------------|
|--|---------------------------------|

Affordability metrics

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| b. | Over | draft | exp | osures |
|----|------|-------|-----|--------|
|----|------|-------|-----|--------|

- ___ Payment record this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios
- Utilization of the granted limit
- ____ Requests for and granting of forbearance
- ___ Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions

i) Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading. The Bank employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

ii) Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The Bank assesses whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date. Determining whether an increase in credit risk is significant depends on the characteristics of the financial instrument and the borrower. What is considered significant differs for different types of lending.

As a general indicator, credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Bank's quantitative modelling:

The credit risk may also be deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on qualitative factors linked to the Bank's credit risk management processes that may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. This will be the case for exposures that meet certain heightened risk criteria, such as placement on a watch list. Such qualitative factors are based on its expert judgment and relevant historical experiences.

As a backstop, the Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

If there is evidence that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition, then the loss allowance on an instrument returns to being measured as 12-month ECL. Some qualitative indicators of an increase in credit risk, such as delinquency or forbearance, may be indicative of an increased risk of default that persists after the indicator itself has ceased to exist. In these cases, the Bank determines a probation period during which the financial asset is required to demonstrate good behavior to provide evidence that its credit risk has declined sufficiently. When contractual terms of a loan have been modified, evidence that the criteria for recognizing lifetime ECL are no longer met includes a history of up-to-date payment performance against the modified contractual terms.

The Bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

| t | ne cri | iteria | are | capable | ot | identifying | significant | ıncreases | ın | credit | risk | before | an | exposure | 1S | ın |
|-------|---------|---------|------|-----------|------|--------------|---------------------|--|-----|--------|-------|----------|-----|----------|----|----|
| defau | lt; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0.8 | 000 | | | 0 to 10 to 1 | | | | | | | | |
| th | ıe crit | teria d | o no | t align v | vith | the point in | ı time w ken | an asset b | ece | mes 30 | o dav | s past d | ue: | 7 h | | |

the average time between the dentification of a significant increase in credit risk and default appear

exposures are not generally transferred directly from usumouth ECI measurement to dimpaired and

there is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfer between 12 month PD (Stage 0) and lifetime PD (Stage 2).

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| iii) Definition of default The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when: the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); |
|---|
| the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank. Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or bee advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding; or |
| it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations. |
| In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are: qualitative: e.g. breaches of covenant; |
| quantitative: e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources. |

The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Bank for regulatory capital purposes

Incorporation of forward-looking information

vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may

For each segment, the Bank formulates three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario, and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside. For each sector, the base case is aligned with the macroeconomic model's information value output, a measure of the predictive power of the model, as well as base macroeconomic projections for identified macroeconomic variables for each sector. The upside and downside scenarios are based on a combination of a percentage error factor of each sector model as well as simulated optimistic and pessimistic macroeconomic projections based on a measure of historical macroeconomic volatilities.

In line with the expected, as well as experienced, Expected Credit Loss forward - looking volatility arising from the economic impact of the Covid 19 global crisis, the Bank has conducted, and overlaid, additional scenario analysis on the macroeconomic overlay model. This includes application of higher probability weights on the downside scenario, lower probability weights on the upside scenario, as well as stress tests on macroeconomic projections. The Bank continues to monitor the economic impact of Covid 19 on it's credit risk profile as well as forward - looking Expected Credit Loss estimates and shall update the same on it's IFRS 9 forward - looking estimates as and when significant changes in the overall macroeconomic environment are experienced.







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by Business Monitor International, an external and independent macroeconomic data body. This is in addition to industry – level, semi – annual NPL trends across statistically comparable sectors.

Periodically, the Bank carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of the upside and downside representative scenarios. A comprehensive review is performed at least annually on the design of the scenarios by a panel of experts that advises the Bank's senior management.

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macroeconomic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The key drivers for credit risk for each of the Bank's economic sectors is summarized below:

| Sector | Macroeconomic factor |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cluster 1 | |
| Agriculture | Goods debit |
| Consumer Loans | (Imports) |
| Overdraft | (Imports) |
| Interest Free Financing | |
| Cluster 2 | |
| Domestic Trade Services | |
| Mining and Energy | |
| Transport | |
| Health | Ī |
| Merchandise | |
| Services | |
| Financial Services | |
| Cluster 3 | |
| Building and Construction | 0 1 1 |
| Hotel and Tourism | Goods domestic |
| Manufacturing and Production | product, current prices (U.S. |
| Industry | dollars) |
| Real Estate | donaroj |
| Housing and Construction | |
| Cluster 4 | |
| Export | Goods debit |
| Import | (Imports) |
| Advance against import bills | (imports) |
| International Trade | |







Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing semi-annual historical data over the past 5 years.

| | Mac | Macroeconomic adjustment | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--|--|
| Year> | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Cluster 1 | 1.002662 | 1.005080 | 1.039864 | | |
| Cluster 2 | 1.000000 | 1.000000 | 1.000000 | | |
| Cluster 3 | 0.965427 | 0.972621 | 1.002172 | | |
| Cluster 4 | 1.208515 | 1.257720 | 1.215865 | | |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

Scenario probability weightings As at June 2024

| Cluster | Base | Downturn | Optimistic | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|-----------|------|----------|------------|------|-----------------------|
| Cluster 1 | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| Cluster 2 | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Cluster 3 | 92% | 8% | 0% | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Cluster 4 | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0.02 | 0.07 |

Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing semi - annual historical data over the past 5 years.

3.2.5 Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated loan recognized as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out.

When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of: its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms; with the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data on initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

When modification results in derecognition, a new loan is recognized and allocated to Stage 1 (assuming it is not credit-impaired at that time).

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities') to maximize collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default. Under the Bank's forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest naturally include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest naturally include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest naturally include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest naturally include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest naturally include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest naturally include extending the maturity in the maturity include extending extending extending extending extending extending exte amending the terms of loan covenants. Both retail and corporate loans are subject to the forbearance policy. The Bank Credit Committee regularly reviews reports on forbearance activities.

For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's forbearance policy, the estimate of PD reflects whether the modification has improved or restored the Bank's ability to collect interest and principal and the Bank's previous experience of similar forbearance action. As part of this process, the Bank evaluates the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms and considers various behavioral indicators.

Generally, forbearance is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk and an expectation of forbearance may constitute evidence that an exposure is credit-impaired. A customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behavior over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be credit-impaired/in default or the PD is considered to have decreased such that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to Stage 1.

structure of

3.2.6 Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are th

probability of default (PD);

_ exposure at default (EAD).

Certified loss given default (LGD); and Auditors in Ethiopia

llowing variables:

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the product D by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECIB ANK is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

The methodology of estimating PDs is discussed above under the heading 'Generating the term structure of PD'

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

For loans secured by retail property, LTV ratios are a key parameter in determining LGD. LGD estimates are recalibrated for different economic scenarios and, for real estate lending, to reflect possible changes in property prices. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. For lending commitments, the EADs are potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts. For financial guarantees, the EAD represents the amount of the guaranteed exposure when the financial guarantee becomes payable. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Bank considers a longer period.

The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

However, for overdrafts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures ECL over a period longer than the maximum contractual period if the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. These facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis. The Bank can cancel them with immediate effect but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management, but only when the Bank becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Bank expects to take, and that serve to mitigate ECL. These include a reduction in limits, cancellation of the facility and/or turning the outstanding balance into a loan with fixed repayment terms.

However, for overdrafts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures ECL over a period longer than the maximum contractual period if the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. These facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis. The Bank can cancel them with immediate effect but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management, but only when the Bank becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Bank expects to take, and that serve to mitigate ECL. These include a reduction in limits, cancellation of the facility and/or turning the outstanding balance into a loan with fixed repayment terms.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include:

4:5

0118861296

0111541235

PACH KCKG

- __ instrument type;
- __ credit risk grading;
- __ collateral type;
- __ LTV ratio for retail mortgages;
- __ date of initial recognition;
- __ remaining term to maturity;
- __ industry; and
- __ Geographic location of the borrower.

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately 'homogeneous.



IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.2.7 Concentrations of credit risk

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by economic sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk from loans and advances, loan commitments, financial guarantees and investment securities is shown below;

| | Note | Amount Millions | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Carrying amount | | 20,051,147 | |
| Amount committed/guaranteed | 15 | 19,980,135 | |
| Concentration by sector | | | |
| Agriculture | | 597,993 | |
| Manufacturing | | 3,063,828 | |
| Export | | 3,765,594 | |
| Import | | 938,054 | |
| Construction | onstruction | | |
| Domestic Trade and Services | nestic Trade and Services | | |
| Transportation | | 1,676,198 | |
| Hotel and Tourism | | 797,394 | |
| Personal loans | | 98,108 | |
| Staff Vehicle Loan | | 492,749 | |
| Staff Personal loans | f Personal loans | | |
| Staff Residential Loan | | 502,652 | |







Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

3.2.8 liabilitie

The Bank does not offset financial assets against financial liabilities.

3.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank cannot meet its maturing obligations when they become due, at reasonable cost and in a timely manner. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Bank might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the Bank on acceptable terms.

Liquidity risk management in the Bank is solely determined by Asset and Liability Committee, which bears the overall responsibility for liquidity risk. The main objective of the Bank's liquidity risk framework is to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to ensure that we meet our maturing obligations.

3.3.2 Management of liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance department. The finance department monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

The Bank has incurred indebtedness in the form of borrowings. The Bank evaluates its ability to meet its obligations on an ongoing basis. Based on these evaluations, the Bank devises strategies to manage its liquidity risk.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies that sufficient cash is maintained and that sufficient funding is available o meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to the Bank's reputation.

3.3.2 Financing arrangements

The Bank has no access to borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

3.3.3 Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Bank's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The cash flows presented are the undiscounted amounts to be settled in future.

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.3.3 Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the Bank's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The cash flows presented are the undiscounted amounts to be settled in future.







| 30 June 2024 ASSETS | 1-30 days | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-12 months | 1-3 years | Over 3 years | Total |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| On balance sheet | 5,535,102 | 2,805,000 | 2,232,000 | 3,757,499 | 5,600,000 | 15,138,792 | 35,068,393 |
| Cash and balances due from NBE | 2,280,657 | • | • | | ٠ | | 2,280,657 |
| Balances due from banks and non-bank -local | 932,520 | 1,455,000 | 782,000 | 1,200,000 | • | • | 4,369,520 |
| Balances due from banks -abroad | 221,925 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 221,925 |
| Net investment | • | 1 | 1 | 157,499 | 1 | 3,437,981 | 3,595,481 |
| Net loans and advances | 2,100,000 | 1,350,000 | 1,450,000 | 2,400,000 | 5,600,000 | 7,264,810 | 20,164,810 |
| Net fixed assets | | | • | | | 1,302,000 | 1,302,000 |
| Others | • | • | • | | • | 3,134,001 | 3,134,001 |
| Off balance sheet | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | • |
| Guarantee | 1 | • | • | 1 | • | 1 | |
| Letters of credit | 1 | • | • | 1 | • | | |
| Others | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 5,535,102 | 2,805,000 | 2,232,000 | 3,757,499 | 5,600,000 | 15,138,792 | 35,068,393 |
| LIABILITIES | 1 | • | • | ı | • | • | |
| On balance sheet | 7,370,118 | 3,170,000 | 3,690,000 | 2,923,870 | 5,550,000 | 5,437,390 | 28,141,378 |
| Deposits (demand, savings & time) | 6,230,000 | 2,800,000 | 3,300,000 | 2,523,870 | 5,100,000 | 5,100,000 | 25,053,870 |
| Borrowing from the NBE | 120,118 | 1 | 1 | , | 1 | 1 | 120,118 |
| Borrowing from other bank -local | , 1 | • | • | 1 | • | , | |
| Borrowing from other bank-abroad | 1 | | | 1 | , | 1 | , |
| Other liabilities | 1.020.000 | 370,000 | 390,000 | 400,000 | 450.000 | 337,390 | 2.967.390 |
| Off balance sheet | 1,875,617 | 671,750 | 957,100 | 1,807,520 | 1,476,010 | 000,000 | 2,687,997 |
| Guarantee | 581.867 | 150,600 | 505,900 | 1,557,520 | . ' | . ' | 2,795,887 |
| Letters of credit | 563,750 | 361,150 | 1,200 | | 1 | 1 | 926,100 |
| Others | 730,000 | 160,000 | 450,000 | 250,000 | 1,476,010 | 900,000 | 3,966,010 |
| TOTAL | 9,245,735 | 3,841,750 | 4,647,100 | 4,731,390 | 7,026,010 | 6,337,390 | 35,829,375 |
| NET Mismatch | (3,710,634) | (1,036,750) | (2,415,100) | (973,891) | (1,426,010) | 8,801,402 | (760,982) |
| Cumulative Mismatch | (1,804,938) | (2,841,688) | (5,256,788) | (6,230,679) | (7,656,689) | (2,264,643) | (760,982) |



IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements







| 30 June 2023 | 1 - 30 days | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-12 months | 1-3 years | Over 3 years | Total |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| • | | | | | | | |
| On balance sheet asset | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances due from NBE | 1,927,728 | • | ٠ | | • | • | 1,927,728 |
| Balances due from banks and non-bank -local | 1,211,263 | 1,520,000 | 527,560 | 650,000 | 550,000 | 450,000 | 4,908,823 |
| Balances due from banks -abroad | 469,910 | | • | • | • | • | 469,910 |
| Net investment | 1 | | • | • | • | 1,647,245 | 1,647,245 |
| Net loans and advances | 850,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,950,000 | 2,600,000 | 4,648,715 | 3,290,112 | 14,938,827 |
| Net fixed assets | 1 | | • | • | • | 1,164,712 | 1,164,712 |
| Other assets | ı | ٠ | • | • | • | 3,095,321 | 3,095,321 |
| Off balance sheet asset | | | | | | | |
| Others | 140,000 | 150,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 152,380 | 120,582 | 912,962 |
| TOTAL | 4,598,901 | 3,270,000 | 2,652,560 | 3,425,000 | 5,351,095 | 9,767,972 | 29,065,528 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | | |
| On balance sheet | | | | | | | |
| Deposits (demand, savings & time) | 3,200,000 | 2,314,000 | 3,475,000 | 3,181,369 | 3,800,000 | 3,849,874 | 19,820,243 |
| Off balance sheet | 375,000 | 335,000 | 250,000 | 312,198 | 354,157 | 600,000 | 2,226,355 |
| Guarantee | 152,591 | 174,719 | 159,908 | 1,361,258 | • | | 1,848,475 |
| Letters of credit | 111,638 | 335,531 | • | • | • | • | 447,169 |
| Others | 544,799 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 4,144,799 |
| IOIAL | 4,384,028 | 4,159,249 | 4,384,908 | 4,954,826 | 5,154,157 | 5,449,874 | 28,487,041 |
| NET Mismatch | 214,873 | (889,249) | (1,732,348) | (1,529,826) | 196,938 | 4,318,099 | 578,488 |
| Cumulative Mismatch | 214,873 | (674,376) | (2,406,724) | (3,936,549) | (3,739,611) | 578,488 | 578,488 |

Certified

Auditors in

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.4 Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, credit spreads and their volatilities. Market risk can arise in conjunction with trading and non-trading activities of a financial institutions.

The Bank does not ordinarily engage in trading activities as there are no active markets in Ethiopia

3.4.1 Management of market risk

The main objective of Market Risk Management is to manage and control market risk exposur acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

3.4.2 Management of market risk

Market risk is monitored by the risk management department on regularly, to identify any adverse movement in the underlying variables.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will be affected by changes in market interest rates. Borrowings obtained at variable rates give rise to interest rate risk.

The Bank's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Bank's obligations and financial assets with floating interest rates. The Bank is also exposed on fixed rate financial assets and financial liabilities. The Bank's investment portfolio is comprised of treasury bills, Ethiopian government bonds and cash deposits.

| | | | Non-interest | |
|---|-------------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 30 June 2024 | Fixed | Floating | bearing | Total |
| • | Birr'ooo | Birr'ooo | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 4,589,662 | 509,607 | 1,771,049 | 6,870,319 |
| Loans and receivables | 19,428,912 | - | 492,749 | 19,921,661 |
| Investment securities | 3,322,760 | - | 67,747 | 3,390,507 |
| Other assets | - | | 589,784 | 589,784 |
| Total | 27,341,334 | 509,607 | 2,921,330 | 30,772,271 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| | 20 222 4= 4 | | 4 400 0=0 | 0= 0== 10(|
| Deposits from customers | 20,922,154 | - | 4,133,272 | 25,055,426 |
| Other liabilities Total | - | | 506,834 | 506,834 |
| | 20,922,154 | - | 4,640,106 | 25,562,259 |
| | | | | |
| 30 June 2023 | Fixed | Floating | Non-interest | Total |
| 34 | | · · | bearing | |
| ARA BANK | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'ooo | Birr'000 |
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 5,378,390 | 424,983 | 1,502,745 | 7,306,118 |
| Loans and receivables | 14,540,532 | - | 398,295 | 14,938,827 |
| Investment securities | 1,586,590 | - | 10,335 | 1,596,924 |
| Other assets | - | | 984,340 | 984,340 |
| Other assets Total Liabilities Denosits from customers 111541235 | 21,505,512 | 424,983 | 2,895,714 | 24,826,209 |
| 4.5 | C. K. Ethiopia | | | |
| Liabilities 9 0118861296 0111541235 | 14 F10 60F | | E 10E 606 | 10 900 040 |
| Deposits from customers | 14,712,607 | - | 5,107,636 | 19,820,243 |
| Other liabilities Total | <u> </u> | | 488,632 | 488,632 |
| Total Submited | 14,712,607 | - | 5,596,267 | 20,308,875 |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currency denominated balances

| | 2024 Birr'000 | 2023 Birr'000 |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Cash and bank balances Uncleared effect foreign Deposit from customers Retention Account | 332,089 176,548 49,765 58,515 | 469,910 - 82,545 - |
| | 616,916 | 552,455 |

Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk

The sensitivity analysis for currency rate risk shows how changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates at the reporting date.

The sensitivity of the Bank's earnings to fluctuations in exchange rates is reflected by varying the exchange rates at 10% as shown below:

| | Carrying amo | 10% increase in basis point | 10% decrease in basis point |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <u>Birr'000</u> | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 30 June 2024 | 616,916 | 61,692 | (61,692) |
| 30 June 2023 | 552,455 | 55,246 | (55,246) |







30 June

30 June

30-Jun-23

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

3.5 Capital management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to comply with the capital requirements set by the National Bank of Ethiopia, safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, and to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

3.5.1 Capital adequacy ratio

According to the Licensing & Supervision of Banking Business Directive No SBB/50/2011 of the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Bank has to maintain capital to risk weighted assets ratio of 8% at all times, the risk weighted assets being calculated as per the provisions of Directive No SBB/9/95 issued on August 18, 1995.

The capital adequacy ratio is the quotient of the capital base of the Bank and the Bank's risk weighted asset base. Capital includes capital contribution, retained earnings, legal reserve and other reserves .

| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Capital | | |
| Capital contribution | 6,516,328 | 5,842,230 |
| Legal reserve | 183,015 | 49,278 |
| | 6,699,343 | 6,009,241 |
| Risk weighted assets | | |
| Risk weighted balance for on-balance sheet items | 25,030,401 | 16,624,262 |
| Credit equivalents for off-balance sheet items | 2,997,337 | 549,671 |
| | 28,027,738 | 17,173,933 |
| Pielo and also I Conduct Advances Postic (CAP) | ~ .0/ | ~-0/ |
| ., | _ | |
| Excess | 16% | 27% |
| Risk-weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Minimum required capital Excess | 24% 8% 16% | 35% 8% 27% |







30-Jun-24

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities 3.6

IFRS 13 requires an entity to classify measured or disclosed fair values according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of observable inputs.

3.6.1. Valuation models

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable input reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

3.6.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value - Fair value hierarchy

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized. The amounts are based on the values recognized in the statement of financial position.

30 June 2024 **Financial assets**

Cash and balances with banks Loans and receivables Investment securities

Total

Financial liabilities

Deposits from customers Other liabilities

Total

30 June 2023 **Financial assets**

Cash and balances with banks Loans and receivables Investment securities

Total

Financial liabilities

Deposits from customers Other liabilities

Total





| amount | Tan value |
|---|--|
| Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| | |
| 6,870,319 | 6,870,319 |
| 19,921,661 | 19,921,661 |
| 3,477,238 | 3,477,238 |
| 30,269,218 | 30,269,218 |
| | |
| 25,055,426 | 25,055,426 |
| 2,395,846 | 2,395,846 |
| 27,451,272 | 27,451,272 |
| Carrying | 7710 7 7 |
| Carrying | |
| | Foin volue |
| amount | Fair value |
| | Fair value Birr'000 |
| amount Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 7,306,118 | Birr'000 7,306,118 |
| amount Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 7,306,118 | Birr'000 7,306,118 |
| 7,306,118 14,938,827 | 7,306,118 14,938,827 |
| 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 | 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 |
| 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 | 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 |
| 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 | 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 |
| 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 23,831,455 | 7,306,118 14,938,827 1,586,510 23,831,455 |

Carrying

amount

Fair value

| 22,046,598 | 22,046,598 |
|------------|------------|
| 2,226,355 | 2,226,355 |
| 19,020,243 | 19,020,243 |

The bank Equity investment in Eth-Switch s.c with a cost of 22.4 million have been measured for Fair value. Due to non availability of stock market we could not measure it with first hand information. However, we measured it through some other methods and the measurement resulted in the following.

The bank's equity investment in Ethiopian Security Exchange (ESX) could not be measured at fair value as the institution did not start operation as at reporting date.

Eth-Switch s.c (C Investment on E Gain or loss on F Fair value

| Carrying amount) SX Fair value measurement | PARA BANK |
|--|-----------|
| | |

| June 30, | June 30, |
|----------|----------|
| 2024 | 2023 |
| Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 22,447 | 10,335 |
| 45,300 | - |
| 88,432 | 50,321 |
| 156,179 | 60,656 |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| | | | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
|---|--|--|-------------------|----------------|
| | | | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 4 | Interest income | | | |
| | Interest on town laws | | o =0= 0os | 060.400 |
| | Interest on term loans | | 2,587,891 | 860,423 |
| | Interest on overdraft | | 365,354 | 101,310 |
| | Interest on deposits with domestic banks Interest on NBE Treasury bond | | 544,678 | 578,036 |
| | Interest on NBE Treasury bond Interest earned on staff loan benefit | | 249,647 26,616 | 46,464 |
| | interest earned on stair loan benefit | | 20,010 | 5,359 |
| | | | 3,774,186 | 1,591,593 |
| | | | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
| | | | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 5 | Interest expense | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Interest on fixed time deposits | | 359,596 | 80,962 |
| | Interest on customer savings | | 880,890 | 321,719 |
| | Interest on Borrowing | | 75,448 | 10,104 |
| | Interest on lease | | 34,851 | 19,319 |
| | | | 1 050 585 | 400.104 |
| | | | 1,350,785 | 432,104 |
| | | | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
| | X . 6 1 | | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 6 | Net fees and commission income | | | |
| | Fee and commission income | | | |
| | Financial guarantee contracts issued | | 67,121 | 16,846 |
| | Commission and fees on letters of credit | | 165,999 | 83,212 |
| | Estimation and Processing Fees | | 35,718 | 33,109 |
| | Service charge- local | | 56,313 | 4,387 |
| | Service charge- foreign | | 203,552 | 18,032 |
| | | | 528,704 | 155,585 |
| | Fee and commission expense | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Net fees and commission income | | 528,704 | 155,585 |
| | | | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
| | | | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 7 | Other operating income | IS OF THE STATE OF | | |
| | Net gain on foreign exchange | EN U | 57,529 | 27,042 |
| | Other income | 10: | 12,291 | 2,374 |
| | Dividend income | (• () •) | 5,264 | 113 |
| | Other income Dividend income 4.5 0118861296 0111541235 | | | |
| | 4.5 PE | 34, 50 | | - |
| | 4.5 0118861296 0111541235 | PARA BANK S. | 75,084 | 29,528 |
| | 0111541235 | | | |
| | The state of the second st | GAL Phan | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
| | Submited to | The RAINIMUNC TO | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 8 | Loan impairment charge | | | |
| | | Certified Auditors in | | |
| | Loans and receivables - charge for the year | ★ Auditors in ★ | 76,354 | 53,132 |
| | Loans and receivables - reversal of provision | Ethiopia Ethiopia | | |
| | | Coos and Fix s | 76,354 | 53,132 |
| | | Ethiopia Service Parties | | J3)±3 <u>←</u> |
| | | | | |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|----|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9 | Impairment losses | (10) | 0.0 |
| | Other assets NBE bills and bonds | (13) | 33 |
| | Cash and balances with banks | 95 (23) | 79 242 |
| | Credit impairment of off-balance sheets items | 2,153 | 343 703 |
| | orealt impairment of our balance succes items | | |
| | | 2,212 | 1,158 |
| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| 10 | Personnel expenses | | |
| | Short term employee benefits: | | |
| | Salaries and wage | 900,680 | 666,858 |
| | Staff allowances | 505,315 | 293,939 |
| | Pension costs – Defined contribution plan | 98,773 | 72,891 |
| | Other staff expenses | 62,201 | 49,855 |
| | Staff loan benefit expense | 19,888 | 3,835 |
| | Long term employee benefits : | 1,586,855 | 1,087,379 |
| | Severance cost - Defined benefit plans | 15,759 | 3,541 |
| | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 15,759 | 3,541 |
| | | 1,602,614 | 1,090,920 |
| | | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
| 11 | Other operating expenses | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 11 | Other operating expenses | | |
| | Depreciation- Right of use asset | 395,865 | 214,443 |
| | Office supplies and sundries | 56,640 | 89,346 |
| | Advertisement and Publicity | 50,716 | 45,498 |
| | Electricity, telephone and water | 27,843 | 14,254 |
| | Data center, Broad band & internet | 9,063 | 15,919 |
| | Travelling expenses Repairs and maintenance | 5,184 17,362 | 7,163 10,682 |
| | Event organization expense | 17,302 | 12,797 |
| | Business Meeting | 4,024 | 13,102 |
| | Fuel and lubricants | 5,454 | 5,473 |
| | Des dieses desirietanties | 5,752 | 8,202 |
| | NA 05 P NO | 54,174 | 9,789 |
| | Insurance License and legal fees | 7,392 | 3,835 |
| | | 2,070 | 2,548 |
| | Director fees | 2,070 2,304 | 1,699 |
| | Correspondent cost | 3,250 | 1,328 |
| | Bank charges | 115 | 828 |
| | Bank charges Subscription and membership Wages for non employees | 2,068 | 1,500 |
| | Wages for non employees Audit fees | 2,255 | 2,392 460 |
| | Donations | 575 11,688 | 16,288 |
| | Sponsorship | 4.607 | 11,518 |
| | Training Expense | 037 | 43,472 |
| | Uniform Expense Postage and stamps | 17,099 | 8,554 |
| | Sponsorship Training Expense Uniform Expense Postage and stamps Security and cleaning expenses Certified Auditors in | 271 | 72 |
| | Security and cleaning expenses | 11,398 | 6,208 |
| | Consultation Fee | 33,348 | - |
| | Consultation Fee Stamp duty charge Depreciation -ATM lease This is a second of the consultation of the co | 134 1,066 A BANK 779,882 | 536 1,013 |
| | Partice Partice | 779,882 | 548,918 |
| | | // / / 5,00= | 070,720 |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| | | 30 June 2024 <u>Birr'000</u> | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 12 | Current and deferred income tax | | |
| 12,a | Current income tax | | |
| | Company income tax | - | - |
| | Deferred income tax charge/(credit) to profit or loss | (170,594) | (311,697) |
| | Total charge to profit or loss | (170,594) | (311,697) |
| | Tax (credit) on other comprehensive income | 11,028 | 10,477 |

12,b Reconciliation of effective tax to statutory tax

The tax on the Bank's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

| | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| Profit before tax | 353,900 | (481,755) |
| Add: Disallowed expenses | | |
| Entertainment | 2,070 | 2,548 |
| PPE-depreciation for accounting purpose | 164,427 | 108,288 |
| Amortization for accounting purpose | 47,798 | 23,940 |
| Accrued leave Expense | 8,298 | 23,898 |
| Depreciation and interest expense IFRS 16 | 430,715 | 239,703 |
| Sponsorship | 4,697 | - |
| Donation | 11,688 | 8,570 |
| Other Provision IFRS | 2,212 | 1,158 |
| Severance pay accrual | 15,759 | 3,541 |
| Provision for loans and advances as per IFRS | 76,354 | 53,132 |
| Cash Indemnity allowance | 12,518 | 8,039 |
| Staff loan benefit expense | 19,888 | 3,835 |
| Penalty | 2,888 | 113 |
| Total disallowable expenses | 799,312 | 476,764 |
| Less: Allowable expenses | | |
| PPE- depreciation for tax purpose | 218,767 | 118,282 |
| Interest income on deposit with other bank | 544,678 | 578,036 |
| | 55,000 | 30,667 |
| Amortization for tax purpose Rent expense | 455,740 | 205,075 |
| Interest income on NBE Treasury Bond | 249,647 | 46,464 |
| Provision for loans and advances for tax NBE 80% | 209,783 | 117,866 |
| Description for ather agest for the NDE 909/ | 2,332 | 195 |
| Annual leave paid to terminated staff | 2,282 | 564 |
| Annual leave paid to terminated staff Cash Indemnity paid for cash shortage Dividend Income | 1,641 | 272 |
| Dividend Income | 5,264 | 113 |
| Loss carried forward | 1,083,288 | - |
| Total allowable expenses | 2,828,721 | 1,097,534 |
| Taxable profit/ loss (carried forward for tax purpose) | (1,675,509) | (1,102,524) |
| Current tax at 30% | - | - |
| | | |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| Current income tax liability Balance at the beginning of the year 4.5 | on the standard of the standar | 18,478 |

12,c

Current year provision Payment during the year

Balance at the end of the year



| | June 202 Birr'00 | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Certified Auditors in Ethiopia | | 18,478 - (18,478) |
| or os and the Partice Partice | | _ |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

12,d Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

| | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| The analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) is as follows: | | |
| To be recovered after more than 12 months To be recovered within 12 months | (439,410) - | (279,844) - |
| | (439,410) | (279,844) |

12,e Deferred income tax assets and liabilities, deferred income tax charge/(credit) in profit or loss ("P/L), in equity and other comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

| Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities): | At 1 July 2023 | Credit/ (charge) to | Credit/ (charge) to | 30 June 2024 |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| _ | Birr'000 | P/L Birr'000 | equity Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Property, plant and equipment & | | | | |
| Intangible asset | 49,606 | 7,834 | - | 57,441 |
| Post employment benefit obligation | (5,681) | (4,728) | (405) | (10,814) |
| Annual leave | (8,108) | (1,805) | | (9,914) |
| Loss carried forward | (330,757) | (171,896) | - | (502,653) |
| Equity Securities | 15,096 | - | 11,433 | 26,530 |
| Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities_ | (279,844) | (170,594) | 11,028 | (439,410) |

| Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities): | At 1 July 2022 | Credit/ (charge) to P/L | Credit/ (charge) to equity | 30 June 2023 |
|---|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| _ | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Property, plant and equipment & Intangil Post employment benefit obligation Annual leave Loss carried forward Equity Securities | 21,375.00 - - | 28,231 (1,062) (8,108) (330,757) 0 | - (4,619) 15,096 | 49,606 (5,681) (8,108) (330,757) 15,096 |
| Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities | 21.375 | (311,606) | 10.477 | (270.844) |

Cash and balances with banks 13

Cash in hand Balance held with National Bank of Ethiopia Deposits with local banks Deposits with foreign banks

Less: Impairment allowance

HARA BANK 0118861296 0111541235 PAZO KCR



| • | | Jo o ame = 0 = J |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | 509,607 | 424,983 |
| | 1,771,049 | 1,502,745 |
| | 4,368,058 | 4,908,823 |
| | 221,925 | 469,910 |
| | 6,870,639 | 7,306,461 |
| | (320) | (343) |
| | | |
| | 6,870,319 | 7,306,118 |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | 30 June |
| 3 | 0 June 2024 | 2023 |
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| | | <u> </u> |
| | 3,393,081 | 5,719,608 |
| | 3,477,238 | 1,586,510 |
| | | |

6,870,319

30 June 2023

7,306,118

30 June 2024

Maturity analysis

Current Non-Current



IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 14 | Loans and advances to customers | | |
| | Agriculture | 597,993 | 343,093 |
| | Manufacturing | 3,063,828 | 2,438,292 |
| | Export | 3,765,594 | 3,177,556 |
| | Import | 938,054 | 673,079 |
| | Construction | 1,922,300 | 1,078,649 |
| | Domestic Trade and Services | 6,523,228 | 5,753,061 |
| | Transportation | 1,676,198 | 1,040,540 |
| | Mining | - | 10,307 |
| | Personal loans | 98,108 | 19,139 |
| | Hotel and Tourism | 797,394 | - |
| | Staff Vehicle Loan | 492,749 | 398,295 |
| | Staff Personal loans | 13,654 | 8,852 |
| | Staff Residential Loan | 502,652 | 260,163 |
| | Fair value contra- Staff Personal loans | (209,402) | (684) |
| | Fair value contra- Staff Residential Loan | (78,944) | (60,079) |
| | Fair value contra- Staff Vehicle Loan | (52,259) | (148,302) |
| | Gross amount | 20,051,147 | 14,991,959 |
| | Less | | |
| | Impairment allowance | (129,486) | (53,132) |
| | | 19,921,661 | 14,938,827 |
| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'0000 | 30 June 2023 B hirideo |
| 15 | Investment securities | <u> </u> | DHII DOO |
| 15 9 | Fair value through other comprehensive income | | |
| 1 3 ,a | ran value un ough other comprehensive meome | | |
| | Equity Investments | 67,747 | 10,335 |
| | Gain or loss on Fair value measurement | 88,432 | 50,3 22 1 |
| | | - | 60,656 |

The fair value of the equity investments was made by the internationally known consulting firm (PWC) in collaboration with other Ethiopian private banks.

f). Movements and details of equity Investment securities as follows;

| The Investments comprise of: At 30 June, 2024 | As at 01 July, 2023 Birr'000 | Additio Birr'o | | 30 June 2024 |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| EthSwitch S.Co Ethiopian Securities Exchange(ESX)* | 60,656 | 6 12,1 45,3 | 0 - 7 | 110,879 45,300 |
| | 60,656 | 57,4 | 12 38,111 | 156,179 |

^{*}Note that the bank did not recognize fair valuation for the above asterisked investments, since the investee companies have not started normal operations until the time this report was produced.

The Bank holds equity investments in Eth-switch. These investments are unquoted equity securities measured at cost.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| 15,0 Allioi uzeu cost | 15,b | Amortized | cost |
|-----------------------|------|------------------|------|
|-----------------------|------|------------------|------|

| NBE Treasury bond | 3,322,760 | 1,586,590 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| DBE Bond | 154,652 | |
| Less: Impairment allowance | 3,477,412 (174) | 1,586,590 (79 |
| Total amortized cost | 3,477,238 | 1,586,510 |
| Maturity analysis | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Current | - | - |
| Non-Current | 3,633,418 | 1,647,166 |
| | 3,633,418 | 1,647,166 |

Other assets **Financial assets**

Items in course of collection Uncleared effects Staff Receivables Sundry receivables

Non-financial assets

Prepaid staff benefit Inventory and office supplies **Deposit and Prepayments**

Impairment allowance on other assets

दम् । १८५ न

Certified

Auditors in Ethiopia

Gross amount

Maturity analysis

Current Non-Current

Impairment allowance on other assets



| | 434,139 |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| The sand Auditing Body | 887,925 |
| 4.5 0118861296 0111541235 | (20) |
| E Z C. Prail has a submitted to | 1,477,670 |

30 June 2024

Birr'ooo

168,587

302,129

119,048

589,765

Birr'000

348,857

104,929

30 June 2024

30 June 202

Birr'ooc

14

294,915

138,198

511,207

984,308

Birr'ooc

210,589

79,066

39,973

(33)

289,655

1,273,930

30 June 202

30 June 202

| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| N7h d | 694,693 782,997 | 1,063,374 210,589 |
| 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1,477,690 | 1,273,963 |
| • (| (20) | (33 |
| TAIL S. | 1,477,670 | 1,273,930 |

30 June 2024



IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

16,a Impairment allowance on other assets

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for other assets is as follows:

| | Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--|------------|--------------------------|
| Balance at the beginning of the year (Reversal)/charge for the year | 33 (20) | - 32.55 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 13 | 33 |

16,b Inventory and office supplies

A breakdown of the items included within inventory is as follows:

| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Stationary Stock | 50,666 | 48,163 |
| Other stock | 7,708 | 10,573 |
| Uniform Stock | 13,214 | 11,539 |
| Cheque Book | 8,416 | 4,599 |
| CPO and CTD Stock | 1,580 | 1,509 |
| Revenue Stamp stock | 10 | 5 |
| ATM card and Pin Mailer Stock | 23,335 | 2,678 |
| | 104,929 | 79,066 |







30 June 2024 30 June 2023

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

Intangible Assets 17

Cost:

As at 1 July 2022

Additions

As at 30 June 2023

As at 1 July 2023

Additions

As at 30 June 2024

Accumulated Amortization

As at 1 July 2022

Charge for the year-Amortization

As at 30 June 2023

As at 1 July 2023

Charge for the year-Amortization

As at 30 June 2024

Net book value

As at 30 June 2023

As at 30 June 2024





Office and

AA K.P.PHS

0118861296

0111541235

Furnitura

62,649 88,098

150,747

150,747

59,967

210,714

(3,686)

(23,940) (27,626)

(27,627) (47,798)

(75,426)

123,120

135,288

18 Property, plant and equipment

| | Motor vehicles | office and other equipment | Furniture and fittings | Computer and accessories | Total |
|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Cost: | Birr'ooo | Birr'ooo | Birr'ooo | Birr'000 | Birr'ooo |
| • | | | | | |
| As at 1 July 2022 | 228,957 | 143,370 | 55,103 | 62,788 | 490,219 |
| Disposals | 200,168 | 205,601 | 183,592 | 206,156 | 795,517 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 429,125 | 348,971 | 238,695 | 268,944 | 1,285,735 |
| As at 1 July 2023 | 429,125 | 348,971 | 238,695 | 268,944 | 1,285,735 |
| Additions | - | 185,164 | 63,690 | 15,530 | 264,384 |
| Reclassification | - | (15,571) | (15.90) | 15,586.92 | |
| As at 30 June 2024 | 429,125 | 518,564 | 302,369 | 300,061 | 1,550,119 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | |
| As at 1 July 2022 | 3,490 | 4,800 | 902 | 3,544 | 12,736 |
| Charge for the year | 29,927 | 32,846 | 16,280 | 29,233 | 108,288 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 33,417 | 37,646 | 17,182 | 32,777 | 121,023 |
| As at 1 July 2023 Charge for the year | 33,417 40,879 | 37,646 54,734 | 17,182 26,854 | 32, 777 41,960 | 121,023 164,427 |
| As at 30 June 2024 | 74,296 | 92,380 | 44,036 | 74,737 | 285,450 |
| Net book value | | | | | |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 395,708 | 311,325 | 221,513 | 236,167 | 1,164,712 |
| As at 30 June 2024 | 354,830 | 426,184 | 258,332 | 225,324 | 1,264,669 |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

19 Right of use asset

| | Office rent | Data center | ATM | Total |
|--|-------------|----------------|----------|-----------|
| <u> </u> | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| As at 1 July 2022 | 540,752 | _ | - | 540,752 |
| Additions | 1,374,018 | 21,119 | 5,000 | 1,400,137 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 1,914,770 | 21,119 | 5,000 | 1,940,889 |
| As at 1 July 2023 | 1,914,770 | 21,119 | 5,000 | 1,940,889 |
| Additions | 182,784 | - | - | 182,784 |
| Lease modification-refund of overpaid amount Lease modification-decrease in lease | (7,306) | | | (7,306) |
| liability | (4,598) | - | - | (4,598) |
| As at 30 June 2024 | 2,085,649 | 21,119 | 5,000 | 2,111,769 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | |
| As at 1 July 2022 | 21,110 | - | - | 21,110 |
| Charge for the year | 214,443 | 4,928 | 1,013 | 220,383 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 235,553 | 4,928 | 1,013 | 241,493 |
| As at 1 July 2023 | 235,552 | 4,928 | 1,013 | 241,493 |
| Charge for the year | 389,880 | 4,224 | 1,066 | 395,170 |
| As at 30 June 2024 | 625,433 | 9,152 | 2,079 | 636,663 |
| Net book value | | | | |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 1,679,217 | 16,191 | 3,987 | 1,699,396 |
| As at 30 June 2024 | 1,460,217 | 11,968 | 2,922 | 1,475,106 |

| | | 30 June 2024 <u>Birr'000</u> | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 20 | Deposits from customers | | |
| | Demand deposits | 4,133,272 | 5,107,636 |
| | Savings deposits | 17,918,817 | 13,151,329 |
| | Time deposits | 3,003,337 | 1,561,278 |
| | | - | |







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| 21 | Borrowings | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Borrowing received during the year | 820,000 | - |
| | Interest accrued on borrowings | 8,492 | - |
| | Borrowing repayment during the year | (708,374) | |
| | | 120,118 | - |
| | | 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
| | | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 22 | Other liabilities | | |
| | Financial liabilities | | |
| | Unearned Income | 86,058 | 43,794 |
| | Employees Income Tax Payable | 18,997 | 16,392 |
| | Technical Tax Payable | 1,014 | 1,284 |
| | Graduate Tax | 291 | 432 |
| | Interest Tax Payable On Deposit | 4,612 | 5,171 |
| | Stamp duty payables | 342 | 6,358 |
| | VAT Payable | 3,041 | 1,284 |
| | Defined contribution liabilities | 8,875 | 8,008 |
| | Withholding tax payable | 373 | 6,120 |
| | Audit fee | 575 | 460 |
| | Margin held payable | 247,786 | 446,892 |
| | Credit impairment of off-balance sheets items | 371,963 2,856 | 536,195 703 |
| | | 374,819 | 536,898 |
| | Non-financial liabilities | | |
| | Other payable | 826,409 | 510,007 |
| | Payable to share subscribers | 1,161,572 | 1,152,422 |
| | Leave days accrual | 33,045 | 27,028 |
| | | 2,021,027 | 1,689,457 |
| | Gross amount | 2,395,846 | 2,226,355 |







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| 23 | Lease liabilities | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Lease obligation opening | 488,632 | 242,058 |
| | Additions during the year | 33,705 | 357,247 |
| | Settlements during the year | (45,756) | (129,993) |
| | Lease modification-decrease in lease liability | (4,598) | - |
| | Interest expense recognized on lease obligation | 34,851 | 19,319 |
| | TO WING TO | 506,834 | 488,632 |
| | Certified Auditors in | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| 24 | Retirement benefit obligations Ethiopia | | |
| | Defined benefits liabilities: | | |
| | Severance pay | 36,046 | 18,937 |
| | Liability in the statement of financial position | 36,046 | 18,937 |
| | Income statement charge included in personnel expenses: Severance costs | (15,759) | (3,541) |
| | Total defined benefit expenses | (15,759) | (3,541) |
| | Remeasurements for: | | |
| | Remeasurement (gains)/losses | 14,046 | (15,396) |
| | Deferred tax liability (asset)/ on remeasurement (gains)/losses | (4,214) | 4,619 |
| | | 9,832 | (10,777) |

The income statement charge included within personnel expenses includes current service cost, interest cost, past service costs on the defined benefit schemes.





| 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | |
| - | - |
| 36,046 | 18,937 |
| | |
| 36,046 | 18,937 |

24,a Severance pay

The Bank operates an unfunded severance pay plan for its employees who have served the Bank for 5 years and above and are below the retirement age (i.e. has not met the requirement to access the pension fund). The final pay-out is determined by reference to current benefit's level (monthly salary) and number of years in service and is calculated as 1 month salary for the first year in employment plus 1/3 of monthly salary for each subsequent in employment to a maximum of 12 months final monthly salary.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

Below are the details of movements and amounts recognized in the financial statements:

| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A | Liability recognized in the financial position | 36,046 | 18,937 |
| В | Amount recognized in the profit or loss | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| | Current service cost Interest cost | 9,809 5,950 | 1,806 1,735 |
| | | 15,759 | 3,541 |
| 24,b | Retirement benefit obligations | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| C | Amount recognized in other comprehensive income: | | |
| | Opening liability introduction | - | 5,218 |
| | Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on economic assumptions | 2,418 | 1,085 |
| | Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on experience | (1,068) | 9,093 |
| | | 1,350 | 15,396 |
| | | 1,350 | 15,39 |

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the years is as follows:

| | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| At the beginning of the year | 18,937 | - |
| Current service cost | 9,809 | 1,806 |
| Interest cost | 5,950 | 1,735 |
| Opening liability introduction | - | 5,218 |
| Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on economic assumptions | 2,418 | 1,085 |
| Actuarial(Gains/Losses on experience Liabilities | (1,068) | 9,093 |
| At the end of the year | 36,046 | 18,937 |







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

i) Financial Assumption Long term Average

| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
|----------------------|----------|----------|
| Discount rate (p.a) | 18.80% | 20.70% |
| Inflation Rate | 14.30% | 15.10% |
| Salary Increase Rate | 16.30% | 17.10% |

ii) Mortality in Service

The rate of mortality assumed for employees are those according to the British A49/52 ultimate table published by the Institute of Actuaries of England. These rates combined are approximately summarized as follows:

| Age | Mortality rate Male | Mortality rate Females |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 20 | 0.003 | 0.0022 |
| 25 | 0.0030 | 0.0023 |
| 30 | 0.0036 | 0.0031 |
| 35 | 0.004 | 0.0028 |
| 40 | 0.0052 | 0.0032 |
| 45 | | 0.0043 |
| 50 | (3) (0.006) | 0.0063 |
| 55 | (0.0098 | 0.0098 |
| 60 | Auditors in ★ 0.0152 | 0.0154 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | o os and west | |

iii) Withdrawal from Service

24,c

The withdrawal rates are as summarized below:



The sensitivity of the overall defined benefit liability to changes in the weighted principal assumption is:

Impact on defined benefit obligation

| 30-Jun-23 | Base DBO | DBO on changed | % change |
|----------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| Sensitivity | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | |
| Discount rate + 1% | 36,046 | 33,484 | -7.1% |
| Discount rate - 1% | 36,046 | 38,829 | 7.7% |
| Salary increase + 1% | 36,046 | 38,866 | 7.8% |
| Salary increase - 1% | 36,046 | 33,409 | -8.3% |

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognized within the statement of financial position.

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|----|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 25 | Ordinary share capital | | |
| | Authorized: | | |
| | Ordinary shares of Birr 1000 each | 6,516,328 | 5,842,230 |
| | Issued and fully paid: | | |
| | Ordinary shares of Birr 1,000 each | 6,516,328 | 5,842,230 |
| | Earning per share | | |
| | Basic earnings per share(EPS) is calculated by dividing the pro ordinary shares in issue during the year. | fit after taxation by weighted | d average number of |
| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| | Profit attributable to shareholders | 524,494 | -170,058 |
| | Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue | 6,303,320 | 5,332,735 |
| | Basic and diluted earnings per share (%) | 8.3% | -3.2% |
| | 4.5 0118861296 0111541235 | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| 26 | Retained earnings At the beginning of the year | (120, 202) | 147 899 |

At the beginning of the year

Profit/ (Loss) for the year Transfer to legal reserve Dividend tax paid Transfer to regulatory reserve loan loss provision difference

At the end of the year

PARA BANK S.

| (131,124) - (163,261) | - (14,783) (93,285) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 99,816 | (130,293) |
| 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
| | |
| 49,278 | 49,278 |
| 131,124 | - |
| 180.401 | 49.278 |

147,833

(170,058)

(130,293)

524,494

27 Legal reserve

At the beginning of the year Transfer from profit or loss

At the end of the year

The NBE Directive No. SBB/4/95 states requires the Bank to transfer annually 25% of its annual net profit to its legal reserve account until such account equals its capital. When the legal reserve account equals the capital of the Bank, the amount to be transferred to the legal reserve account will be 10% (ten percent) of the annual net profit.

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IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

28 Regulatory risk reserve

At the beginning of the year Transfer (from) retained earnings

At the end of the year



| 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 93,285 163,261 | 93,285 |
| 256,546 | 93,285 |

The Regulatory risk reserve is a non-distributable reserves required by the regulations of the National Bank of Ethiopia(NBE) to be kept for impairment losses on loans and receivables in excess of IFRS charge as derived using the incurred loss model.

Where the loan loss impairment determined using the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) guidelines is higher than the loan loss impairment determined using the incurred loss model under IFRS, 75% of the difference is transferred to regulatory risk reserve and it is non-distributable to the shareholders of the Bank.

Where the loan loss impairment determined using the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) guidelines is less than the loan loss impairment determined using the incurred loss model under IFRS, the difference is transferred from regulatory risk reserve to the retained earning to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognized. 03h

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Auditors in Ethiopia

Other reserves 29

> At the beginning of the year Remeasurement gain/loss on retirement benefits obligations Deferred tax liability/asset on remeasurement gain or loss Remeasurement gain / loss on fair value of Equity investment Deferred tax liability/asset on fair value of Equity investment

At the end of the year

| ÷ ★ | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 | | |
| | 24,447 | - |
| | (1,350) | -15,396 |
| | 405 | 4,619 |

24,447

| 24,447 | - |
|----------|----------|
| (1,350) | -15,396 |
| 405 | 4,619 |
| 38,111 | 50,321 |
| (11,433) | (15,096) |
| | |

50,180

1,225,214

| | Notes | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash generated from operating activities | | | |
| Profit before tax | | 353,900 | (481,755) |
| Adjustments for non-cash items: | | | |
| Depreciation of property, plant and equipment | 18 | 164,427 | 108,288 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 17 | 47,798 | 23,940 |
| Right of use asset depreciation | | 395,170 | 220,383 |
| Interest expense on lease obligation | | 34,851 | 19,319 |
| Impairment on loans and receivables | 14 | 76,354 | 53,132 |
| Severance pay expense accrual | 24 | 15,759 | 3,541 |
| Impairment on other asset | 9 | 2,234 | 1,158 |
| Gain or loss on foreign exchange rate difference on cash | | | |
| and cash equivalents | | (4,886) | (2,802) |
| Change in working capital | | | |
| -Decrease/ (Increase) in loans and advances to customer | 14 | (5,059,188) | (14,991,959) |
| -Decrease/ (Increase) in other asset | 16 | (203,727) | (1,186,557) |
| -Decrease/ (Increase) in other liabilities | 22 | 167,338 | 414,047 |
| -Decrease/ (Increase) in deposits from customer | 21 | 5,235,183 | 19,869,272 |
| | | - | |

4,050,008

30

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

31 Related party transactions

A number of transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These are disclosed below:

| | | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 31,a | Transactions with related parties | | |
| | Loans disbursed to: | | |
| | Key management Shareholders | 34,649 | 17,834 1,302,881 |
| | | 34,649 | 1,320,715 |

31,b Key management compensation

Key management has been determined to be the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management of the Bank. The compensation paid or payable to key management for is shown. There were no sales or purchase of goods and services between the Bank and key management personnel as at 30 June 2024.

| | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | 16,896 | 20,308 |
| Post-employment benefits | 1,674 | 2,234 |
| Sitting allowance (Representation Allowance) | 1,630 | 2,076 |
| | 20,200 | 24,617 |
| | | |

Compensation of the Bank's key management personnel includes salaries, non-cash benefits and contributions to the post-employment defined benefits plans.

32 Directors and employees

The average number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the Bank during the year was as

| | 30 June 2024 30 Number | June 2023 Number |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Professionals and High Level Supervisors Semi-professional, Administrative and Clerical Technician and Skilled | 2,569 2,388 15 | 2,472 2,146 18 |
| | 4,972 | 4,636 |







IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

ii) The table below shows the number of employees (excluding directors), who earned over Birr 10,000 as emoluments in the year and were within the bands stated.

| | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10,000 - 30,000 30,001 - 50,000 50,001 - 100,000 Above 100,000 | 2,076 415 94 8 | 2,025 341 85 11 |
| | 2,593 | 2,462 |

33 Contingent liabilities

32,a Claims and litigation

The Bank has no contingent liabilities claim as at the date of this report (30 June 2024).

32,b Guarantees and letters of credit

The Bank conducts business involving performance bonds and guarantees. These instruments are given as a security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. The Bank also issued letter of credit facilities to importers, which created commitment to the Bank to settle the obligation in foreign currency when the L/C documents are clearly presented to the Bank and recover the amount from customers in local currency. As the Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

The table below summarizes the fair value amount of contingent liabilities for the account of customers:

Financial guarantees Performance guarantees Letters of credit



| 30 June 2024 | 30 June 2023 |
|--------------|--------------|
| Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 2,377,176 | 1,548,185 |
| 408,765 | 300,290 |
| 926,102 | 447,169 |
| 3,712,043 | 2,295,644 |

34 Commitments

The Bank has commitments, not provided for in these financial statements being unutilized facilities.

Loans approved but not disoursed in 18801296 On 111541235 On Submitted on Submitted

| GAL PARTINOTUNG | 30 June 2024 Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Certified Auditors in Ethiopia | 4,451,818 | 3,890,733 254,065 |
| Gros and Fines | 4,587,666 | 4,144,799 |

IFRS Financial Statements For the Period Ended 30 June 2024 Notes to the financial statements

35 Comparative Figures

Some of the previous year figures have been reclassified to make them comparable with current year presentation.

36 Events after reporting period

In the opinion of the Directors, except as below, there were no significant post balance sheet events which could have a material effect on the state of affairs of the Bank as at 30 June 2024 and on the profit for the period ended on that date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.

On July 29, 2024, the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) issued Directive No. FXD/01/2024, which represents a significant reform of the foreign exchange regime in Ethiopia. This Directive introduces a market-based determination of the exchange rate and aims to address long-standing economic distortions. The effective date of this reform is immediate, and it includes several notable policy changes.

As of the preparation date of this report, the Ethiopian Birr has depreciated by approximately 90%. This affects the balances of FCY-denominated assets and liabilities. The potential implications of this Directive on the financial statements include:

Currency Valuation: The shift to a market-based exchange rate could lead to volatility in the valuation of foreign currency holdings and may impact the reporting of foreign exchange gains or losses.

Liquidity Position: The ability of banks to freely negotiate rates and retain foreign currency may improve liquidity in the financial system, potentially affecting the company's cash flow projections and financial position.

Future Transactions: The bank need to reassess the pricing and hedging strategies in light of the new regime, impacting future revenue and cost projections.

Regulatory Compliance: The introduction of new regulations may require additional disclosures regarding compliance with foreign exchange regulations.

Management will monitor the development of the foreign exchange market and assess its ongoing impact on the bank's financial position and performance. This disclosure aims to inform users of the financial statements about significant changes in the economic environment post-reporting period and their potential impact on the bank.









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ዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሰብሳቢ መልዕክት3

የዋና ሥራ አስፈፃሚ መልዕክት5

የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርት9

የሒሳብ መግለጫዎች19

የሃብት እና ዕዳ መግለጫ20

የገንዘብ ፍሰት መግለጫ21

የታየውን ለውጥ የሚያሳይ መግለጫ22

የትርፍ ወይም ኪሳራ እና ሌሎች ገቢዎች መግለጫ23

በአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ካፒታል ላይ





በክፍሪካ ቀጻሚ ክና ጨዋታ ቀያሪ ባንክ መሆን።



በብቁ ስና በስነምግባር በታነጹ ሠራተኞች ዓሰም የደረሰበትን ዘመናዊ ቴክኖሎ፯ በመጠቀም መጠነ ሰፊ፣ ተደራሽ፣ ከስተጣጣኝ ከንዲሁም ፈጠራ ከዘል በሆነ መልኩ ደንበኛን ትኩረት ያደረጉ የፋዩናንስም ሆነ ሴሎች ከገልግሎቶችን ጣኅበራዊ ኃሳፊነትን ተሳብሶ መስጠት ነው።



ቁሰፍ ስሴቶች

ፈጠራ ስና ስካታች ማኅበረሰብ ስና ደጓበኛ ተኮር ተጠያቂነት ስና ተደራስነት ኃሳፊነት የሚሰጣው ስና አክብሮትን የተሳበሰ ብቃት ስና ውጤታጣነት



አቶ ጋሻው ደበበ ሰብሳቢ

የዴሬክተሮች ቦር ድ አባላት



አቶ አባቡ አምሩ



አቶ ብርሃን ኃይሉ



አቶ ሀይስማሪያም ተመስገን አባል



ዶ/ር ኤደን አሸናፊ ^{አበል}



ወ/ሮ መሰንበት **ሽን**ቁጤ



ዶ/ር ሙስነሽ አበበ አበኦ



አቶ አውነቴ አስነ አባል



አቶ ቢየድግልኝ ሽፈራው አስአ



አቶ ብርሃን ጣምአስው አባል











የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሰብሳቢ **መልዕክት**



እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም በተንባደደው በጀት ዓመት አማራ ባንክ ያስመዘንባቸውን ዋና ዋና የስራ አፈጻጸሞች በተመለከተ ለክቡራን ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን ይህን መልዕክት ሳስተላልፍ ክብር ይሰማኛል።

እስከ አሁን ምዕራፍ ያላንኘው የኃያላን ጦርነት የፈጠረው የተራዘመ ቀውስ የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ ባላፉት አስርት ዓመታት ውስጥ ታይቶ በማይታወቅ ሁኔታ ከፍተኛ ማሽበት እንዲያስተናማድ አድርጓል። ይህን ተከትሎ በመላው ዓለም ያሉ ማዕከላዊ ባንኮች ማሽበቱን ለመቆጣጠር እና ለማረጋጋት ጥብቅ የንንዘብ ፖሊሲ እርምጃዎችን እንዲወስዱም አስንድዷቸዋል። ምንም እንኳ በተወሰነ ሁኔታ የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ እያንንመ ለመሆን ጠቋሚ ሁኔታዎች ቢኖሩም የዋጋ ማሽበት ማን እየተባባሰ መምጣቱ ብሎም በማዕከላዊ ባንኮች ከተንመተው በላይ እየጨመረ መምጣቱ ተስተውሏል። ከዚህም በላይ በተለያዩ አንራትና አህንራዊ ክልሎች የታየው የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ መሻሻል ሚዛንን ያልጠበቀ ሆኖ ይንኛል።

ከዓለም አቀፍ ጂኦፖለቲካዊ ውጥረቶች የተነሳ የተፈጠረው የኢኮኖሚ ማሽቆልቆል በአንራችንም ላይ ተጨማሪ ተጽዕኖ ያሳረፈ ሲሆን በተለይም የባንክ ሴክተሩን በአንሪቱ አንዳንድ አካባቢዎች የተከሰቱ ግጭቶች እና አለጦረ*ጋጋ*ቶች ተደጣምረው ከባድ ተግዳሮት ውስጥ አስንብተውት ቆይተዋል።

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ባንካችን የስራ አመራር አባላት ለውጥ ከማድረን ጋር በተያያዘ የስራ እንቅስቃሴው ላይ ተጽዕኖ ተፈጥሮ ነበር። ይሁን እንጂ ባለድርሻ አካላት ባደረንልን እንዛ ባንካችን በተሻለ ጠንካራ አቋም ላይ እንዲገኝ ለማድረግ ችለናል። በዚህ አጋጣሚ የዳሬክተሮች ቦርድ ባስተላለፈው ውሳኔ ዶ/ር ዮሐንስ አያሌውን የባንኩ ዋና ሥራ አስፈፃሚ አድርጎ መሾሙን ለማብሰር እወዳለሁ። የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ በዶ/ር ዮሐንስ አያሌው በሳልና ስትራቴጂያዊ አመራር ባንካችን ወደ ተሻለ ከፍታ እንደሚደርስ ሙሉ እምነት አለው።

ቦርዱ ዶ/ር ዮሐንስን እንኳን ደስ አለህ እያለ፣ በባለአክሲዮኖቻችን፣ በደንበኞቻችን፣ በሠራተኞቻችን እንዲሁም በተቆጣጣሪ አካላት እንዛ ባንካችን ወደ እድንት፣ አዳዲስ ፈጠራዎችና እና ልህቀት እንደሚሸ*ጋገ*ር ስንልጵ በሙሉ መተማመን ነው።



ባንካችን ባለፉት ጊዜያት ምንም እንኪን በርካታ ፈተናዎች አጋጥሙውት የነበረ ቢሆንም ያጋጠሙትን መልካም አጋጣሚዎች አሟጦ በመጠቀም፣ በተልዕኮው ጸንቶ በመቆም እና ውጤታማ በሆነ የሀብት አስተዳደር ጉልሀ መሻሻል ማሳየት ችሏል። ከዚህ ጋር አያይዤ ባንካችን ጥሩ ውጤት እንዲያስሙዘግብ ላስቻላችሁት ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን እና ሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት ላቅ ያለ ምስጋና ቀርባለሁ።

የተከበራችሁ የአክሲዮን አባላት

እ.ኤ.አ በ2023/24 በጀት ዓመት ባንካችን አቅሙን በማደራጀት፣ ዕድንቱን በማጠናከር እና ጠንካራ አፈጻጸም በማስሞዝንብ ላይ በማተኮር በርካታ ስራዎችን ሲከውን ቆይቷል። ተደራሽነቱን በቅርንጫፍ እና ዲጂታል አጣራጮች በማስፋፋት፣ የአንልማሎት አቅርቦቱን በማሻሻል፣ የተቀላጠፈ የሥራ ሒደት ተግባራዊ በማድረግ እንዲሁም የዲጂታል ሽማግርን ጥቅም ላይ በማዋል ረንድ የተሻለ አፈፃፀም አሳይቷል። ለጦጪው ጊዜ የተዘ*ጋ*ጁ ሰራተኞችን ለቁጥጥር ሥርዓቱ ተንዢ መሆናችን እነዚህን አፈጻጸሞች ለማስሞዝንብ አስችለውናል። በተጨማሪም ሀብት ለማሰባሰብ ያሳየነው ት*ጋ*ት ተጨባጭ ውጤት ያስምዘንበ ሲሆን እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም በድምሩ 25.1 ቢሊዮን ብር ተቀማጭ በማሰባሰብ ከአቻዎቻችን የተሸለ አፈፃፀም ማስማዝንብ ችለናል።

በሌላ በኩል ባንኩ የውጭ ምንዛሬ የማመንጨት አቅሙን ለማሳደማ ከስመጥር ወኪል ባንኮች እና የንንዘብ አስተላላፊ ድርጅቶች ጋር አጋርነት ለመፍጠር ችሏል። በብድር አፈጻጸም ረንድ ብር 20.4 ቢሊየን ለዋና ዋና የኢኮኖሚ አንቀሳቃሽ ዘርፎች ብድር ማቅረብ ተችሏል። በተጨማሪም ባንካችን በተለየ ሁኔታ ባቋቋመው የልማት ፋይናንስ መምሪያ አማካኝነት ዘመናዊ የእርሻ ትራክተሮች እና የግብርና ግብአቶች መግዣ የሚሆን ብድር ለአርሶ አደሩ ህዝባችን አመቻችቷል።

ከተደራሽነት አንፃር ባደረግነው ያልተቋረጠ ጥረት በበጀት ዓሞቱ ተጨማሪ 43 አዳዲስ ቅርንጩፎችን በሙላ ሀንሪቱ በሙክፈት እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም ላይ የቅርንጩፎቻችንን ብዛት ወደ 310 ከፍ ማድረግ ችለናል። ከዚህ በተጓዳኝ ቴክኖሎጂን አብዝተው ለሚጠቀሙ ደንበኞች አንልግሎታችንን ምቹ ለማድረግ 130 ኤ.ቲ.ኤም ማሽኖችን ግብይት በሚበዛባቸው ቦታዎች በማስቀሙጥ እንዲሁም ዘሙኑ የደረሰበትን ቴክኖሎጂ ያካተተ የሞባይል ባንክ ሙተግበሪያ በማቅረብ የደንበኞቻችንን ፍላጎት ለማሟላት ጥረት ተደርጓል። የባንካችን ደንበኞች ብዛት ከ1.8 ሚሊዮን በላይ የደረሰ ሲሆን ከ570 ሺህ በላይ የሞባይል ባንኪንግ ተጠቃሚ ደንበኞችን ማፍራት ችለናል።

ባንካችን ከኪሳራ ተስፈንጥሮ በሙውጣት ብር 550.2 ሚሊየን ትርፍ ሲያስሙዘማብ ካፈው ዓሙት ትርፍ *ጋ*ር ሲነጻጸር የብር 696 ሚሊየን ልዩነት አሳይቷል። ይህ ስኬታማ የፋይናንስ አፈጻጸም የባንካችንን ጥንካሬ የሚያመላክት ነው።

ሞጪውን ጊዜ ስንሞለከት ባንካችን ዘላቂ እድንት እንደሚያስመዘማብ እምነታችን ጽኑ ነው። በሌላ በኩል በያዝነው በጀት ዓመት ባንካችን ፒ.ደብሊው.ሲ. (PwC) ከተሰኝ ተቋም ጋር በትብብር ያዘጋጀውን የአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂክ ፍኖተ ካርታ ቀርጾ ወደ ሥራ ለማስንባት በዝግጅት ላይ ሲሆን ይህ ፍኖተ ካርታ የአሠራር ልህቀትን በማምጣት ለባለድርሻ አካላት የረዥም ጊዜ ጥቅምን ይፈጥራል ተብሎ ታምኖበታል።

በተጨማሪም ባንካችን ለዋና መሥሪያ ቤት ህንፃ መሥሪያ የሚሆን 10,579 ካ.ሜ ቦታ ከአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ልደታ ክፍለ ከተማ ላይ የተረከበ ሲሆን አሁን ላይ የቅድመ ዝግጅት ሥራዎች እየተሰሩ ይገኛሉ። ከቦታው ከሚነሱ ነዋሪዎች ጋር የካሳ ስምምነት በመፈጸም ወደ መጨረሻው ምዕራፍም ደርሰናል።

በሞጨረሻም የአማራ ባንክ ቤተሰብ የሆናችሁ የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን እና ደንበኞቻችን በባንካችን ላይ ላሳደራችሁት እምነት ላቅ ያለ ምስጋናዬን ማቅረብ እፈልጋለሁ። የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ እንዲሁም ሁላችሁም ባለድርሻ አካላት ላደረጋችሁልን ድጋፍ ልባዊ ምስጋና አቀርባለሁ። በቀጣይ ዓምታት አማራ ባንክን በጠንካራ ስልቶች ወደፊት ለማራምድ ቁርጠኛ ምሆናችንን አረጋግጥላችኋለሁ።

አሞሰግናለሁ!

*ኃ*ሻው ደበበ የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሰብሳቢ አማራ ባንክ

የዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ

መልዕክት



አለሙረ*ጋጋ*ት የተስተዋለበት ዓለም አቀፋዊ እና አንር አቀፋዊ የቢዝነስ ስነምሀዳር በቁንጽሉ በሙቃኘት እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም በተንባደደው የአማራ ባንክን የስራ አፈጻጸም ለሙሳየት እውዳለሁ።

የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ በጂኦፖለቲካዊ አለመረ*ጋጋ*ት፣ በጠንካራ የገንዘብ ቁጥጥር እንዲሁም መቋጫ ባጣው የሩስያ-ዩክሬን ጦርነትና በመካከለኛው ምስራቅ እየተስፋፉ በመጡ ግጭቶች የተነሳ ሚዛኑን ሳይጠብቅ መቆየቱ ይተወቃል። እነዚህ ፈታኝ ሁኔታዎች የአቅርቦት ሰንሰለቱን የሚያውኩና ግሽበትን የሚያፈጥኑ ሲሆን የመካከለኛው ምስራቅ ውጥረቶች፣ የንግድ ውዝግቦች እና የብር ዋ*ጋ* መቀነስ እንደ ተጨማሪ ተግዳሮቶች ይጠቀሳሉ።

በሃገራችን ውስጥም የማክሮ-ኢኮኖሚ ምኅዳሩ በውጭ ምንዛሪ እጥረት፣ በከፍተኛ ማሽበት፣ ሥራ አጥነት፣ የበጀት ጉድለት እና የፖለቲካ ውጥረቶች ተዳክሟል። ለዚህ ምላሽ ይሆን ዘንድ፤የኢትዮጵያ መንግሥት ከዓለም ባንክና ከዓለም አቀፉ የገንዘብ ድርጅት ጋር በፋይናንሲንግ ስምምነቶች የተደገፈ የንግድ ነፃነት፣ የመንግሥት ኢንተርፕራይዝ ወደ ግል ማዞር፣ የምንዛሪ ተመን ማሻሻያ እና ታክስን ጨምሮ በርካታ ቁልፍ ውጥኖችን ጀምሯል። እነዚህ መሠረታዊ ለውጦች የኢትዮጵያን ኢኮኖሚ አሁን ካለው ውጥረት በማውጣት እንዲያንሰራራ ያግዛሉ።

በዚህ ዓመት፤ የኢትዮጵያ የባንክ ዘርፍ ከንፃድ እንቅስቃሴው መቀዛቀዝ፣ ዋጋ መጨመር፣ የውጭ ምንዛሪ እጥረቶች እና የፀጥታ ችግር ከፍተኛ ተጽዕኖ ንጥሞታል። በተጨማሪም አሁን የተከሰተው የብር እጥረት የባንኮችን ሀብት ማሰባሰብ እና የብድር ማሰማራት አቅሞችን እየቀነሰ ይንኛል። የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ አዳዲስ የፋይናንስ ተቋማትን በማስንባት ውድድሩን በማስተካከል የሥራ ምኅዳሩን ይበልጥ አስፍቶታል። አጣራ ባንክም የተቋሙን አቅም ለማጠናከር እና ግቦቹን ለማስቀጠል ከፍተኛ ግብዓት በማዋል እነዚህን ተማዳሮቶች በመወጣት ላይ ነው።

ውድ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን

የባለፈው ዓመት የባንካችን አፈጻጸም እንደሚያሳየው የአገልግሎት ስፋት፣ የደንበኞች ቁጥር፣ የሃብት ማሰባሰብ፣ እንዲሁም የብድር አቅርቦት የሚያበረታታ እድንት አሳይቷል። የፋይናንስ አቋማችን አዎንታዊ እንቅስቃሴን የሚያንፀባርቅ



የአጮቱ አጠቃላይ *1*ቢ በ146 በጮቶ እድንት አሳይቶ ብር 4.4 ቢሊዮን ደርሷል። ይህም በዋናነት በወለድ *1*ቢ የተደንፈ ሲሆን ይህም ከአጠቃላዩ 86 በጮቶውን የሚወክል ነው። ይህ በእንዲህ እንዳለ ወጪ በ76 በጮቶ ወደ ብር 4 ቢሊዮን ደርሷል፣ እንዲሁም ከታክስ እና ሌሎች ኢንቨስትሙንቶች የተንኘው ተጨማሪ *1*ቢ 206.8 ሚሊዮን ብር ሲሆን፤ ከታክስ በኋላ ብር 550.2 ሚሊዮን ትርፍ እና የአንድ አክሲዮን የትርፍ ድርሻ 8.3 በጮቶ ሆኗል።

7ንዘብ ነክ ያልሆኑ ስኬቶችን ስናይ አሁን ወደ ማጣሽ ሚሊዮን የሚጠን ደንበኞቻችን የሞባይል ባንኪን ክንልግሎታችንን እየተጠቀሙ ሲሆን በ130 ኤቲኤምዎች፣ የQR-code የክፍያ ስርዓት እና ወደ 230 POS ተርሚናሎች ሙሠረተ ልማት አስፋፍተናል። አጠቃላይ የደንበኞቻችን ቁጥር ሁለት ሚሊዮን ደርሷል፣ እንዲሁም እድንትን ለማምጣት ከሶስተኛ ወንን ንግዶች ጋር አዲስ ሽርክና ሙስርተናል። በተጨማሪም ወደፊት በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ዋና ሙሥሪያ ቤታችንን የምንንነባበት 10,579 ካ.ሜ ቦታ ተረክበናል። እንዲሁም የኢትዮጵያ ሴክዩሪቲ ኤክስቼንጅ (ESX) ባለድርሻ አካል ሆነናል።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች

በ2023/24 የበጀት ዓመት የ7በያ ተለዋዋጭነትን፣ የማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታዎችን እና የወደፊት የዕድንት አቅምን ከማምት ውስጥ በማስንባት የቀጣይ አምስት ዓመት (2024/25-2028/29) ስትራቴጂካዊ ፍኖተ ካርታ ነድፈናል። በአሰራር ልቀት እና ደንበኛን ያማከለ አንልግሎት ላይ ያለንን ቁርጠኝነት በዚህ አመት ዲጂታል ብድር እና የኢንተርኔት ባንክ አንልግሎትን ጨምሮ አዳዲስ ምርቶችን በመልቀቅ፣ ተደራሽነትን በማስፋት እና የደንበኞችን ልምድ ከፍ በማድረግ የምናሳይ ይሆናል።

የባንካችንን አፈጻጸም ከፍ ለማድረግና የሥራ ባህል ለማምጣት የሠራተኞቻችንን ክህሎትን በየጊዜው ለማሳደግ ኢንቨስት እናደርጋለን። ከእነዚህ ጥረቶች መካከል ዋናው የደንበኞች አንልግሎት ደረጃን ማሻሻል ሲሆን ይህም በባንኩ ውስጥ የተሻሻለ ቅድምያ ለደንበኛ አሰራርን ለማዳበር ያለም ነው።

ለባንካችን አዲስ ነገን ስናልም፤ አዳዲስ እና ጠቃሚ <u>እሴቶችን</u> በማስተዋወቅ፣ ቴክኖሎጃን በሞጠቀም ለምንወዳቸው ደንበኞቻችን ልዩ የባንክ አገልግሎት ኢንተርፕራይዞች (MSMEs) ውስጥ ከፍተኛ የእድንት አቅም ይታያል በሞሆኑም የዲጃታል አቅጣችን እና የብድር አንልግሎታችን ስፋት ላይ ባማተኮር በእነዚህ ዘርፎች ላይ የሚኖሩንን ደንበኞች ቁጥር እናሳድ 2ለን። በሚቀጥሉት አሞታት፣ እራሳችንን እየተሻሻለ ካለው የኢንዱስትሪ እንቀጥላለን። በተጨ*ማሪም* የባንኩን *ገ*በያ ስራዎች ዝግጁነት ለማሳደግ የካፒታል *ገ*በያ እና የኢንቨስትሙንት ባንኪንግ ፕሮጀክቶችን በማዘ*ጋ*ጀት ላይ Convergence Infrastructure (HCI) Solutions እና Security Infrastructure Solutionsን ጨምሮ በማሳደማ ላይ *እንገ*ኛለን።

በ በ ው ጨረ ሻም

የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ላደረጉልን ድጋፍ፣ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን ላሳዩት እምነት እና ድጋፍ፣ እንዲሁም ሠራተኞቻችን ላሳዩት ትጋት እና ጽናት በአማራ ባንክ ስም ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ። ደንበኞቻችንም ላሳዩት ታጣኝነት፣ የኢትዮጵያ ብሄራዊ ባንክ እንዲሁም የተከበሩ አጋሮቻችን ኢትዮ ቴሌኮምን ጨምሮ ላሳዩት ድጋፍና ትብብር ክፍተኛ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ።

በራዕያችንና ለውድ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን ባለን የማያወላዉል ቁርጠኝነት የተመራ የስኬት ንዞ እንደሚኖረን በሙሉ እምነት ነው።

አመሠግናለሁ።



የዴሬክተሮች ቦር ሪፖርት



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የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሪፖርት



የአማራ ባንክ አ.ማ የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት በቁልፍ የባንክ ሥራዎች ረገድ የተመዘገቡትን ዋና ዋና ክንውኖችን እና የኦዲተር ሪፖርት ለ3ኛው የባለአክሲዮኖች ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ እንደሚከተለው ያቀርባል።

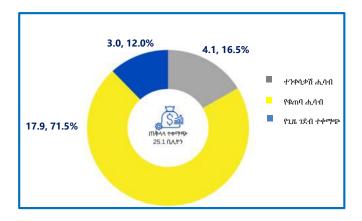
1. በኦፕሬሽን ዘርፍ የተከናወ**ኦ ዋና ዋና** ተ*ግባራ*ት

1.1 የተቀ**ማ**ጭ *ገን*ዘብ አሰባሰብ

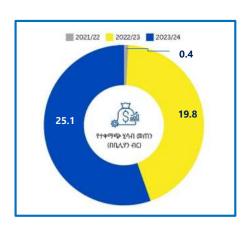
ባንካችን ሰፊውን የህብረተሰብ ክፍል ለማንልንል አልሞ የተነሳበትን ራዕይና ከባንክ ባሻንር የሚለውን መሪ ቃሉን እውን ለማድረማ ከፍተኛ ሀብት ማሰባሰብ እንደሚንባው ወሳኝ መሆኑ አሌ የማይባል ሀቅ ነው። ከዚህ *ጋ*ር ተያይዞ ሀብት ለማሰባሰብ የሚረዱ የተለያዩ ስልቶችን በሙንደፍ፣ ደንበኛን በሙሳብ፣ አዳዲስ አንልግሎቶችን ለንበያ በማቅረብ እና በተለያዩ የማስታወቂያ ዘዴዎች *ንጽታን* በመንንባት ከፍተኛ ሀብት ለማሰባሰብ ጥረት ሲደረማ ቆይቷል።

ምንም እንኳን በሀንራችን ያለው የኢኮኖሚ መቀዛቀዝ፣ የዋ*ጋ* ንረት፣ በዘርፉ ያለው ከፍተኛ ፉክክር እና የጸጥታ ችግሮች ፈታኝ ሆነው ቢከርሙም ባንኩ ተደራሽነቱን በማስፋፋት፣ ባለድርሻ አካላትን በአ*ጋ*ርነት በማሳተፍ እና ደንበኞችንና ህብረተሰቡን ንቁ ተሳታፊ በማድረግ በበጀት ዓመቱ በተቀማጭ *ገን*ዘብ ረ*ገድ ጉልህ ዕድገት ሊመዘገብ ችሏል።* በዚህም አጠቃላይ ብር 25.1 ቢሊየን ተቀማጭ *ገን*ዘብ ማሰባሰብ የተ*ቻ*ለ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት *ጋር* ሲነፃጸር የብር 5.2 ቢሊየን ጭማሪ ወይም የ26 በመቶ ዕድንት አሳይቷል።

በተጨማሪም አስተማማኝ የሆነ ተቀማጭ *ገ*ንዘብ ለማሰባሰብ እና ዘላቂና የተረ*ጋጋ* ዕድንት ለማስመዝንብ እንዲቻል በሰፊ የህብረተሰብ ምሰረት ላይ በመንተራስ ተቀማጭ *ገ*ንዘብ ለመሳብ ከፍተኛ ጥረት ተደርጓል። ከዚህ አንጻር ባንኩ በበጀት ዓምቱ ካሰባሰበው ጠቅላላ ተቀማጭ *ገ*ንዘብ ውስጥ 17.9 ቢሊየን ብር ወይም 71.5 በመቶ በቁጠባ ተቀማጭ የተመዘንበ ሲሆን በተንቀሳቃሽ እና በጊዜ *ገ*ደብ ተቀማጭ ሒሳብ ደግሞ ብር 4.1 ቢሊየን ወይም 16.5 በመቶ እና ብር 3.0 ቢሊየን ወይም 12 በመቶ እንደ ቅደም ተከተላቸው ተመዝግቧል።



ሕስከ ሕ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30/2024 የተቀማጭ *ገን*ዘብ አወቃቀር (በቢሊየን ብር)



በሌላ በኩል አማራ ባንክ ወደ ሥራ ከ7ባበት ጊዜ ጀምሮ ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አንልግሎትን በተሟላ መልኩ ለህብረተሰቡ ለማቅረብ በልዩ ትኩረት ሲንቀሳቀስ የቆየ ሲሆን ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አንልግሎት በሁሉም ቅርንጫፎች ለአንልግሎቱ በተለዩ መስኮቶች እንዲሰጥ በማድረግ፤ ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አንልግሎት ብቻ የሚሰጡ ቅርንጫፎችን በተለያዩ ስትራቴጂካዊ ቦታዎች በመክፈት እንዲሁም አማራጭ ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አንልግሎቶችን ለንበያ በማቅረብ እና በወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎት ዘርፍ የፋይናንሲንግ ሥራዎችን በማከናወን ከፍተኛ እድንት ማስመዝንብ ችሏል።

በወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አንልግሎት ብር 684 ሚሊየን ተቀማጭ 7ንዘብ ማሰባሰብ የተቻለ ሲሆን እስከ በጀት ዓምቱ ምጭረሻ ከተሰበሰበው ጠቅላላ ተቀማጭ ውስጥ የሶስት በሞቶ ድርሻ ለመያዝ ችሏል። ይሀም ካለፈው በጀት ዓምት ከተሰበሰበው ተቀማጭ 7ንዘብ ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ234.4 ሚሊየን ወይም የ52 በሞቶ ዕድንት አሳይቷል። በጠቅላላው ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አንልግሎት ዘርፍ ከተሰበሰበው ተቀማጭ 7ንዘብ ዋዲአ የቁጠባ ሒሳብ 587.7 ሚሊየን ብር ወይም 86 በሞቶውን በማስሞዝንብ የአንበሳውን ድርሻ የሚይዝ ሲሆን የተቀረው 96 ሚሊየን ወይም 14 በሞቶ ከአማና ሒሳብ የተንኘ ነው።

1.2 ዓለም አቀፍ የባንክ አንልግሎት

ባንኩ በዓለም አቀፍ ንግድ ላይ የተሰማሩ ደንበኞችን ፍላሳት ለማሟላት፣ ክፍያዎችንና የገንዘብ ዝውውሮችን ለማቀላጠፍ እና የውጪ ምንዛሬን በብቃት ለማሰባሰብ ዓለም አቀፍ የባንክ አገልግሎት አሰጣጡን የተቀላጠፈ እንዲሆን አስፈላጊውን ስራ ሰርቷል። ከዚህም ጋር ተያይዞ በዓለምአቀፍ ወኪል ባንኮች፣ በግንኙነት አስተዳደር ሞተግበሪያ እንዲሁም በዓለምአቀፍ ሐዋላ አስተላላፊዎች አማካኝነት የተቀናጀ ስራ በሙስራት የውጭ ምንዛሪ ለማሰባሰብ የተቻለ ሲሆን በዚሁ ሞሠረት ባንኩ እ.ኤ.አ በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት አብረውት የሚሠሩ ወኪል ባንኮችን እና የገንዘብ አስተላላፊ ተቋማትን ቁጥር በሙጨመር አጠቃላይ 40 ሚሊየን ዶላር ማሰባሰብ ችሏል።

1.3 የብድር አስተዳደር

በበጀት ዓምቱ የብድር ጣሪያ ንደብ ምጣሉ፣ በቂ ሀብት ማሰባሰብ አለሞቻሉ እንዲሁም ተያያዥ ተማዳሮቶች ከፈጠሩት የንንዘብ ፍሰት እጥረት የተነሳ የብድር አቅርቦት አቅሙ የተዳከሙ ቢሆንም ባንካችን እነዚህን ተጽዕኖዎች በምቋቋም ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አንልግሎት ፋይናንስን ጨምሮ በጠቅላላው ብር 19.9 ቢሊየን ብድር ለማቅረብ ችሏል። እ.ኤ.አ በተጠናቀቀው የስራ ዘመን የተሰጠው ተጨማሪ ብድር ብር አምስት ቢሊየን የደረሰ ሲሆን ይህም ባለፈው በጀት ዓምት ከነበረው የብድር ስርጭት አፈጻጸም ጋር ሲነጻጸር 33 በመቶ ዕድንት ያሳየ ሆኖ ተመዝግቧል።

የወለድ ንቢን ከማሳደግ፣ የውጭ ምንዛሬን ከማሰባሰብ እና ከኮርፖሬት ደንበኞች *ጋ*ር የረዥም ጊዜ ግንኙነትን ከማዳበር አንጻር ባንኩ የብድር አሰጣጡን በዋናነት ያተኮረው ቁልፍ በሆኑ የኢኮኖሚ ዘርፎች ላይ ነበር። እነዚህ ሴክተሮች የሀንር ውስጥ ንግድ እና አንልግሎት፣ የወጪ ንግድ እንዲሁም የማኑፋክቸሪንግ ሴክተሮች ሲሆኑ ከጠቅላላው ብድር እንደ ቅደም ተከተላቸው 33 በመቶ፣ 19 በመቶ እና 15 በመቶ ድርሻ ይይዛሉ።

ከባንክ ባሻንር በሚለው ጦርሁ አማራ ባንክ በመካከለኛ እና አነስተኛ የስራ ዘርፎች የተሰማሩ አካላትን በፋይናንስ አቅርቦት ተደራሽ ለማድረግ ልዩ የሆነ የልማት ፋይናንስ መምሪያ በማዋቀር እነዚህን አካላት የመለየት ስራ ሰርቷል። በዚህም መሰረት በግብርና ላይ ለተሰማራው ሰፊው አርሶ አደር ሕዝባችን ለትራክተር መግዣና ለግብርና አቅርቦቶች የሚውል ብድር በማቅረብ ላይ ይንኛል። ባንካችን ይህንኑ ስራ የበለጠ ለማጠናከር እና አስፋፍቶ ለመቀጠል ከተለያዩ የልማት አጋሮች ጋር የረዥም ጊዜ ግንኙነት በመመስረት ወጣቶችን፣ ሴቶችን፣ ስራ ፈጣሪዎችን፣ ንበሬዎችን፣ በመካከለኛና አነስተኛ ስራ ላይ የተሰማሩ አካላትን እና ሌሎችንም ተደራሽ የሚያደርግ የፋይናንስ አቅርቦት በማመቻቸት ላይ ይንኛል።

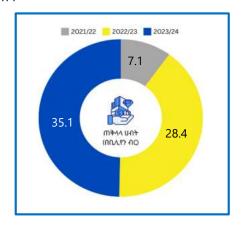


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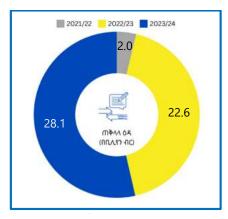
2. ፋይናንስ ነክ አፈጻጸም

2.1 ሀብት እና ዕዳዎች

እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የባንኩ ጠቅላላ ሀብት ብር 35.2 ቢሊየን የደረሰ ሲሆን ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት *ጋ*ር ሲነፃፀር የብር 6.8 ቢሊየን ወይም የ23 በመቶ ዕድንት አሳይቷል። ከዚህ ውስጥ ለደንበኞች የተሰጠው ብድር 56.6 በመቶ ወይም ብር 19.9 ቢሊየን በመሆን የአንበሳውን ድርሻ ይይዛል። በተመሳሳይ የባንኩ ዕዳ እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም ላይ ከነበረበት የብር 5.6 ቢሊየን ወይም 25 በመቶ ዕድንት በማሳየት 28.1 ቢሊየን ደርሷል።



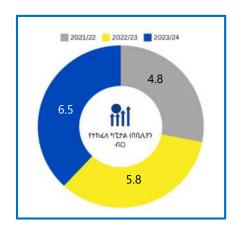
ጠቅላላ ሃብት (በቢሊየን ብር)



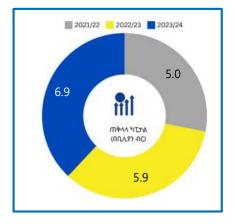
ጠቅላላ ዕዳ (በቢሊየን ብር)

2.2 የተከፈለ ካፒታል

ባንኩ በበጀት ዓጮቱ ተጨማሪ ብር 674 ሚሊየን ወይም 12 በጮቶ በማሰባሰብ አጠቃላይ የተከፈለ ካፒታሉ ብር 6.5 ቢሊየን የደረሰ ሲሆን ይህም በብሔራዊ ባንክ ከተቀጦጠው ዝቅተኛ አስንዳጅ የካፒታል ጦጠን ባንኩ ከፍ ብሎ እንዲንኝ አስችሎታል። ከዚህ ጋር ተያይዞ ቀደም ሲል ከሰነድ ጋር በተያያዘ የታንደ ካፒታል እንዲለቀቅ ከኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ጋር ውይይት እየተደረገ ይገኛል። በሌላ በኩል የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ካፒታል ባለፈው ዓጮት ከነበረው ጋር ሲነፃፀር የብር አንድ ቢሊየን ወይም የ21 በጮቶ ዕድንት በማሳየት ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም ላይ ብር 7.1 ቢሊየን ደርሷል። ከዚህ ዕድንቱ ውስጥ ከማማሽ በላይ የሚሆነው የተከፈለ ካፒታል ሆኖ ተጮዝማቧል።



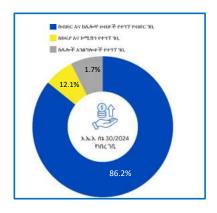
የተከፈለ ካፒታል (በቢሊየን ብር)



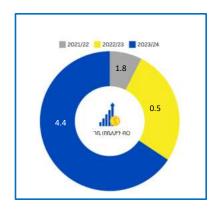
ጠቅላላ ካፒ*ታል (*በቢሊየን ብር)

2.3 7_L

በበጀት ዓጮቱ የባንካችን ጠቅላላ *1*ቢ ብር 4.4 ቢሊየን የደረሰ ሲሆን ይህ *1*ቢ ካለፈው ዓጮት *2*ር ሲነጻጸር የብር 2.6 ቢሊየን ዕድንት አሳይቷል። ከባንኩ ጠቅላላ *1*ቢ ውስጥ ብር 3.7 ቢሊየን ወይም 86.2 በጮቶ የሚሆነው ከወለድ የተንኘ *1*ቢ ሲሆን ይህ የወለድ *1*ቢ ሲተነተን፤ ባንኩ ከሰጣቸው ብድሮች የተንኘ የብድር ወለድ *1*ቢ ብር ሶስት ቢሊየን፣ በሌሎች ንግድ ባንኮች ካለ የባንኩ ተቀጣጭ *ገን*ዘብ የተገኘ የተቀጣጭ ወለድ *ገ*ቢ ብር 546 ሚሊየን እንዲሁም ከተለያዩ ኢንቨስትሙንቶች ብር 250 ሚሊየን *ገ*ቢ ሆኖ ይ*ገ*ኛል። የተቀረው *ገ*ቢ ከክፍያ እና ኮሚሽን ብር 528.7 ሚሊየን እና ከሌሎች የ*ገ*ቢ ምንጮች ደግሞ ብር 75.1 ሚሊየን ተገኝቷል።



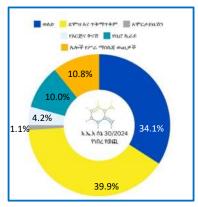
*እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30/2024 የነበረ 1*ቢ



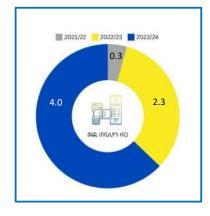
*1*ቢ (በቢሊየን ብር)

2.4 血血

አማራ ባንክ በሴክተሩ ጨዋታ ቀያሪ የሞሆን ራዕዩን ከግብ ለማድረስ ከፍተኛ ኢንቨስትመንት የተደረז ሲሆን በአጠቃላይ ብር አራት ቢሊየን ወጪ በበጀት ዓመቱ የተመዘንበ ሲሆን ካለፈው ዓመት ከነበረው ወጪ 76 በመቶ ወይም የብር 1.7 ቢሊየን ጭማሪ አሳይቷል። ከዚህ ወጪ ውስጥ 39.8 በመቶው ለሠራተኞች ደሞዝና ጥቅማጥቅም የዋለ፣ 33.6 በመቶው ለተቀማጭ *ገ*ንዘብ ወለድ የተከፈለ ሲሆን ቀሪው 26.6 በመቶው ደግሞ ሌሎች ውጪዎችን ይዞ ተመዝግቧል።



*እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30/2024 የነበረ የወ*ጪ



ወጪ (በቢሊየን ብር)

2.5 ትርፍ

አማራ ባንክ እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ከኪሳራ ተስፈንጥሮ በመውጣት ከታክስ በፊት ብር 353.9 ሚሊየን በማትረፍ አመርቂ አፈጻጸም ማስመዝንብ ችሏል። ከንቢ ማብር እና ከሌሎች የካፒታል ኢንቨስትመንቶች ያንኘው ንቢ ተጨምሮ የባንኩ ጠቅላላ ትርፍ ወደ ብር 550.2 ሚሊየን ከፍ ማለት ችሏል። ይህ ውጤት ሊመዘንብ የቻለው ባንኩ ውጤታማ የፋይናንስ አስተዳደር ዘዴዎችን፣ ደንበኛ ተኮር የስራ ስልቶችን እንዲሁም የስጋት አመራር ጥረቶችን በጥንቃቄ ተማባር ላይ በማዋሉ መሆኑ የሚጠቀስ ነው።

2.6 ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎት

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት በዚህ አንልማሎት በተቀማጭ ንንዘብ ከፍተኛ አፈጻጸም የተመዘንበ ሲሆን አጠቃላይ ብር 684 ሚሊየን ተቀማጭ በማሰባሰብ ካለፈው ዓመት የብር 235 ሚሊየን ጭማሪ ተመዝማቧል። ይህ እድንት ደንበኞች በባንካችን ላይ ያላቸውን ጠንካራ መተማሙን የሚያረ*ጋ*ግጥልን ሲሆን ባንካችን ካሰባሰበው ጠቅላላ ተቀማጭ ውስጥ ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎት የተንኘው ተቀማጭ 3.0 በመቶ ድርሻ መያዙ ደግሞ በዚህ አንልግሎት ዘርፍ አስፈላጊውን ሁሉ በማድረግ ዘላቂ እድንታችንን ማረ*ጋገ*ጥ እንደሚያስችል ጠቋሚ ነው።

በወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልፃሎት እድንት ያስመዘንብነው በተቀማጭ ንንዘብ ብቻ ሳይሆን 120,050 ደንበኞችን በማፍራት ከአጠቃላይ የባንኩ ደንበኞች ብዛት የ6.6 በመቶ ድርሻ በመያዝም ነው። ይህ እድንት የደንበኞቻችንን ፍላጎቶች የሚያሟሉ ብሎም የሚያረኩ የሼሪአ መርሆዎችንና ዕሴቶች ያከበሩ እንዲሁም ተጨማሪ ጠቀሜታዎችን ያካተቱ ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልፃሎቶችን በማቅረብ ተጠናክሮ የሚቀጥል ይሆናል።

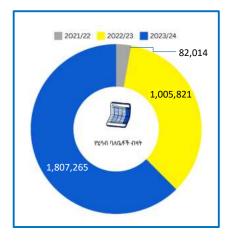
ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አገልግሎታችንን ተደራሽ ለማድረግ በሁሉም የባንኩ 310 ቅርንጫፎች አገልግሎቱ የሚሰጥ ሲሆን ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አገልግሎት ብቻ የሚሰጡ 15 ቅርንጫፎች በተለያዩ የአገሪቱ አካባቢዎች እንዲከፈቱ እንዲሁም ልዩ ልዩ ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አገልግሎት አማራጮች እንዲቀርቡ የማድረግ ስራዎች ተሰርተዋል። በተለይም ባንካችን ለአጠቃቀም ምቹና በፈጠራ የታገዙ የዲጂታል አማራጮችን ለማቅረብ ከሚያደርጋቸው ጥረቶች አንዱ ማሳያ የሸሪአውን ጦርህ ያማከለ ልዩ የሞባይል ባንክ አገልግሎት መተግበሪያ ማቅረቡ ሲሆን በዚህ መተግበሪ ደንበኞች ደህንነቱ የተጠበቀና ምቾታቸውን ያሟላ አገልግሎት ያገኛሉ።

ደንበኞቻችን፣ አ*ጋሮቻ*ችን እና ባለድርሻ አካላት ለወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎታችን ለቸሩን ድ*ጋ*ፍ እና ላሳዩን እምነት ባንካችን ከፍ ያለ ምስ*ጋና* እያቀረበ በፈጠራ የ*ታገ*ዙ ሰፊውን ሕብረተሰብ አካታች የሚያደርን የፋይናንስ አንልግሎቶችን ለማቅረብ ያለውን ጥረት አጠናክሮ የሚቀጥል ይሆናል።

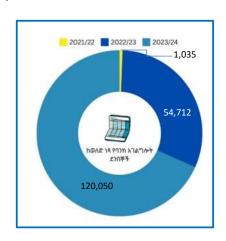
3. ፋይናንስ ነክ ያልሆኑ አፈጻጸሞች

3.1 የደንበኞች አ*ገልግ*ሎት

ባንካችን ባለፉት ሁለት ዓመታት ውስጥ ደንበኞችን ለመሳብ በርካታ ስራዎችን ያከናወነ ሲሆን ወደ ሁለት ሚሊየን የሚጠን ደንበኞችን የባንኩ ቤተሰብ ለማድረግ ችሏል። በቁጥር ሲቀሙጥ በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የባንኩ ጠቅላላ ደንበኞች ብዛት 1.8 ሚሊየን ሲደርስ እ.ኤ.አ 2023/24 ስራ ዘመን ብቻ 801,444 አዳዲስ ደንበኞችን በማፍራት የ80 በመቶ እድንት አሳይቷል። በአራቱም የአገሪቱ አጽናፋት በስፋት በተሰራጩ ቅርንጫፎች አማካኝነት እና ህብረተሰቡ በባንኩ ላይ ካለው እመኔታ የመነጨ ይህን መጠነ ሰፊ የደንበኛ መሰረት ለመንንባት ተችሏል።



የሂሳብ ባለቤቶች ብዛት



ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎት ደንበኞች

3.2 የዲጂታል ባንክ አንልግሎት

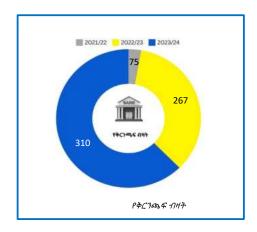
ባንካችን በርካታ ቁጥር ያላቸውን የኤቲኤም ማሽኖችን በስራ ላይ ያዋለ ሲሆን በበጀት ዓጮቱ 82 የኤቲኤም ማሽኖችን በተለያዩ የአ7ሪቱ ክፍሎች ላይ ስራ በማስጀመር ጠቅላላ የኤቲኤም ማሽኖቹን ቁጥር 130 ማድረስ ችሏል። ደንበኞች የተሻለ የክፍያ አማራጮችን እንዲጠቀሙ ለማስቻል ባንካችን 223 ነቁጥ የሽያጭ (ፖስ) ማሽኖችን እንቅስቃሴ በሚበዛባቸው የንግድ ማዕከላት ላይ ያኖረ ሲሆን ከ1,639 የንግድ ማሀበረሰብ አካላት ጋር ጥምረት በመፍጠር ፈጣን ምላሽ ኮድ በተንቀሳቃሽ ስልክ ቅኝት በማድረግ ክፍያ የሚያሳልጡባቸውን ስርዓት ዘርግቷል። ከዚህም በተጨጣሪ 50,000 መደበኛ ካርዶችን ለደንበኞች አቅርቧል።

ከሞባይል ባንክ አንልግሎት *ጋ*ር በተያያዘ አማራ ባንክ ደንበኞች ከምቾታቸው የአየር ትኬት የሚቆርጡበትን ሥርዓት ከኢትዮጵያ አየር ሙንገድ *ጋ*ር አ*ጋ*ርነት በመፍጠር ያመቻቸ ሲሆን ከደራሽ የክፍያ ምህዳር *ጋ*ር በመቀናጀት በ15 የክፍያ አንልግሎቱ አቅራቢዎች አማካኝነት ደንበኞች የውሃ ክፍያ የሚፈጽሙበትን ስርዓት ሲዘረ*ጋ* ደንበኞች ባብር የሚከፍሉበትን አማራጮችም አቅርቧል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የትምህርት ክፍያን ለማቀላጠፍ የሚያስችል አባ ስኩል ፔይ የተሰኝ መፍትሔን አማራ ባንክ ለደንበኞቹ አስተዋውቋል።

የዲጂታል ባንክ አገልግሎትን የበለጠ ተደራሽ እና አካታች ለማድረግ አማራ ባንክ ከብሔራዊ ስዊች፣ ከፋይናንስ ቴክኖሎጂ አቅራቢዎች፣ ከክፍያ አመቻቾች፣ እንደ ንቢዎች ሚኒስቴር ካሉ መንግስታዊ ተቋማት እና ቁልፍ ከሆኑ የስራ አጋሮች ጋር ቅንጅት በመፍጠር ደንበኞች በፍጥነትና በምቾት ንንዘብ ማስተላለፍ እንዲችሉ፣ ክፍያዎችን እንዲፈጽሙ እንዲሁም የንንዘብ እንቅስቃሴዎቻቸውን እንዲቆጣጠሩ የሚያስችሉ መፍትሔዎችን አቅርቧል።

3.3 የቅርንጫፍ ስርጭት

አማራ ባንክ ተደራሽነቱን ይበልጥ ለማስፋፋት እና ደንበኞቹን በቅርበት ለማገልገል 43 አዳዲስ ቅርንጫፎችን በመላው የአገሪቱ ክፍሎች በመክፈት ጠቅላላ የቅርንጫፎቹን ብዛት 310 ሲያደርስ ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አገልግሎት የሚሰጡ ቅርንጫፎቹን ብዛት 15 አድርሷል።



የቅርንጫፍ ብዛት

3.4 የሰው ሃብት ልማት

አማራ ባንክ በፍጥነት ከሚለዋወጠው እና ከፍተኛ ውድድር በጎላበት ሁኔታ ውስጥ በብቃት መስራት የሚቸል ጠንካራ እና የዳበረ ክህሎት ያለው የሰው ሃብት በመገንባት ላይ ሰፊ ስራ ሰርቷል። እምቅ አቅም ያላቸውን ሰራተኞች ለመቅጠር እና ለማቆየት ብሎም ብቃታቸው እንዲጎለብት ምቹ የስራ ከባቢ በመፍጠርና ከፍተኛ በጀት በመመደብ የሰራተኞችን ክህሎት የሚያዳብሩ ስራዎችን አከናውኗል። በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ባንኩ ውስጥ ያለውን እያደን የመጣውን የሰው ኃይል ፍላጎት ለማሟላት የሰራተኞችን አቅም በተንቢው ሁኔታ ለመጠቀም የሚያስችል ስትራቴጂያዊ የስራ መደብ ክለሳ በመላው ቅርንጫፎች በማዋል ሰፊ እንቅስቃሴ ተካሂዷል።

እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም ላይ የቋሚ ሰራተኞቻችን ቁጥር 5,191 የደረሰ ሲሆን ከዚህ ውስጥ የቋሚ ሰራተኞች ቁጥር 5,053 እንዲሁም የከንትራት ሰራተኞች ቁጥር 138 ደርሷል። ከጠቅላላ ሰራተኞቻችን ውስጥ ግማሽ ያህሉ በትንሹ የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ ያላቸው ባለሙያዎች ሲሆኑ ቀሪዎቹ ደግሞ ድ*ጋ*ፍ በመስጠት ሲሰማሩ ከእነዚህም አብዛኞቹ የጥበቃ መከንኖች ናቸው።

3.5 የስ*ጋ*ት አስተዳደር

ባንካችን ተለዋዋጭ በሆነ የስራ ምህዳር ውስጥ ዘላቂ እድንት ለማረ*ጋ*ንጥ የስ*ጋ*ት አስተዳደር ስራን በትኩረት እና በጥንቃቄ ሞምራት አስፈላጊ ሞሆኑን የሚረዳ ሲሆን በተለይም በንበያው ያለውን ውድድር ተቋቁሞ አሸናፊ ሆኖ ለሞውጣት የምናቀርባቸው የተለያዩ የዲጂታልና ሌሎች የባንክ አንልማሎቶች ከስ*ጋ*ት ነጻ ሞሆናቸውን ማረ*ጋ*ንጥ በእጅጉ አስፈላጊ ሞሆኑን ባንኩ ያምናል።

ለዚህም አማራ ባንክ በስጋት አስተዳደር ምርሃ ማብር መሰረት ጠንካራ ስርዓት ዘርማቶ ስጋትን የመለየት፣ የመከታተልና የመቆጣጠር ስራ ሲሰራ ቆይቷል። ይህ ስርዓት የብድር አሰጣጥ፣ የ7ንዘብ አያያዝ፣ የውጭ ምንዛሪ፣ የወለድ ምጣኔ እና የኦፕሬሽን ስጋቶችን በማካተት በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያ እና በባንኩ ፖሊሲና መመሪያ መሰረት እየሰራ ይገኛል። የባንኩ የስጋትና ኮምፕሊያንስ መምሪያ ነጻ ሆኖ የባንኩ ስጋትን የመሸከም አቅም የመተመን፣ ያልተጠበቁ ድንንተኛ ክስተቶችን የመቀነስ እና የተቀናጀ የሪስክ አያያዝ ስልቶችን የመቅረጽ ስራዎችን በማከናወን ከፍተኛ ሚና እየተጫወተ ይገኛል።

በአንራችን ብሎም በዓለምአቀፍ ደረጃ እያደን ያለውን የንንዘብ እጥበት እና የሽብር ፋይናንስ ስራዎችን በመቆጣጠርና በሙከላከል ረንድ ተንቢው ስራ ተከናውኗል። እነዚህ የስጋት ምንጮች ቢከሰቱ በባንኩ ላይ ሊያስከትሉ የሚችሉት የንንዘብ እና የንጽታ ኪሳራ ከፍተኛ በመሆኑ ባንኩን ብሎም ባለድርሻ አካላትን ከንዳት ለመታደማ የማያቋርጥ ስራ በትጋት እየተሰራ ይንኛል።

በአጠቃላይ ባንኩን ለንዳት የሚዳርን አስጊ ክስተቶችን መቆጣጠር የሚቻልበትን ሁነኛ መፍትሄዎች በማዘ*ጋ*ጅት ረንድ ባንካችን የማይዋዥቅ አቋም ያለው ሲሆን የባንኩን ሃብት ከመጠበቅና መልካም አጋጣሚዎችንም ለመጠቀም ከመዘጋጀት አንጻር አማራ ባንክ በአስተማማኝ ስነ-ምህዳር ላይ እንዲሆን የስ*ጋ*ት አስተዳደራችንን እያሳደግን የምንቀጥል ይሆናል።

3.6 ማሀበራዊ ኃላፊነት

አማራ ባንክ እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2024 ዓ.ም በተቋጩው የስራ ዘሞን በመላው ኢትዮጵያ የሕዝቦችን ደህንነት በሚያረጋግጡ ልዩ ልዩ እንቅስቃሴዎች ላይ የበኩሉን አስተዋጵያ በማበርከት ማህበራዊ ኃላፊነቱን በመወጣት ትርንም ያለው ለውጥ ለማምጣት እና ዘላቂ እድንትን ለማረጋንጥ በርካታ ስራዎችን ሰርቷል። በተለይም የህዝቦችን ደህንነት፣ ባህላዊና ታሪካዊ ቅርስ ጥበቃን፣ ትምህርትን፣ የአካባቢ ልማትን እንዲሁም መሰል ጉዳዮችን በሚመለከቱ ኹነቶች ዙሪያ ለሚቀርቡ ጥያቄዎች እንዲሁም በራሱ ተነሳሽነት ባንካችን ፈጣን ምላሽ ሲሰጥ ቆይቷል። ለአብነትም ያህል በአማራ ክልል ዋግ ኽምራ እና ሰሜን ጎንደር አካባቢዎች በድርቅ ለተጎዱ ወንኖቻችን አስፈላጊውን እርዳታ በጊዜው ለማድረስ የቻለ ሲሆን በጂግጂጋ ከተማ ሱቆቻቸው በእሳት አደጋ ለወደመባቸው የንግዱ ማህበረሰብ ወንኖቻችን እንዲሁ ለመልሶ ማቋቋሚያ የሚውል ድጋፍ አድረገናል። ከዚህም በተጩማሪ ባንካችን በበዓል ወቅቶች በተለያዩ አካባቢዎች የሚዘጋጁ የማእድ ማጋራት መርሃ ግብሮችን በመደንፍ የአይነትና የንንዘብ ድጋፍ አድርጓል።

ባህልንና ታሪክን ትኩረት አድርንው በተሰናዱ ልዩ ልዩ ሙድረኮች በሙሳተፍ ባንካችን እንዛ ያደረን ሲሆን በ120ኛው የአድዋ ድል በዓል ሙታሰቢያ፣ በቱሪዝም ልማት፣ በኢትዮጵያ ሙከላከያ 80ኛ ዓሙት ክብረ በዓል እና ሙሰል ኹነቶች ያደረንቸው ተሳትፎዎች ተጠቃሽ ናቸው። በትምህርት ዘርፍ የባህር ዳር ዩኒቨርሲቲ ያዘንጀውን ሙርሃ ማብር በማንዝ፣ በአካባቢ ልማትና ጥበቃ ዙሪያም የተዘንጁ የአረንጓዴ ልማት ስራዎችን በንንዘብ በሙደንፍ፣ ከኢትዮጵያ ኦርቶዶክስ ቤተ ክርስቲያን ጋር በትብብር የተዘጋጀውን የሰሜን ወሎ ቀሳውስት የሰላም ንባዔን በሙደንፍ እንዲሁም በተለያዩ አንራዊ ንዳዮች ላይ በሙሳተፍ አማራ ባንክ ከባንክ ባሻንር ሙሆኑን አስሙስክሯል።

አማራ ባንክ ያደረ*ጋ*ቸው እነዚህና ሌሎችም ድ*ጋ*ፎች በመላው ኢትዮጵያ የሚኖሩ ህዝቦችን ደህንነት ማረ*ጋገ*ጥ፣ ባህላዊና ታሪካዊ ቅርሶችን መንከባከብ እና አካባቢን መጠበቅ ዋነኛ ትኩረታቸው አድርንው የተከናወኦ ሲሆኑ እነዚህ የባንኩ ተግባራት ብሩህና የተሻለ *ነገ*ን ለመፍጠር በሚደረ*ጉ* አንቅስቃሴዎች *ጎን* የሚቆም ተቋም ለመሆኑ ማሳያዎች ናቸው።

3.7 የወደፊት የትኩረት አቅጣጫዎች

አማራ ባንክ በወደፊት ንዛው አዳዲስ ፈጠራዎችን፣ አካታችነትን እንዲሁም ዘላቂ እድንትን የሚያረ*ጋግ*ጡ ስራዎችን ለጦስራት ያሚያደርንውን ጥረት አጠናክሮ የሚቀጥል ሲሆን የላቀ የደንበኞች አንልግሎትን የጣረ*ጋገ*ጥ፣ የዲጂታል ሽግግርን የማስፋፋት እንዲሁም የፋይናንስ ተደራሽነትን የጣረ*ጋገ*ጥ ተልዕኪችንን ይበልጡን የምናጸና ይሆናል። በተለይም በወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎት እንዲሁም በልማት ፋይናንስ ስራዎቻችን ላይ ትኩረትን በመስጠት እና ምቹ እድሎችን በተንቢው መንንድ በመጠቀም ኢኮኖሚያዊ እድንትን ለማረ*ጋገ*ጥ እና በጎ ማህበራዊ ተፅእኖን ለመፍጠር እንተ*ጋ*ለን።

የትኩረት አቅጣጫዎቻችን በዋናነት የሚከተሉት አንኳር አንኳር ንዳዮች ላይ የሚያጠነጥኑ ሆኗል፡-

ወደር ለሌለው የደንበኞች አንልግሎት፡- ለእያንዳንዱ ደንበኛ ትኩረት መስጠት የአማራ ባንክ መሠረታዊ መርህ ሲሆን የአንልግሎት መስፈርቶቻችንን ከፍ በማድረግ እያደን የሚሄደውን የደንበኞቻችንን ፍላጎት ለመረዳት እና ለማሟላት ተንቢውን የምናደርግ ይሆናል። አንልግሎቶቻችን ከደንበኞቻችን ፍላጎቶች *ጋ*ር የሚጣጣሙ፣ ምቾትን፣ ተደራሽነትን እና አይነተኛ መፍትሄዎችን በማምጣት ላይ ያተኮሩ ይሆናሉ።

የቁጥጥር ልቀትን ማጠናከር፡- ታማኝነት የሥራችን ምሶሶ እንደመሆኑ አሠራራችን ስነምግባር እና ግልጽነት የተሞላበት እንዲሆን ከተቆጣጣሪ አካላት *ጋ*ር በቅርበት መሥራታችንን እያጠናከርን ባለድርሻዎቻችን በእኛ ላይ የጣሉትን እምነት በማክበር የተረ*ጋጋ* እንዲሁም አስተማማኝ የፋይናንስ አ*ገ*ልግሎትን ለማቅረብ በቁርጠኝነት እንሰራለን።

ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎትን በማስፋት የማሀበረሰቡን ፍላሳት ተደራሽ ማድረግ፦ አዳዲስ የወለድ ነጻ ባንክ አንልግሎቶችን ለማሳደግ፣ የቅርንጫፎቻችንን ስርጭት ለማስፋፋትና ተመሳሳይ ተልዕኮ ካላቸው ድርጅቶች *ጋር አጋርነት* ለመፍጠር አስፈላጊውን ስራ የምንሰራ ይሆናል። በእነዚህ ስራዎች ከወለድ ነጻ የባንክ አንልግሎት ደንበኞቻችንን የፋይናንስ ፍላሳት ማርካት እና የምናንለግለውን ሕብረተሰብ መደ*ገፍ እ*ንቀጥላለን ።

በልማት ፋይናንሲንግ ለውጥ ማምጣት:- ባንካችንን ለማሳደግ ከያዝናቸው ዋነኛ የስራ አቅጣጫዎች አንዱ የልማት ፋይናንስ በመሆኑ የ*ጋ*ራ ብልጽግናን የሚያመጡ ወሳኝ ፕሮጀክቶችን ፋይናንስ በማድረግ የኢኮኖሚ እና የማሀበረሰብ እድ*ነ*ት የሚያረ*ጋግ*ጡ ሥራዎች ላይ እናተኩራለን። ቁልፍ በሆኑ የዕድንት መስኮች ላይ በመሳተፍ ዘላቂ እድንትን እና ኢኮኖሚያዊ ለውጥን ለማሳልበት በት*ጋ*ት እንሰራለን።

አማራ ባንክ በደንበኞች አንልግሎት፣ በዲጂታል እድንት፣ በጠንካራ የቁጥጥር ሥርዓት እና በፋይናንስ አካታችነት ላይ ባተኮሩ የለውጥ ግቦች ላይ በትኩረት እየሰራ ይንኛል። ራዕያችን ችግሮችን መፍታት ብቻ ሳይሆን ወደ ስኬት ሙቀየር ሲሆን ከደንበኞቻችን፣ ከባለድርሻ አካላቶች እንዲሁም ከማህበረሰባችን *ጋ*ር በ*ጋራ* በመሆን ብሩህ፣ ጠንካራና ባለ ብዙ አማራጭ የሆነ ነገን ለመንንባት እንሰራለን።

3.8 ምስ*ጋ*ና

አዲሱን የስራ ዘመን በጀመርንበት በዚህ ወቅት የአማራ ባንክ የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ እና የስራ አስፈጻሚ አባላት በንዟችን ሁሉ ከጎናችን ላልተለዩና የበኩላቸውን አስተዋፅዖ ላበረከቱ ሁሉ ልባዊ ምስጋና ያቀርባሉ። ስኬታችን በውድ ደንበኞቻችን አመኔታ፣ በሰራተኞቻችን ቁርጠኝነት፣ በባለአክሲዮኖቻችን የማይዋዠቅ ድጋፍ፣ በባለራዕይ መስራቾቻችን ምሪት እና በአክብሮት በምናንለግለው ሕብረተሰብ ትብብር ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው።

ተልዕኳችንን ማሳካት የምንችለው በደንበኞቻችን፣ በሠራተኞቻችን፣ በባለአክሲዮኖቻችን እና በአ*ጋሮቻ*ችን የ*ጋራ* ጥረት ሲሆን አዳዲስ ስኬቶችን በማስლዝንብ በእኛ ላይ የጣላችሁትን እምነት እውን ለማድረ*ግ* ዝግጁዎች ነን።

ወደፊቱን የበለጠ ብሩህ ለማድረግ በምናደርንው ንዛ ከጎናችን ስለማትለዩ ምስጋናችን ልባዊ ነው።

የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ታሀሳስ 2016 ዓ.ም



ኪው አር ኮዱን በስልክዎ ካሜራ ስካን በማድረግ ትክክለኛ የማኅበራዊ ትስስር ገጾቻች33 ይቀላቀሉ!



የሀብትና ዕዳ መግለጫ ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት

| ሃብት | ማስታወሻዎች <u> </u> | ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ብር'000 | ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2015 ብር'000 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| ባእጅ ያለ ንንዘብ እና በባንክ ያለ ተቀማጭ | 10 | 6,870,319 | = 006 110 |
| ለደንበኞች የተሰጡ ብድሮች | 13 | 19,921,661 | 7,306,118 |
| ለፈ //ነና ነገ ነገር ነገር ነገር ነገር ነገር ነገር ነገር ነገር ነገር | 14 | 19,921,001 | 14,938,827 |
| -የአክሲዮን ኢንቨስት ማንት | 15.0 | 156 170 | 60,656 |
| -Amortized cost | 15,a 15,b | 156,179 3,477,238 | 1,586,510 |
| -Amortized cost ሌሎች ሐብቶች | 16 | 1,477,670 | |
| ወደፊት የሚታሰብ የ ግ ብር ሀብት | 12,d | | 1,273,930 |
| ወደፊጥ የሚያካነባ የማባር ሀባነጥ ህልወታዊ ማዝፈት የሌላቸው ንብረቶች | | 439,410 | 279,844 |
| ዕልሠታዊ ንበፈተ የሌላተው <i>ነ</i> ባረጥተ ቋሚ ንብረት | 17 18 | 135,288 | 123,120 |
| | | 1,264,669 | 1,164,712 |
| ሀብት የሞጠቀም ሞብት ጠቅላላ ሃብት | 19 | 1,475,106 | 1,699,396 |
| | - | 35,217,541 | 28,433,113 |
| እዓዎች - | | | |
| የደንበኞች ተቀማጭ <i>ገን</i> ዘብ | 20 | 25,055,426 | 19,820,243 |
| የግብር ዕዳ | 12,a | - | - |
| ብድሮች | 21 | 120,118 | - |
| ሌሎች ዕዳዎች | 22 | 2,395,846 | 2,226,355 |
| የሊዝ | 23 | 506,834 | 488,632 |
| በጡረታ ጊዜ ለሰራተኞች የሚከፈል ጥቅማጥቅም | 24 | 36,046 | 18,937 |
| የዘንዩ የማብር እዳዎች | 12,d | | - |
| ጠቅላላ ዕዳ | _ | 28,114,270 | 22,554,167 |
| ካፒታል እና | | | |
| የተከፈለ ካፒታል | 25 | 6,516,328 | 5,842,230 |
| ያልተከፋፈለ ትርፍ | 26 | 99,816 | (130,293 |
| ያቃበቦጠሞ ምርሀ | 27 | 180,401 | 49,278 |
| ለብድር የተያዘ ተጨማሪ | 28 | 256,546 | 93,285 |
| ሌሎች | 29 | 50,180 | 24,447 |
| ጠቅላላ ካፒታልና የመጠባበቂያ ሂሳቦች | | 7,103,272 | 5,878,948 |
| አጠቃላይ እዳዎች፣ካፒታልና የሞጠባበቂያ ሒሳብ ሚዛን | | 35,217,541 | 28,433,113 |
| | | | |
| <i>ጋ</i> ሻው ደበበ | | ዮሐንስ አያሌው (ፒ ዋና ሥራ አስፉ | |

ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት 2016/፳፻፯

የገንዘብ ፍሰት መግለጫ ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት

| | ማ ስታወሻዎች _ | ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ብር'000 | ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2015 ብር'000 |
|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ከሥራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የታየ የ ጥ ሬ <i>ገ</i> ንዘብ ፍሰት | | | |
| ከሥራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ ፕሬ ገንዘብ | 30 | 1,225,214 | 4,050,008 |
| የተከፈለ የ <i>ግ</i> ቢ <i>ግ</i> ብር | | - | (14,783) |
| የተከፈለ የትርፍ ማብር | 12,b | - | (18,478) |
| ኪሥራ እንቅሲቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ (ወጪ/ገቢ) የተሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | _ | 1,225,214 | 4,016,747 |
| ከኢንቨስትመንት እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የዋሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | | | |
| ኢንቨስትመንት ሴኩሪቲ ባዢ | 15 | (1,890,823) | (1,576,368) |
| የአክስዮን ግር | | (57,412) | (10,335) |
| የማይዳሰሱ ሐብቶች ግዢ | 17 | (59,967) | (88,098) |
| የተጠቃሚነት መብት ሐብት ክፍያ | | (141,772) | (1,042,890) |
| ቋሚ ንብረት | 18 | (264,384) | (795,516) |
| ከኢንቨስትመንት እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | - - | (2,414,358) | (3,513,206) |
| ከፋይናንስ ነክ እንቅሲቃሴዎች የተገኘ የገንዘብ ፍሰት | | | |
| የሊዝ ክፍያ | 23 | (45,756) | (129,993) |
| ብድር እና በብደሩ ላይ የተጠራቀሞ ወለድ | , and the second | 828,492 | - |
| በዓመቱ ውስጥ የተበደረውን ብድር <i>መ</i> ክፈል | | (708,374) | - |
| ከአክሲዮኖች ንዳዮች የተገኘ | 25 | 674,097 | 1,010,589 |
| ከፋይናንስ ነክ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የገንዘብ ፍሰት | _ | 748,459 | 880,595 |
| በተሬ ገንዘብ እና በተሬ ገንዘብ አቻዎች የተጣራ ጭጣሪ/(መቀነስ) | _ | (440,684) | 1,384,136 |
| የውጭ ምንዛሪ ልዩነት በጥሬ ገንዘብ እና በጥሬ ገንዘብ እኩያዎች | | 4,886 | 2,802 |
| በዓመቱ መጀመሪያ ላይ የነበረ ጥሬ ገንዘብ እና የጥሬ ገንዘብ እኩያ | 13 | 7,306,118 | 5,919,179 |
| በዓመቱ ማብቂያ ላይ የታየ የጥሬ <i>ገን</i> ዘብ ሚዛን | 13 | 6,870,319 | 7,306,118 |

በአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ካፒታል ላይ የታየውን ለውጥ የሚያሳይ መግለጫ

ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት

| | | የተከፈለ ካፒታል | ያልተከፈለ ትርፍ | ሌሎች ው ጠባበቂያ | ሕ <i>ን</i> ዊ ሞ ሰባበቂያ | ለብድር የ+ያዘ ተጨማሪ ምጠባቂያ | ድምር |
|---|----------|------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | ማስታወሻዎች | 40°, 500 | 000, DD | 40C '000 | -UC .000 | 400 م00 | 000, JU |
| ሐምሌ 1 ቀን 2014 የታየ | | 4,831,642 | 147,833 | | 49,278 | | 5,028,753 |
| በአውቱ የተንኝ ትርፍ | 12,b | | (170,058) | | | | (170,058) |
| ከአክሲየኆች ሽያጭ የተከፈለ የተከፈለ የባቢ ማብር | 24 | 1,010,589 | (14.783) | | | | 1,010,589 |
| ለብድር ተጨማሪ መጠባበቂያዎች የዘረ | 27 | | (93,285) | | | 93,285 | |
| በሴራተኞች ጥቅማ ጥቅም ላይ በተሰላ የድጋሚ ልኬት የተንኘ በባንኩ ኢንቨስትሙንቶች ላይ በተሰላ የንበያ ዋጋ የተንኘ | 58 28 | | | (10,777) 35,225 | | | (10,777) 35,225 |
| አጠቃላይ ካፒታል እና መጠበቂያ | | 1,010,589 | (278,127) | 24,447 | | 93,285 | 850,194 |
| ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2015 የታየ | | 5,842,230 | (130,293) | 24,447 | 49,278 | 93,285 | 5,878,948 |
| ሐምሌ 1 ቀን 2015 የታየ | | 5,842,230 | (130,293) | 24,447 | 49,278 | 93,285 | 5,878,948 |
| በአውቱ የተባኝ ትርፍ | 12,b | 100 | 524,494 | | | | 524,494 |
| በለክበኒካ ጥያቄዬ የተበፈለ ወደ ህጋዊ መጠበስቂያ የዘረ | , 25 | 0/4,097 | (131,124) | | 131,124 | | 074,097 |
| የተከፈለ የባቢ ማብር ለብድር ተጨማሪ | 28 | | (163,261) | | | 163,261 | 1 1 |
| በስራተኞች ጥቅማ ጥቅም ላይ በተሰላ የድጋሚ ልኬት የተገኝ በባንኩ ኢንቨስትሙንቶች ላይ በተሰላ የንበያ ዋኃ የተንኝ | 29 29 | | | (945) 26,678 | | | (945) 26,678 |
| አጠቃላይ ካፒታል እና <i>መ</i> ጠባበቂያ | | 674,097 | 230,110 | 25,733 | 131,124 | 163,261 | 1,224,325 |
| ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 የታየ | | 6,516,328 | 99,816 | 50,180 | 180,401 | 256,546 | 7,103,272 |

የትርፍ እና ኪሳራ መግለጫ ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት

| ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ዓ.ም ለተጠናቀቀው ዓመት | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 | ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2015 |
| | <i>ማ</i> ስታወሻዎች | ብር'000 | ብር'000 |
| ከወለድ የተ ን ኝ <i>ገ</i> ቢ | 4 | 3,774,186 | 1,591,593 |
| የወለድ ወጪ | 5 | (1,350,785) | (432,104) |
| የተጣራ የወለድ <i>ኀ</i> ቢ | _ | 2,423,400 | 1,159,488 |
| የአ <i>ገ</i> ልማሎት | 6 | 528,704 | 155,585 |
| የአንልግሎት እና የኮሚሽን | _ | - | |
| የተጣራ የአ ን ልማሎት <i>እ</i> ና የኮሚሽን <i>ኀ</i> ቢ | | 528,704 | 155,585 |
| ሌሎች የአገልግሎት <i>ገ</i> ቢዎች | 7 | 75,084 | 29,528 |
| ጠቅላላ የ <i>ሥራ</i> ማስኬ <i>ጃ ኀ</i> ቢ | _ | 3,027,188 | 1,344,601 |
| ለብድር የተያዘ | 8 | (76,354) | (53,132) |
| ለሌሎች ሀብቶች የተያዘ | 9 | (2,212) | (1,158) |
| የተጣራ የሥራ ማስኬጃ <i>ኀ</i> ቢ | _ | 2,948,622 | 1,290,311 |
| የሰራተኛ ወጪዎች | 10 | (1,602,614) | (1,090,920) |
| ህልዎታዊ <i>ግ</i> ዝፈት የሌላቸው ቅናሽ | 17 | (47,798) | (23,940) |
| ከቋሚ ንብረት የተደረז የዕርጅና ቅናሽ | 18 | (164,427) | (108,288) |
| ሌሎች ወጪዎች | 11 _ | (779,882) | (548,918) |
| ትርፍ ከማብር በፊት | | 353,900 | (481,755) |
| የግብር ወጪ | 12,a | 170,594 | 311,697 |
| ትርፍ ከ ግ ብር በኋላ | _ | 524,494 | (170,058) |
| ተጨማሪ <i>ገ</i> ቢዎች ተንቢው የ ግብር ዕዳ ከተቀ ነሰ በኋላ | | | |
| በቀጣይ ወደ ትርፍ | | | |
| በሰራተኞች ጥቅማ ጥቅም ላይ በተሰላ የድ <i>ጋ</i> ሚ ልኬት የተ <i>ገኘ ገ</i> ቢ ወይም ወጪ | 24,b | (1,350) | (15,396) |
| በድጋሚ ልኬቱ ላይ የተገኘ የዘገየ የታክስ ሃብት ወይም ዕዳ | | 405 | 4,619 |
| | _ | (945) | (10,777) |
| በቀጣይ ወደ ትርፍ | | | |
| በባንኩ ኢንቨስትሙንቶች ላይ በተሰላ የ <i>ገ</i> በያ ዋ <i>ጋ</i> የተ <i>ገኘ ገ</i> ቢ ወይም ወጪ | 15 , a | 38,111 | 50,321 |
| በድጋሚ ልኬቱ ላይ የተገኘ የዘገየ የታክስ ሃብት ወይም ዕዳ | _ | (11,433) | (15,096) |
| ተጨማሪ <i>ገ</i> ቢዎች ተንቢው የ ግብር ዕ ዳ ከተቀነሰ በኋላ | _ | 26,678 25,733 | 35,22 <u>5</u> 24,447 |
| ተጨ-7ሪ በርፖተ ተጠርው የማበር ሁዳ በተዋጠ በኋላ | _ | 20,/33 | |
| የዓ ቱ አ ጠቃላይ የተጣራ <i>1</i>ቢ | = | 550,227 | (145,611) |
| የአንድ አክሲዮን የትርፍ ድርሻ በመቶኛ | 25 | 8.3% | -3.2% |



ከወለ<mark>ድ ነፃ የባ</mark>3ክ አገልግሎታች3 ተጠቃሚ ይሁኑ!

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የቡሄ፣ አሸንቌዬ፣ ሻዴይ እና ሶለል በዓላት አከባበር

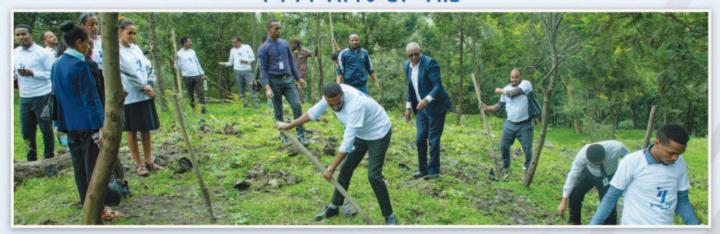








የችግኝ ተከላ መርሃ-ግብር









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የቅር 3ጫሮች መረጃ

| +.₽ | የቅርንጫፍ ሰም | ስልክ ቁጥር |
|-----|--|--|
| 1 | 18 ማዞሪያ | 0112738217 |
| _ | አባ ሳ ምኤ ል | 058-2113524 |
| - | አባይ ማዶ አብዲ ኖኖ | 058-3202299 0112320095/0153 |
| | አብማ | 058 178 5629 |
| | ለቡን ሓራ | 058 320 8273 |
| | አዳማ | 022-2110802/0222112168 |
| | አዳማ አባ 7ዳ አዳማ ቦሌ | 022-2110417 0222124365/1864 |
| - | አዲስ አበባ | 011-5-583406 / 011 558 0946 |
| - | አዲስ አለም | 058-3202736 |
| | አዲስ ቅዳም አዲስ ዘመን | 058-4-500089 058-4441032 |
| _ | አዲሱ ንብያ | 011 154 7493 |
| | አዲሱ ሚካኤል | 011-2-73 3238 |
| | አዲት | 058 338 1007 |
| _ | አዲአርቃይ አድዋ ድልድይ | 928533238 011-6-686471 / 011 668 6779 |
| - | \\$\. | 011-4-72 0420 |
| | ለቃቂ ቶታል | 011 472 0721 |
| | አለም በጎክ አለም ከተማ | 011-3-69 5621 011-1-320852 |
| - | ለለታ ወንዶ | 0916602522 |
| _ | NA.F | 058 5562456 |
| | አማና | 033 351 2107 |
| _ | አማን ኡል አምባ <u>ጊዮር</u> ጊስ | 058-5540783 058-118 0688 |
| | አምበሳሚ | 0582580492/0561 |
| 29 | ለምሐራ ሳደንት | 0334470498 |
| | አምስት ኪሎ | 011-1-540980 |
| | ለንደቤት ስራዳ | 0582580492/0561 058-554-7488 |
| _ | አራዳ ኒዮርኒስ | 011 126 5187 |
| | አራት ኪሎ | 011-1-265503 |
| _ | NCUS | 046 181 3695 |
| - | አረብ ሰፈር አረፋ | 046-220-99-24 025-27-86-844 |
| _ | AZCt | 022-2-230871 |
| | ለስ ከተማ | 034-145-81-48 |
| | እስላ እሶሳ | 022-238 4325 057-275-86-76 |
| _ | ለጠና ተራ | 011-273-8402 |
| | አጣዬ | 033-661-12-38 |
| - | አትላስ ለፄ ፋሲለደስ | 011-6-662652 058-2117869 |
| | አጼ ኃ/ስላሴ መንንድ | 0583201431 |
| | ላፄ ሰርፀ ድንማል | 058-3206827 |
| _ | ለዩ ቱዎድሮስ | 058-2110553 |
| - | ለፄ ዘርዓያዕቆብ ለውራሪስ | 011-6-376820 011-658-4941 |
| _ | እያት 40/60 ከንዶሚኒየም | 011-6-391909 |
| _ | እያት 72 | 0116145533 |
| | ሊያት አደባባይ ሊያት ከብር ጳመና | 011-6-390473 / 011-6-391564 011-6-390818 |
| | NPC TOPE | 011-3-693932 |
| 56 | AHS | 0583278625 |
| | AHH | 00 220 00 00 |
| _ | ባህር ጻር በልጨ | 058-320-80-88 011-673-01-46 |
| 60 | ባሌ ተባ | 0951089226 |
| 61 | | 058-320-80-88 |
| 62 | ባቱ በቅሎ ቤት | 011-673-01-46 011-4-706047 |
| 64 | MANUAL PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PARTY NAM | 0921564459 |
| 65 | በላይ ዘለቀ | 058-3209935 |
| | በረካ ቤተመንማስች | 033-5520817/033-5520887 0115576048 |
| | L+A | 011-3-696682 |
| 69 | ቤቴል ሚካኤል | 0113-697888 |
| - | ስዛዊት ዕድሪ | 058 3204971 |
| - | በቸና በሄረ ጵኄ | 058-6650338 II 011-4-70-97-28 |
| | NAA | 033 312 6458/033-3129740 |
| - | ቢሾፍቱ | 011-4-305310 / 011 430 3050 |
| | ብስራተ የብርኤል ቢስቲማ | 0113691215 033 221 0415 |
| | በሉ ናይል | 058-2200613/058-320 8380 |
| _ | በኩ ሸንን | 022 211 9250/022 211 8194 |
| 79 | | 011 5582925/011 5581174 |
| | ቦሌ 24 ቦሌ ኤርፖርት | 011-6-687815 / 011 668 7425 011 6166005/011 6166006 |
| | በሌ አራብሳ | 011-6124180/011 6124055 |
| _ | | |

| ተ.ቁ የቅርንጫፍ ስም | ስልክ ቁጥር |
|---|---|
| 83 ቦሌ ብራስ | 011 -6-67 4316/0116673782 |
| 84 ቦሌ ቡልቡላ | 011 462 9305 / 011 462 9216 |
| 85 ቦሊ ፍላሚንሳ | 0115-260701/0115-261065 |
| 86 ቦሌ መድሀኒዓለም 87 ቦሌ ሚካኤል | 0116 687280/0116 687737 011-6-393629 /011 639 3268 |
| 88 ቧንቧ ውሃ | 033-3-114864 / 033 311 2935 |
| 89 ቡልቡላ ምድኃኔዓለም | 0114 620791/0114 627854 |
| 90 ቡል <i>ጋ</i> ሪያ ማዞሪያ 91 ቡሬ | 0917976873 058-7741571 / 058-7741334 |
| 92 叶大茶公 | 046 1456749/046 1455613 |
| 93 <i>3</i> -71 | 058 556 2123/058-5562166 |
| 94 CL& | 0910976813 |
| 95 ችሎት አደባባይ 96 ጭሮ | 011-1-12 3425/ 011 1121710 025-659 5684 |
| 97 NG +G | 058-5-541506 |
| 98 ሲ.ኤም.ሲ | 011-6-675285/011 6676371 |
| 99 ከጫርስ | 011-5-580998 / 011 558 3327 |
| 100 407 101 4794 | 058-1131688 / 058-1131868 058-2211827 / 058 221 2180 |
| 102 A3X | 930708014 |
| 103 402 | 011 3580655/ |
| 104 ደባርቅ | 058-4173682 |
| 105 ደብረ ብርሃን 106 ደብረ አልያስ | 011-6-376405 /011 637 5637 058 -554 1330 |
| 107 ደብረ ማርቆስ | 058-1788299 / 058 17 84 584 |
| 108 ደብረ ሠላም | 058-3206405/ 058- 3209747 |
| 109 ደብረ ሲና | 011-6-802066/011-68020447 |
| 110 ደብረ ታቦር 111 ደብረውርቅ | 058-1-417940 / 058 141 7888 058-6630931/058-6630960 |
| 112 27/4 | 033-2260837/033-2260744 |
| 113 ደጃች ውብ | 011 -1-70 2110/011-1702012 |
| 114 ደጀን | 058-7763526 / 058 776 3662 |
| 115 ደል፯ 116 ደምበጫ | 058-336 1192 058-773 0820/058-7730771 |
| 117 230 | 0912064165 |
| 118 20 | 033-3125385 /033-31252600 |
| 119 ድሬዳዋ | 025-4111399/025-4115763 |
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| 121 4hም 122 4CG+ | 0114718100/02 058-2230647/058-2230334 |
| 123 አብኖት | 058-4401220 |
| 124 እሀል በረጓዳ | 011 277 2834 |
| 125 እንዋሪ 126 እንጅባራ | 011-6-88 0008 058-2270344/058 227 0449 |
| 127 An+ | 058-4-471351 |
| 128 41/4 | 058-3207728 / 058 320 6406 |
| 129 ፈረንሳይ 41 እየሱስ | 0111541074 |
| 130 ፈረንሳይ ብረት ድልድይ 131 ፈረንሳይ ለኃሲዮን | 011-1548733 011-1-548970 / 011 154 9832 |
| 132 4/1% | 011-1-43 0858 |
| 133 4.2 | 011-6-660806 |
| 134 ፍዋተ ሰለም | 058-7753328 |
| 135 24ት 136 2ምቤላ | 058-1415437/058-1419997 047-1519258/047-1511201 |
| 137 289 | 033-2-410912 |
| 138 7ንዳ ውሃ | 058-3310675/058-331 0847 |
| 139 የርጂ መብራት ኃይል | 011-6935743/ 011-669 5275 |
| 140 ጀርማን አደባባይ 141 ማዮን | 011-3851687/011-3851602 058-3200839 |
| 142 25370 | 011-6240622/011-6240767 |
| 143 ማንደወደን | 0586640590 |
| 144 ማሽ አባይ | 058-3205293/058-320 8890 |
| 145 14 ማዞሪያ 146 14 መብራት | 011 -4-37 6694 011-4703445 |
| 147 1ጃም በረንዳ | 0111585390 / 011 158 6094 |
| 148 73EC | 058-2114599 / 058 211 4566 |
| 149 1C | 011-6677497 |
| 150 146 | 011-4-708549 / 011 470 9301 0923965903 |
| 151 ማሪክ ካምፕ 152 ንሃላ | 058-3390995 |
| 153 7·AA | 011-2737230/011 273 7524 |
| 154 7-9 | 058-1413821 / 058-141-5764 |
| 155 U.2.4 | 033-2221275 / 033-2221252 |
| 156 ሃይሌ <i>ኃርመ</i> ኘት 157 ኃይለማርያም ማሞ | 011 462 7781 011-6-376184/011 637 6453 |
| 158 ሃሙሲት | 058-4-430485/058 443 0432 |
| 159 ሀና ማርያም | 011-4-711348 / 011 471 1439 |
| 160 46 | 025 466 0906/025 466 9548 |
| 161 ሐረር 162 ሐረር ሸዋ በር | 025-4-660906 025-4660893/025 466 7570 |
| 163 UPÓ | 046-2-120807 / 046 212 0572 |
| 164 ሃያ ሁለት | 011 6362866/011 636 3888 |
| 165 YAA | 011 126 5988/011 126 4911 |
| 166 UC 494 | 033-3-34 1912/033 334 1695 |

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| 167 | ሆሳፅኖ | 046-1781223 / 046-178-1649 |
| | ሁመራ | 025 211 7269 |
| _ | ኢምፕሪያል ጃክሮስ | 011-6-394877/011 639 5916 011-646-9625 |
| 171 | ጃንተከል | 918323737 |
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| | ጀም ሚካኤል | 011-4-700156 011-3-854137/011 385 4223 |
| 175 | Ã2 | 058 779 0540 |
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| | ጂንካ | 047-1118487 046 775 2783 |
| | ጆስ ሀንሰን | 913454645 |
| _ | ቃሊቲ ቃሊቲ ንብርኤል | 011-4-720199/011 472 0543 011-4-62 4339/011 462 5345 |
| | ha ha | 011-8-52 9028 |
| | ከዛንቺስ | 0115589735 |
| | ቀጨኔ ቀደምት ላሊበላ | 011 126 4312/011 126 5894 |
| _ | ከሚሴ | 033-5543095 / 033 554 3429 |
| _ | ቁራ አልማዝዬ ሜዳ | 011 470 4061/011 470 4060 |
| | ቅድስት ስላሴ ቅዱስ ላሊበላ | 011-1-261751/011 126 1162 033-3361530/033-336 1494 |
| _ | ከምር ድንጋይ | 0582510427/058 251 0392 |
| | \$A£9 | 058-3350761/058 335 0714 |
| | ኮምቦልቻ ኮተቤ | 033-3514449/033 351 1974 011 668 1270 / 011 668 1305 |
| | ኮተቤ 02 | 011 667 5742/5154 |
| | ኮተቤ ካራ | 011 650 7649/011 650 6223 |
| | ለፍቶ ለምበረት | 011-4-711547/011 471 1624 011 667 5014 |
| | An- | 011 462 3290/011 462 3171 |
| _ | ለቡ መብራት | 011-4-623274/011 462 3066 |
| | ለንጣፎ ለም ሆቴል | 011 668 8155/8327 011-6-591916 |
| _ | AM. | 011 119 0184 / 011 119 0552 |
| _ | 623 | 011-5-621151 / 011 562 1425 |
| | Manag | 033-5501468/033 550 1272 058 772 0882/058 772 0280 |
| | መሃል ላፍቶ | 011-4-71 1077/011 471 1344 |
| 207 | ማጀቱ | 03 331 62936 |
| 208 | ማክሰኝት ማራኪ | 058-3320161 / 058-332-0826 058-211-3042 / 058-2112325 |
| | ማሰሮ ደንብ | 921165578 |
| 211 | 92h26 | 0900188731 |
| | መነናኛ መነናኛ ዲያስፖራ | 011-659-4030/4031 0926766967 |
| | መንናኛ አማዚአብሔር-አብ | 011 666 0863 |
| 215 | መሃል ገበያ | 0583200554 |
| | መከንሰላም መክይ | 033-2201163 / 033-2-201124 033 444 0337/ |
| | መንቆረር | 058-1787430/058 1 381061 |
| _ | መራኛ | 011 117 0588/011 117 0711 |
| | መሪዓዊ መረሃበ | 058-3301427/058 330 1135 033 4318983 |
| | ang. | 011-6-681771/011 668 1661 |
| 223 | ሙርሳ | 033-3331331/033 333 1284 |
| | መርጡለ ማሪያም መስቀለኛ | 058 666 0741/058 666 0840 025-2-118428/ 025 211 8077 |
| | ማ.ጢ | 047-3390539/047 339 0518 |
| 227 | ምድረ ነነት | 0583204816/058 320 2476 |
| | ሚለተሪ ተራ ሚና | 011-2-733926 047 135 8366/047 135 6601 |
| 230 | ሚዛን ተፈሪ | 011-2-733926 |
| 231 | qo Z | 033 212 05 95 |
| | ሞላሌ ሞጣ | 011 -6-22 0852/011 622 0812 058-6612421 / 058-6612875 |
| | ক্র-ব্র | 033 212 05 95 |
| 235 | সমা | 033 333 1348 |
| | ንፋስ መውጫ ንንስ ሳሀለ ስላሴ | 058 445 1788 011-637-6916/5829 |
| | ንንስ ተከለሃይማኖት | 058-178-5394 |
| 239 | አሎምፒያ | 011-5-621473 |
| | ፓስተር አደባባይ ፒያሳ | 011 273 7634 011 -1-26 4342/4436 |
| | また | 058 -271 0422 |
| 243 | ራስ ደስታ | 011-1-265303 |
| | 697 | 011 273 2285 |
| | ሬማ ሩፋኢል | 011 117 1297 011 -2-73 3975 |
| 247 | ሳቢያን | 025-4111399 |
| | 介7 英 | 058 273 0510 |
| | ሳርቤት ሳሪስ | 011-3-690528 /011-3-690507D 011 4708378 |
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| 251 | ሳሪስ 58 ሳሪስ አዲሱ ሰፈር | 011-4-711763/011 471 1900 |
| 253 | ሰባራ ባቡር | 011 126 7582 |
| 254 | ሴቻ | 046 181 3695 |
| 255 | ሰቆጣ | 033-5408651 / 033-54053740 |
| 256 | ሰላድንኃይ | 011-6-250479 |
| 257 | ሰሜን ሆቴል | 011-1-723635 |
| 258 | ሰሜን ማዘ <i>ጋ</i> ጃ | 011 112 1212 |
| 259 | ሰመራ | 033-3169393 |
| 260 | <u>ሻሁራ</u> | 058 270 0391 |
| 261 | ሻሸምኔ | 046-2119341 / 046 211 9340 |
| 262 | ሻሸመኔ አራዳ | 0916858292 |
| 263 | ሽንር | 011 112 8285 |
| 264 | ሽጣ ተራ | 0112 73 3269 |
| 265 | ሽምብጥ | 058-3200695 |
| 266 | ሸኖ | 011-6-87 1932 |
| 267 | <u>ሸራ</u> ተራ | 0913857583 |
| 268 | ሸዋ ሮቢት | 0336641502 / 033 664 1265 |
| 269 | ሽንዲ | 0918406988 |
| 270 | ሽንፋ | 011 658 7401 |
| 271 | ሽላ 7በ <i>ያ</i> | 011 658 7401 |
| 272 | ሲዲቅ | 0920964710 |
| 273 | ስድስት ኪሎ | 011 126 8730 |
| 274 | ስማዳ | 058 6670896 |
| 275 | ሰስት ቁጥር ማዞሪያ | 011 369 0796 |
| 276 | ሰሚት ሳፋሪ | 0116688906 |
| 277 | ታች ኃይንት | 058 268 0352 |
| 278 | ጣና | 0583209150 / 058 320 6890 |
| 279 | ጠባሴ | 011 637 6008 |
| 280 | m8 | 937378979 |
| 281 | ተክለሃይማኖች | 0111584555 |
| 282 | ₹T | 0475562725 |
| 283 | 十 | 011 1 3697528/011 1 3697981 |
| 284 | †\\\ | 0582290657 |
| 285 | <u> </u> | 0113842155 /0113842569 |
| 286 | <u> ተርባን </u> | 0114302230 |
| 287 | (PA) | 945432302 |
| 288 | ትሮፒካል ቱለፋ | 0113694165/011 369 3848 910607528 |
| 289 | Color Day Contract | 920972887 |
| 291 | ቱሉ አውሊያ ቱሉ ዲምቱ | 913584398/0910357604 |
| 292 | ወ/ሮ ስኂን" | 0333122713 |
| 293 | 西 莫 | 0116726951 |
| 294 | ወፍ አርማፍ | 943060520 |
| 295 | ወንል ጤና | 033 335 0511 |
| 296 | ወማዲ | 033 445 3687 |
| 297 | ወላይታ ሰዶ | 0461808326 / 046 180 5691 |
| 298 | DARS | 0334311276 / 0334313788 |
| 299 | Data | 0113659670 / 011 365 9162 |
| 300 | ወሊሶ | 011 366 4544 |
| 301 | ወሎ ሰፈር | 0921288698 |
| 302 | のくナ | 0584461635 |
| 303 | ውሰን | 0116681695 |
| 304 | የጁቤ | 058 556 3509 |
| 305 | የካ አባዶ | 0118553630 |
| 306 | የረር ጃክሮስ | 0116395241 |
| 307 | 249 | 058 327 41 08 |
| 308 | 2C2004 | 0463321686 |
| 309 | ይርኃለም | 0463288613 |
| 310 | нэпп | 0583207150 |
| 311 | нупасф | 0113697241 |
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የቅ<u>ር</u> የጫፎች መረጃ







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