



ከባንክ ባሻገር!
Beyond Financing!

2024/25 ANNUAL REPORT



ከባንክ ባሻገር
Beyond Financing!

ከትላንት-ዛሬ በላቀ አማራጭ!



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Beyond Financing!

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ከላን ባንክ
Beyond Financing!

VISION

To be one of the top 40 leading Commercial Banks in Africa by 2040 and to be among the top 4 commercial Banks in Ethiopia by 2030.

MISSION

We deliver innovative, inclusive, and customer-focused financial services that empower our customers, including small and medium enterprises through leveraging cutting-edge digital solutions and corporate citizenship to foster sustainable growth and maximize value for stakeholders.

CORE VALUES

- ከ INTEGRITY
- ከ INCLUSIVENESS
- ከ TRUSTWORTHINESS
- ከ COLLABORATION
- ከ CARING
- ከ INNOVATION
- ከ TRANSPARENCY
- ከ ACCOUNTABILITY

የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



አቶ ጋሻው ደበበ
Ato Gashaw Debebe
Chairperson



አቶ ለባቡ ጎዳራ
Ato Ababu Emeru
Member



አቶ ቦርሃነ ጎደሉ
Ato Berhan Hailu
Member



አቶ ጎደሉማርያም ተመስገን
Ato Hailemariam Temesgen
Member



ዶ/ር ኤደን አሸናፊ
Dr. Eden Ashenafi
Member



ወ.ይ. መስገበት ሸንፍጤ
Woy. Mesenbet Shenkute
Member



ዶ/ር መስገሽ ለበበ
Dr. Mulunesh Abebe
Member



አቶ አወንቱ ለላነ
Ato Ewnete Alene
Member



አቶ ቢያዳጊልጎ ሸፈራው
Ato Biyadgilgn Shiferaw
Member



አቶ ቦርሃነ ጣሞአሰው
Ato Birhan Taemalew
Member



አቶ አስቀዳሰ ታፈሰ
Ato Eskiya Tafese
Company Secretary

የሽሪዓ አማካሪዎች ኮሚቴ
SHARIAH ADVISORY
COMMITTEE



ሼህ ሰደሪስ አሊ ሁሴን
Sheikh Idris Ali Hussein
 SAC Member



አሊ ሁሴን ይመር (ፒ.ኤች.ዲ)
Ali Hussein Yimer(PhD)
 SAC Member



የሐንስ አየሌወ (ፒ.ኤች.ዲ)
Yohannes Ayalew (PhD)
 Chief Executive Officer



አቶ ኃይሉ ሞገስ
Ato Hailu Moges
 D/Chief People Officer



አቶ ቤፍቅዱ ፕሮነት
Ato Befikadu Tchermet
 D/Chief Digital Banking Officer



አቶ ሕሸቴ ዩመታ
Ato Eshetie Yemata
 A/Chief Banking Operation Officer



አቶ ፈንታቤል ፍቅዱ
Ato Fentabil Fikadu
 A/Chief Strategy & Innovation Officer



አቶ መንግስቱ ኃይሉ
Ato Mengistu Hailu
 A/Chief Corporate Services Officer



አቶ መስጌት አሞብሉ
Ato Mulugeta Ambelu
 A/Chief - Banking Business Officer



አቶ ታምራት አንደርጌ
Ato Tamrat Andarge
 A/Chief Information Officer



አቶ አዲነ መሃሪ
Ato Adane Mehari
 Senior Credit Advisor to the CEO



ወይ. አደማስ መስጌት
Woy. Admass Mulugeta
 Executive Assistant to the CEO



ወይ. አበባ ዮሐንስ
Woy. Abeba Yohannes
 Director, Talent Development



አቶ አበነት መኩሪያው
Ato Abinet Mekuriaw
 A/Director, Development Financing and Advisory



አቶ አለማየሁ ጠፍራ
Ato Alemayehu Tefire
 Director, Digital Banking Operations



አቶ አየልኝ አበሃይ
Ato Ayelign Abuhay
 Director, Branch Operations & Customer Experience



አቶ ባየህ አስናቀው
Ato Bayeh Asnakew
 A/Director, Risk Management and Compliance



አቶ በኃይለ ገልላት
Ato Behailu Gullilat
 Director, Internal Audit



አቶ በላይነህ ጌታቸው
Ato Belayneh Getachew
 A/Director, Program Management Office



አቶ ዳዊት መላክ
Ato Dawit Mulate
 A/Director, Finance and Treasury



አቶ ኤልያስ ጥሪት
Ato Elias Tirit
 Director, Share Administration



አቶ ፈቃዱ መኩሪያ
Ato Fekadu Mekuria
 A/Director, Strategy and Change Management



አቶ ፍሬስው ዘውዴ
Ato Firesew Zewdie
 Director, Legal Services



አቶ ግዛቸው ደምሰው
Ato Gizachew Demissew
 Director, Property Administration and Facilities



ወይ. መስረት ተስፋዬ
Woy. Meseret Tesfaye
Acting Director, IFB



ወይ. ፓፒ ደበበ
Woy. Papi Debebe
Director, Applications Development and Systems



ወይ. ራሄል አደፍሪስ
Woy. Rahel Adefris
Director, Marketing



አቶ ቴዎድሮስ መንግስቱ
Ato Tewodros Mengistu
Director, System Security



አቶ ቴዎድሮስ ወጌ
Ato Tewodros Wegene
A/Director, Credit Analysis and Portfolio Management



ወይ. ትዕግስት ጌቱ
Woy. Tigist Getu
A/Director, Corporate Banking



ወይ. ወብላላም ፈቃደሥላሴ
Woy. Wubalem Fekadeselassie
Director, Digital Banking Business



ወይ. ወብት ፍቀደ
Woy. Wubit Fekade
Director, International Banking



አቶ የአበሰራ ክበደ
Ato Yeabsira Kebede
Director, Public Relations and Communications



አቶ ዮናስ መንግስቱ
Ato Yonas Mengistu
Director, Talent Management



አቶ ዘውዴ በትረማርዮም
Ato Zeweldu Betremariam
Director, Engineering Service

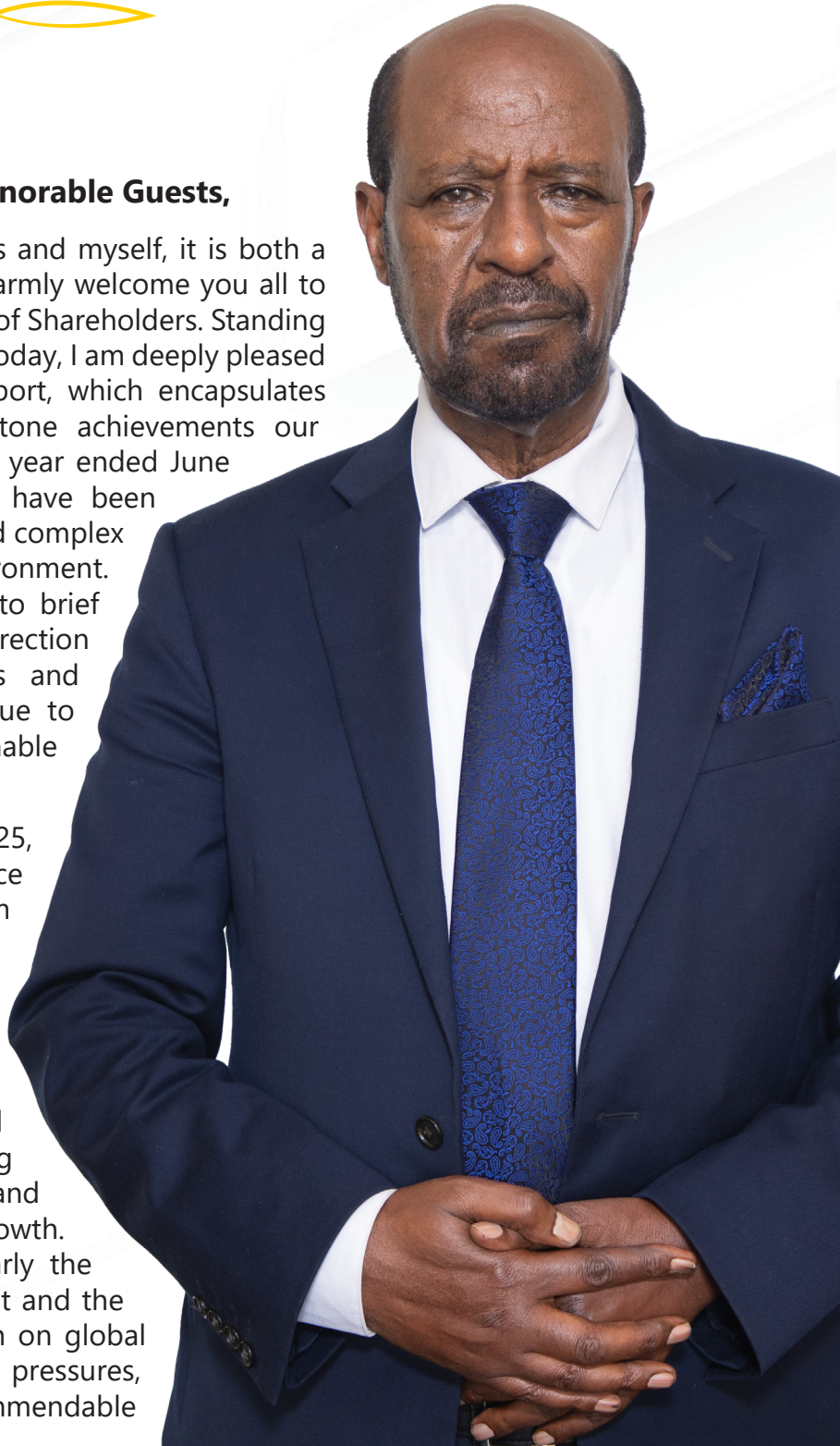
MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Esteemed Shareholders and Honorable Guests,

On behalf of the Board of Directors and myself, it is both a profound honor and privilege to warmly welcome you all to the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Standing before this distinguished assembly today, I am deeply pleased to present the Board's Annual Report, which encapsulates the remarkable strides and milestone achievements our Bank has attained during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. These accomplishments have been realized amidst an ever-evolving and complex global and domestic economic environment. Moreover, I take this opportunity to brief you on the Bank's strategic direction of our forward-looking initiatives and transformative agenda that continue to propel Amhara Bank toward sustainable growth and excellence.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the global economy continued to face persistent challenges carried over from previous years, further compounded by new trade tensions as countries-imposed tariffs on major trading partners. The year was marked by economic divergence: while advanced economies experienced notable slowdowns, emerging markets demonstrated steady, and in some cases, accelerated growth. Geopolitical uncertainties, particularly the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and the war in Ukraine, continued to weigh on global economic stability. Despite these pressures, the world economy has shown commendable



resilience. According to the International Monetary Fund’s July 2025 World Economic Outlook, global economy is projected to exhibit a growth of 3.0% for 2025 and 3.1% for 2026, signaling cautious optimism amid a complex global landscape.

Domestically, the Ethiopian economy has continued to navigate a range of persistent structural and external challenges, including conflict-related disruptions, foreign exchange shortages, a declining but higher inflationary pressures, climate-induced shocks, and rising debt vulnerabilities. Despite these multifaceted headwinds, the economy has exhibited notable resilience. According to official government estimates, Ethiopia’s macroeconomic outlook for Fiscal Year 2024/25 remains optimistic, with Real GDP growth projected at 9.2%, driven by robust performances in agriculture, industry, exports, and other key sectors up from 8.1% recorded in 2023/24. This trajectory signals renewed momentum across productive sectors. Conversely, the IMF projects a more moderate growth rate of 6.6% for the same period, underscoring lingering uncertainty surrounding the pace of recovery. Ethiopia’s ongoing reform agenda in 2024/25 FY, comprising gradual exchange rate adjustment, fiscal consolidation, and financial sector liberalization, reflects the government’s firm commitment to addressing structural imbalances, reinforcing macroeconomic stability, and accelerating sustainable growth through enhanced private sector participation and financial inclusion. While these transformative measures are expected to unlock long-term opportunities for the banking industry by attracting foreign investment, fostering innovation, and promoting digital transformation, the transition toward a more flexible exchange rate regime has introduced short-term challenges. The resultant exchange rate volatility has affected banking ecosystem with foreign currency exposures, exerting temporary

pressure on profitability and balance sheets. Nonetheless, these transitional effects are viewed as essential steps toward building a more competitive, resilient, and globally integrated financial system.

Esteemed Shareholders and Honorable Guests,

During the year under review, Amhara Bank navigated a series of internal and external challenges arising from ongoing organizational transitions, structural reforms, and broader macroeconomic headwinds. Despite these circumstances, the concerted efforts and unwavering commitment of our stakeholders enabled the Bank to sustain its strategic trajectory and register meaningful institutional progress. Throughout the fiscal year, the Board of Directors and the Executive Management worked in closer alignment than ever before, steering the Bank’s transformation agenda under the strategic direction of the Five-Year Strategic Plan (2025/26–2029/30). As part of this reform journey, the Bank’s vision and mission were redefined to reflect our renewed ambition. The redefined vision of the Bank is “to become one of the top 40 leading commercial banks in Africa by 2040 and one of the top 4 commercial banks in Ethiopia by 2030”. Furthermore, the Bank is in the final phase of implementing a new organizational structure designed to address human capital challenges, strengthen accountability, and enhance operational efficiency and institutional agility.

Dear Shareholders and Honorable Guests,

Despite the challenges encountered, Amhara Bank remained steadfast in its pursuit of opportunities, upheld its vision, and delivered meaningful value to its stakeholders. Through well-coordinated strategic initiatives and efficient resource management, we achieved substantial progress. We extend our heartfelt appreciation to our shareholders for their unwavering support and to the public for

their enduring trust. In the face of a complex domestic and global business environment, the Bank’s resilience stood out, yielding commendable outcomes.

During the fiscal year 2024/25, our Bank strengthened its operational capacity, advanced its growth agenda, and delivered robust performance. We expanded our footprint through both physical branches and digital platforms, diversified our product portfolio, optimized internal processes, and accelerated our digital transformation journey. Our continued focus on building a future, ready workforce, cultivating strategic partnerships, and maintaining regulatory compliance remained key elements to our success.

As a result, total deposits reached Birr 31.5 billion by June 30, 2025 registering an increase of Birr 6.4 billion from the previous year, surpassing peer industry benchmarks. This outstanding achievement not only reinforces confidence in Amhara Bank’s market position but also solidifies its standing as a strong and competitive player in the financial sector. We also made notable progress in foreign currency generation, securing USD 70.8 million during the fiscal year. On the lending front, total loans and advances reached Birr 25.6 billion, reflecting a year-on-year increase of Birr 5.7 billion, effectively supporting key sectors of the economy. In the concluded financial year, Amhara Bank generated total income of Birr 5.6 billion; marking a 29% increase compared to the previous year same period. Despite the challenging macroeconomic environment, total expenses were contained at Birr 5.0 billion. Consequently, the Bank recorded a profit before tax of Birr 655 million, reflecting a year-on-year improvement of Birr 301 million. This performance underscores the Bank’s resilience, strategic discipline, and sound governance.

As part of our continued expansion and commitment to accessibility, our branch network grew to 315, ATMs to 134, and POS terminals to 308 as of June 30, 2025. These strategic expansions fueled substantial growth in our customer base, with over 612,000 new depositors joining during the year raising the total number of depositors to 2.4 million. Our mobile banking platform also experienced remarkable growth, surpassing 897,000 active users, underscoring the Bank’s accelerating digital transformation.

As we look to the future, we remain confident in our growth trajectory. Amhara Bank is determined to unlock its full potential through innovation, nationwide expansion, and adaptability to the evolving business environment. Our ongoing collaboration with PwC Kenya in developing the Five-Year Strategic Plan set to be launched this fiscal year will further reinforce our operational excellence and long-term value creation for stakeholders.

In closing, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Amhara Bank family for their unwavering dedication and to our valued customers and shareholders for their enduring trust. We also express our sincere appreciation to the National Bank of Ethiopia and all stakeholders for their vital support and guidance. As we look ahead, we reaffirm our commitment to realizing the full potential of Amhara Bank through bold, forward-thinking strategies that will define our long-term success and strengthen our contribution to the national economy.

Ato Gashaw Debebe
Board Chairperson

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Dear Esteemed Shareholders and Honorable Guests,

I am delighted and deeply honored to present the annual performance report of Amhara Bank for the fiscal year 2024/25.

The year under review unfolded amidst complex and rapidly evolving global macroeconomic conditions. The global economic outlook remained clouded by uncertainty, as heightened trade tensions and policy ambiguities disrupted supply chains, escalated production costs, and delayed investment decisions. Shifts in global trade policies have emerged as significant headwinds to global, national, and corporate growth trajectories. The resurgence of trade barriers, coupled with persistent policy uncertainties, weighed heavily on economic activity across advanced and emerging economies alike. Inflation continued to pose formidable challenges, exacerbated by geopolitical instability, mounting debt burdens, prolonged conflicts, and climate-induced disruptions. Consequently, global

growth remained modest yet uneven, with advanced economies slowing, emerging markets maintaining moderate momentum, and low-income countries confronting continued vulnerabilities. According to the IMF estimation, the Global GDP is expected to expand by 3.0%, supported by easing inflationary pressures; however, volatility in food and energy markets persisted due to trade fragmentation, climate shocks, and geopolitical tensions.

Domestically, the Ethiopian economy demonstrated notable resilience in the face of these global and structural headwinds. Despite challenges such as regional instability, external debt vulnerabilities, and persistent foreign exchange shortages, the economy sustained moderate real GDP growth and recorded gains in export performance. Inflation, though declining, remained elevated, while fiscal imbalances and weakened household purchasing power continued to constrain growth. To address these challenges and unlock long-term potential, the Government advanced several

reform measures, including the transition toward an interest rate based monetary framework, gradual liberalization of the foreign exchange market, operationalization of the Ethiopian Capital Market, and promotion of digital transformation. The banking industry operated within this dynamic environment navigating risks while leveraging emerging opportunities to strengthen resilience and competitiveness.

Amidst this evolving landscape, Amhara Bank sustained its strong growth trajectory, driven by the concerted efforts of its Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer in collaboration with the Executive Management Members, and the Bank's dedicated employees.

Dear Esteemed Shareholders and Honorable Guests,

In the first four months of the last fiscal year Amhara Bank faced a serious risk of financial distress in the service delivery process. The Board of Directors of the Bank took a wise and prudent step and reorganized it through my leadership as the CEO, together with a management member and the existing human resources of the Bank. As a result, we have begun to move rapidly from failure to success.

The 2024/25 fiscal year was undoubtedly both challenging and exciting. As we all know, we encountered significant external and internal challenges in the first quarter. Among the external challenges were the market-driven nature of the foreign exchange rate and the existence of a debt ceiling. To name a few of the difficulties faced: the Bank carried an external debt of USD 18 million, recorded high level of losses, suspended several projects it had financed, and experienced a slowdown in export businesses supported by the Bank. Additionally, customers had lost confidence in our service delivery, exerting considerable pressure on overall performance.

Acknowledging these challenges was our first step toward resolving them. We learned valuable lessons from the difficulties we faced and began achieving remarkable results by focusing on the future rather than the past. The progress made during the second and

third quarters signalled that our Bank's history would not merely be defined by overcoming challenges, but by transforming them into opportunities. Through collective effort, a shared vision, and unwavering commitment to action, we have demonstrated that success can be realized through continuous strategic reforms aimed at rebuilding Amhara Bank into a trustworthy, profitable, and visionary financial institution.

Some of the results registered due to the management's strategic directions and subsequent engagements are as follows:

- The Bank's non-performing loan ratio, which stood at 15 percent when we began our engagement, has been dramatically reduced to below 4 percent as of June 30, 2025. This success was achieved through a coordinated and intensive debt collection and recovery campaign, supported by our branch managers, customer relationship managers, and leaders at all levels, including myself through extensive daily reporting and monitoring.
- We have successfully cleared long-standing RTGS payments of customers within less than three months, enabling all payment requests to be processed on the same day. This achievement has significantly contributed to restoring our customers' trust.
- The increase in deposits has helped us improve our credit rating significantly and enabled us to process new loan requests in a timely manner.
- In connection with share purchases, the management, in collaboration with the Board, successfully lobbied for the release of 975.7 million birr and 1.3 million USD that had been held by the National Bank of Ethiopia. The release of these funds has created substantial financing capacity for the Bank.
- In the first quarter, including the month of October 2025 performance report, a loss of birr 924 million was recorded. By the end of the fiscal year, however, this loss was reversed, and a profit before

tax of birr 655 million was registered. If we assume that the Bank had started its operations from zero, the profit as of June 2025 would have reached nearly 1.6 billion Birr.

Dear Esteemed Shareholders and Honorable Guests,

In the ended fiscal year 2024/25, the Bank's total assets reached Birr 43.4 billion, up from Birr 35.2 billion in the preceding year or reflecting a robust of 23.2% expansion. This growth was largely propelled by a 29% increase in loans and advances, which reached Birr 25.6 billion, underscoring our commitment to financing productive sectors of the economy. On the liability side, total deposits comprising both Conventional and Interest-Free Banking (IFB) portfolios grew by 26% to Birr 31.5 billion. Similarly, total equity rose by 21% to Birr 8.6 billion, while paid-up capital increased by 14% to Birr 7.4 billion, signifying sustained investor confidence in the Bank's strategic direction.

During the fiscal year, total revenue reached Birr 5.6 billion, marking a 29% increase compared to the previous year, with approximately 80% of income generated from interest-bearing activities supported by expanding credit operations. Total expenses reached Birr 5 billion, representing a 24% rise year-on-year, largely attributable to business expansion, technology deployment, and regulatory compliance. Despite challenges stemming from the transition to a floating exchange rate regime and inherited foreign currency commitments that heightened exchange rate fluctuation losses, the Bank demonstrated prudent financial management and resilience. Consequently, Amhara Bank achieved a profit before tax of Birr 655 million an impressive 85% increase from the previous year's Birr 354 million.

Beyond its financial achievements, the Bank registered notable progress in digital transformation and customer expansion. Nearly one million customers utilized our mobile banking services, while 134 ATMs were installed across key business centers to enhance accessibility. The introduction of a QR-code payment system and deployment of 105,404 QR codes, installation of 308 POS terminals, and distributed a total of 112,124

debit cards collectively advanced our digital ecosystem. These initiatives expanded our depositor base to 2.4 million customers, reflecting growing customer trust and satisfaction.

In pursuit of our Digital-First Agenda, the Bank also launched digital microlending services an important milestone in promoting financial inclusion through technology. A total of Birr 1.8 billion was disbursed to 95,796 customers, of which Birr 1.6 billion, or 90%, was extended to female borrowers, who represent 88% of the digital microlending customer base. This achievement underscores our unwavering commitment to empowering women and advancing inclusive economic participation through digital innovation.

Dear Esteemed Shareholders and Honorable Guests,

As part of our strategic investments, Amhara Bank secured 10,500 m² of land from Addis Ababa City Administration for the construction of its future headquarters. Compensation and preparatory works were completed, marking a major step in strengthening the Bank's institutional capacity and corporate visibility. These milestones collectively reflect the Bank's forward-looking strategy and its determination to build a sustainable, future-ready institution.

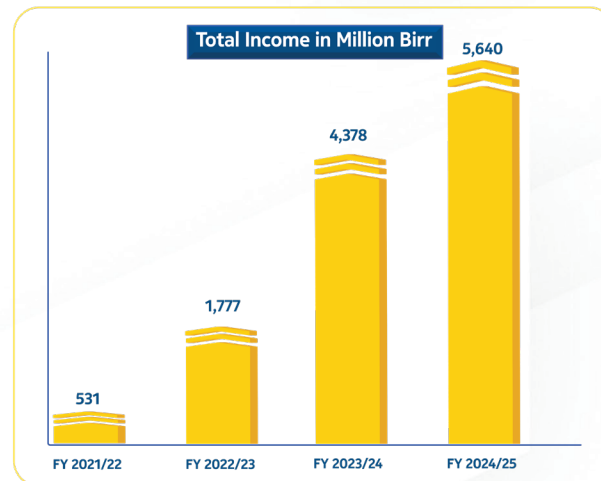
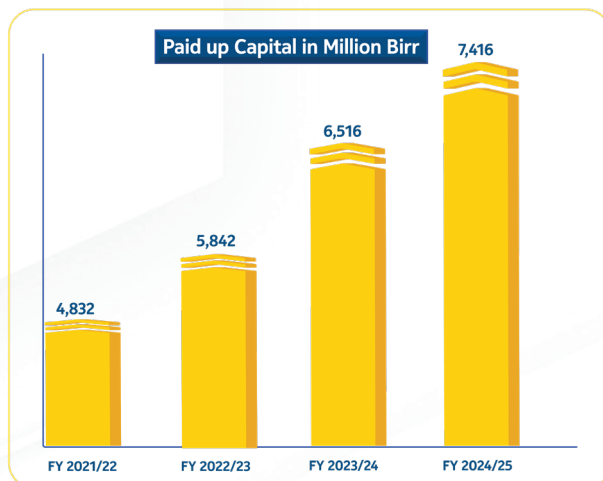
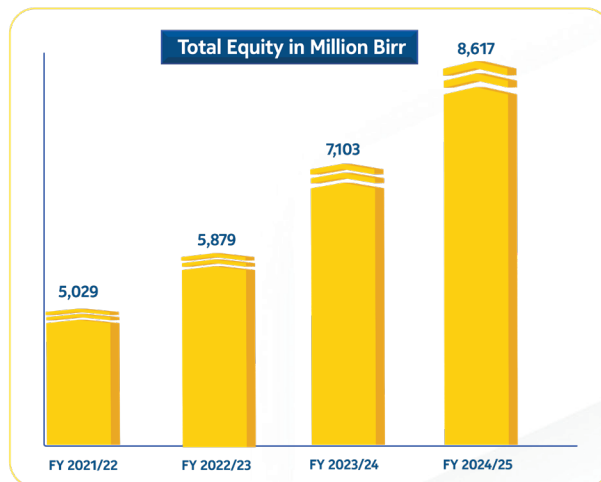
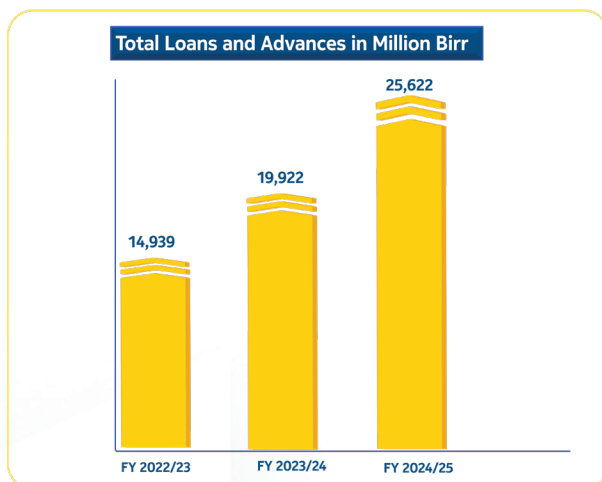
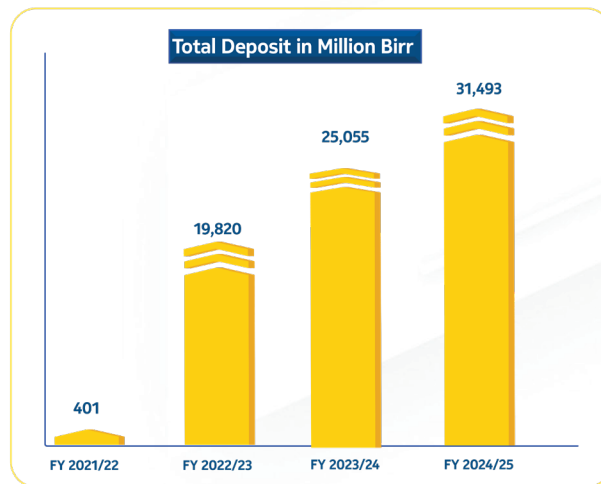
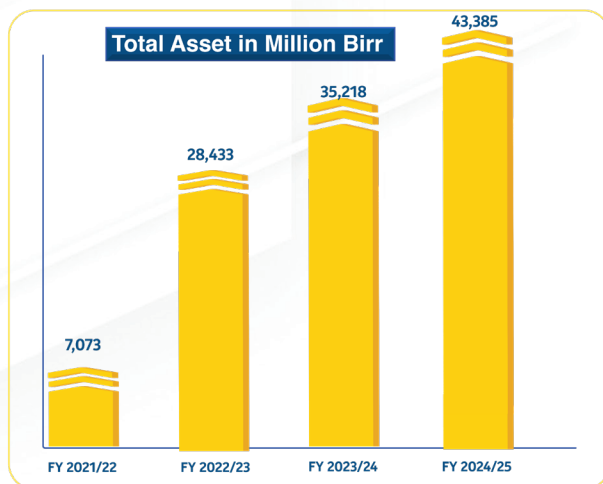
The year 2024/25 was thus a period of resilience, strategic progress, and sustainable growth. During the period, we finalized the development of our new strategic roadmap and organizational structure, informed by rigorous internal and external assessments, evolving market dynamics, regulatory reforms, and emerging opportunities. The current fiscal year marks the beginning of our new five-year strategic plan (2025/26–2029/30) and the implementation of the revised structure signifying our renewed commitment to sustainable growth, innovation, and operational excellence. In this transformative journey, we have redefined our vision and mission to reflect our aspiration. The Bank's redefined vision is "to become one of the top 40 leading commercial banks in Africa by 2040 and one of the top 4 in Ethiopia by 2030".

Looking ahead, we are determined to broaden our customer base through technology-driven value propositions, strengthen our digital capabilities to serve the MSME sector, and prepare for new frontiers in investment banking and capital market services. We will continue investing in technological modernization, capacity building, and strategic partnerships to enhance efficiency and competitive readiness.

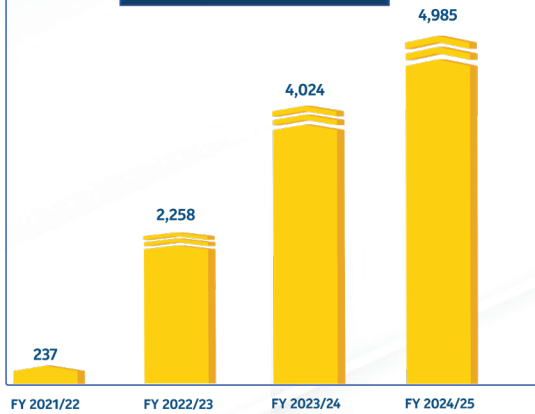
On behalf of myself and the entire Amhara Bank family, I extend a heartfelt appreciation to our Board of Directors for their guidance, our shareholders for their trust, our employees for their commitment, and our valued customers for their loyalty. We also express sincere gratitude to the National Bank of Ethiopia and all stakeholders for their continued support as we advance toward building a stronger, more resilient, and future-ready Amhara Bank.

Yohannes Ayalew (PhD)
Chief Executive Officer

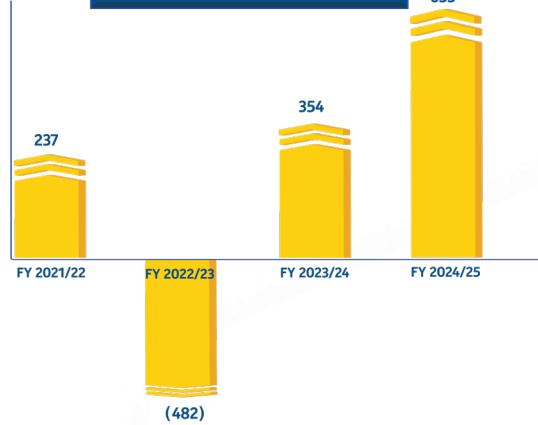
Performance Highlights



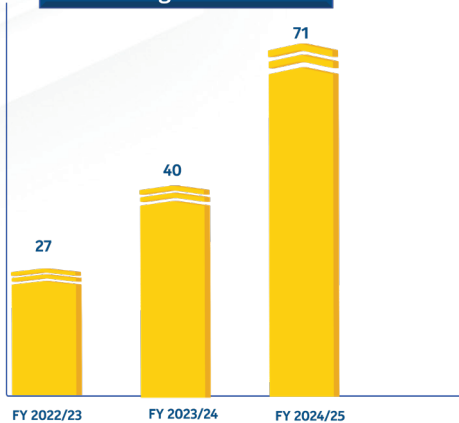
Total Expense in Million Birr



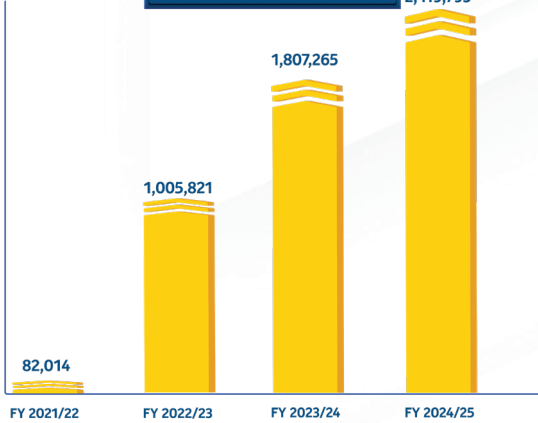
Net Profit before Tax in Million Birr



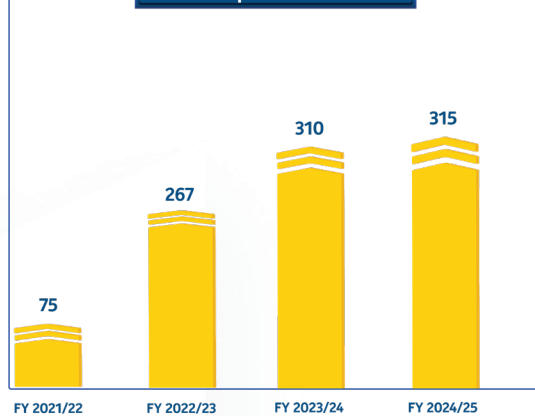
FCY Earning USD in Million



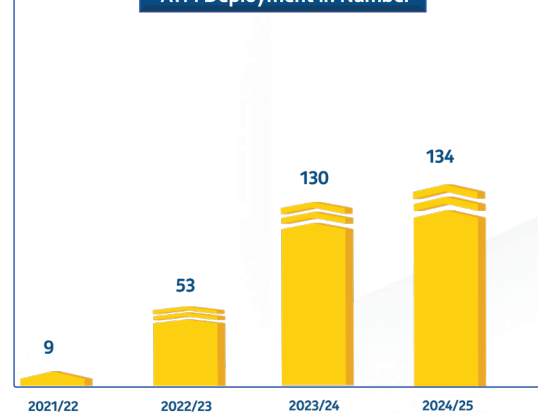
Customer Base in Number



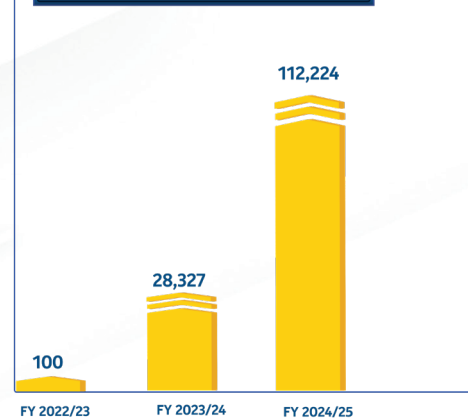
Branch Expansion in Number



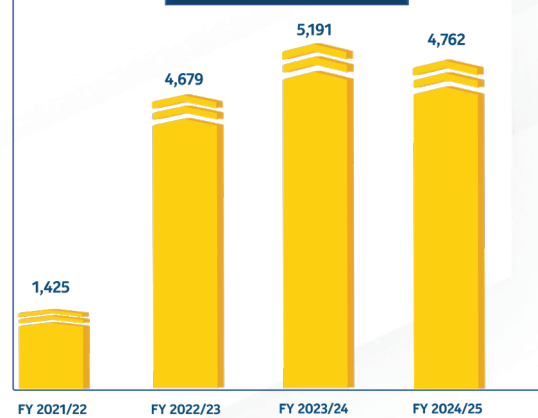
ATM Deployment in Number



ATM Card Distribution in Number



Staff Strength in Number



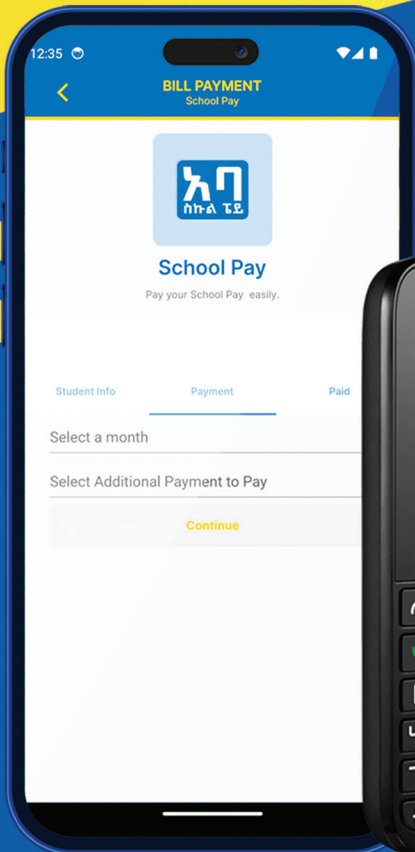


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Beyond Financing!

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



የትምህርት ቤት ክፍያ፤
በአጣ ቀሏል!



*690#
USSD



Board of Directors' Report



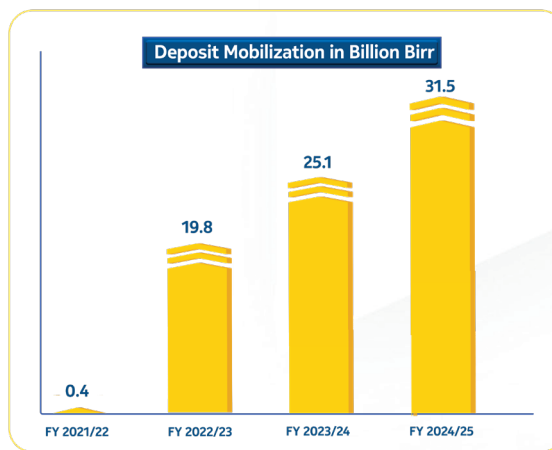
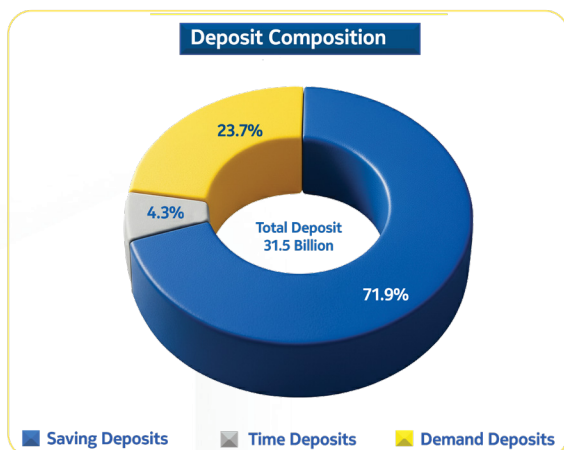
The Board of Directors of Amhara Bank S.C. presents the highlights of the major progress registered in key banking operations and the Auditor's Report to the 4th Annual General Assembly of shareholders for the year ended June 30, 2025.

1. Operational Performance

1.1 Deposit Mobilization

To advance our long-term vision of serving diverse societal segments and embodying our founding principle of "Beyond Banking", the Bank has strategically prioritized resource mobilization. Through comprehensive efforts, including innovative diversification strategies, customer acquisition, product development, and strategic promotional activities, 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 concluded fiscal year, total deposits surged to Birr 31.5 billion, an impressive increase of Birr 6.4 billion, or 26%, compared to the prior year. This achievement was driven by extensive expansion in channels and customer outreach, enriched value propositions, active engagement with communities, and partnerships with various stakeholders.



In pursuit of sustainable growth and deposit stability, the 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 72% of our total deposits, reaching Birr 22.6 billion by year-end.

In our ongoing commitment to securing the most cost-effective sources of funds for addressing short-term liquidity requirements, a strategic portion of our deposits was allocated from demand deposits, representing 24%, and fixed-term deposits, which constituted 4%.

Our Interest-Free Banking (IFB) operations have been a focal area since inception. With this dedication, we have expanded IFB services to all branches, established full-service IFB branches in key locations, introduced diverse, innovative interest-free deposit products, IFB financing options, and fostered strong internal collaboration.

These efforts yielded remarkable results, with IFB deposits reaching Birr 745.7 million, contributing to 2.4% of the Bank’s total deposits. Savings (Wadiah & Mudarabah) deposits comprised the majority, totaling Birr 626.7 million or 84%, while demand (Amanah) deposits represented 16%, or Birr 118.9 million.

1.2 International Banking Services

In a visionary stride to cater to clients involved in the dynamic sphere of international trade, the 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—accompanied by insightful engagements with stakeholders. Central to this vision, the Bank has 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 concluded financial year, our Bank has built a business partnership with AeTrade Group designed to enhance financial inclusion and drive digital transformation in Ethiopia. This collaboration aiming to signify a shared vision of empowering Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), women, and youth while positioning Ethiopia as a leader in the African digital economy.

1.3 Loan and Advances

Driven by our unwavering commitment to sustainable growth and strategic excellence, the Bank skillfully navigated liquidity pressures arising from regulatory credit caps, moderate resource mobilization, and mandatory Treasury Bill investments. Despite these challenges, the Bank maintained a prudent balance between growth and stability through new loan disbursements designed to enhance the quality and diversity of its credit portfolio. As a result, total outstanding loans and advances, including Interest-Free Banking (IFB) financing, reached Birr 25.6 billion representing a significant year-on-year growth of Birr 5.7 billion, or 29%.

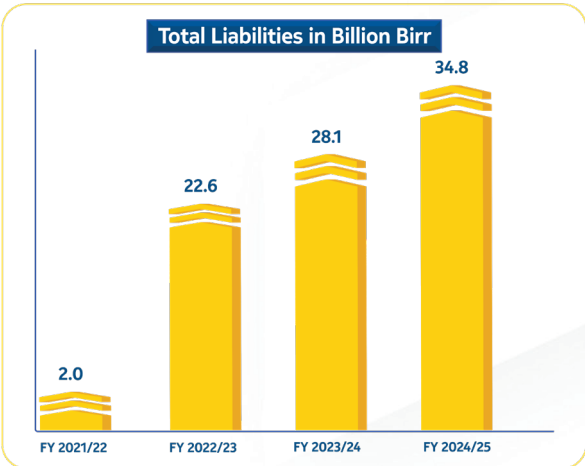
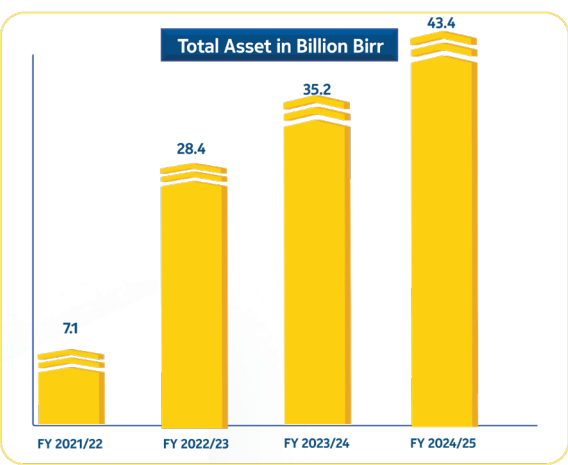
Anchored by strategic priorities to optimize interest income, attract foreign currency inflows, and strengthen long-term corporate relationships, the Bank focused its lending on productive sectors of the economy. By year-end, loans to domestic trade and services, exports, and manufacturing sectors accounted for 31.3%, 20.3%, and 13.7% of the total portfolio, respectively. Collectively, these sectors represented a robust 77.3% share equivalent to Birr 20.0 billion demonstrating the Bank’s deliberate effort to finance activities that drive national economic growth.

In alignment with our “Beyond Banking” business philosophy, the Bank established a dedicated Development Financing Unit to explore new opportunities in SME and agricultural financing. This initiative marked a significant milestone as the Bank began disbursing loans to support farmers in purchasing tractors and essential agricultural inputs. Furthermore, the Bank forged partnerships with development organizations to strengthen financial inclusion across underserved communities—particularly youth, women, persons with disabilities, entrepreneurs, and SMEs. Reinforcing its digital-first agenda, the Bank disbursed Birr 1.8 billion through digital microlending to 95,796 customers, of which Birr 1.6 billion (90%) was extended to female borrowers, representing 88% of total digital loan clients. The remaining disbursements comprised Birr 158.8 million (9%) for persons with disabilities and Birr 33.0 million (1%) for other customer groups.

2. Financial Performance

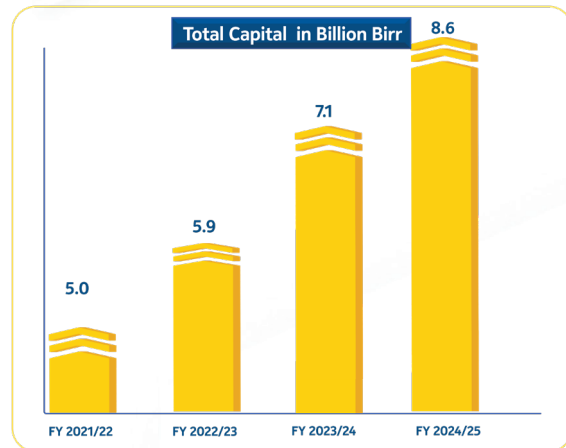
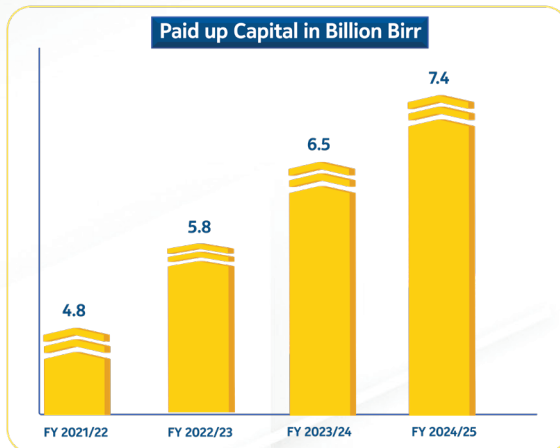
2.1 Asset and Liabilities

As of June 30, 2025, the Bank’s total assets reached an impressive Birr 43.4 billion, reflecting a robust growth of Birr 8.2 billion, or 23%, compared to the previous year’s balance of Birr 35.2 billion. The majority of these assets comprised loans and advances extended to customers, making up 60% or Birr 25.6 billion of the total. Similarly, the Bank’s total liabilities rose by Birr 6.7 billion, marking a 24% increase, bringing the total to Birr 34.8 billion by the end of the reporting period.



2.2 Paid-up Capital and Equity

The Bank successfully secured the release of Birr 890 million from the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE), capital that had been blocked due to documentation issues. This release increased the Bank’s paid-up capital to Birr 7.4 billion, allowing it to exceed the minimum regulatory requirement ahead of schedule. Furthermore, the Bank is in discussions with the NBE to release an additional Birr 125 million in blocked capital. The Bank’s total capital also demonstrated significant growth, rising by Birr 1.5 billion (21%) to reach Birr 8.6 billion as of June 30, 2025.

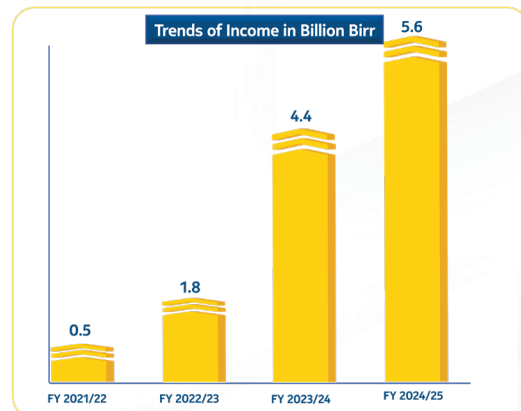
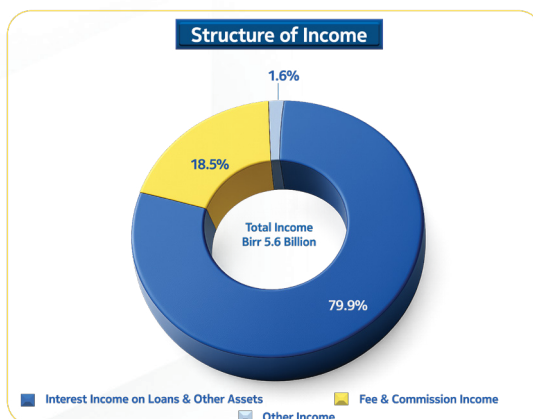


2.3 Income

During the financial year, the Bank generated a total revenue of Birr 5.6 billion, reflecting a significant year-on-year increase of Birr 1.3 billion. This robust performance demonstrates the Bank's sustained growth trajectory and its ability to maintain strong financial fundamentals despite evolving macroeconomic challenges.

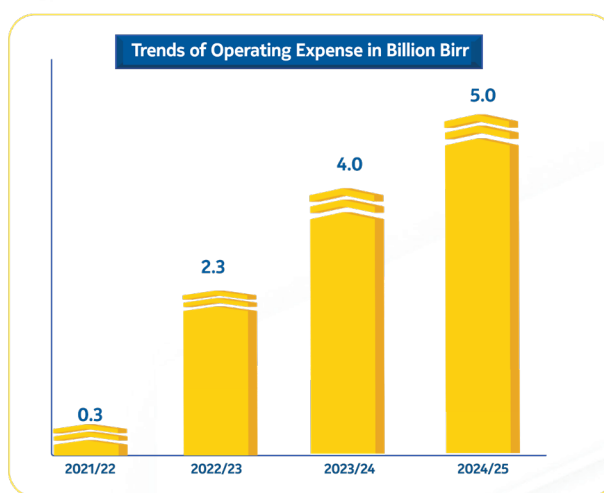
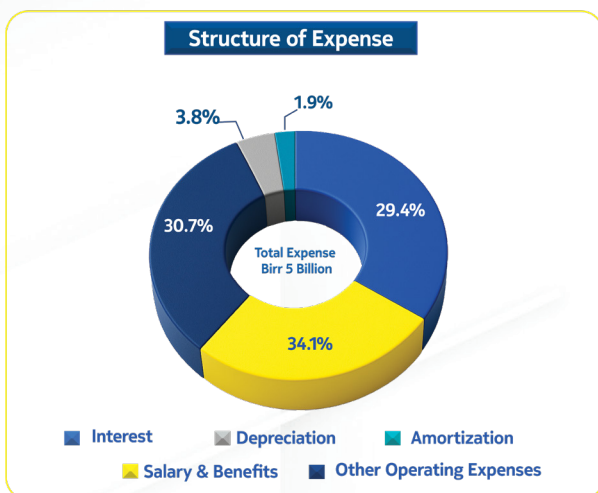
Interest income remained the primary driver of revenue, contributing Birr 4.5 billion, or 80% of the total. Within this category, income from loans and advances accounted for Birr 3.9 billion, while returns from other investments such as Treasury Bonds and deposits placed with other commercial banks amounted to Birr 341.2 million and Birr 234.3 million, respectively. This performance underscores the Bank's prudent asset allocation and effective management of interest-earning portfolios.

Complementing the solid growth in interest income, the Bank earned Birr 1.0 billion from fees and commissions, alongside an additional Birr 91.0 million from other income sources. These achievements reflect the Bank's steady progress in diversifying its income base and strengthening its capacity to generate sustainable returns, consistent with its strategic focus on long-term profitability and operational excellence.



2.4 Expenses

In pursuit of the Bank's transformative vision, the Bank incurred a total expenditure of Birr 5.0 billion during the fiscal year, representing a notable year-on-year increase of 24% (Birr 961 million). The major cost components comprised personnel expenses, which constituted 34.1% of the total outlay; interest paid on deposits, accounting for 29.6%; and fees and other operating expenses, collectively representing 36.5% of total expenditure.



2.5 Profitability

The Bank has demonstrated remarkable financial performance, achieving gross profit before tax of Birr 655 million. Accordingly, the Bank's profit after tax stood at Birr 592 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 (Merhaba)

In the FY 2024/25, Amhara Bank continued to expand and strengthen its Interest-Free Banking (IFB) operations under the trusted "Merhaba" brand, delivering financial solutions that honor Sharia principles and promote inclusivity. Since its introduction in March 2022, Merhaba has stood as a symbol of ethical finance, providing customers with trusted, transparent, and value-based banking services.

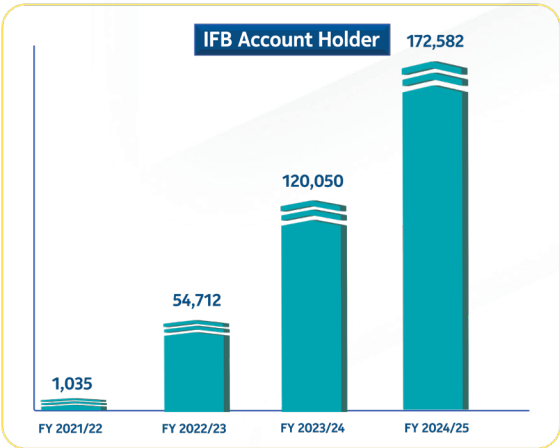
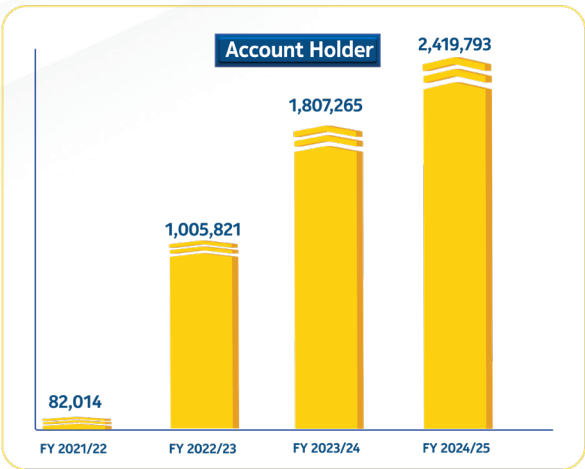
Throughout the fiscal year, our IFB operations achieved remarkable growth, particularly in deposits. By the end of June 2025, IFB deposits reached Birr 745.7 million, which account for 2.4% of the Bank's total deposits, while the customer base has expanded to 172,582 representing 7.1% of total customers. This steady growth affirms our role as a trusted partner for individuals and businesses choosing Sharia-compliant financial solutions that balance profitability with principles.

To make ethical banking more accessible, Amhara Bank has extended IFB services to all 315 branches, alongside the opening of 14 dedicated IFB branches nationwide. These branches offer a complete range of Sharia-compliant products and are designed to create a welcoming, customer-centered experience. Complementing this expansion, the Bank launched a Sharia-compliant mobile banking platform which empowers customers to manage their finances conveniently and securely in accordance with their beliefs. As we look ahead, Amhara Bank expresses heartfelt gratitude to its customers, partners, and stakeholders for their unwavering trust. Our journey in Interest-Free Banking continues with purpose and passion driven by a shared vision to build an inclusive, ethical, and sustainable financial future for all.

3. Non-Financial Performance

3.1 Customer Attraction

Over the past three years, Amhara Bank’s focused strategy to attract and engage customers has delivered exceptional outcomes, expanding our customer base to 2.4 million as of June 30, 2025 an impressive 34% increase year-on-year, with 612,528 new customers added during the fiscal year. This achievement reflects the Bank’s successful branch expansion, strong customer engagement, and the deep trust of communities across the nation. Guided by our commitment to sustainable deposit mobilization, the Bank prioritized attracting savings depositors and strengthening long-term relationships. Consequently, savings accounts now constitute 92% of our total customer base, reaching 2.2 million accounts demonstrating growing confidence in our savings products and deposit strategies. In addition, Interest-Free Banking (IFB) depositors represent 7.1% (172,582 customers).



3.2 Digital Banking

In the 2024/25 fiscal year, Amhara Bank made remarkable progress in advancing its mission of accessibility and digital expansion, achieving several transformative milestones. A key highlight was the successful rollout of a modern QR payment system, with 105,404 QR codes deployed across various outlets in the FY 2024/25, which enhances payment flexibility, security, and customer convenience. The Bank further strengthened its digital delivery channels by installing four additional ATMs, expanding the network to 134 terminals, and deploying 85 new POS machines, bringing the total to 308 terminals strategically positioned nationwide. In tandem with these developments, the Bank issued 83,897 new debit cards and the card increased to 112,224.

In addition to the above, achievements the total mobile banking subscribers reached to 897,454 increased by more than double compared to last year the same period performance. Strategic partnerships with Ethiopian Airlines Group and the launch of “ABa-School Pay” further enriched the Bank’s digital payment ecosystem, providing customers with seamless and value-driven financial solutions.

Recognizing collaboration as a cornerstone of digital transformation, Amhara Bank actively engaged with key stakeholders including EthSwitch, payment operators, fintech firms, and the Ministry of Revenues so as to expand and diversify its digital service portfolio. These collaborative efforts culminated in the successful launch of the Instant Payment Service (IPS),

enabling real-time fund transfers and standardized merchant payment acceptance across the nation. Collectively, these digital advancements embody the essence of our “Beyond Banking” philosophy merging innovation with inclusion to enhance customer experience and promote nationwide financial access. Building on this strong foundation, Amhara Bank remains steadfast in its commitment to pioneering next-generation digital solutions that redefine convenience, efficiency, and accessibility within Ethiopia’s banking landscape.



3.3 Information Technology

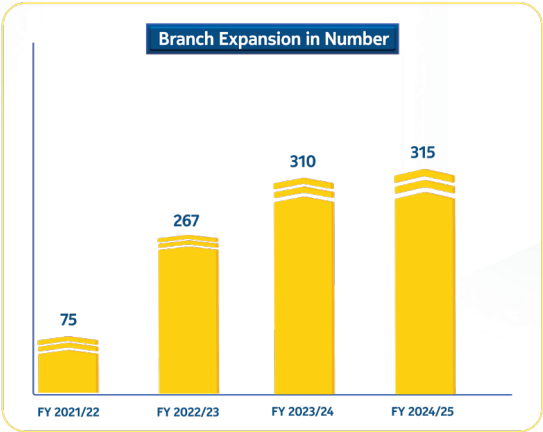
Amhara Bank’s IT strategy serves as the engine driving the Bank’s future growth, innovation, and competitive differentiation. With the rollout of our new strategy, Information Technology is evolving from a traditional enabling function into a core value creator anchored on a robust Cloud-Native and Open Banking foundation. This modern architecture grants the Bank exceptional agility, scalability, and responsiveness, directly powering its strategic pillars. Through Digital Innovation and Modernization, the Bank continues to deliver intuitive, cutting-edge digital services that anticipate and adapt to customer needs. Enterprise-Wide Automation is driving operational excellence by embedding intelligent automation into core processes, while AI-Driven Intelligence empowers the Bank to offer hyper-personalized products, proactive insights, and automated decision-making capabilities. In parallel, Proactive Cyber Governance ensures unwavering system security and customer trust through a forward-looking technology governance framework.

Strategic IT investments remain at the heart of Amhara Bank’s growth and modernization, delivering measurable value across key dimensions. These investments are fueling business growth and new revenue streams by digitalizing core banking services, launching enhanced mobile and internet banking platforms, and expanding API-driven ecosystems that strengthen customer acquisition and retention. They are driving operational efficiency through back-office automation that reduces costs, minimizes errors, and frees human capital for higher-value tasks. Moreover, by adopting agile development practices and a cloud-native infrastructure, the Bank is accelerating speed-to-market, enabling rapid prototyping, testing, and deployment of new products within weeks rather than months.

At the same time, sustained investments in advanced cybersecurity frameworks continue to safeguard customer data, reinforce regulatory compliance, and fortify the trust that underpins our customer relationships. Together, these initiatives establish IT as a strategic catalyst for sustained growth, innovation, and resilience propelling Amhara Bank toward a truly digital-first future.

3.4 Branch Expansion

The Bank’s dedication to enriching 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 315 branches, including 14 dedicated IFB branches.



3.5 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. 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, 2025, the Bank proudly employs a total of 4,762 individuals, comprised of 4,725 permanent staff members and 37 contract employees. Notably, 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 comprehensive 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.

3.6 Fortifying Risk Management Systems to Foster Future Resilience

Amhara Bank’s growth rests on many factors; however, disciplined risk management and compliance practice takes on the helm. The Risk Management Framework of the Bank

covers identification, assessment, monitoring, and control over credit, liquidity, foreign exchange, interest rate, and operational risks while simultaneously addressing the regulatory perspectives of these critical issues. Furthermore, through the development of mandatory reports which are supported through the Bank’s internal policies and standards i.e. quarterly and monthly reports covering loan review, asset-liability, operational, reputational, strategic, credit, IT, and regulatory compliance reports played a pivotal role in the Bank’s alignment effort to the regulatory body. Moreover, the Bank conducts regular monitoring and timely reporting of suspicious and high-value transactions. Furthermore, the independent Risk Management and Compliance Department drives the instillement of risk-aware culture across the Bank through delivering timely insights to the management and the Board to enhance risk informed strategic and day-to-day decision-making process. Additionally, the Department has further strengthened AML/CFT through onsite and offsite supervisions, sanctions screening, PEPs identification and transaction monitoring which all safeguards the financial integrity and protect the Bank’s reputation.

During the 2024/25 fiscal year, Amhara Bank made significant strides in strengthening its risk management and compliance framework, reinforcing its commitment to governance, resilience, and regulatory adherence. The Bank ensured full compliance with regulatory requirements through timely preparation and submission of reports, while updating its risk appetite statements and enhancing early-warning indicators to proactively identify and manage emerging risks. In addition, comprehensive portfolio- and individual-level credit reviews were conducted, and fraud risk management was strengthened through advanced identification techniques and system-supported reporting.

The Bank also advanced its strategic risk initiatives by automating key systems, including Fraud Management and AML/CFT solutions, and bolstering cybersecurity measures across all digital and IT channels. Staff received targeted AML/CFT compliance training to meet the standards set by the Financial Intelligence Service (FIS). Key governance documents, such as the Risk Management Program and related policies, were developed and updated, and an online operational risk register was deployed across all units to improve monitoring and accountability. Furthermore, the Bank carried out strategic risk assessments at both macro and micro levels, collaborated across functions to manage shared risks, and initiated the development of recovery and contingency plans to ensure business continuity in diverse scenarios.

3.7 Corporate Social Responsibility

In 2024/2025, Amhara Bank continued to stand beside the people and communities it serves, living its values through actions that go beyond banking. Guided by compassion, integrity, and collaboration, we worked to make a difference where it matters most supporting education, protecting the environment, and helping communities grow stronger together. Our belief is simple yet powerful: progress is most meaningful when it is shared.

Throughout the year, our initiatives touched lives across Ethiopia. We joined hands with the Addis Ababa City Administration’s Urban Beautification and Green Development Bureau to expand green spaces through tree planting projects that nurture cleaner, healthier cities. We also partnered with local NGOs and community groups to organize communal food-sharing programs during national holidays and to support feeding initiatives for students in Kombolcha, helping ensure that children can learn without hunger. Our partnership with universities and youth-focused institutions further encouraged creativity, confidence, and

opportunity for young people. Through support for mass sport programs in Bahir Dar, Gondar, Molale, and Dessie, we helped bring communities together and promote physical and social well-being.

We also extended care to elderly and vulnerable citizens, supported local police and community safety programs, and stood alongside organizations advancing women’s empowerment and leadership. Each of these efforts reflects our deep conviction that business growth and social value must go hand in hand. With this enduring commitment, Amhara Bank remains dedicated to building hope, fostering inclusion, and contributing to a more equitable and prosperous Ethiopia.

3.8. Major Activities done by Board of Directors

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Board of Directors of Amhara Bank diligently carried out its mandate of providing strategic guidance, oversight, and sound governance to ensure that the interests of shareholders and stakeholders are protected. The Board remained fully committed to fostering a culture of accountability, transparency, and sustainable growth while maintaining a healthy working environment across all levels of the Bank.

In excuting its duties, the Board worked closely with Management to strengthen governance frameworks, enhance operational efficiency, and uphold transparency and accountability across all departments.

Throughout the fiscal year, the Board convened various regular and extraordinary meetings to deliberate on critical issues pertaining to the Bank’s operational performance, financial soundness, and strategic direction. Key decisions were made to strengthen governance systems, enhance operational efficiency, and improve service quality. The Board provided management with direction to ensure decisions are consistent with the Bank’s long-term strategic goals and aligned with shareholders’ interests.

Furthermore, the Board reviewed the outcomes and resolutions of the Third Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, ensuring that all directives and recommendations were properly implemented. These follow-ups demonstrate the Board’s dedication to maintaining transparent communication and accountability to shareholders. The Board effectively executed its duties through the active engagement of its standing committees, which include:

- **Risk and Compliance Sub-committee:** Provided oversight on the Bank’s risk exposure and compliance framework, ensuring sound risk management practices.
- **Audit Sub-committee:** Reviewed internal and external audit reports, followed up on implementation of audit recommendations, and strengthened internal control systems.
- **Credit sub-committee:** Assessed major credit policies and healthiness of top borrowers so as to maintain a balanced loan portfolio and ensure sound credit governance.
- **Manpower Sub-committee:** Reviewed human capital policies, performance management systems, and manpower development initiatives to sustain a competent and motivated workforce.

These committees played a vital role in supporting the Board’s efforts to ensure the Bank’s activities remain prudent, compliant, and strategically aligned.

During the reporting year, the Board reviewed and approved several operational and strategic policy documents that were critical to the Bank’s continued growth. The Board also approved and is overseeing the implementation of the Bank’s Five-Year Strategic Plan, which outlines the roadmap for achieving its vision and competitive positioning in the market. The monitoring of this plan has already begun, with performance tracking starting in the 2025/26 financial year. In addition, the Board took significant steps to enhance the Bank’s corporate governance framework, streamline decision-making processes, and approve new and revised policies to improve operational effectiveness.

Recognizing the importance of continuous learning and leadership development, the Board prioritized capacity-building programs for its members. These initiatives are designed to enhance directors’ understanding of evolving banking trends, regulatory changes, and emerging risks ensuring that they are well-equipped to guide the Bank competitively in an increasingly dynamic financial environment.

The Board of Directors reaffirms its unwavering commitment to upholding the Bank’s mission and vision, promoting a strong governance culture, and ensuring that shareholder interests are safeguarded. Through its active oversight, strategic direction, and ethical leadership, the Board continues to steer the Bank toward sustainable growth, innovation, and operational excellence.

3.9 Strategic Outlook: Guiding the Next Chapter

As we look to the future, Amhara Bank is dedicated to enhancing our commitment to innovation, inclusivity, and sustainable growth. We remain resolute in our mission to elevate the customer experience, leverage digital transformation, and broaden our impact in financial inclusivity. With a strategic emphasis on Islamic Finance (IFB) and development financing, our path forward is characterized not only by challenges but also by numerous opportunities to drive economic progress and create positive social impact.

- **Prioritizing an Unmatched Customer Experience:** at Amhara Bank, our commitment to each customer is paramount. The Bank is aiming to elevate its service standards by actively listening to our clients and adapting to their evolving needs. Our focus is on enhancing convenience, accessibility, and delivering personalized solutions that align with our customers’ aspirations.
- **Pioneering Digital Banking Solutions:** as digital transformation reshapes the financial industry; Amhara Bank is dedicated to leading the way. The Bank is accelerating investments in cutting-edge technology to provide a secure, efficient, and seamless digital banking experience. This commitment will empower us to serve our customers more effectively and redefine their interactions with us, both now and in the future.
- **Deepening Commitment to Regulatory Excellence:** integrity and trust are the foundational pillars of our operations. The Bank remains committed to collaborating closely with regulatory bodies to ensure that our practices adhere to the highest standards of ethics and transparency. By maintaining rigorous compliance, we aim to foster confidence among our stakeholders and strengthen our commitment to a stable and trustworthy financial environment.

- **Expanding IFB Services to Meet Community Needs:** the bank is taking proactive steps to innovate and diversify our Islamic Finance Bank (IFB) product offerings, ensuring that they meet the evolving needs of our customers. In addition to expanding our branch network to enhance accessibility, we are forging partnerships with like-minded organizations to create synergies that benefit our clients. Through these initiatives, we aim to empower our IFB customers in achieving their financial aspirations while making meaningful contributions to the communities we serve.

By prioritizing ethical finance principles, we are not only fostering economic growth but also promoting social responsibility, ensuring that our efforts resonate with the values of our stakeholders. Together, we are building a sustainable future that reflects our dedication to inclusivity and financial empowerment.

Vote of Thanks

As we embark on a new year, the Board of Directors and Executive Management of Amhara Bank would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all who have contributed to our journey. Our success is firmly 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 serve with pride.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the National Bank of Ethiopia, our regulatory authorities, and our security partners. Your steadfast support and guidance have been instrumental in navigating challenges and advancing our strategic goals.

It is through the collective strength of our customers, employees, shareholders, and partners that we continue to grow and fulfill our mission. We look forward to forging ahead, aiming for new milestones, and building upon the trust you have placed in us. Thank you for standing with us as we strive for an even brighter future.

Finally, we are deeply grateful for your invaluable loyalty and partnership. We look forward to continuing this shared journey toward a more prosperous future.



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Beyond Financing!

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2025



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AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

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 2025)

Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Gashaw Debebe Abitew	Board of Director (Chair Person)	(December 2023)
Ababu Emeru Zenebe	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
Berhan Hailu Dagne	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
Mulunesh Abebe Alebachew (PhD)	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
Hailemariam Temesegen Mekonnen	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
Mesenbet Shenkutie Abebe	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
Dr. Eden Ashenafi Mandefro	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
Ewnete Alene Yalew	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
Amhara Forest Enterprise (Represented by Mr. Biyadgilgn Shiferaw)	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)
ANRS Industry Parks Development Corporation (Represented by Mr. Birhan Tamyalew)	Board of Director (Member)	(December 2023)

Executive management (As of 30 June 2025)

Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Yohannes Ayalew Biru (PhD)	Chief Executive Officer	(September 2024)
Hailu Moges Teklu	Deputy Chief, People Officer	(December 2021)
Befikadu Chernet Bisewer	Deputy Chief, Digital Banking Officer	(February 2022)
Tamrat Andarge Agiz	A/Chief, IT Officer	(may 2023)
Eshete Yemata Aycheh	A/Chief, Banking Operations Officer	(November 2024)
Mengistu Hailu Tsegaye	A/Chief, Corporate Services Officer	(November 2024)
Mulugeta Ambelu Fenta	A/Chief, Banking Business Officer,	(March 2025)
Fentabil Fikadu Demeke	A/Chief, Strategy and Innovation Officer	(May 2025)
Behailu Gulilat Bisrat	Director, Internal Audit	(December 2021)
Bayeh Asnakew Kinde	A/Director, Risk Management and Compliance	(June 2024)

Independent auditor

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



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Report of the directors

The directors submit their report together with the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025, to the members of Amhara Bank (" the Bank"). This report discloses the financial performance and state of affairs of the Bank.

Incorporation

Amhara Bank S.C. (ABa) is a share company established on February 8, 2022, under the Banking Business Proclamation No. 592/2008. As of June 30, 2025, the Bank’s authorized and paid-up capital stood at Birr 7.4 billion each. The Bank is backed by a broad shareholder base of more than 163,800 investors.

Principal activities

The Bank’s core business activity is providing comprehensive commercial banking services.

Results and dividends

The Bank's results for the year ended 30 June 2025 are set out on page 3. The profit for the year has been transferred to retained earnings. The summarised results are presented below.

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Net interest income	3,040,000	2,423,400
Profit / (loss) before tax	654,833	353,900
Tax (charge) / credit	(62,502)	170,594
Profit / (loss) for the year	592,330	524,494
Other comprehensive profit / (loss) net of taxes	33,100	25,733
Total comprehensive profit / (loss) for the year	625,431	550,227
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (%)	8.0%	8.3%

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



Cashaw Debebe
Board Chairperson



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Statement of directors' responsibilities

In accordance with the Banking Business Proclamation No. 592/2008(as replaced by 1360/2025), 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 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 of Ethiopia 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



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Tewodros and Fikre Audit Services

Partnership

P.O. Box 8118

E-mail: chalatewedros@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 2025, statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, 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 2025 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by IASB.

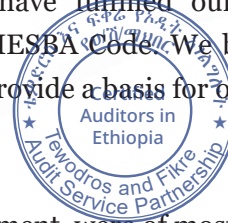
As required by the commercial code of Ethiopia, based on our audit we report as follows:

- i) Pursuant to Article 349 (1) of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia, 2021 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, 2021, 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 (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements 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 or to close operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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, Authorised Auditors
Chartered Certified Accountants

Addis Ababa
October 13,2025



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Notes	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Interest income	4	4,505,320	3,774,186
Interest expense	5	(1,465,320)	(1,350,785)
Net interest income		3,040,000	2,423,400
Fee and commission income	6	1,041,774	528,704
Other operating income	7	91,046	75,084
Total operating income		4,172,820	3,027,188
Loan impairment charge	8	(189,947)	(76,354)
Other asset Impairment charge	9	1,387	(2,212)
Net operating income		3,984,260	2,948,622
Personnel expenses	10	(1,699,470)	(1,602,614)
Amortisation of intangible assets	17	(96,573)	(47,798)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	18	(191,242)	(164,427)
Other operating expenses	11	(1,342,142)	(779,882)
Profit before tax		654,833	353,900
Income tax (expense) income	12,a	(62,502)	170,594
Profit after tax		592,330	524,494
Other comprehensive income (OCI) net on income tax			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gain/loss on retirement benefits obligations	24,a	951	(1,350)
Deferred tax liability/asset on remeasurement gain or loss	12,d	(285)	405
		666	(945)
Items that will be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gain / loss on fair value of Equity investment	15,a	46,335	38,111
Deferred tax liability/asset on on fair value of Equity investment	12,d	(13,901)	(11,433)
Other comprehensive income net of tax		32,435	26,678
Total comprehensive income for the period		33,100	25,733
		625,431	550,227
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (%)		8.0%	8.3%

The notes on pages 35 to 96 are an integral part of these financial statements.

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

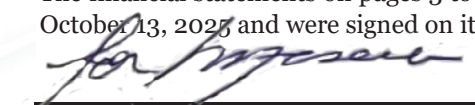
For the Period Ended 30 June 2025


Statement of financial position

	Notes	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks	13	7,688,224	6,870,319
Loans and advances to customers	14	25,622,493	19,921,661
Investment securities:			
-Equity Share Investment	15,a	213,064	156,179
-Amortized cost	15,b	4,895,581	3,477,238
Other assets	16	1,540,405	1,477,670
Deferred tax asset	12,c	362,722	439,410
Intangible assets	17	172,696	135,288
Property, plant and equipment	18	1,243,032	1,264,669
Right of Use Asset	19	1,646,605	1,475,106
Total assets		43,384,822	35,217,541
LIABILITIES			
Deposits from customers	20	31,492,654	25,055,426
Current tax liabilities	12,a	-	-
Borrowings	21	-	120,118
Other liabilities	22	2,386,618	2,395,846
Lease liabilities	23	835,306	506,834
Retirement benefit obligations	24	51,601	36,046
Total liabilities		34,766,178	28,114,270
EQUITY			
Share capital	25	7,416,250	6,516,328
Retained earnings	26	461,974	99,816
Legal reserve	27	328,484	180,401
Regulatory risk reserve	28	328,655	256,546
Other reserves	29	83,281	50,180
Total equity		8,618,643	7,103,272
Total equity and liabilities		43,384,822	35,217,541



The financial statements on pages 3 to 6 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on October 13, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:


Gashaw Debebe
 Board ChairPerson


Yohannes Ayalew(PhD)
 Chief Executive Officer

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Statement of changes in equity

		Share capital	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Legal reserve	Regulatory risk reserve	Total
		Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	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			524,494				524,494
Contribution of equity		674,097					674,097
Transfer to legal reserve	27		(131,124)		131,124		-
Dividend tax paid							-
Transfer to regulatory risk reserve	28		(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
As at 1 July 2024		6,516,328	99,816	50,180	180,401	256,546	7,103,272
Profit (loss) for the period			592,330				592,330
Contribution of equity		899,922					899,922
Transfer to legal reserve	27		(148,083)		148,083		-
Dividend tax paid			(9,982)				(9,982)
Transfer to regulatory risk reserve	28		(72,108)			72,108	-
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans (net of tax)				666			666
Fair Value Measurements of Equity investments(net of tax)				32,435			32,435
Total comprehensive income for the period		899,922	362,158	33,100	148,083	72,108	1,515,371
As at 30 June 2025		7,416,250	461,974	83,281	328,484	328,655	8,618,643



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Statement of cash flows

	Notes	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	30	2,025,091	1,225,214
Dividend tax paid/Undistributed profit tax	22	(9,982)	-
Income(profit) tax paid	12,b	-	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities		2,015,109	1,225,214
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities	15	(1,418,414)	(1,890,823)
Investment shares(equity)		(10,549)	(57,412)
Purchase of intangible assets	17	(133,979)	(59,967)
Payment for right of use asset		(230,234)	(141,772)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	18	(168,892)	(264,384)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed asset		230	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		(1,961,838)	(2,414,358)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Lease payment	23	(53,690)	(45,756)
Borrowings received and interest accrued	21	-	828,492
Repayment of borrowing during the year	21	(120,118)	(708,374)
Proceeds from issues of shares	25	899,922	674,097
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		726,114	748,459
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		779,383	(440,684)
Foreign currency exchange rate difference on cash and cash equivalents	30	38,522	4,886
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	13	6,870,319	7,306,118
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	13	7,688,224	6,870,319



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

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 and replaced by 1360/2025. The Bank's registered address is at:

Amhara Bank Share Company
Kirkos sub-city, Woreda 08, 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 material accounting policies

2.1 Introduction to summary of material accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out 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 2025 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.



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

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.

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 2024. These changes are not early adopted by the bank.

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 adopted

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

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 recognizing, measuring, and disclosing specific transactions are addressed in other Standards and Interpretations.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

- Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognized on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for DE recognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met;
- Clarified how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include

environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features;

- Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments;

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

• Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked), and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.
The amendments have a material impact on our financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards— Volume 11

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards:

• Paragraphs B5 and B6 of IFRS 1 have been amended to include cross references to the qualifying Criteria for hedge accounting in paragraph 6.4.1 (a), (b) and (c) of IFRS 9. These amendments are Intended to address potential confusion arising from an inconsistency between the wordings in IFRS 1 and the requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9;
• An entity applies the amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted.
The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on our financial statements.

Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026:

Key requirements In December 2024, the Board issued Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7). The amendments:

The amendments only apply to contracts that reference nature dependent electricity.

These are contracts that expose an entity to variability in an underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions, typically associated with renewable electricity sources such as sun and wind.

Transition the amendments relating to the own-use exception must be applied retrospectively. An entity is not required to restate prior periods, and it is only permitted to do so if this can be done without using hindsight.

The hedge accounting amendments must be applied prospectively to new hedging relationships designated on or after the date of initial application. The IFRS 7 disclosure amendments must be applied when the IFRS 9 amendments are applied. If an entity does not restate comparative information, then the entity must not present comparative disclosures.

The amendments have a material impact on our financial statements.

2.3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

a. Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank shall initially recognize loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated 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 issue.

b. Classification and subsequent measurement

i) Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset shall be classified either as measured at either amortized cost,

fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). 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



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

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

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 the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

- ___ contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- ___ leverage features;
- ___ prepayment and extension terms;
- ___ terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non___ recourse loans); and
- ___ Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

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:

- ___ financial assets that are debt instruments;
- ___ lease receivables;
- ___ financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- ___ Loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss shall be recognized on equity investments.

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'.



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

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 holder less any amounts 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 assess 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

___ 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 otherwise;

___ 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 re-negotiated 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 assets;

___ for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;



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___ 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

___ 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.

v) Write- off

Loans and debt securities shall be written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable 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.

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 compensation for credit losses.

d. Derecognition

i) Financial assets

The Bank shall derecognize a financial asset when:

___ The contractual right to the cash flows from the financial asset expires (see also (1.39) or

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

___ 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

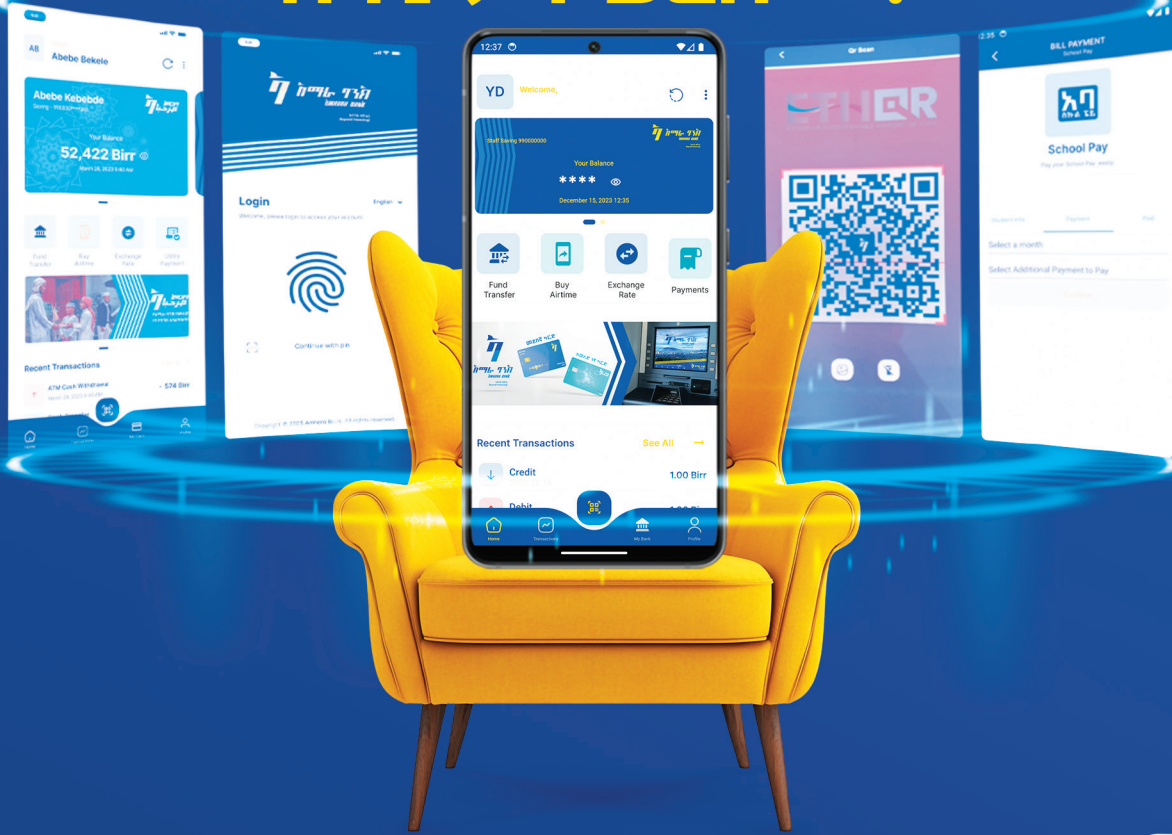
FVOCI shall not be recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.

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.





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ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank shall derecognize a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or 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.

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.

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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 mismatch that would otherwise arise.

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 estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- ___ the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- ___ the amortized cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not 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.

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.



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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 assets and liabilities in net trading income.

Interest income and expense on other financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented in 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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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 estimation fees, are recognized as the related services are performed.

When a loan commitment is not expected 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 mainly to transaction and service fees are expensed as the services are received.

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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 residual values over their estimated useful lives.

Asset category	Years	Residual values
Buildings	50	5% of cost
Computer and Accessories	7	1% of Cost
Motor vehicles	10	5% of cost
Furniture and fittings	10	1% of Cost
Other and office equipment- Short lived	5	1% of Cost
Other and office equipment Medium-	10	1% of Cost
Other and office equipment - Long lived	25	1% of Cost
Counter and Partition	10	1% of Cost
ATM and POS	10	1% of Cost

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.

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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.

Amortization is calculated using the straight–line method as below:

Description		Years	Residual value
Softwares		5	Nil

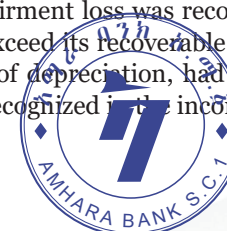
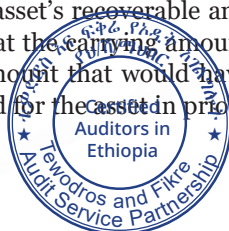
2.3.12 Impairment of non__ financial assets

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 pre- tax 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.

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.



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2.3.13 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.

2.3.14 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 input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Bank's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as available- for- sale financial assets.

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2.3.15 Employee benefits

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

(a) Defined contribution plan

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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) 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 past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

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2.3.16 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount 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.

2.3.17 Share capital

The Bank's share capital represents the fully paid-up capital contributed by shareholders for their subscribed shares.

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.

2.3.18 Earnings per share

The Bank presents basic earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

2.3.19 Legal reserve

The legal reserve which is a statutory reserve to which not 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 net profit.

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.



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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:

- ___ 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

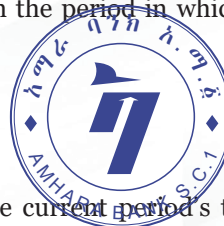
Leases where the Bank does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income is recorded as earned based on the contractual terms of the lease in Other operating income. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating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

2.3.21 Income taxation

a) Current income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted 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.



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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 key 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.



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

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For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

b) Impairment losses on loans and receivables

Regarding impairment of financial instruments the bank needs to do the 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.

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.



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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.



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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

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 on selected regions. In addition, the Bank's policy is to measure and monitor the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

3.1.3 Risk mitigation

Risk controls and mitigants, identified and approved for the Bank 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.



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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).

	Notes	Fair value OCI Birr'000	Amortized cost Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2025				
Cash and cash equivalents	13		7,688,224	7,688,224
Equity investment	15,a	167,764	45,300	213,064
Securities	15,a		4,527,934	4,527,934
Loans and advances to customers	14		25,622,493	25,622,493
Other assets	16		803,147	803,147
Total financial assets		167,764	38,687,098	38,854,862

	Notes	Fair value OCI Birr'000	Amortized cost Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2024				
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 custor	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

3.2 Credit Risk

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 the aggregate sum of all exposures directly or indirectly held by a bank to a counterparty or a group of connected counterparties, shall at no time exceed twenty five percent (25%) of the total capital of the bank

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.



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For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

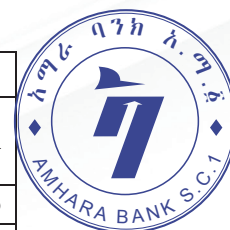
3.2.1 Credit quality analysis

Credit quality of Loans and advances to customers

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	2025			
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Stage 1 – Pass	24,071,120	-	-	24,071,120
Stage 2 – Special mention	-	751,919	-	751,919
Stage 3 - Non performing	-	-	1,118,888	1,118,888
Total gross exposure	24,071,120	751,919	1,118,888	25,941,927
Loss allowance	(54,310)	(2,589)	(262,535)	(319,433)
Net carrying amount	24,016,810	749,331	856,353	25,622,493



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	(1,981)	(43)	(127,462)	(129,486)
Net carrying amount	19,570,050	306,168	45,443	19,921,661

Credit quality of cash and cash equivalents

The analysis below presents the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk from both on-balance sheet financial assets and off-balance sheet commitments, excluding the effect of any collateral or other credit enhancements. For on-balance sheet financial assets, the maximum exposure is represented by their carrying amounts. For off-balance sheet exposures, the maximum exposure corresponds to the potential amount payable by the Bank if the related obligations are called, as well as the full amount of undrawn credit facilities granted to customers or borrowers.

The key inputs used in the measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) are the term structures of the Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given Default (LGD). For the Bank's ECL model, the minimum PD applied is 0.05%, while the minimum LGD applied is 10%.



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In Birr'ooo	2025		
Other financial assets	Gross exposure	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Cash and balances with banks	6,762,448	(327)	6,762,122
Investment securities (debt instruments)	4,527,934	(245)	4,527,689
Other receivables and financial assets	814,322	(32)	814,290
financial guarantee contracts	6,091,980	(1,379)	6,090,601
Totals	18,196,684	(1,983)	18,194,702

In Birr'ooo	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



Credit Quality Analysis Disclosures for On Balance Sheet facilities.

The increase in gross exposure from 20.05 billion in 2024 to 25.94 billion in 2025 reflects new originations and portfolio growth during the reporting period. The corresponding increase in the loss allowance from 129.5 million to 319.4 million was primarily attributable to:

- **New originations and acquisitions:** Growth in the loan portfolio, particularly in the Normal and Watch categories, resulted in higher exposures subject to expected credit loss (ECL) assessment.
- **Movement between stages:** Some facilities migrated from Stage 1 (12-month ECL) to Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL not credit impaired) and Stage 3 (Lifetime ECL credit impaired), reflecting a deterioration in credit quality. This contributed significantly to the increase in loss allowances, particularly the rise in Stage 3 impairment from 65.1 million in 2024 to 262.5 million in 2025.

Accordingly, the carrying amount of financial assets increased to 25.62 billion as of 30 June 2025 (2024: 19.98 billion), after recognition of the expected credit loss allowance in line with the requirements of IFRS 9.

Title	2025			
	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Normal	24,071,120	-	-	24,071,120
Watch	-	751,919	-	751,919
Non-Performing	-	-	1,118,888	1,118,888
Total Exposure	24,071,120	751,919	1,118,888	25,941,927
Loss Allowance	(54,310)	(2,589)	(262,535)	(319,433)
Carrying Amount	24,016,810	754,508	1,381,422	25,622,493

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Title	2024			
	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	(1,981)	(43)	(127,462)	(129,486)
Carrying Amount	19,566,213	306,277	238,034	19,980,135

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 Birr'000	Shares Birr'000	Others Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2025				
Agriculture	808,367			808,367
Manufacturing	5,381,400		150,000	5,531,400
Export	6,661,012	280,455	42,572	6,984,039
Import	1,783,856		421,787	2,205,643
Construction	4,606,245		33,500	4,639,745
Domestic Trade and Services	12,916,346		20,000	12,936,346
Transportation	3,735,400			3,735,400
Personal loans	227,507			227,507
Staff Vehicle Loan	548,495			548,495
Staff Personal loans	27,117			27,117
Staff Residential Loan	568,441			568,441
Total	37,264,186	280,455	667,859	38,212,500



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	Building, Machinery and Vehicle Birr'000	Shares Birr'000	Others Birr'000	Total Birr'000
30 June 2024				
Agriculture	697,068	-	-	697,068
Manufacturing	4,959,307	-	150	4,959,457
Export	4,221,342	-	75,000	4,296,342
Import	1,034,340	-	-	1,034,340
Construction	1,806,886	-	-	1,806,886
Domestic Trade and Services	7,687,151	-	306,058	7,993,209
Transportation	3,283,370	-	-	3,283,370
Personal loans	156,997	-	17,500	174,498
Staff Vehicle Loan	603,533	-	-	603,533
Staff Personal loans	34,926	-	46,957	81,883
Staff Residential Loan	477,793	-	-	477,793
Total	24,962,713	-	445,665	25,408,378



Other financial assets	2025				
In Birr'000	Cash and balances with banks	Investment securities (debt instruments)	Other receivables and Emergency staff loans	Credit impairment of off-balance sheets items	Total
Balance as at 1 July 2024	(320)	(174)	(20)	(2,856)	(3,370)
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(7)	(71)	(13)	1,477	1,387
Balance as at 30 June 2025	(327)	(245)	(32)	(1,379)	(1,983)

Other financial assets	2024				
In Birr'000	Cash and balances with banks	Investment securities (debt instruments)	Other receivables and Emergency staff loans	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)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	(320)	(174)	(20)	(2,856)	(3,370)

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Notes to the financial statements

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.	2025		
	Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	Other assets	Total charge /(credit)
In Birr'ooo			
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(189,947)	1,387	(188,560)

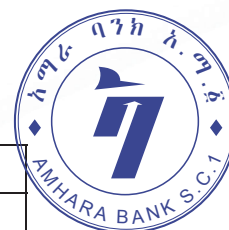


Charge to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.	2024		
	Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	Other assets	Total charge/(credit)
In Birr'ooo			
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(76,354)	(2,212)	(78,566)



ECL Reconciliation Disclosures for on balance sheet facilities.

On balance sheet facilities	30-Jun-25			
	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Balance at 1 July	14,991,959	-	-	14,991,959
Transfer to 12 months ECL	(54,310)	-	-	(54,310)
Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	-	(2,589)	-	(2,589)
Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired	-	-	(262,535)	(262,535)
Net financial assets originated or purchased	9,079,161	751,919	1,118,888	10,949,967
Balance at 30 June 2025	24,016,810	749,331	856,353	25,622,493



On balance sheet facilities	30-Jun-24			
	12 month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	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 financial assets originated or purchased	4,580,072	306,211	172,905	5,059,188
Balance at 30 June 2024	19,566,213	306,145	107,776	19,980,135

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3.2.3 Investment securities designated as at FVTPL

At 30 June 2025, 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 forward-looking 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 lifetime probability of default (PD) as 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
 - ___ a backstop of 30 days past due,

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. utilization of credit card facilities
- ___ Affordability metrics



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b. Overdraft exposures

- ___ 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:

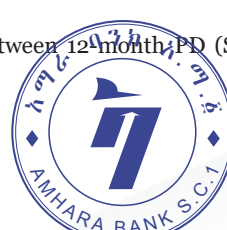
The credit risk may also be deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition based on qualitative factors linked to the Bank's credit risk management processes that may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis. This will be the case for exposures 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:

- ___ the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- ___ the criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due;
- ___ the average time between the identification of a significant increase in credit risk and default appears reasonable;
- ___ exposures are not generally transferred directly from 12-month ECL measurement to credit- impaired; and
- ___ there is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (Stage 1) and lifetime PD (Stage 2).



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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 been 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.
- ___ Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

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

Incorporation of forward-looking information

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.

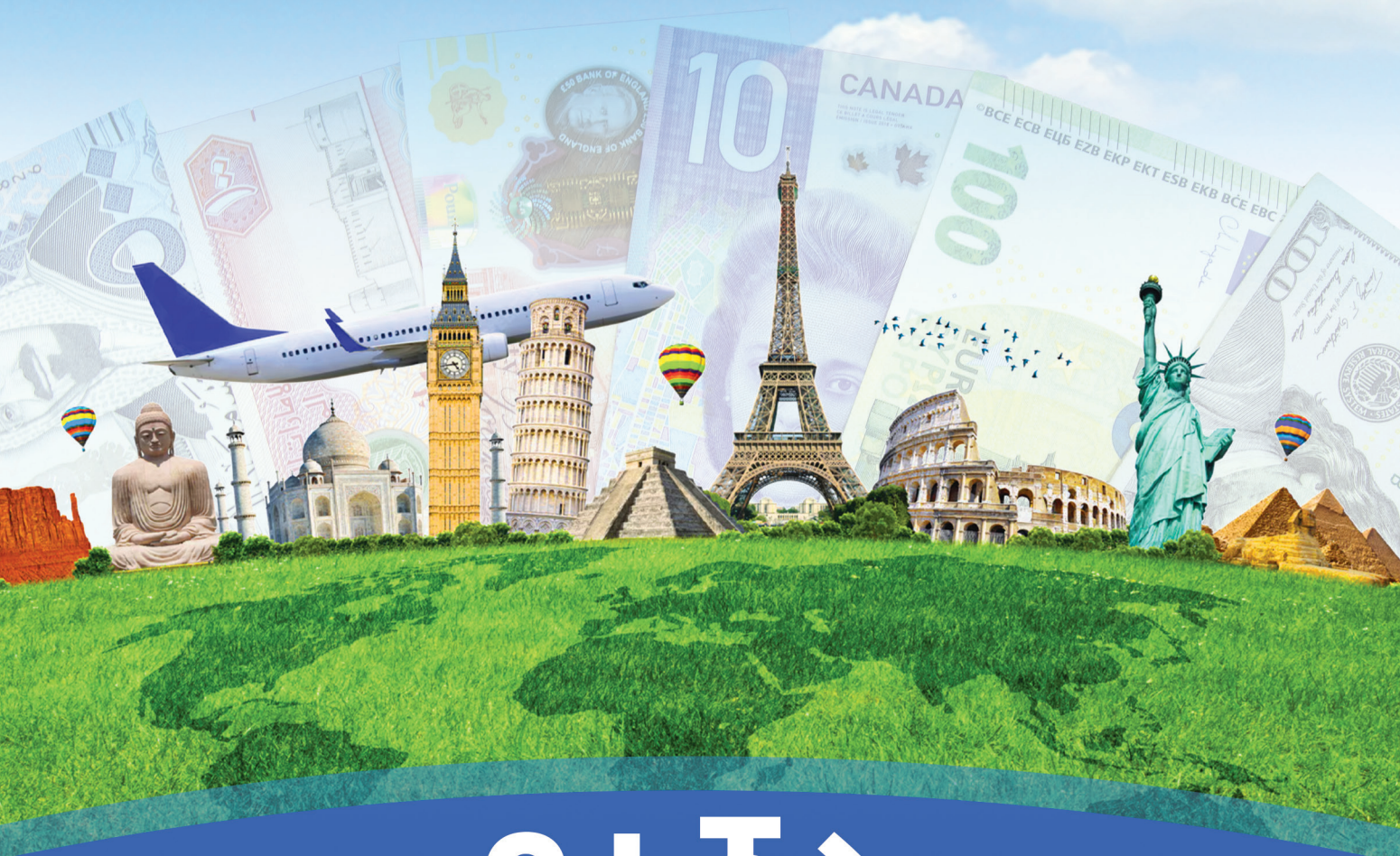
For each segment, the Bank formulates three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario, and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside. For each sector, the base case is aligned with the macroeconomic model's information value output, a measure of the predictive power of 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.

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 macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.





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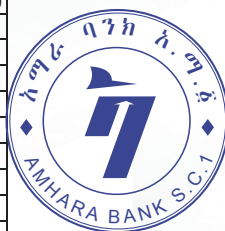
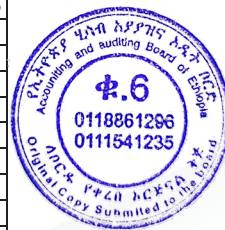
The key drivers for credit risk for each of the Bank's economic sectors is summarized below:

Sector	Macroeconomic factor(s)
Cluster 1 Agriculture Consumer Loans Overdraft Interest Free Financing	M2, USD Nominal GDP, USD (PPP), % y-o-y STER, Economic Growth
Cluster 2 Domestic Trade Services Mining and Energy Transport Health Merchandise Financial Services	Savings per capita, LCU Nominal GDP, LCU Transport & communications nominal GVA, LCU Broad money (% of GDP) - Sovereign Scorecard Legacy STPR, Policy Continuity Legacy Long-Term Political Risk Index
Cluster 3 Building and Construction Hotel and Tourism Manufacturing and Production Industry Real Estate Housing and Construction	PR, Security Risk M1, % of GDP Consumer price index inflation, 2010=100, eop Total employment M2, % of GDP Real GDP growth, % y-o-y Foreign reserves ex gold, EUR
Cluster 4 Export Import Advance against Import Bills International Trade	Political Risk Index Lending rate, %, ave Central bank policy rate, %, eop M1, USD

The Bank defined a statistically significant correlation threshold with macro-economic of 60%.

The economic scenarios used included the following key indicators for Ethiopia

Indicator	30-Jun-23	30-Jun-24	30-Jun-25
Total domestic demand per capita, USD	1,181	1,204	925
Unemployment, % of labour force, ave	3	3	3
Real effective exchange rate index	28	16	7
Total revenue, LCU	637,727	791,546	1,021,869
Total revenue, USD	11,996	11,748	9,647
Total expenditure, LCU	855,217	1,025,425	1,327,660
Total expenditure, USD	16,088	15,219	12,534
Current expenditure, USD	10,327	9,153	7,467
Budget balance, LCU	(216,720,442,068)	(233,713,193,755)	(305,432,803,680)
Budget balance, USD	(4,076,790,444)	(3,468,643,288)	(2,883,406,958)
Services imports, USD	7,542	7,896	8,468
Services exports, USD	7,196	7,757	8,610
Total reserves ex gold, USD	1,233	1,758	2,929
Total external debt stock, USD	31,936	37,353	43,601
Long-term external debt stock, USD	31,548	35,913	39,272
Public external debt stock, USD	30,447	34,659	39,272
Total government debt, USD	60,347	54,841	44,573
Total debt service, USD	1,776	1,955	2,508
M2, USD	125	128	131
Nominal GDP, USD (PPP), % y-o-y	125	128	131
STER, Economic Growth	30,481	22,949	16,878
Savings per capita, LCU	12	9	8
Transport & communications nominal GVA, LCU	33	17	10
Broad money (% of GDP) - Sovereign Scorecard	0	0	0
PR, Security Risk	7,328,259	9,765,072	12,050,982
M1, % of GDP	278,272	356,112	484,704
M2, % of GDP	23	20	19
Real GDP growth, % y-o-y	79	79	79
Foreign reserves ex gold, EUR	7	6	5
Political Risk Index	767	941	1,077
Lending rate, %, ave	23	20	19
Central bank policy rate, %, eop	6	7	7
M1, USD	1,135	1,641	2,740



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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.

Macroeconomic Historical and Forecasted Data

We acquired macroeconomic data for Ethiopia as at 30 Jun 2025 from Fitch Solution. The data obtained had a total of 1658 initial macroeconomic variables which were used for the FLI analysis.

Historical Data	Today	Forecasted Data
7 years historical data dated from 30 June 2018 was obtained from Fitch Solutions	FLI Model build date is as at 30 June 2025	10 years forecasted data dated to 31 December 2034 was obtained from Fitch

Scenario Weights

To compute the scenario weights for each of the three macroeconomic scenarios, the following steps were taken:The average and standard deviations of NPL ratios per cluster from June 2018 to June 2025 were computed.A confidence interval was constructed using the average and 1 standard deviation from the mean.The historical NPL ratios falling within this interval were counted, referred to as the instances when NPL ratios were within the base range.Additionally, the number of historical NPL ratios above the interval's upper bound was counted, labeled as the instances when NPL ratios were on the downside. Similarly, the count of NPL ratios below the interval's lower bound was termed as the instances when NPL ratios were on the upside. These counts were used to estimate the weights(probabilities) of each scenario occurring. Below are the computed weights:

The below scenario weightings have been observed:

Summary of scenario weightings			
Scenario	Base	Downturn (downside)	Optimistic (upside)
Cluster 1	73.33%	6.67%	20.00%
Cluster 2	73.33%	13.33%	13.33%
Cluster 3	66.67%	13.33%	20.00%
Cluster 4	66.67%	13.33%	20.00%



Macroeconomic Adjustments

The weighted macroeconomic adjustments as at 30 Jun 2025 for the clusters are as shown below:

Year	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
1	101.38%	100.06%	100.93%	100.91%
2	101.46%	100.06%	100.95%	101.02%
3	101.53%	100.06%	100.95%	101.07%



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.

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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 payments and 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.

3.2.6 Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- ___ probability of default (PD);
- ___ loss given default (LGD); and
- ___ exposure at default (EAD).

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

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.



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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:

- ___ 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'.



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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;

Concentration by sector

		30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
	Note	Amount Millions	Amount Millions
Carrying amount	15	25,941,927	20,051,147
Amount committed/guaranteed		25,622,493	19,980,135
Agriculture		555,072	597,993
Manufacturing		3,557,969	3,063,828
Export		5,256,546	3,765,594
Import		1,686,703	938,054
Construction		3,108,479	1,922,300
Domestic Trade and Services		8,120,903	6,523,228
Transportation		1,773,192	1,676,198
Hotel and Tourism		1,142,839	797,394
Personal loans		140,715	98,108
Staff Vehicle Loan		403,802	492,749
Staff Personal loans		9,312	13,654
Staff Residential Loan		507,157	502,652



3.2.8 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

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 to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to the Bank's reputation.

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3.3.2 Financing arrangements

The Bank had no outstanding borrowing facilities from the NBE or other interbank borrowings as of the reporting date.

3.3.3 Maturity analysis

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.

3.3.3 Maturity analysis of financial assets and 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 2025	day 1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	above one year	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and balances due from NBE	3,915,118	-	-	-	3,915,118
Balances due from banks and non-bank -local	2,091,516	-	-	-	2,091,516
Balances due from banks - abroad	1,677,899	-	-	-	1,677,899
Net investment	19,289	-	189,234	4,854,032	5,062,555
Net loans and advances	3,003,813	1,574,109	3,352,503	17,769,212	25,699,636
Net fixed assets	-	-	-	1,446,289	1,446,289
Others	-	-	-	3,190,750	3,190,750
TOTAL	10,707,635	1,574,109	3,541,736	27,260,282	43,083,763
LIABILITIES					
Deposits (demand, savings & time)	10,183,757	4,195,189	5,400,790	11,697,168	31,476,904
Other liabilities	2,091,338	68,521	270,940	541,967	2,972,766
Guarantee	326,693	268,845	2,065,851	114,840	2,776,230
Letters of credit	3,315,750	-	-	-	3,315,750
Others	493,309	287,660	399,822	1,234,156	2,414,947
TOTAL	16,410,848	4,820,215	8,137,404	13,588,131	42,956,598
NET Mismatch	(5,703,212)	(3,246,106)	(4,595,668)	13,672,151	127,165
Cumulative Mismatch		(8,949,318)	(13,544,986)	127,165	127,165



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30 June 2024	1-30 days	3-6 months	6-12 months	6-12 months	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and balances due from NBE	2,280,657	-	-	-	2,280,657
Balances due from banks and non-bank -local	2,387,520	782,000	1,200,000	-	4,369,520
Balances due from banks - abroad	221,925	-	-	-	221,925
Net investment	-	-	157,499	3,437,981	3,595,481
Net loans and advances	3,450,000	1,450,000	2,400,000	12,864,810	20,164,810
Net fixed assets	-	-	-	1,302,000	1,302,000
Others	-	-	-	3,134,001	3,134,001
TOTAL	8,340,102	2,232,000	3,757,499	20,738,792	35,068,393
LIABILITIES					
Deposits (demand, savings & time)	9,030,000	3,300,000	2,523,870	10,200,000	25,053,870
Borrowing from the NBE					
	120,118	-	-	-	120,118
Other liabilities	1,390,000	390,000	400,000	787,390	2,967,390
Guarantee	732,467	505,900	1,557,520	-	2,795,887
Letters of credit	924,900	1,200	-	-	926,100
Others	890,000	450,000	250,000	2,376,010	3,966,010
TOTAL	13,087,485	4,647,100	4,731,390	13,363,400	35,829,375
NET Mismatch	(4,747,384)	(2,415,100)	(973,891)	7,375,392	(760,982)
Cumulative Mismatch		(7,162,484)	(8,136,374)	(760,982)	(760,982)

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 exposures within 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.



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(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.

30 June 2025	Fixed Birr'000	Floating Birr'000	Non-interest bearing Birr'000	Total Birr'000
Assets				
Cash and balances with banks	3,773,106	926,102	2,989,016	7,688,224
Loans and receivables	25,218,691	-	403,802	25,622,493
Investment securities	4,527,934	-	78,297	4,606,230
Other assets	-	-	803,147	803,147
Total	33,519,731	926,102	4,274,261	38,720,095
Liabilities				
Deposits from customers	23,994,804	-	7,497,849	31,492,654
Other liabilities	-	-	835,306	835,306
Total	23,994,804	-	8,333,155	32,327,959

30 June 2024	Fixed Birr'000	Floating Birr'000	Non-interest bearing Birr'000	Total 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				
Deposits from customers	20,922,154	-	4,133,272	25,055,426
Other liabilities	-	-	506,834	506,834
Total	20,922,154	-	4,640,106	25,562,259

(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.

The Bank is exposed to exchange rate risks to the extent of balances and transactions denominated in a currency other than the Ethiopian Birr. The Bank's foreign currency bank accounts act as a natural hedge for these transactions. Management has set up a policy to manage the Bank's foreign exchange risk against its functional currency.

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of 10% on equity and profit or loss arising from the Bank's foreign denominated borrowings and cash and bank balances.

The total foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities exposed to risk as at year end is shown below.

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Foreign currency denominated balances

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Asset		
Cash and bank balances	1,770,282	332,089
Uncleared effect foreign	342,774	176,548
	2,113,056	508,636
Liabilities		
Deposit from customers	479,513	49,765
Retention Account	177,706	58,515
Other Liabilities	25,979	579,123
	683,197	687,403

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.

		Carrying amount	10% increase in basis point	10% decrease in basis point
		Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
30 June 2024	Asset	508,636	50,864	(50,864)
	Liabilities	687,403	68,740	(68,740)
30 June 2025	Asset	2,113,056	211,306	(211,306)
	Liabilities	683,197	68,320	(68,320)

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.



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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 .

	30-Jun-25 Birr'000	30-Jun-24 Birr'000
Capital		
Capital contribution	7,416,250	6,516,328
Legal reserve	328,484	180,401
	7,744,734	6,696,729
Risk weighted assets		
Risk weighted balance for on-balance sheet items	30,551,320	25,030,401
Credit equivalents for off-balance sheet items	2,918,801	2,997,337
	33,470,120	28,027,738
Risk-weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	23%	24%
Minimum required capital	8%	8%
Excess	15%	16%

3.6 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

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

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.

___ Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

___ Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) .This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation technique in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

In conclusion, this category is for valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

___ Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes all assets and liabilities for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable date and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the asset or liability's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

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For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

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 2025

Financial assets

Cash and balances with banks

Loans and receivables

Investment securities

Total

Financial liabilities

Deposits from customers

Other liabilities

Total



Carrying amount Birr'000	Fair value Birr'000
7,688,224	7,688,224
25,622,493	25,622,493
4,895,581	4,895,581
38,206,299	38,206,299
31,492,654	31,492,654
2,386,618	2,386,618
33,879,272	33,879,272

30 June 2024

Financial assets

Cash and balances with banks

Loans and receivables

Investment securities

Total

Financial liabilities

Deposits from customers

Other liabilities

Total



Carrying amount Birr'000	Fair value 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

Valuation approaches adopted for Equity Share Investment

As set out in our letter of engagement, we have relied on the market and net asset approach in valuing the investee companies;

Eth-Switch s.c

The **Market approach** indicates the value of the shares of a company based on a comparison of the company to comparable firms in similar lines of business that are publicly traded or are part of a public or private transaction

Ethiopian Security Market -ESX

The **Net Assets approach** indicates the market value of the ordinary shares of a business by adjusting the asset and liability balances on the subject company's balance sheet to their market value equivalents

The fair value of the Bank's equity investment, classified as a Level 3 instrument under the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy, was determined by PwC, an internationally recognized consulting firm

Eth-Switch s.c (Carrying amount)
Investment on ESX
Gain or loss on Fair value measurement
Fair value

June 30, 2025 Birr'000	June 30, 2024 Birr'000
32,997	22,447
45,300	45,300
134,767	88,432
213,064	156,179

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Notes to the financial statements

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
4 Interest income		
Interest on term loans	3,512,477	2,587,891
Interest on overdraft	389,815	365,354
Interest on deposits with domestic banks	234,340	544,678
Interest on NBE Treasury bond	341,191	249,647
Interest earned on staff loan benefit	27,496	26,616
	4,505,320	3,774,186
	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
5 Interest expense		
Interest on fixed time deposits	249,041	359,596
Interest on customer savings	1,151,823	880,890
Interest on Borrowing	26,408	75,448
Interest on lease	38,048	34,851
	1,465,320	1,350,785
	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
6 Net fees and commission income		
Fee and commission income		
Financial guarantee contracts issued	98,065	67,121
Commission and fees on letters of credit	372,513	165,999
Estimation and Processing Fees	44,289	35,718
Service charge- local	148,916	56,313
Service charge- foreign	280,392	203,552
Supplier and Margin processing fee	97,599	-
	1,041,774	528,704
	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
7 Other operating income		
Net gain on foreign exchange	-	57,529
Dividend income	9,324	5,264
Lease income	4,641	-
Penalty Income	12,033	-
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	110	-
Other income	64,938	12,291
	91,046	75,084
Other income encompass miscellaneous incomes that do not fall under any of specific categories listed above.		
	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
8 Loan impairment charge		
Loans and receivables - charge for the year	189,947	76,354
	189,947	76,354



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

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Notes to the financial statements

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
9 Impairment losses		
Other assets	13	-13
NBE Treasury bonds	71	95
Cash and balances with banks	7	-23
Credit impairment of off-balance sheets items	(1,477)	2,153
	(1,387)	2,212
10 Personnel expenses		
Short term employee benefits :		
Salaries and wage	892,915	900,680
Staff allowances	603,837	505,315
Pension costs – Defined contribution plan	97,586	98,773
Other staff expenses	66,285	62,201
Staff loan benefit expense	22,341	19,888
	1,682,964	1,586,855
Long term employee benefits :		
Severance cost - Defined benefit plans	16,506	15,759
	16,506	15,759
	1,699,470	1,602,614
11 Other operating expenses		
Depreciation- Right of use asset	404,893	395,865
Office supplies and sundries	56,303	56,640
Advertisement and Publicity	92,062	50,716
Electricity, telephone and water	42,273	27,843
Data center, Broad band & internet	4,659	9,063
Travelling expenses	6,496	5,184
Repairs and maintenance	23,759	17,362
Event organization expense	46,152	11,942
Business Meeting	14,497	4,024
Fuel and lubricants	6,216	5,454
Per diem administration	8,732	5,752
Insurance	98,169	54,174
License and legal fees	27,241	7,392
Entertainment	2,577	2,070
Director fees	1,824	2,304
Correspondent cost	11,501	3,256
Bank charges	2,898	115
Subscription and membership	1,419	2,068
Wages for non employees	11,149	2,255
Audit fees	690	575
Donations	8,598	11,688
Sponsorship	8,325	4,697
Training Expense	34,589	36,127
Uniform Expense	26,387	17,099
Postage and stamps	600	271
Security and cleaning expenses	22,728	11,398
Consultation Fee	7,841	33,348
Stamp duty charge	35	134
Depreciation -ATM lease	2,279	1,066
Net loss on foreign exchange	367,248	-
	1,342,142	779,882



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Notes to the financial statements

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 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	62,502	(174,020)
Total charge to profit or loss	62,502	(174,020)
Tax (credit) on other comprehensive income	14,186	11,028
Total charge to profit or loss	76,688	(162,992)
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 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Profit before tax	654,833	353,900
Add: Disallowed expenses		
Entertainment	2,577	2,070
PPE-depreciation for accounting purpose	190,873	164,427
Amortization for accounting purpose	96,573	47,798
Accrued leave Expense	-	8,298
Depreciation and interest expense IFRS 16	442,941	430,715
Sponsorship	3,911	4,697
Donation	178	11,688
Other Provision IFRS	(1,387)	2,212
Severance pay accrual	16,506	15,759
Provision for loans and advances as per IFRS	189,947	76,354
Cash Indemnity allowance	12,632	12,518
Staff loan benefit expense	22,341	19,888
Penalty	6,216	2,888
Total disallowable expenses	983,309	799,312
Less: Allowable expenses		
PPE- depreciation for tax purpose	254,680	218,767
Interest income on deposit with other bank	234,340	544,678
Amortization for tax purpose	104,054	55,300
Rent expense	406,945	455,740
Interest income on NBE Treasury Bond	341,191	249,647
Provision for loans and advances for tax NBE 80%	94,821	209,783
Provision for other asset for tax NBE 80%	5,695	2,332
Annual leave paid to terminated staff	17,012	2,282
Cash Indemnity paid for cash shortage	2,562	1,641
Dividend Income	9,324	5,264
Loss carried forward	1,686,931	1,094,709
Total allowable expenses	3,157,555	2,840,143
Taxable profit/ loss (carried forward for tax purpose)	(1,519,413)	(1,686,931)
Current tax at 30%	-	-



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Notes to the financial statements

12,c 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 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
The analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) is as follows:		
To be recovered after more than 12 months	(362,721)	(439,410)
To be recovered within 12 months	-	-
	(362,721)	(439,410)

12,d 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 2024 Birr'000	Credit/(charge) to P/L Birr'000	Credit/(charge) to equity Birr'000	30 June 2025 Birr'000
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible asset	57,441	15,543	-	72,984
Post employment benefit obligation	(10,814)	(4,952)	285	(15,480)
Annual leave	(9,914)	5,082	-	(4,831)
Loss carried forward	(502,653)	46,829	-	(455,824)
Equity Securities	26,530	-	13,901	40,430
Total deferred tax assets/(liab)	(439,410)	62,502	14,186	(362,721)

Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities):	At 1 July 2023 Birr'000	Credit/(charge) to P/L Birr'000	Credit/(charge) to equity Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Property, plant and equipment & In	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/(liab)	(279,844)	(170,594)	11,028	(439,410)

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
13 Cash and balances with banks		
Cash in hand	926,102	509,607
Balance held with National Bank of Ethiopia	2,989,016	1,771,049
Deposits with local banks	2,095,533	4,368,058
Deposits with foreign banks	1,677,899	221,925
	7,688,551	6,870,639
Less: Impairment allowance	(327)	(320)
	7,688,224	6,870,319

Maturity analysis

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Current	4,549,711	3,393,081
Restricted cash balances at bank	3,138,513	3,477,238
	7,688,224	6,870,319

Restricted cash balances at bank represent time deposits at local commercial banks and reserve cash at National bank of Ethiopia.

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

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Notes to the financial statements

	30 June 2025 Birr'ooo	30 June 2024 Birr'ooo
14 Loans and advances to customers		
Agriculture	555,072	597,993
Manufacturing	3,557,969	3,063,828
Export	5,256,546	3,765,594
Import	1,686,703	938,054
Construction	3,108,479	1,922,300
Domestic Trade and Services	8,120,903	6,523,228
Transportation	1,773,192	1,676,198
Personal loans	140,715	98,108
Hotel and Tourism	1,142,839	797,394
Staff Vehicle Loan	403,802	492,749
Staff Personal loans	9,312	13,654
Staff Residential Loan	507,157	502,652
Fair value contra- Staff Personal loans	(894)	(1,020)
Fair value contra- Staff Residential Loan	(154,547)	(139,023)
Fair value contra- Staff Vehicle Loan	(165,323)	(200,561)
Gross amount	25,941,927	20,051,147
Less		
Impairment allowance	(319,433)	(129,486)
	25,622,493	19,921,661



The below table demonstrates bank's exposure at industry level and corresponding expected credit loss recognized.

	30 June 2025 Birr'ooo		30 June 2024 Birr'ooo	
Sector	Loans and advances to customers	ECL	Loans and advances to customers	ECL
Agriculture	555,072	3,900	597,993	39
Manufacturing	3,557,969	88,309	3,063,828	15,068
Export	5,256,546	105,183	3,765,594	28,512
Import	1,686,703	20,724	938,054	338
Construction	3,108,479	4,599	1,922,300	3,378
Domestic Trade and Services	8,120,903	92,722	6,523,228	81,969
Transportation	1,773,192	2,498	1,676,198	85
Personal loans	140,715	7	98,108	5
Hotel and Tourism	1,142,839	939	797,394	37
Staff Vehicle Loan	238,479	253	292,188	25
Staff Personal loans	8,418	3	12,634	3
Staff Residential Loan	352,610	296	363,629	26
	25,941,927	319,433	20,051,147	129,486

The below table shows amount of loan outstanding per product type and corresponding expected credit loss.

	30 June 2025 Birr'ooo		30 June 2024 Birr'ooo	
Type	Loans and advances to customers	ECL	Loans and advances to customers	ECL
Term loans	19,427,199	196,227	15,254,788	125,639
Preshipments	3,720,507	87,566	2,417,605	182
Overdrafts	2,794,221	35,641	2,378,753	3,665
	25,941,927	319,433	20,051,147	129,486



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

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Notes to the financial statements

15 Investment securities

15,a Fair value through other comprehensive income

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Equity Investments	78,297	67,747
Gain or loss on Fair value measurement	134,767	88,432
Total FVTOCI	213,064	156,179

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, 2025	As at 01 July, 2024 Birr'000	Additions Birr'000	Changes in fair value Birr'000	30 June 2025 Birr'000
EthSwitch S.Co	110,879	10,549	51,893	173,321
Ethiopian Securities Exchange(ESX)	45,300	-	(5,558)	39,742
	156,179	10,549	46,335	213,064

15,b Amortized cost

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
NBE Treasury bond	4,527,934	3,322,760
DBE Bond	367,893	154,652
Less: Impairment allowance	4,895,826 (245)	3,477,412 (174)
Total amortized cost	4,895,581	3,477,238

Maturity analysis

Current	-	-
Non-Current	5,108,645	3,633,418
	5,108,645	3,633,418

Impairment was calculated using the Simplified ECL approach which considers minimum probability of default(0.05%) and loss given default(10%) as being used commonly in banking industry.



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IFRS Financial Statements

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Notes to the financial statements

16 Other assets

Financial assets

Uncleared effects
Staff Receivables
Sundry receivables



Non-financial assets

Prepaid staff benefit
Inventory and office supplies
Deposit and Prepayments
Acquired Properties



	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Uncleared effects	360,501	168,587
Staff Receivables	283,849	302,129
Sundry receivables	158,765	119,048
	803,115	589,765
Prepaid staff benefit	334,171	348,857
Inventory and office supplies	99,181	104,929
Deposit and Prepayments	210,404	434,139
Acquired Properties	93,567	-
	737,322	887,925
Less : Impairment allowance on other assets(financial)	(32)	(20)
Gross amount	1,540,405	1,477,670

Staff receivables represent an interest-free revolving facility provided to employees to address immediate financial needs, with a maximum limit of six months' salary.

The prepaid staff asset arises from the difference between the interest rate applied to staff loans and the prevailing market interest rate. The market rate is determined based on consumer loans issued by Ethiopian banks and compiled by the Ethiopian Bankers Association for general reference.

Uncleared effects, Deposit and Prepayments and sundry receivables primarily relate to claims on money transfer organizations, advance payments for contractual agreements, and other fintech transactions, which are temporarily outstanding until the transactions are fully reconciled/settled

For trade and other receivables, the expected credit loss (ECL) is estimated using a simplified approach.

	30 June 2025		30 June 2024	
	Birr'000		Birr'000	
Bucket	Exposure	ECL	Exposure	ECL
0-30	575,403	29	391,874	20
91-120	205	0	-	-
121-180	294	0	-	-
181 - 365 days	72,676	4	-	-
Total	648,577	32	391,874	20

Maturity analysis

Current
Non-Current



	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Current	902,295	694,693
Non-Current	638,142	782,997
	1,540,437	1,477,690
Impairment allowance on other assets(financial)	(32)	(20)
	1,540,405	1,477,670

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16,a Impairment allowance on other assets

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

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	20	33
(Reversal)/charge for the year	13	(13)
Balance at the end of the year	32	20

16,b Inventory and office supplies

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

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Stationary Stock	52,464	50,666
Other stock	14,371	7,708
Uniform Stock	5,394	13,214
Cheque Book	8,504	8,416
CPO and CTD Stock	1,683	1,580
Revenue Stamp stock	1	10
ATM card and Pin Mailer Stock	16,763	23,335
	99,181	104,929



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17	Intangible Assets	
	Cost:	
	As at 1 July 2023	150,747
	Additions	59,967
	As at 30 June 2024	210,714
	As at 1 July 2024	210,714
	Additions	133,979
	As at 30 June 2025	344,693
	Accumulated Amortization	
	As at 1 July 2023	(27,626)
	Charge for the year-Amortization	(47,798)
	As at 30 June 2024	(75,424)
	As at 1 July 2024	(75,424)
	Charge for the year-Amortization	(96,573)
	As at 30 June 2025	(171,997)
	Net book value	
	As at 30 June 2024	135,290
	As at 30 June 2025	172,696



18	Property, plant and equipment					
		Motor vehicles	Office and other equipment	Furniture and fittings	Computer and accessories	Total
Cost:		Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
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
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification		-	(15,571)	(16)	15,587	-
As at 30 June 2024		429,125	518,564	302,369	300,061	1,550,119
As at 1 July 2024		429,125	518,564	302,369	300,061	1,550,119
Additions		-	151,644	16,045	1,203	168,892
Disposals		-	-	-	(143)	(143)
Reclassification		643	10	-	-	653
As at 30 June 2025		429,768	670,217	318,414	301,121	1,719,521
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 July 2023		33,417	37,646	17,182	32,777	121,023
Charge for the year		40,879	54,734	26,854	41,960	164,427
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification		-	-	-	-	-
As at 30 June 2024		74,296	92,380	44,036	74,737	285,450
As at 1 July 2024		74,296	92,380	44,036	74,737	285,450
Charge for the year		40,767	77,029	30,588	42,858	191,242
Disposals		-	-	-	(23)	(23)
Reclassification		186	(20)	-	(345)	(180)
As at 30 June 2025		115,248	169,390	74,624	117,226	476,489
Net book value						
As at 30 June 2024		354,830	426,184	258,332	225,324	1,264,669
As at 30 June 2025		314,520	500,828	243,790	183,895	1,243,032

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19 Right of use asset

	Office rent	Data center & ATM	Land	Total
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
As at 1 July 2023	1,914,770	26,120	-	1,940,889
Additions	182,784	-	-	182,784
Lease modification-refund of overpaid amount	(7,306)	-	-	(7,306)
Lease modification-decrease in lease liability	(4,598)	-	-	(4,598)
As at 30 June 2024	2,085,649	26,120	-	2,111,769
As at 1 July 2024	2,085,649	26,120	-	2,111,769
Additions	72,881	-	330,685	403,567
Lease modification-refund of overpaid amount	(9,720)	-	-	(9,720)
Lease modification-Increase in lease liability	-	4,999	-	4,999
Lease advance payment reclassified from other assets	-	-	82,671	82,671
Compensation paid to relocated dwellers	-	-	104,576	104,576
Lease modification-decrease in lease liability	(9,924)	-	-	(9,924)
As at 30 June 2025	2,138,887	31,119	517,932	2,687,938
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 July 2023	235,552	5,941	-	241,493
Charge for the year	389,880	5,290	-	395,170
As at 30 June 2024	625,433	11,230	-	636,663
As at 30 June 2024	625,433	11,230	-	636,663
Charge for the year	396,124	6,726	-	402,850
Adjustment during the year	-	1,821	-	1,821
As at 30 June 2025	1,021,556	19,777	-	1,041,333
Net book value				
As at 30 June 2024	1,460,217	14,889	-	1,475,106
As at 30 June 2025	1,117,331	11,342	517,932	1,646,605

The Bank has recognized Right-of-Use (ROU) assets in respect of leases for office premises, data centers, ATMs and leasehold land. The leases are generally for a fixed term and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16. The ROU assets are initially measured at the present value of lease liabilities and subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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		30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
20	Deposits from customers		
	Demand deposits	7,497,849	4,133,272
	Savings deposits	22,634,800	17,918,817
	Time deposits	1,360,004	3,003,337
		31,492,654	25,055,426
21	Borrowings		
	Borrowing received during the year	120,118	820,000
	Interest accrued on borrowings	-	8,492
	Borrowing repayment during the year	(120,118)	(708,374)
		-	120,118
22	Other liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	Unearned Income	84,775	86,058
	Employees Income Tax Payable	18,275	18,997
	Technical Tax Payable	1,925	1,014
	Graduate Tax	131	291
	Interest Tax Payable On Deposit	5,929	4,612
	Stamp duty payables	5,430	342
	VAT Payable	41,618	3,041
	Reverse Tax Payable	1,930	-
	Defined contribution liabilities	6,942	8,875
	Withholding tax payable	684	373
	Audit fee	690	575
	Margin held payable	1,347,311	247,786
	Other payable	646,086	826,409
	Undistributed profit tax	9,982	-
	Credit impairment of off-balance sheets items	2,171,708	1,198,373
		1,379	2,856
		2,173,087	1,201,229
	Non-financial liabilities		
	Payable to share subscribers	197,426	1,161,572
	Leave days accrual	16,105	33,045
		213,531	1,194,617
	Gross amount	2,386,618	2,395,846



During the bank's establishment stage, individuals purchased shares but did not meet the requirements of the Commercial Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (Proclamation No. 1341/2021) and NBE Directive SBB/73/2020 on Equity Investment by Foreign Nationals of Ethiopian Origin to be registered as shareholders. Until these requirements were met, the amounts were presented separately as "Payable to share subscribers." In 2024/2025, the bank reclassified the shareholder payables to paid-in capital for those who fulfilled the requirements and refunded the funds to individuals who did not meet the shareholder criteria. The remaining balances will either be recognized as capital upon satisfaction of the requirements or refunded accordingly.

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

23 Lease liabilities

Lease obligation opening
Additions during the year
Settlements during the year
Lease modification-decrease in lease liability
Interest expense recognized on lease obligation
Lease modification-increase in lease liability

30 June 2025
Birr'000

30 June 2024
Birr'000

506,834
349,039
(53,690)
(9,924)
38,048
4,999

488,632
33,705
(45,756)
(4,598)
34,851

835,306
506,834

24 Retirement benefit obligations

Defined benefits liabilities:

Severance pay

51,601
36,046

Liability in the statement of financial position

51,601
36,046

Income statement charge included in personnel expenses:

Severance costs

(16,506)
(15,759)

Total defined benefit expenses

(16,506)
(15,759)

Remeasurements for:

Remeasurement (gains)/losses

(13,095)
14,046

Deferred tax liability (asset)/ on remeasurement (gains)/losses

3,929
(4,214)

(9,167)
9,832

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

Maturity analysis

Current

Non-Current

30 June 2025
Birr'000

30 June 2024
Birr'000

-
51,601

-
36,046

51,601
36,046

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.



AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

The duration of the liabilities, on which the assumptions have been set, was calculated to be 8 years on the current valuation assumptions and data

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

A Liability recognized in the financial position

30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
51,601	36,046

B Amount recognized in the profit or loss

Current service cost
Interest cost



30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
8,190	9,809
8,316	5,950
16,506	15,759

C Amount recognized in other comprehensive income:

Opening liability introduction

Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on economic assumptions

Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on experience

30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
-	-
6,837	2,418
(7,788)	-1,068
-951	1,350

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

At the beginning of the year

Current service cost

Interest cost

Opening liability introduction

Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on economic assumptions

Actuarial(Gains)/Losses on experience Liabilities

At the end of the year



30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
36,046	18,937
8,190	9,809
8,316	5,950
-	-
6,837	2,418
(7,788)	-1,068
51,601	36,046

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

i) Financial Assumption Long term Average

Discount rate (p.a)
Inflation Rate
Salary Increase Rate



	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	Birr'000	Birr'000
	14.50%	18.80%
	12.20%	14.30%
	14.20%	16.30%

IAS19 requires that the discount rate be set based on the yields of appropriate term high quality corporate bonds. If no deep market in such bonds is available, accounting standards require that the yield on government bonds of appropriate term be applied in the setting of this assumption.

In Ethiopia, there is neither a deep market in corporate nor government bonds. There have been auctions of short-term treasury bills since 2019, although we note that the longest dated treasury bill is only 180 days. This is significantly shorter than the duration of the liabilities.

For previous valuations we have used the yields derived from the zero-coupon government bond yield curves in Kenya, as published by the Nairobi Stock Exchange

We have assumed that salaries will increase at a rate of 2% above future assumed inflation.

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	0.0031	0.0022
25	0.0030	0.0023
30	0.0036	0.0031
35	0.0041	0.0028
40	0.0052	0.0032
45	0.0045	0.0043
50	0.0063	0.0063
55	0.0098	0.0098
60	0.0154	0.0154



iii) Withdrawal from Service

The withdrawal rates are as summarized below :

Age	Annual rate of resignation
20	15.0%
25	12.5%
30	10.0%
35	7.5%
40	5.0%
45	2.5%
50	0.0%

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

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

Impact on defined benefit obligation

30-Jun-25	Base DBO	DBO on changed	% change
Sensitivity	Birr'000	Birr'000	
Discount rate + 1%	51,601	47,942	-7.1%
Discount rate - 1%	51,601	55,575	7.7%
Salary increase + 1%	51,601	55,550	7.7%
Salary increase - 1%	51,601	47,902	-7.2%

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.

25 Ordinary share capital

Subscribed capital

Ordinary shares of Birr 1000 each

Issued and fully paid:

Ordinary shares of Birr 1,000 each

Earning per share

Basic earnings per share(EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit after taxation by weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Profit attributable to shareholders	592,330	524,494
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	7,416,009	6,303,320
Basic and diluted earnings per share (%)	8.0%	8.3%

26 Retained earnings

At the beginning of the year

Profit/ (Loss) for the year

Transfer to legal reserve

Dividend tax paid

Transfer to regulatory reserve change in suspended interest

At the end of the year

As the loan and other assets loss provision under international financial reporting standard(IFRS) is higher than provision under National Bank of Ethiopia(NBE) requirement for the current year, no transfer is made to regulatory risk reseve for current year as per NBE directive SBB/90/2024 article 11.3.

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

Notes to the financial statements

		30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
27 Legal reserve			
At the beginning of the year		180,401	49,278
Transfer from profit or loss		148,083	131,124
At the end of the year		328,484	180,401
The NBE Directive No. SBB/4/95 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.			
28 Regulatory risk reserve			
At the beginning of the year		256,546	93,285
Transfer (from) retained earnings		72,108	163,261
At the end of the year		328,655	256,546
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, the difference is fully transferred to regulatory risk reserve and it is non-distributable to the shareholders of the Bank.			
A change in suspended interest for each year is transferred to regulatory risk reserve after deducting profit tax at rate of 30% and after further deduction of 25% from net suspended interest.			
29 Other reserves			
At the beginning of the year		50,180	24,447
Remeasurement gain/loss on retirement benefits obligations		951	-1,350
Deferred tax liability/asset on remeasurement gain or loss		(285)	405
Remeasurement gain / loss on fair value of Equity investment		46,335	38,111
Deferred tax liability/asset on fair value of Equity investment		(13,901)	(11,433)
At the end of the year		83,281	50,180
30 Cash generated from operating activities	Notes		
Profit before tax		654,833	353,900
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	18	191,242	164,427
Amortization of intangible assets	17	96,573	47,798
Right of use asset depreciation		402,850	395,170
Interest expense on lease obligation		38,048	34,851
Impairment on loans and receivables	14	189,947	76,354
Severance pay expense accrual	24	16,506	15,759
Impairment on other asset	9	(1,394)	2,234
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		(110)	-
Adjustment on fixed assets		(832)	-
Gain or loss on foreign exchange rate difference on cash and cash equivalents		(38,522)	(4,886)
Change in working capital			
-Decrease/ (Increase) in loans and advances to customer	14	(5,890,780)	-
-Decrease/ (Increase) in other asset	16	(62,747)	-
-Decrease/ (Increase) in other liabilities	22	(7,750)	-
-Decrease/ (Increase) in deposits from customer	21	6,437,228	-
		2,025,091	1,085,608

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

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:

31,a Transactions with related parties

Loans disbursed to:

Key management
Board of directors

Outstanding loans:

Key management
Board of directors

Colateral held:

Key management
Board of directors



	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Loans disbursed to:		
Key management	-	31,639
Board of directors	-	3,010
	-	34,649
Outstanding loans:		
Key management	8,342	30,694
Board of directors	2,622	2,866
	10,965	33,560
Colateral held:		
Key management	Building and Vehicle	Building and Vehicle
Board of directors	11,350	25,869
	13,632	17,618
	24,982	43,487

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 2025.

	30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	19,468	16,896
Post-employment benefits	1,747	1,674
Sitting allowance (Representation Allowance)	1,790	1,630
	23,004	20,200

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

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

	30 June 2025 Number	30 June 2024 Number
Professionals and High Level Supervisors	2,394	2,569
Semi-professional, Administrative and Clerical	2,315	2,388
Technician and Skilled	16	15
	4,725	4,972

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

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.

Less than or equals 10,000
10,000 - 30,000
30,001 - 50,000
50,001 - 100,000
Above 100,000



30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
2,333	2,379
1,905	2,076
395	415
84	94
8	8
4,725	4,972

33 Contingent liabilities

32,a Claims and litigation

As at 30 June 2025, the Bank is involved in six legal cases. Based on legal counsel's assessment, the likelihood of an outflow of resources is considered less probable and remote; accordingly, no provision has been recognized in these financial statements.

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:

Other financial guarantees
Performance guarantees
Letters of credit



30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
2,538,124	2,377,176
238,105	408,765
3,315,750	926,102
6,091,980	3,712,043

34 Commitments

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

Loans approved but not disbursed
Unutilized facilities

30 June 2025 Birr'000	30 June 2024 Birr'000
1,883,598	4,451,818
531,350	135,847
2,414,947	4,587,666

AMHARA BANK SHARE COMPANY

IFRS Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 30 June 2025

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

36. a. There were a significant post balance sheet events due to the amendment to income tax law (proclamation No 1395/2025) which could have a material effect on the state of affairs of the Bank after this reporting period. The main areas of change are summarized as follows:

Area of Impact		Existing rate	New rate
Sales tax on Interest on customers saving deposit		5%	10%
Sales tax on Interest on deposits in other banks		5%	30%
Annual profit tax payment period		Within four months after the accounting period	Paid quarterly, based on the previous year's actual tax amount
Dividend Tax		10%	15%
Minimum profit tax payable for the year		No requirement	2.5% of net banking income

- 36 b. In the opinion of the Directors, except for the possible impact of the matter indicated in 36,a. above, 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 2025 and on the profit for the period ended on that date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.





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ለአገገ
የተዘጋጀ!



ከባንክ ባሻገር!
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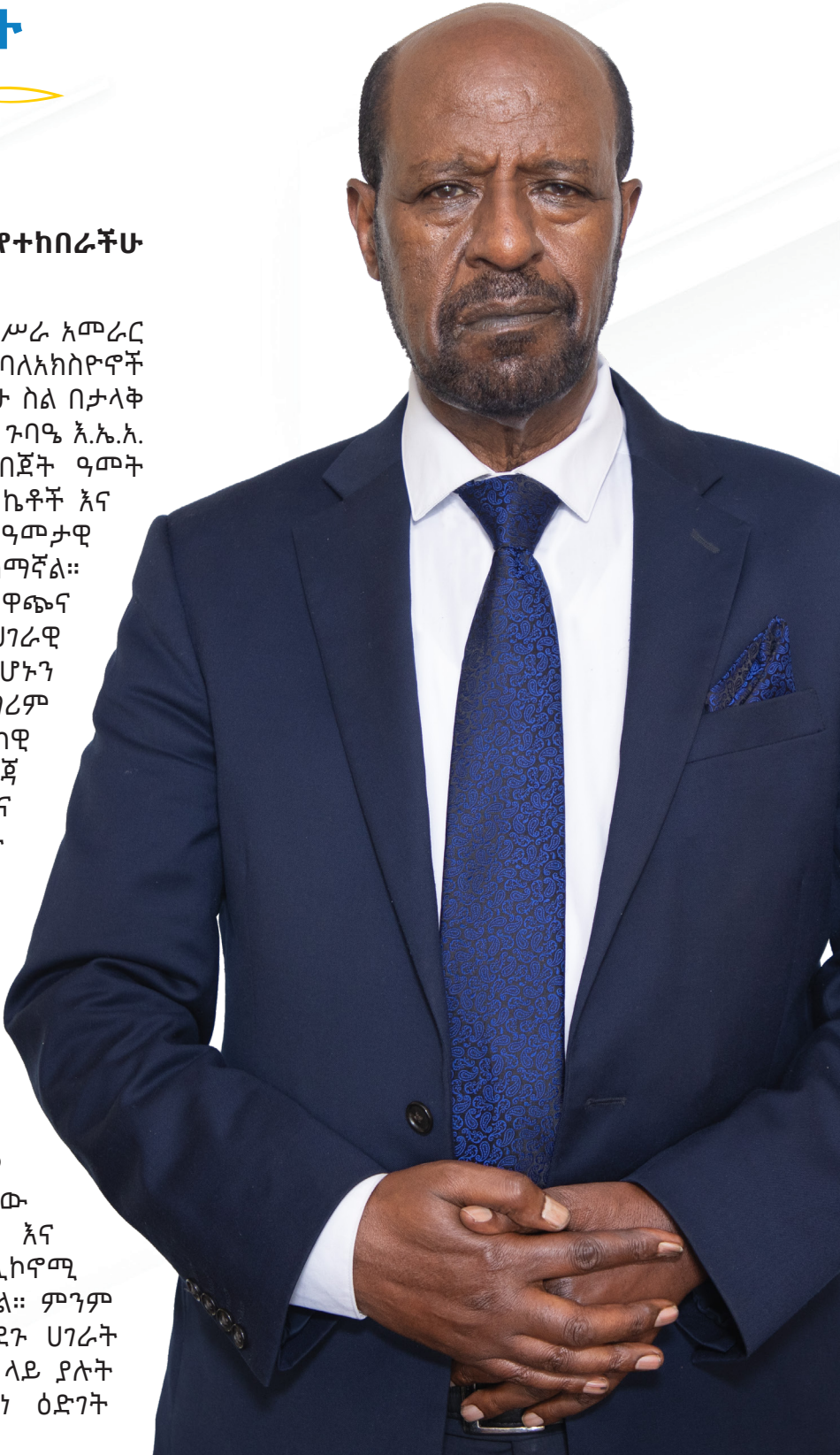
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የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና የተከበራችሁ እንግዶቻችን

በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት፣ በባንኩ ሥራ አመራር አባላት እና በራሴ ስም ለአራተኛው የባለአክሲዮኖች ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ እንኳን በደህና መጣችሁ ስል በታላቅ ትህትና እና ክብር ነው። ለዚህ የተከበረ ጉባዔ እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2025 በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ባንካችን ያስመዘገባቸውን አስደናቂ ስኬቶች እና ክንዋኔዎችን የሚያካትት የባንካችንን ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት ሳቀርብ ከፍተኛ ደስታ ይሰማኛል። እነዚህ ስኬቶች የተመዘገቡት ከተለዋዋጭና ውስብስብ ዓለም አቀፋዊ እና ሀገራዊ የኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታዎች ውስጥ መሆኑን ለማስታወስ እወዳለሁ። በተጨማሪም በዚህ አጋጣሚ የባንኩን ስትራቴጂካዊ አቅጣጫዎች፣ ዘላቂ እድገትና የላቀ ደረጃ የሚያራምዱ አዳዲስ ዕቅዶችን እና የለውጥ አጀንዳዎቻችንን ለጉባዔው አቀርባለሁ።

በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ ካለፉት ዓመታት ጋር ሲነጻጸር፣ በአዳዲስ የንግድ ውጥረቶች እና ተያያዥ ምክንያቶች ሀገራት በዋና ዋና የንግድ አጋሮች ላይ በጣሉት ታሪፍ የተነሳ ያልተቋረጡ ተግዳሮቶችን መጋፈጡ አልቀረም። በሌላ በኩል የጂኦፖለቲካዊ አለመረጋጋት፣ በተለይም በመካከለኛው ምሥራቅ እየተካሄደ ያለው ግጭት እና በዩክሬን ያለው ጦርነት በዓለም አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚ መረጋጋት ላይ ተፅዕኖ ማሳደሩን ቀጥሏል። ምንም እንኳን ይህ ሁኔታ ያለ ቢሆንም ያደጉ ሀገራት ኢኮኖሚ መቀዛቀዝ ሲያሳዩ፣ በማደግ ላይ ያሉት የተረጋጋ እና አንዳንዶችም የተፋጠነ ዕድገት አሳይተዋል።



ምንም እንኳን ከላይ የተገለፁት ዘርፈ ብዙ ጫናዎች ቢኖሩም፣ እንደ ዓለም አቀፉ የገንዘብ ድርጅት (IMF) ትንበያ እ.ኤ.አ በ2025 የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ 3 በመቶ እና እ.ኤ.አ በ2026 3.1 በመቶ ዕድገት እንደሚታዩ ይገመታል። ይህም ውስብስብ በሆነው ዓለም አቀፋዊ ሁኔታ ላይ ተስፋ ሰጪ ነው።

በአገር ውስጥ፣ የኢትዮጵያ ኢኮኖሚም ከውስጣዊ ግጭት ጋር በተያያዙ ችግሮች፣ የውጭ ምንዛሪ እጥረት፣ እየቀነሰ በመጣ ነገር ግን ከፍተኛ በሆነ የዋጋ ግሽበት፣ በአየር ንብረት መዛባት ምክንያት በሚፈጠሩ አደጋዎች እና የዕዳ ጫናን ጨምሮ፣ በተለያዩ የማያቋርጡ መዋቅራዊ እና ውጫዊ ተግዳሮቶች ውስጥ መጓዙን ቀጥሏል። ምንም እንኳን ኢኮኖሚው በነዚህ ዘርፈብዙ ችግሮች ውስጥ ለማለፍ ቢገደድም ጉልህ የሆነ የመቋቋም አቅም አሳይቷል። የመንግስት ይፋዊ ትንበያዎች እንደሚያሳዩት ከሆነ የ2017 የበጀት ዓመት የኢትዮጵያ የማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታ ተስፋ ሰጪ ነበር። በዚህም የሀገር ውስጥ ምርት ዕድገት በቀደመው 2016 የበጀት ዓመት ከተመዘገበው 8.1 በመቶ ጭማሪ በማሳየት 9.2 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። ይህም በአምራች ኢንዱስትሪው ዘርፍ መነቃቃትን ፈጥሯል።

በኢትዮጵያ እየተካሄደ ባለው የኢኮኖሚ ሪፎርም እንቅስቃሴ፣ የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ ሪፎርም፣ በገበያ ሥርዓት የሚመራ የውጭ ምንዛሪ አስተዳደር፣ የፊስካል ማጠናከሪያ እና የፋይናንስ ዘርፍ በነፃ ገበያ ሥርዓት እንዲመራ ማድረግና የመንግስት የልማት ድርጅቶች በገበያ ተወዳዳሪ እንዲሆኑ መንግስት እየወሰደ ያለው እርምጃ የሚያበረታታ ነው። እነዚህ የለውጥ እርምጃዎች የውጭ ኢንቨስትመንትን በመሳብ፣ ፈጠራን በማጎልበት እና ዲጂታል ለውጥን በማስተዋወቅ ለባንክ ኢንዱስትሪው የረዥም ጊዜ ዕድሎችን እንደሚከፍቱ የሚጠበቅ ቢሆንም ወደገበያ-መር የምንዛሬ ተመን ሥርዓት የሚደረገው ሽግግር የአጭር ጊዜ ተግዳሮቶችን መፍጠሩ አልቀረም። ይህን ተከትሎ የመጣው የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተመን ለውጥ በባንክ ስራ ስነ-ምህዳሩ ላይ የውጭ ምንዛሪ ተጋላጭነትን በመፍጠሩ ትርፋማነት ላይ ጊዜያዊ ጫና መፍጠሩ አልቀረም። ይሁን እንጂ እነዚህ የሽግግር ሂደቶች የበለጠ ተወዳዳሪ፣ ጠንካራ እና ዓለም አቀፋዊ የተቀናጀ የፋይናንስ ስርዓትን በመገንባት ሂደት ውስጥ አስፈላጊ እርምጃዎች እንደሆኑ ይታመናል።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ጥሪ የተደረገላችሁ እንግዶቻችን

በበጀት ዓመቱ የአማራ ባንክ በድርጅታዊ ለውጥ፣ መዋቅራዊ ማሻሻያዎች እና ሰፊ ባለ መልኩ በማክሮ ኢኮኖሚው ምክንያት በተከሰቱ በርካታ የውስጥ እና የውጭ ተግዳሮቶች ውስጥ አልፏል። ሆኖም ባንኩ በደንበኞች፣ በባለአክሲዮኖች፣ በሠራተኞች እንዲሁም በሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት የተቀናጀ ጥረትና ቁርጠኝነት ስትራቴጂያዊ ጉዞውን መቀጠልና ትርጉም ያለው ተቋማዊ ዕድገት ማስመዝገብ ችሏል።

በበጀት ዓመቱ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ እና ሥራ አስፈፃሚው ከመቼውም ጊዜ በበለጠ ተቀራርበው በመሥራት በአምስት ዓመቱ ስትራቴጂያዊ ዕቅድ (ከ2018 – 2022) የባንኩን የለውጥ አጀንዳና ስትራቴጂያዊ አቅጣጫ በማስቀመጥ ዘርፈ ብዙ ተግባራትን አከናውነዋል። የዚህ ለውጥ ጉዞ አካል የሆነው የባንኩን ርዕይ እና ተልዕኮ ለማንፀባረቅ ሲባል፣ የባንኩ ርዕይ “በ2032 ዓ.ም. በአፍሪካ ቀዳሚ ከሆኑ 40 የንግድ ባንኮች አንዱ መሆንና በ2022 ዓ.ም. በኢትዮጵያ ካሉ 4 መሪ ባንኮች መካከል አንዱ መሆን” በሚል ተተክሏል። አዲሱን የአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂያዊ ዕቅድ ለመፈፀም ያግዝ ዘንድም የሰው ኃይሉን በአዲስ መልክ የማዋቀር ሥራ አስፈላጊ በመሆኑ አዲስ ድርጅታዊ መዋቅር ለመተግበር የመጨረሻው ምዕራፍ ላይ እንገኛለን።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ጥሪ የተደረገላችሁ እንግዶቻችን

ባንካችን ያጋጠሙት ተግዳሮቶችን በመወጣትና የተፈጠሩ መልካም ዕድሎችን በመጠቀም ትርጉም ያለው ለውጥ እያሳየ ይገኛል። በበጀት ዓመቱም በተቀናጀ ስልታዊ አካሄድና ውጤታማ በሆነ የሀብት አስተዳደር ከፍተኛ ዕድገትን አስመዝግቧል። በዚህ ረገድ ደንበኞቻችን፣ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን እንዲሁም ሠራተኞቻችን ላደረጉት ቀጣይነት ያለው ድጋፍ፣ ማህበረሰቡም ላሳየው ያልተቋረጠ ተሳትፎ እና ለጣለብን እምነት ልባዊ ምስጋናችንን በራሴና በቦርዱ ስም ለማቅረብ እወዳለሁ።

በ2017 በጀት ዓመት ባንካችን የአሰራር አቅሙን በማጠናከሩና የዕድገት ስትራቴጂዎችን በመተግበሩ ጠንካራ አፈፃፀም አስመዝግቧል። ተደራሽነታችንን ለማሳደግ አዳዲስ ቅርንጫፎችን በመክፈት እና የዲጂታል አማራጮችን በማስፋት፣ የባንኩን አዳዲስ አገልግሎቶች በማስተዋወቅ እንዲሁም የውስጥ

አሰራራችንን በማሻሻል የለውጥ ጉዟችንን እያፋጠንን እንገኛለን። ቀጣዩ ትኩረታችንም ብቁ የሆነ የሰው ኃይል መገንባት፣ ስትራቴጂያዊ አጋርነቶችን ማዳበር እና የቁጥጥር ስርዓቶችን ማዘመን እና ማጠናከር ይሆናል።

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት፤ የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብን ካለፈው ዓመት በ6.4 ቢሊዮን ብር በማሳደግ 31.5 ቢሊዮን ብር ማድረስ ተችሏል። ይህ አመርቂ ውጤትም አማራ ባንክ ያለውን የገበያ ድርሻ ከማጠናከር ባለፈ በፋይናንሱ ዘርፍ ጠንካራ እና ተወዳዳሪ ሆኖ እንዲወጣ ያደርገዋል። በተጨማሪም በበጀት ዓመቱ 70.8 ሚሊዮን ዶላር የውጭ ምንዛሬ ማሰባሰብ ተችሏል። በብድር ረገድ አጠቃላይ የባንኩ የብድር ክምችት ብር 25.6 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት አፈፃፀም ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ5.7 ቢሊዮን ብር ዕድገት አሳይቷል። በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የባንካችን አጠቃላይ ገቢ 5.6 ቢሊዮን ብር ሲሆን፤ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት አጠቃላይ ገቢ ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ29 በመቶ ብልጫ አሳይቷል። ምንም እንኳን ገበያ-መር የውጭ ምንዛሬ ተመን በማክሮ ኢኮኖሚው ላይ በወጪ ረገድ ያሳረፈው ጫና ፈታኝ ቢሆንም አጠቃላይ የባንኩን ወጪ በ5 ቢሊዮን ብር መገደብ ተችሏል። በመሆኑም ባንኩ ከታክስ በፊት 654.8 ሚሊዮን ብር ትርፍ ያስመዘገበ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ301 ሚሊዮን ብር ዕድገት አሳይቷል።

መጪውን ጊዜም አማራ ባንክ በአዳዲስ ፈጠራዎች፣ በሀገር አቀፍ ደረጃ ተደራሽነታችንን በማስፋት እና እየተሻሻለ ከመጣው የንግድ ሁኔታ ጋር አሠራሩን በማጣጣም ሙሉ አቅሙን ለመጠቀም ርዕዩን ሰንቋል። በያዝነው በበጀት ዓመት ይፋ የሆነውን የአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂክ ዕቅድ እየተገበርን እንገኛለን።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ጥሪ የተደረገላችሁ እንግዶቻችን

በመጨረሻም የአማራ ባንክ ቤተሰቦች ፣ ውድ ደንበኞቻችን እና ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን ባንኩ ውጤታማ እንዲሆን ላደረጋችሁት ድጋፍ እና ላሳያችሁት ዘላቂታዊ አመኔታ ላቅ ያለ ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ። ከዚህ ጋር በተያያዘ የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ እና ሁሉም ባለድርሻ አካላት ላደረጋችሁልን ዘርፈ ብዙ ድጋፍና ክትትል ያለንን አድናቆት ከልብ መግለፅ እፈልጋለሁ። በቀጣይም የበለጠ አጋርነታችሁን አጠናክራችሁ እንደምትቀጥሉ በመተማመንና አማራ ባንክም ሁለንተናዊ አቅሙን በማሳደግ በበለጠ በትብብር እንደሚሰራ በድጋሚ አረጋግጣለሁ።

አቶ ጋሻው ደበበ

የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሊቀመንበር

የዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ መልዕክት



የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ጥሪ የተደረገላችሁ እንግዶቻችን

የአማራ ባንክን የ2017 በጀት ዓመት ዓመታዊ የስራ አፈጻጸም ሪፖርት ለተከበረው ጉባዔ ሳቀርብ ትልቅ ክብር እና ደስታ ይሰማኛል።

የተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ውስብስብ፣ ፈጣንና ተለዋዋጭ ዓለም አቀፍ የማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታዎች የታዩበት ነበር። ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየጨመረ የመጣው የንግድ ውጥረት እና የፖሊሲ አሻሚነቶች፤ የአቅርቦት ሰንሰለቶችን በማስተጓጎል፣ የምርት ወጪን በመጨመር እና የኢንቨስትመንት ውሳኔዎችን በማዳተት የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ ሁኔታን ለመተንበይ አስቸጋሪ አድርጎታል። እነዚህ ዓለም አቀፍ የንግድ ፖሊሲ ለውጦች፤ ለዓለም አቀፋዊ፣ ሀገራዊ እና ለከርፖሬት ኩባንያዎች አዳዲስ ተግዳሮቶች ፈጥረዋል። የንግድ መሰናክሎች፣ ከቀጠለው የፖሊሲ አለመረጋጋት ጋር በመደመር ባደጉም ሆነ በማደግ ላይ ባሉ ሀገራት ማኅበራዊና ኢኮኖሚያዊ እንቅስቃሴዎች ላይ ከፍተኛ ጫና ፈጥረዋል። የዋጋ ንረት፣ የጂኦፖለቲካዊ አለመረጋጋት፣ የዕዳ ጫና መጨመር፣ የተራዘሙ ግጭቶችና የአየር ንብረት መዛባት ላይ ተዳምሮ ለዓለም አቀፉ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ዕድገት መቀዛቀዝ ዋነኛ መንስዔዎች ሆነዋል።

የኢትዮጵያ ኢኮኖሚ ሀገራዊ አለመረጋጋት፣ የውጭ ዕዳ ጫና እና ቀጣይነት ያለው የውጭ ምንዛሬ እጥረት የመሳሰሉ ተግዳሮቶች ቢጋረጡበትም መጠነኛ መሻሻል አሳይቷል። እንደማሳያም ኢኮኖሚው መጠነኛ የሆነ የሀገር ውስጥ ምርት ዕድገት ማስመዝገቡ እና በወጪ ንግድ ረገድም ከፍተኛ ገቢ መመዝገቡ ይጠቀሳል። የዋጋ ግሽበቱ እየቀነሰ ቢመጣም አሁንም ከፍተኛ በመሆኑ የዜጎችን የመግዛትና የቁጠባ አቅም በማዳከም ላይ ይገኛል። ከላይ ለተጠቀሱት ኢኮኖሚያዊ ችግሮች ዘላቂታዊ መፍትሄ ለመስጠት፣ መንግስት በርካታ የማሻሻያ እርምጃዎችን እየወሰደ ይገኛል። ከእነዚህም መካከል ወደ ወለድ ተመን ተኮር የገንዘብ ማዕቀፍ የተደረገው ሽግግር፣ የውጪ ምንዛሬ ተመን በገበያ እንዲመራ መደረጉ፣ የኢትዮጵያን ሰነድ መዋዕለ ንዋይ ግብይትን ተግባራዊ የማድረግ እንቅስቃሴ መጀመሩና የዲጂታል ትራንስፎርሜሽን ትግበራ ዋነኞቹ ናቸው።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ጥሪ የተደረገላችሁ እንግዶቻችን

የባንክ ዘርፉ በፍጥነት ተለዋዋጭ የሆነ ዓለም አቀፋዊና ሀገራዊ ተግዳሮቶችን በመቋቋም፣ አዳዲስ ዕድሎችን በመጠቀምና የውስጥ አቅምን በማጎልበት በትርፋማነቱ እንደቀጠለ ነው። ምንም እንኳን የባንኩ ዘርፍ ተመሳሳይነት ባላቸው አገልግሎቶች

ላይ መሰረት ያደረገ በመሆኑ ምክንያት ፉክክሩ ከፍተኛ ቢሆንም፤ አማራ ባንክ በበጀት ዓመቱ የዳይሬክቶሪት በርድ፣ ሥራ አስፈጻሚውና ሠራተኞቹ ባደረጉት የተቀናጀ ጥረት ባንኩ አበረታች ውጤት አስመዝግቧል።

የአማራ ባንክ በአገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ሂደት ገጥሞት የነበረውን ከባድ የኪሳራ አደጋ የባንካችን የዳይሬክቶሪት በርድ ማስተዋል የተሞላበት ብልህ እርምጃ በመውሰድ እኔን የባንኩን ዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ ጨምሮ ጥቂት የማኔጅመንት አባላትን እና ነባሩን የባንካችን የሰው ኃይል በመጠቀም በአዲስ መልክ እንዲደራጅ አድርጎ ወደ ስራ በማስገባቱ ከተጋረጠበት ውድቀት በማገገም ወደ ስኬት በከፍተኛ እርምጃ መጓዝ ጀምረናል።

የ2017 ዓ.ም የስራ ዘመን ያለምንም ጥርጥር አድካሚም አበረታችም ነበር። ሁላችንም እንደምናውቀው በመጀመሪያው ሩብ ዓመት አስቸጋሪ የውጪ እና የውስጥ ፈተናዎች አጋጥመውን እንደነበር ይታወቃል። ከእነዚህም ውስጥ የውጪ ምንዛሪ ተመን በገበያ እንዲመራ መደረግ፣ እንዲሁም የብድር ጣሪያ መኖሩ ከሚጠቀሱት የውጪ ተገዳሮቶች መካከል ሲሆኑ፤ ከነበሩ የውስጥ ተገዳሮቶች ጥቂቶቹን ለመጥቀስ፤ 18 ሚሊዮን ዶላር የሚደርስ የውጪ ውዝፍ ዕዳ መኖር፣ በባንኩ የተመዘገበው ከፍተኛ የኪሳራ መጠን፣ በርካታ ባንኩ ብድር የሰጣቸው ፕሮጀክቶች መቆም፣ ወደ ውጭ የሚልኩ እና በባንካችን ፋይናንስ የተደረጉ ላኪዎች መቀዛቀዝ፣ በተጨማሪም ደንበኞች በባንካችን አገልግሎት አሰጣጥ ላይ አመኔታ ያጡበት ሁኔታ መፈጠሩ፣ የስራ አፈፃፀም ላይ የፈጠሩት ጫና ፈታኝ ሆነው የሚጠቀሱ ናቸው።

በመሆኑም እነዚህን ችግሮች አምነን መቀበላችን ለመፍትሔው የመጀመሪያው እርምጃችን ነበር። ካጋጠሙን ችግሮች ተምረን ወደ ኋላ ሳይሆን ወደ ፊት መመልከት በመቻላችን አመራር ውጤት ማስመዝገብ ጀምረናል። የባንካችን ታሪክ በፈተናዎች የማይበገር ለመሆኑ ፍንጮችን ማየት ጀመርን። በሁለተኛው እና በሶስተኛው ሩብ ዓመታት ለውጥን ማየት በመቻላችን በጋራ ጥረት፣ በጋራ ርዕይ እና ለተግባር ቁርጠኝነትን ሰንቀን ስራችንን ማከናወናችንን ቀጠልን።

አማራ ባንክን መልሶ በመገንባት ታማኝ፣ አትራፊ፣ ርዕይ ያለው የፋይናንስ ተቋም ለማድረግ ዕረፍት የሌለው ስልታዊ ማሻሻያዎችን ተግብረን ስኬትን ማምጣት እንደሚቻል አሳይተናል።

በተደረጉት ወሳኝ ክንውኖች የነበሩንን ውጤቶች በተወሰነ ደረጃም ቢሆን ስንመልከት፡-

- ስራችንን በጀመርንበት ወቅት 15 በመቶ

የነበረው የተበላሽ ብድር ምጣኔያችን ሰኔ 30፣ 2017 ዓ.ም. በአስደናቂ ሁኔታ ቀንሶ ከ 4 በመቶ በታች ማውረድ ተችሏል። ይህ ስኬት ሊመዘገብ የቻለው በተቀናጀ እና ከፍተኛ የብድር ማሰባሰብ እና የማገገሚያ ዘመቻ ስራ ሲሆን በቅርንጫፍ ስራ አስኪያጆቻችን፣ በደንበኞች ግንኙነት ስራ አስኪያጆቻችን፣ እኔን ጨምሮ በየደረጃው ባሉ የሥራ መሪዎች የተደገፈና ሰፊ የዕለት ከዕለት ክትትል ስናደርግበት የነበረ ነው።

- ለረዥም ጊዜ የተከማቹ የደንበኞች RTGS ክፍያዎችን ከ3 ወራት ባነሰ ጊዜ ውስጥ በተሳካ ሁኔታ ማፅዳት ችለናል። በዚህም ማንኛውም የክፍያ ጥያቄ በዕለቱ መፈፀም እንዲቻል ተደርጓል። ይህም የደንበኞቻችንን አመኔታ በከፍተኛ ደረጃ እንድንመልስ አድጎረናል።
- የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ማሰባሰብ መቻላችን ደረጃችንን በእጅጉ እንዲሻሻል እና አዳዲስ የብድር ጥያቄዎችን በተገቢው መንገድ እንደናስተናግድ ረድቶናል።
- ባሳለፍነው የበጀት ዓመት ከአክሲዮን ግዢ ጋር በተያያዘ በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ተይዞ የነበረውን 975.7 ሚሊዮን ብር እንዲሁም 1.3 ሚሊዮን የአሜሪካን ዶላር ከባንካችን በርድ ጋር በመተባበር በተደረገው ጥረት ለማስለቀቅ ተችሏል። ይህም ለባንኩ ከፍተኛ ፋይናንስ የማድረግ አቅምን ፈጥሯል።
- በመጀመሪያው ሩብ ዓመት የጥቅምት ወርን የአፈፃፀም ሪፖርት ጨምሮ የ924 ሚሊዮን ብር ኪሳራ ተመዝግቦ የነበረ ሲሆን የበጀት ዓመቱን ባጠናቀቅንበት ሰኔ ወር ላይ የተመዘገበው ኪሳራ ተቀልብሶ ከግብር በፊት የ655 ሚሊዮን ብር ትርፍ ለማስመዘገብ ችለናል። በበጀት ዓመቱ የመጀመሪያ አራት ወራት ላይ የተመዘገበው ኪሳራ መሆኑ ቀርቶ ከዜሮ ብንነሳ እንኳን ሰኔ ወር ላይ የምናስመዘግበው የባንኩ ትርፍ ወደ ብር 1.6 ቢሊዮን ይጠጋ እንደነበር ለማየት እንችላለን።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ጥሪ የተደረገላችሁ እንግዶቻችን፣

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ሀብት 43.4 ቢሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ከነበረው 35.2 ቢሊዮን ብር ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ23.2 በመቶ ዓመታዊ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። በዋናነት ይህ ዕድገት የተገኘው የባንኩ የብድር ክምችት በ29 በመቶ በመጨመሩና 25.6 ቢሊዮን ብር በመድረሱ ነው። በሌላ በኩል የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ (መደበኛውን እና ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አገልግሎት አካቶ) በ26 በመቶ በማደግ ወደ 31.5

ቢሊዮን ብር ከፍ ብሏል። ባንኩ በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት በድምሩ 70.8 ሚሊዮን ዶላር የውጪ ምንዛሬ ግኝት ነበረው። በተመሳሳይ አጠቃላይ የባንኩ ካፒታል በ21 በመቶ በማደግ 8.6 ቢሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ የተከፈለ ካፒታሉም በ14 በመቶ በማደግ 7.4 ቢሊዮን ብር ደርሷል።

በተጨማሪም በበጀት ዓመቱ የባንካችን አጠቃላይ ገቢ 5.6 ቢሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን ከዚህም 80 በመቶ የሚሆነው ወለድ ነክ ከሆኑ የብድር ሥራዎች የተገኘ ነው። ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ29 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። በወጪ ረገድም 5 ቢሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ24 በመቶ ጭማሪ አሳይቷል። ገበያ መር የውጭ ምንዛሬ ሥርዓት ሽግግርን ተከትሎ የመጣ ያልተጠበቀ ከፍተኛ ወጪ ቢያስከትልም፤ ባንኩ ጥንቃቄ የተሞላበት የፋይናንስ አስተዳደርን በመተግበር ችግሩን መቅረፍ ተችሏል። በመሆኑም ባንኩ ከታክስ በፊት 654.8 ሚሊዮን ብር ትርፍ አስመዝግቧል። ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ85 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል።

ባንካችን ካስመዘገበው የፋይናንስ ስኬት ባሻገር፣ በዲጂታል ትራንስፎርሜሽን እና አዳዲስ ደንበኞችን በማፍራት ረገድም ጉልህ አፈጻጸም አስመዝግቧል። ስለሆነም ወደ አንድ ሚሊዮን የሚጠጉ ደንበኞቻችንን የሞባይል ባንኪንግ አገልግሎት ተጠቃሚ ማድረግ ተችሏል። ተደራሽነትን በማስፋት በኩል ፈጣን የገንዘብ መክፈያ (ATM) ማሸኖችን ወደ 134 በማድረስ ቁልፍ በሆኑ የንግድ ማዕከላት አገልግሎት እየሰጡ ይገኛሉ። ባንኩ ፈጣን ምላሽ የዲጂታል አማራጭ (QR-code) የክፍያ ሥርዓትን በማስተዋወቅ 105,404 ደንበኞችን ወደ ሥራ ማስገባት ተችሏል። በተመሳሳይ፤ የሽያጭ ነቁጥ (ፖስ ማሽን) ተደራሽነትን 308 ማድረስ ተችሏል። በተጨማሪም የክፍያ ካርድ ተጠቃሚ ደንበኞችን ቁጥር በማሳደግ ወደ 112,224 ማድረስ ችለናል። ይህን ተከትሎም የባንኩ አጠቃላይ የባንኩ የገንዘብ አስቀማጭቶች ቁጥር ወደ 2.4 ሚሊዮን ደርሷል።

አካታች የፋይናንስ ሥርዓትን ከመተግበር አንፃር፤ ባንካችን አነስተኛ የዲጂታል ብድር አማራጭ ላይ ከፍተኛ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እየሠራ ይገኛል። በዚህም መሰረት “አባ-ለወዳጄ” የተባለ የዲጂታል ብድር አገልግሎት በማስጀመር በድምሩ 1.8 ቢሊዮን ብር ለ95,796 ደንበኞች የተሰጠ ሲሆን፣ ከዚህም ውስጥ 1.6 ቢሊዮን ብር ወይም 90 በመቶው የተሰጠው ለሴት ተበዳሪዎች ነው። ይህ ስኬት ሴቶችን ለማብቃት እና በዲጂታል ፈጠራ ሁሉን አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ተሳትፎን ለማሳደግ ያለንን የማያወላውል ቁርጠኝነት አጉልቶ ያሳያል።

የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ጥሪ የተደረገላችሁ እንግዶቻችን

ከአማራ ባንክ ስትራቴጂያዊ ኢንቨስትመንቶች አንዱ የሆነው የዋና መ/ቤት ህንፃ ግንባታ ከከተማ አስተዳደሩ በተረክበው የ10,500 ካሬ ሜትር ይዘታ ላይ፣ በበጀት ዓመቱ አስፈላጊ የሆነው የካሳ ክፍያ በመፈፀም የተነሺዎችን እንግልትን ለመቀነስ እና ማህበራዊ ኃላፊነታችንን ከመወጣት አንፃር ተነሺዎችን ከሚመለከተው የመንግስት አካል ጋር በመሆን የቤት ባለቤት አድርገናል። ባንካችን በያዝነው በጀት ዓመት ግንባታውን ሊያስጀምር የሚያስችል የቅድመ-ግንባታ ሥራዎችን እያከናወነ ይገኛል።

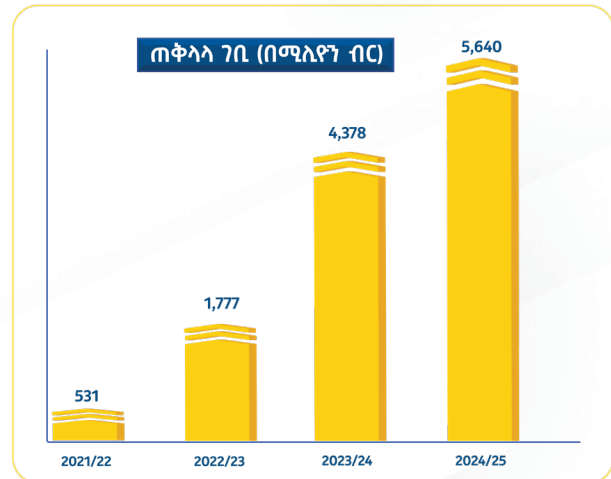
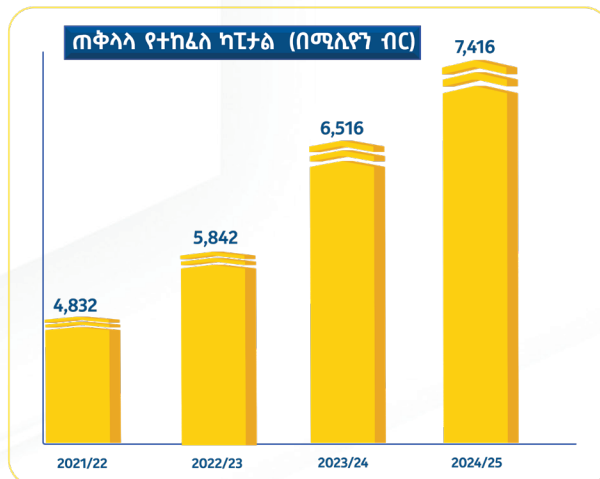
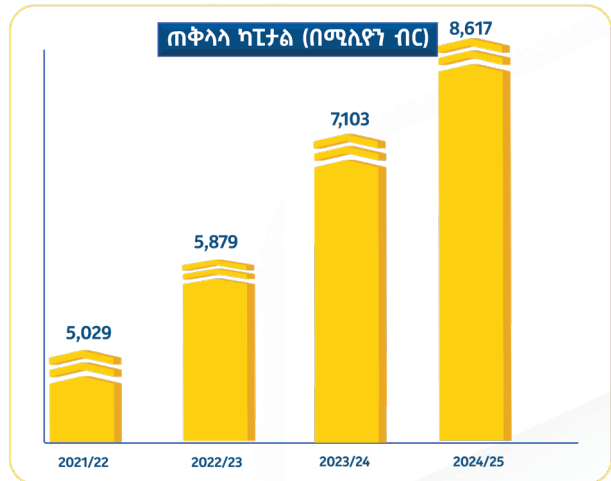
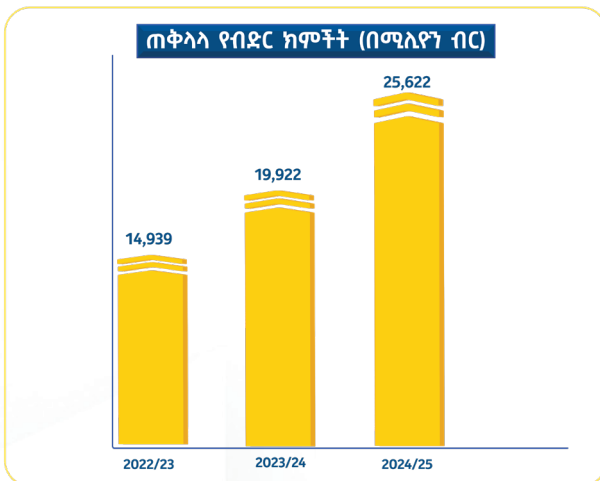
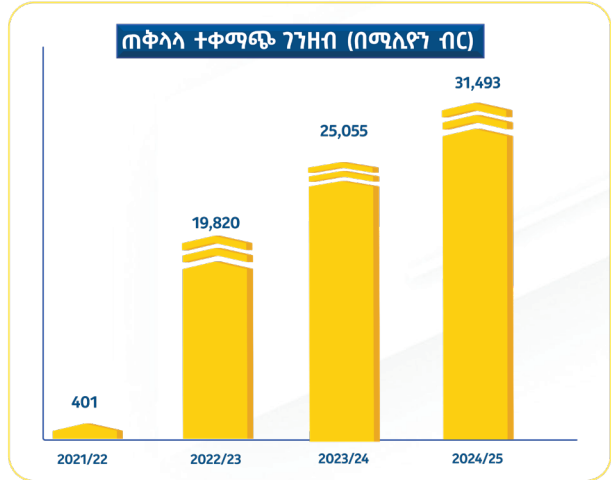
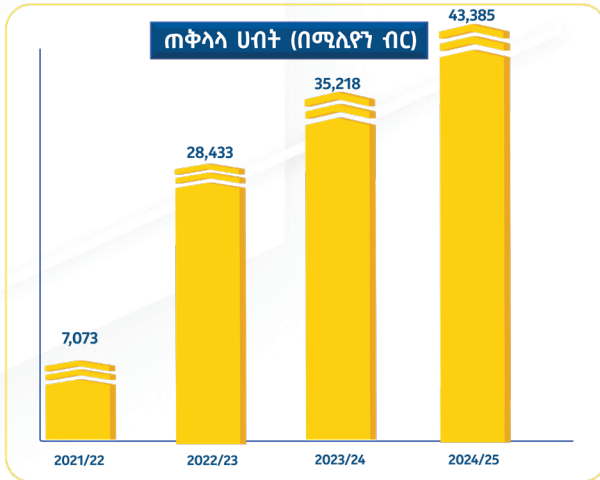
በበጀት ዓመቱ ጥልቅ በሆኑ የውስጥ እና የውጭ ከባቢ ጥናት ላይ በመመስረት አዲሱን ስትራቴጂክ ፍኖተ ካርታ እና ድርጅታዊ መዋቅር ሥራዎችን አጠናቀን ትግበራ ላይ እንገኛለን። ይህም ለዘላቂ ዕድገት፣ ፈጠራ እና የተግባር ልህዋት ያለንን ቁርጠኝነት የምናሳይበት ይሆናል። በዚህም የለውጥ ራዕዮችን በመከለስ “በ 2032 ዓ.ም. በአፍሪካ ቀዳሚ ከሆኑ 40 የንግድ ባንኮች አንዱ መሆንና በ2022 ዓ.ም. በኢትዮጵያ ካሉ 4 መሪ ባንኮች መካከል አንዱ መሆን” በማለት በአዲስ መልክ ቀርፀናል።

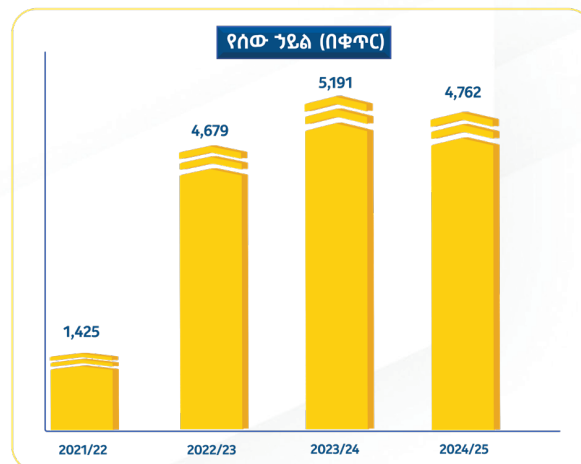
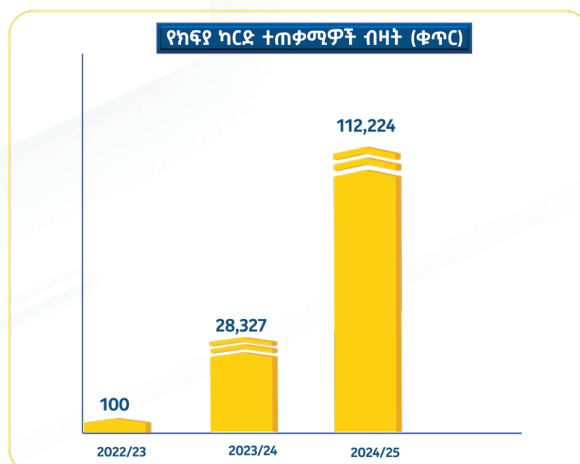
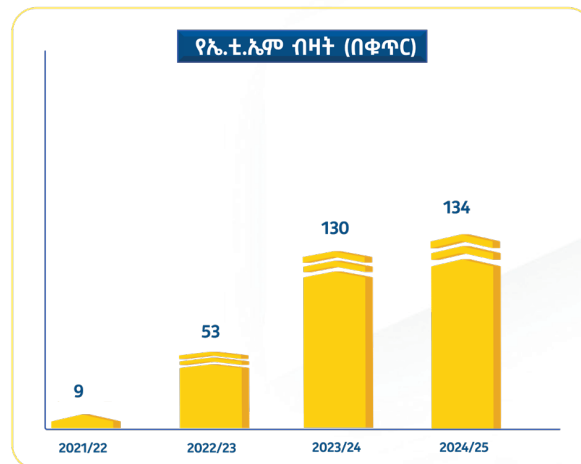
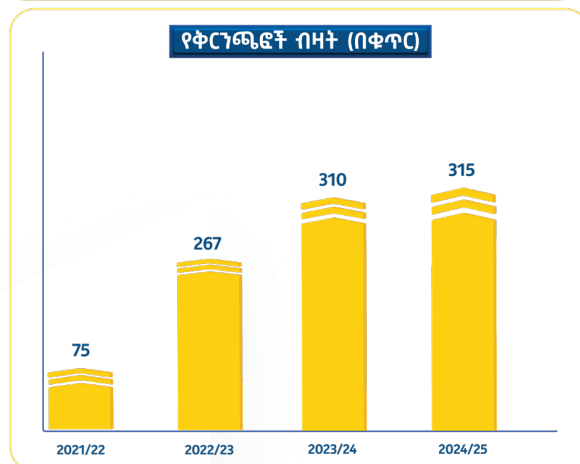
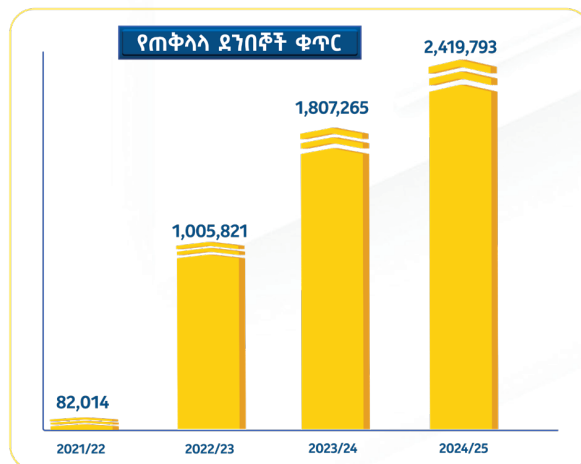
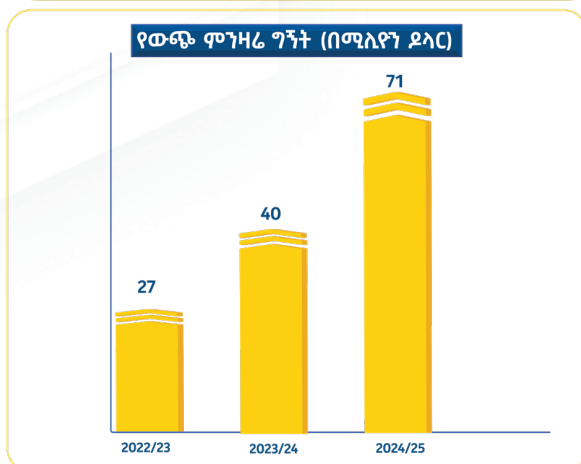
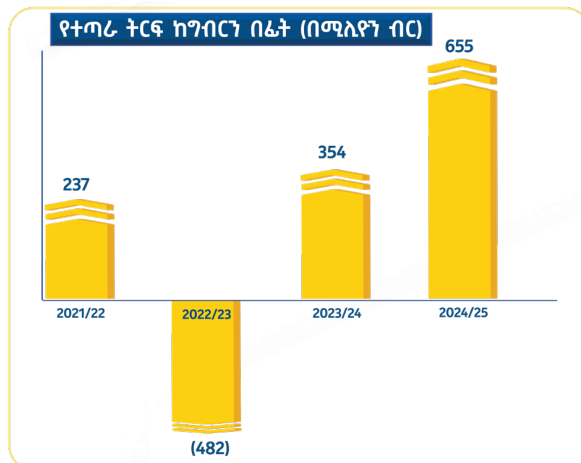
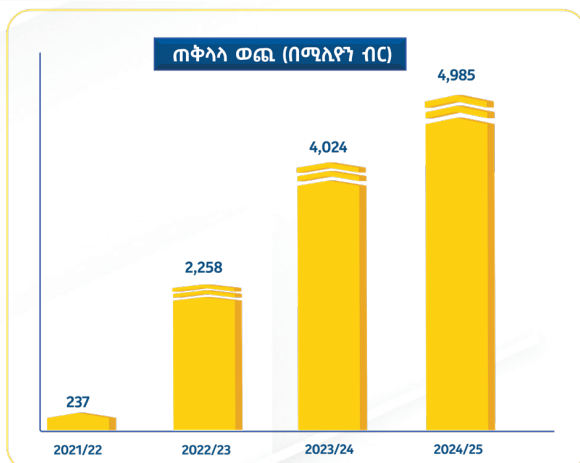
በቀጣይም በስትራቴጂ ማዕቀፋችን፣ በቴክኖሎጂ የተደገፉ አሰራሮች እየተመራን የደንበኞቻችንን ቁጥር ማሳደግ፣ ጥቃቅን፣ አነስተኛና መካከለኛ ዘርፉን በመደገፍ፣ የዲጂታል አማራጭ አገልግሎቶቻችንን በማጠናከር እና በኢንቨስትመንት ባንክ እንዲሁም በሰነድ መዋዕለ ንዋይ ገበያ አገልግሎቶች ለመሰማራት ውጥን ይዘናል። በተጨማሪም ተወዳዳሪ ባንክ ለመሆን፣ የዘመነ ቴክኖሎጂ አጠቃቀሞችን በማሳደግና የጋራ ተጠቃሚነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ስልታዊ የሦስተኛ ወገን አጋርነቶችን የማስፋት ተግባራችንን አጠናክረን እናስቀጥላለን።

በመጨረሻም በራሴ እና በመላው የአማራ ባንክ ቤተሰብ ስም የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ለሚሰጠን መመሪያዎች፣ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን በእኛ ላይ ላሳደሩት እምነት፣ ሰራተኞቻችን ላሳዩት ቁርጠኝነት እና ውድ ደንበኞቻችን ላሳዩት ታማኝነት ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን መግለጽ እወዳለሁ። ለኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ እና ለሁሉም ባለድርሻ አካላት ጠንካራ እና ተወዳዳሪ ባንክ ለመሆን በምናደርገው ጥረት ለምታደርጉልን ድጋፍና ክትትል ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ።

የሐንስ አያሌው (ፒ.ኤች.ዲ)
የአማራ ባንክ አ.ማ ዋና ሥራ አስፈፃሚ

ዋና ዋና የአፈፃፀም መለኪያዎች በአጭሩ (እ.ኤ.አ.)





ቀልጣፍ እስከ ግብይት!





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የአማራ ባንክ አ.ማ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2025 በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የተመዘገቡትን ቁልፍ የባንኩን ዋና ዋና ተግባራት እና የውጭ ኦዲተር ሪፖርት ለ4ተኛው ዓመታዊ የባለአክሲዮኖች ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ እንደሚከተለው ያቀርባል።

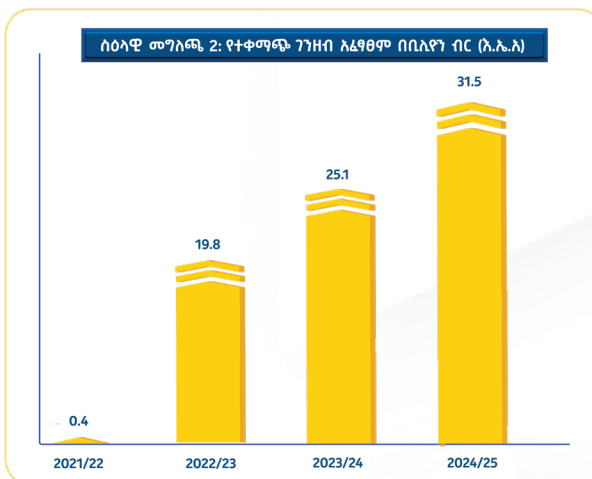
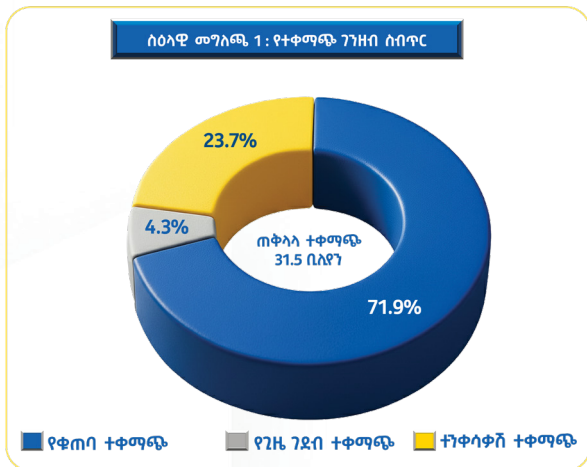
1. በኦፕሬሽን ዘርፍ የተከናወኑ ዋና ዋና ተግባራት

1.1 የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ አሰባሰብ

የረዥም ጊዜ ርዕያችንን ለማሳካት፣ “ከባንክ ባሻገር” የሚለውን መሪ ቃል ተግባራዊ በማድረግ ህብረተሰባችንን በታማኝነትና በቁርጠኝነት በማገልገል፣ ባንኩ ስልታዊ የሀብት ማሰባሰብ ተግባሩን በመከወን ላይ ይገኛል።

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት አጠቃላይ የባንኩ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ወደ 31.5 ቢሊዮን ብር ያደገ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የብር 6.4 ቢሊዮን ወይም 26 በመቶ ብልጫ አለው። ይህ ስኬት የተገኘው ጥራት ያለውና ቀልጣፋ አገልግሎት ለደንበኞች በማቅረብ፣ የባንካችንን ተደራሽነት በማስፋት፣ ከህብረተሰቡ ጋር ንቁ ተሳትፎ በማድረግ፣ ከተለያዩ ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር ተባብሮ በመሥራትና የውስጥ አሰራራችንን በማዘመን ነው።

ቀጣይነት ያለው እድገትና አስተማማኝ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ለማሰባሰብ ሰፊ መሰረት ያለው የህዝብ ተሳትፎ ለማድረግ ተችሏል። ይህም ጥረታችን በቁጠባ የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ እድገት ላይ ተንጸባርቋል። ከባንኩ ጠቅላላ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ውስጥ 72 በመቶው የቁጠባ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ሲሆን በዓመቱ መጨረሻም ወደ 22.6 ቢሊዮን ብር ደርሷል። በተጨማሪም የባንኩ ከወለድ ነፃ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ወደ 745.7 ሚሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን ከባንኩ አጠቃላይ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ የ2.4 በመቶ ድርሻን ይይዛል።



1.2 ዓለም አቀፍ የባንክ አገልግሎቶች

ባንኩ አለም አቀፍ ንግድ ላይ የተሰማሩ ደንበኞችን ፍላጎት ለማሟላት ክፍያዎችንና የገንዘብ ዝውውሮችን ለማቀላጠፍ እና የውጭ ምንዛሬን በተገቢው ሁኔታ ለማሰባሰብ አለም አቀፍ የባንክ አገልግሎት አሰጣጡን የተቀላጠፈና የተቀናጀ እንዲሆን እጅግ በርካታ ሥራዎችን ሰርቷል። በመሆኑም በአለም አቀፍ ውኪል ባንኮች ለግንኙነት አስተዳደር መተግበሪያ እንዲሁም በአለም አቀፍ የገንዘብ አስተላላፊ ድርጅቶች አማካኝነት የተቀናጀ ሥራ በመስራት ከፍ ያለ የውጭ ምንዛሬ ማሰባሰብ ተችሏል። በዚህ መሰረት ባንኩ በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት በድምሩ 70.8 ሚሊዮን ዶላር ማሰባሰብ ችሏል።

በተለይም በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት፤ ባንካችን በኢትዮጵያ የፋይናንስ አካታችነትን እና የዲጂታል እመርታን ለማሳደግ ከሚሠራው ከኤ. ኢ ትሬድ ግሩፕ (AeTRADE Group) ጋር የንግድ ሽርክና መስርቷል። ይህ ትብብር አነስተኛ እና መካከለኛ ኢንተርፕራይዞች፣ ሴቶችን እና ወጣቶችን በኢኮኖሚ የማብቃት የጋራ ርዕይን በማራመድ ኢትዮጵያን በአፍሪቃ ዲጂታል ኢኮኖሚ ውስጥ ግንባር ቀደም ተዋናይ እንድትሆን ለማድረግ ያለመ ነው።

1.3 የብድር አስተዳደር

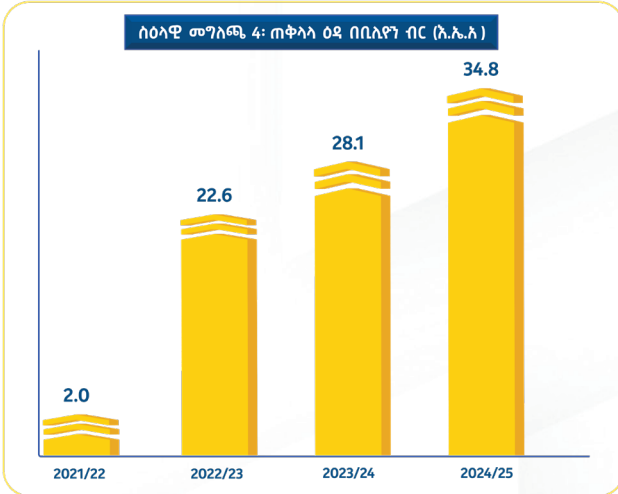
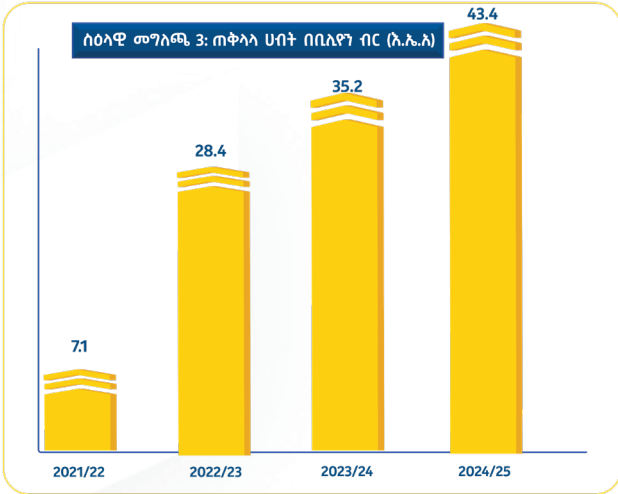
ምንም እንኳን ባንኮች ላይ የተጣለው የብድር ገደብ፣ ከነበረው የሀብት ማሰባሰብ ተግዳሮትና የግምገማ ቤት ሰነድ ኢንቨስትመንት ምክንያት የተፈጠረ የጥሬ ገንዘብ እጥረት የብድር ዕድገት ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ ቢኖረውም፤ ባንካችን የብድር ጥራትና ዕድገት ላይ ሚዛናዊና ስልታዊ አሰራርን በመከተል እጅግ ውጤታማ የብድር ስርጭት አድርጓል። በመሆኑም የባንኩ አጠቃላይ የብድር ክምችት ከወለድ-ነጻ ፋይናንስ አገልግሎትን ጨምሮ 25.6 ቢሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ5.7 ቢሊዮን ብር ወይም የ29 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል።

በተጨማሪም አማራ ባንክ በብድር አገልግሎት ተደራሽ ያልሆኑ የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎችን፣ በተለይም ወጣቶች፣ ሴቶች፣ አካል ጉዳተኞች፣ ሥራ ፈጣሪዎች እና ጥቃቅንና አነስተኛ ተቋማትን ተደራሽ ለማድረግ እንዲሁም ከባንክ ባሻገር የሚለውን መሪ ቃል በተግባር በመተርጎም መሰል ዓላማ ካላቸው የልማትና የቴክኖሎጂ ድርጅቶች ጋር አጋርነት ፈጥረናል። በዚህም መሠረት ለ95,796 ደንበኞች በዲጂታል ማይክሮ ብድር 1.8 ቢሊዮን ብር የሰጠን ሲሆን፤ ከዚህ ውስጥ 1.6 ቢሊዮን ብር ወይም 90 በመቶው ለሴት ተበዳሪዎች የተሰጠ ብድር ነው።

2. የፋይናንስ ነክ አፈፃፀም

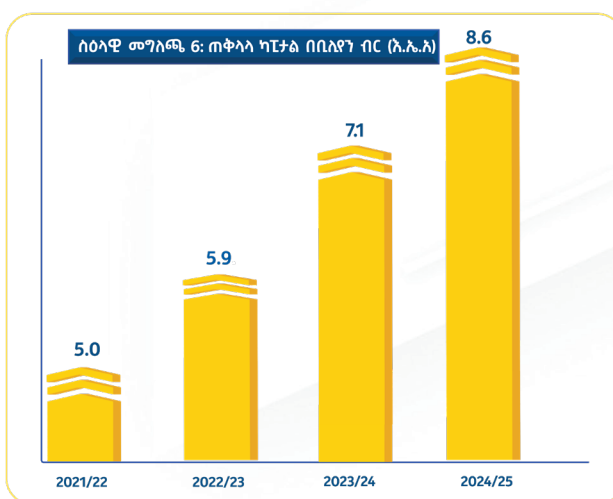
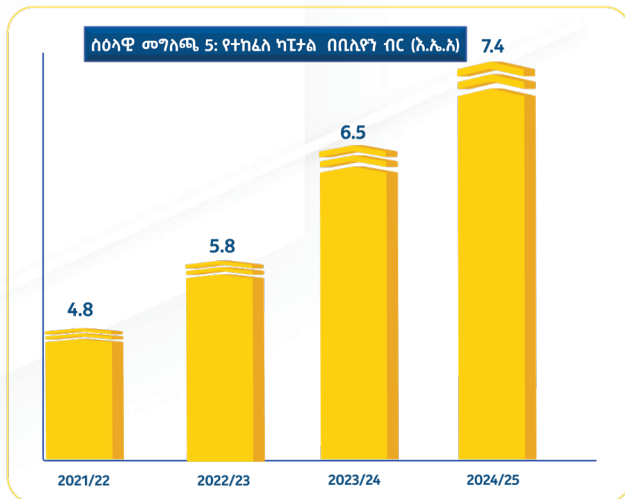
2.1 ሀብት እና ዕዳዎች

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የባንኩ ጠቅላላ ሀብት 43.4 ቢሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ 8.2 ቢሊዮን ብር ወይም 23 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። ከአጠቃላይ የባንኩ ሀብት 60 በመቶ ወይም 25.6 ቢሊዮን ብር የሚሆነው ለደንበኞች የተሰጠ ብድር ነበር። በተመሳሳይ የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ዕዳ የ6.7 ቢሊዮን ብር ወይም የ24 በመቶ ዕድገት በማሳየት በበጀት ዓመቱ መጨረሻ 34.8 ቢሊዮን ብር ደርሷል።



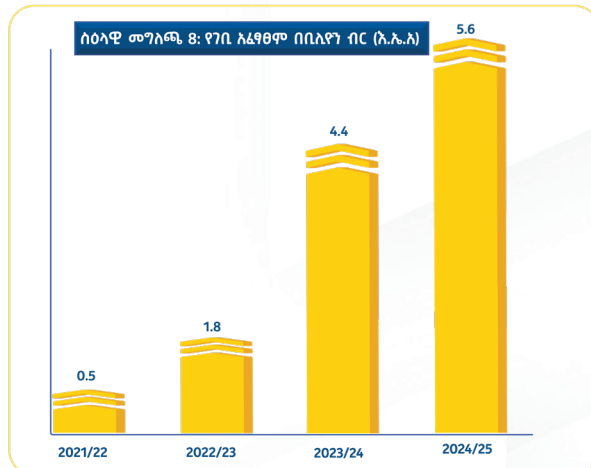
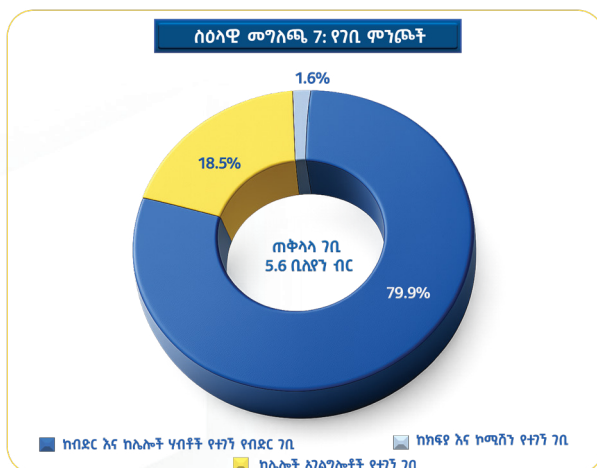
2.2 የተከፈለ እና ጠቅላላ ካፒታል

ባንኩ በምስረታ ወቅት ከሰነድ መመሪያ እና ተያያዥ ምክንያቶች ጋር በተገናኘ በብሄራዊ ባንክ ታግዶ የነበረ 975.7 ሚሊዮን ብር ካፒታል ከብሔራዊ ባንክ ጋር በቅርበት በመስራትና አስፈላጊውን ቅድመ ሁኔታ በማሟላት ገንዘቡ እንዲለቀቅ አድርጓል። ስለሆነም የባንኩ የተከፈለ ካፒታል ወደ 7.4 ቢሊዮን ብር ከፍ እንዲል አድርጎታል። ይህም በብሄራዊ ባንክ ከተቀመጠው የባንኮች ዝቅተኛ አስገዳጅ የተከፈለ ካፒታል መጠን አማራ ባንክ ከጊዜው ቀድሞ አንዲያሟላ አስችሎታል። ስለሆነም የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ካፒታል በ1.5 ቢሊዮን ብር ወይም 21 በመቶ በማሳደግ 8.6 ቢሊዮን ብር ለማድረስ ተችሏል።



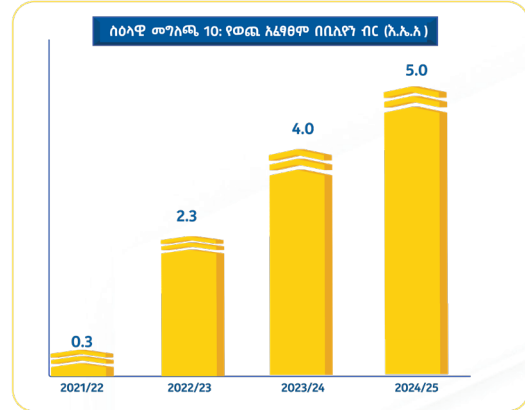
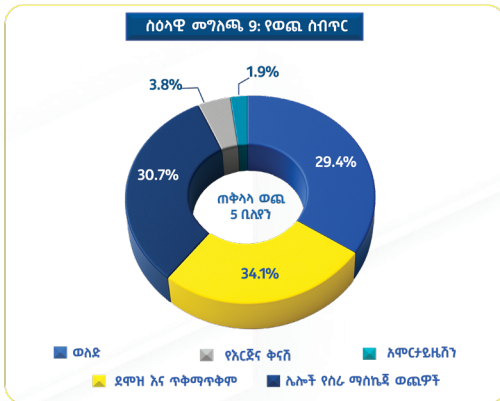
2.3 ገቢ

ባንኩ በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ከተለያዩ ምንጮች በአጠቃላይ 5.6 ቢሊዮን ብር ገቢ ያገኘ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ1.3 ቢሊዮን ብር ዕድገት አሳይቷል። ከተገኘው አጠቃላይ ገቢ ውስጥ የወለድ ገቢ ቀዳሚ የገቢ ምንጭ ሲሆን፣ ይህም የ4.5 ቢሊዮን ብር ወይም 80 በመቶ ድርሻን ይይዛል።



2.4 ወጪ

በበጀት ዓመቱ አጠቃላይ ለተለያዩ አገልግሎቶችና ሥራዎች ክፍያ 5 ቢሊዮን ብር ወጪ የተደረገ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ24 በመቶ ብልጫ አሳይቷል።



2.5 ትርፍ

ምንም እንኳን ገበያ-መር የውጪ ምንዛሬ ፖሊሲ ለውጥ ባንካችን ላይ ከፍተኛ ወጪ ቢያስከትልም ውጤታማ የፋይናንስ አስተዳደር ዘዴዎችን በመከተል በባንኩ ላይ ሊደርስ ይችላል የነበረውን አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ መቀልበስ ተችሏል። ስለሆነም ባንኩ ከታክስ በፊት 655 ሚሊዮን ብር ትርፍ በማግኘት አመርቂና አበረታች ውጤት ማስመዝገብ ችሏል። ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ301 ሚሊዮን ብር ወይም የ85 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል።

2.6 ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አገልግሎት (መርሃባ)

የአማራ ባንክ የሸሪዓ መርሆችን የተከተለ እና አካታች የፋይናንስ አሰራር በመዘርጋት “መርሃባ” በሚል ስያሜ ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አገልግሎት እየሰጠ ይገኛል።

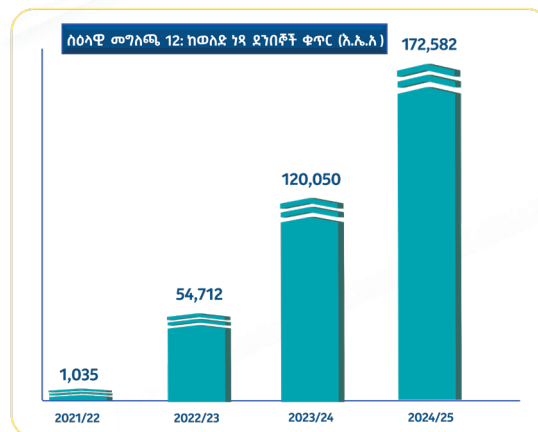
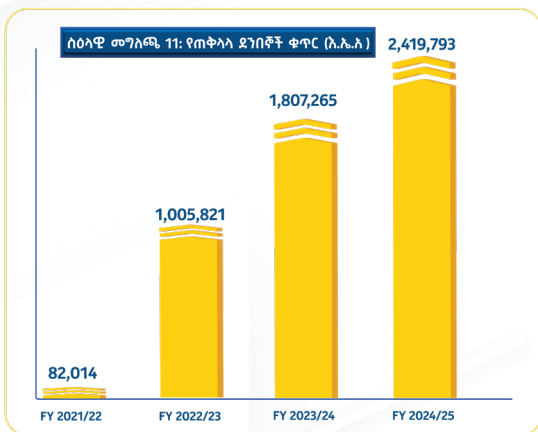
በበጀት ዓመቱ ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አገልግሎት፣ በተለይም በተቀማጭ ገንዘብ አሰባሰብ በኩል አበረታች ውጤት ተመዝግቧል። በዚህም መሰረት በበጀት ዓመቱ የባንኩ ከወለድ ነፃ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ 746 ሚሊዮን ብር የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ ይህም ከባንኩ አጠቃላይ የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ 2.4 በመቶ ድርሻ ሲኖረው፣ ጠቅላላ የደንበኞችን ቁጥር 172,582 አድርሶ ከጠቅላላ የባንኩ ደንበኞች የ7.1 በመቶ ድርሻን ይዟል።

ባንኩ የመርሃባ-ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አገልግሎት ተደራሽነትን ለማስፋት በሁሉም የባንኩ ቅርንጫፎች በመስኮት አገልግሎትና በ14 ለዚህ አገልግሎት ብቻ በተለይ ቅርንጫፎች (dedicated branches) የተሟላ የሸሪዓ መርሆችን የተከተለ አገልግሎት እየሰጠ ይገኛል። በተጨማሪም ባንኩ የወለድ ነፃ አገልግሎት ደንበኞችን ፍላጎት መሰረት በማድረግ ገንዘባቸውን በተመቻቸ እና ደህንነቱ በተጠበቀ መልኩ ማስተዳደር የሚያስችል የሞባይል ባንኪንግ አገልግሎት በተለያዩ የቋንቋ አማራጮች እየሰጠ ይገኛል። ይህንንም መሰረት በማድረግ ባንኩ እየተገበረው ካለው የአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂክ ዕቅድ ጋር የተጣጣመ፣ ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አገልግሎት ልዩ ትኩረት ተሰጥቶት እንዲሁም መዋቅራዊ አደረጃጀቱ በዘርፍ ደረጃ በዋና መኮንን እንዲመራ ተደርጓል። ስለሆነም ባንኩ ከወለድ ነፃ የባንክ አገልግሎት አማራጭ የገበያ ድርሻውን ለማስፋት ያስችለዋል።

3. ፋይናንስ ነክ ያልሆኑ አፈፃፀሞች

3.1 አዳዲስ ደንበኞችን ማፍራት

በበጀት ዓመቱ ባንኩ 612,528 አዳዲስ ደንበኞችን በማፍራት አጠቃላይ የደንበኞችን ቁጥር ወደ 2.4 ሚሊዮን ማሳደግ ችሏል። ይህም ውጤት የባንኩን የአገልግሎት ተደራሽነትና ጠንካራ የደንበኞች ተሳትፎ እንዲሁም የማህበረሰባችን የፋይናንስ ግንዛቤ እያደገ መምጣቱን ያሳያል። ዘላቂ የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ለማሰባሰብና የማህበረሰቡን የቁጠባ ባህል ለማሳደግ ባለን ቁርጠኝነት ምክንያት የቁጠባ ሂሳቦች አሁን ካሉን ጠቅላላ የደንበኞች ብዛት ውስጥ 2.2 ሚሊዮን ወይም 92 በመቶ የሚሆኑት የቁጠባ አስቀማጭ ደንበኞች ናቸው።

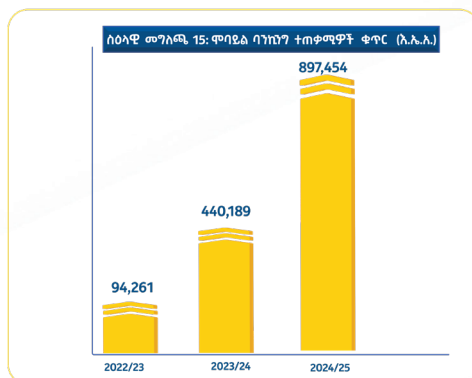
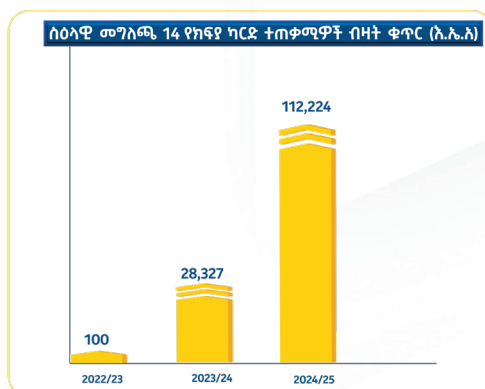
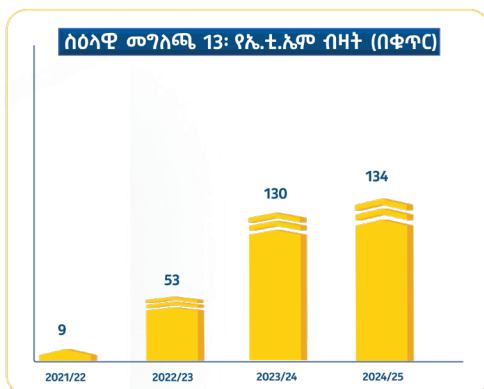


3.2 የዲጂታል ባንክ አገልግሎት

በበጀት ዓመቱ አማራ ባንክ የዲጂታል ተደራሽነትን ለማስፋት በርካታ የለውጥ ክንዎችን በማሳካት ጉልህ እመርታ አሳይቷል። በዚህም መሰረት የሞባይል ባንክንግ አገልግሎት ተጠቃሚ ደንበኞች ቁጥር ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነፃፀር ከእጥፍ በላይ ጨመረ በማሳየት 897,454 ማድረስ የተቻለ ሲሆን፤ የክፍያ ካርድ ተጠቃሚዎችን ቁጥር 112,224፤ እና የፈጣን ምላሽ ክፍያ ማሳለፊያ (QR-Code) ደንበኞችን ቁጥር 105,404 ማድረስ ተችሏል። በተጨማሪም የባንኩን ፈጣን የገንዘብ መክፈያ ማሽኖች (ATM and POS) ቁጥር 134 እና 308 እንደ ቅደም ተከተላቸው በማድረስ የዲጂታል የክፍያ አማራጮችን ተደራሽነት እያሰፋ ይገኛል።

ከኢትዮጵያ አየር መንገድ ግሩፕ ጋር የተደረገው ስትራቴጂያዊ አጋርነት እና የአማራ ባንክ የትምህርት ክፍያ ማሳለፊያ ዘዴ (PABa-School Pay) መጀመር የባንኩን ዲጂታል የክፍያ አማራጮች የበለጠ በማበልፀግ ለደንበኞች እንከን የለሽ አገልግሎት ለመስጠት አስችሏል።

በተጨማሪም ባንኩን የዲጂታል ትራንስፎርሜሽን የማዕዘን ድንጋይ በመሆኑ ከሶስተኛ ወገን ጋር አጋርነት መመስረት ዋና የስትራቴጂያዊ ስልት ስለሆነ ከዋና ዋና ባለድርሻ አካላት ጋር፣ ማለትም ኢትስዊች (EthSwitch)፣ የክፍያ አፕሬተሮች (Payment Operators) ፣ ፊንቴክ ኩባንያዎች (Fintech Companies) እና የገቢዎች ሚኒስቴርን ጨምሮ ንቁ ተሳትፎ እያደረገ ይገኛል። እነዚህ የትብብር ጥረቶች ፈጣን የገንዘብ ዝውውሮችን በማቀላጠፍ ደረጃውን የጠበቀ የክፍያ ስርዓት መዘርጋት ተችሏል።



3.3 የቅርንጫፍ ተደራሽነት

ባንኩ ለደንበኞች ይበልጥ ተደራሽ ለመሆን እና የገበያ ድርሻውን ለማስፋት በሚያደርገው ጥረት አዳዲስ ቅርንጫፎችን በመክፈት እድገት አሳይቷል። በመሆኑም በበጀት ዓመቱ መጨረሻ ላይ የባንኩ ቅርንጫፎች ብዛት 315 የደረሰ ሲሆን፣ ከዚህም ውስጥ 14ቱ ሙሉ በሙሉ ከወለድ ነፃ የሆነ የባንክ አገልግሎት ብቻ (IFB Dedicated Branches) የሚሰጡ ናቸው።

3.4 ኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ

የአማራ ባንክ የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ ስትራቴጂ የባንኩን የወደፊት ዕድገት፣ ፈጠራ እና ተወዳዳሪነት የሚመራ ዋነኛ አንቀሳቃሽ ኃይል ሲሆን፣ በጠንካራ ክላውድ ኔቲቭ እና ኦፕን ባንኪንግ መሠረተ ልማት ላይ በማድግ ከተለምዶ የደጋፊነት ተግባር ወደ ዋና ዕቅድ ፈጣሪነት እየተሸጋገረ ይገኛል። ባንኩ ስትራቴጂካዊ የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ ኢንቨስትመንቶችን በማድረግ፣ ዋና ዋና የባንክ አገልግሎቶችን ዲጂታል እንዲሆኑ በማስቻል፣ ዘመናዊ የሞባይልና ኢንተርኔት ባንኪንግ አገልግሎት በመጀመር እንዲሁም የደንበኞችን አገልግሎት የሚያቀላጥፉ ዘመናዊ የቴክኖሎጂ አሰራሮችን በመዘርጋት አሰራሩን እያዘመነና አዳዲስ የገቢ ምንጮችን እየፈጠረ ይገኛል።

በተጨማሪም ባንኩ በአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂካዊ ማዕቀፍ ውስጥ ዲጂታል-መር (Digitalization) አንዱ የስትራቴጂክ ምሰሶ በማድረግ የባንኩን የቴክኖሎጂ ኢንቨስትመንቶች እና የደንበኞችን መረጃ በላቀ የሳይበር ደህንነት ማዕቀፎች አማካኝነት እየጠበቀ ይገኛል።

3.5 የሰው ሀብት

አማራ ባንክ በአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂው ቀልጣፋ፣ ለተለዋዋጭ እና ለጠንካራ ፉክክር ምላሽ የሚሰጥ የሰው ሀብት ማፍራትና ማጎልበት ላይ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እየሠራ ይገኛል።

በበጀት ዓመቱ ባንኩ 4,725 ቋሚ እና 37 የኮንትራት፣ በድምሩ 4,762 ሠራተኞችን በማሰማራት ቀልጣፋና ዘመኑን የዋጀ አገልግሎት ለደንበኞቹ እየሠጠ ይገኛል። የባንኩን የአፈፃፀም ደረጃ በበለጠ ለማሳደግ የሰራተኛውን አቅም ማጎልበት ወሳኝ በመሆኑ በበጀት ዓመቱ ውስጥ በተለያዩ ቴክኒካዊ እና ቴክኒካዊ ባልሆኑ የስልጠና ፕሮግራሞች ላይ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ እየሰራ ይገኛል። ለዚህም በጠቅላላ 36.1 ሚሊዮን ብር ወጪ አድርጓል።

3.6 የስጋት አስተዳደር

የአማራ ባንክ ዘላቂ ዕድገት መሠረት ከሆኑት ዋና ዋና ጉዳዮች መካከል በዲሲፕሊንና በቴክኖሎጂ የተደገፈ የሥጋት አስተዳደር እና ኮምፕሊያንስ ቀዳሚውን ስፍራ ይይዛል። የባንኩ የስጋት አስተዳደር ማዕቀፍ የብድር፣ የጥሬ ገንዘብ መጠን፣ የውጭ ምንዛሬ፣ የወለድ ተመን እና የሥራ ማስኬጃ አደጋዎችን መለየት፣ መገምገም እና መቆጣጠርን የሚሸፍን ሲሆን፣ የነዚህን ወሳኝ ጉዳዮች የቁጥጥር እይታዎች በተመሳሳይ ጊዜ መመርመርና መፍትሄ አቅጣጫዎችን እየሰጠ ይገኛል።

በተጨማሪም አስገዳጅ ሪፖርቶችን በማዘጋጀት በባንኩ የውስጥ ፖሊሲዎች እና ደረጃዎች፣ ማለትም የሩብ ዓመት እና ወርሃዊ የብድር ግምገማዎች፣ የንብረት ተጠያቂነት፣ የአሰራር እና የዝና (Reputational Risk) ፣ የስትራቴጂያዊ፣ የአይቲ እና የቁጥጥር ተገዢነት ሪፖርቶችን ባንኩ ከተቆጣጣሪው አካል ጋር በማጣጣም ረገድ ትልቅ ሚና ተጫውቷል። ባንኩ አጠራጣሪ እና ከፍተኛ ዋጋ ያላቸውን ግብይቶች (High Value Transactions) በመከታተል በየጊዜው የክትትል ሪፖርት ለሚመለከተው ተቆጣጣሪ አካል ያቀርባል።

የስጋት አስተዳደር እና ኮምፕሊያንስ መምሪያ በባንኩ ውስጥ ለስጋት ተጋላጭነት ያለው ግንዛቤ እንዲጨምር ለአስፈፃሚው አካል እና ለበርዱ ወቅታዊ ግምገማዎችን በማድረስ በመረጃ የተደገፈ ስትራቴጂካዊና የዕለት ተዕለት የውሳኔ አሰጣጥ ሂደትን ይደግፋል። የፀረ ገንዘብ እጥበትና ሽብርተኝነትን በገንዘብ የመደገፍ ሥራዎችን (AML/CFT) ለመከላከል ባንኩ ጠንካራ ሥራ አከናውኗል።

በተጨማሪም ባንኩ ሰራተኞች በፋይናንስ ደኅንነት አገልግሎት (FIS) የተቀመጡት ደረጃዎች እንዲሟሉ ለማስቻል ያለመ የAML/CFT ተገዢነት ስልጠና ተሰጥቷል። እንደ ስጋት አስተዳደር ፕሮግራም እና ተዛማጅ

ፖሊሲዎች ያሉ ቁልፍ የአስተዳደር ሰነዶች ተዘጋጅተው ተሻሽለዋል፤ እንዲሁም ክትትል እና ተጠያቂነትን ለማሻሻል በሁሉም ክፍሎች የመስመር ላይ የክዋኔ ስጋት መዝገብ ተዘርግቷል። በተጨማሪም ባንኩ በዋና ዋና እና በንዑስ ደረጃ የስትራቴጂያዊ ስጋት ዳሰሳዎችን አከናውኗል፤ በተግባራት ላይ ተባብሮ የጋራ ስጋቶችን ለመቆጣጠር እና በተለያዩ ሁኔታዎች የቢዝነስ ስራ ቀጣይነት እንዲኖረው የማገገሚያ እና ድንገተኛ እቅዶችን አዘጋጅቷል።

3.7 ማኅበራዊ ኃላፊነት

የአማራ ባንክ በበጀት ዓመቱ ከባንክ ሥራው ባሻገር ዕሴቶችን በተግባር በመተርጎም ለሚያገለግለው ሕዝብና ማኅበረሰብ ያለውን አጋርነት በቁርጠኝነት አሳይቷል። ባንኩ በሐቀኝነት እና በመተጋገዝ መንፈስ ዕሴቶች፤ ለትምህርት፣ ለአካባቢ ጥበቃ እና ለማኅበረሰቡ አቅም ግንባታ ድጋፍ በማድረግ ትርጉም ያለው ለውጥ ለማምጣት የበኩሉን አስተዋፅዖ አድርጓል።

በበጀት ዓመቱ የማኅበራዊ ኃላፊነቱን ከመወጣት አንፃር ከተሰሩ ሥራዎች መካከል፤ ከአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር ጋር በመተባበር በአረንጓዴ አሻራ የህዝብ ንቅናቄ ላይ በመሳተፍ ለአካባቢ ጥበቃ የበኩሉን አሻራ አስቀምጧል፤ ባንኩ በበዓላት ወቅት መንግስታዊ ካልሆኑ ድርጅቶች (NGOs) እና ከአካባቢው ማኅበረሰብ ጋር በመተባበር የማዕድ ማጋራት መርሃ ግብሮች ላይ ተሳትፏል። በኮምፖዛቸ ከተማ የሚገኙ ድጋፍ የሚያስፈልጋቸው ተማሪዎችን የመመገብ ሥራ በመደገፍ ሀገር ተረካቢ ሕጻናት ያለረሃብ እንዲማሩ የበኩሉን አስተዋጽዖ አድርጓል። በተመሳሳይ በባህር ዳር፣ ጎንደር፣ ሞላሌ እና ደሴ የብዙኃን ስፖርት ፕሮግራሞችን በመደገፍ ማኅበረሰቦችን በአንድነት በማሰባሰብ አካላዊና ማኅበራዊ ደህንነትን ለማጎልበት አግቧል።

ከዚህ በተጨማሪም ባንኩ ለአረጋውያንና ለችግር የተጋለጡ ዜጎች እንክብካቤ ያደረገ ሲሆን፤ የአካባቢ ፖሊሲና የማኅበረሰብ ደህንነት ፕሮግራሞችን ደግፏል፤ የሴቶችን አቅምና የአመራር ብቃት የሚያሳድጉ ድርጅቶችን በመደገፍ ተሳትፏል። እነዚህ ሁሉ ጥረቶች ሁለንተናዊ የንግድ ዕድገት እና ማኅበራዊ ኃላፊነት አብረው መጓዝ እንዳለባቸው ባንኩ ያለውን ጥልቅ እምነት ያንጸባርቃል።

3.8 የቦርድ አመራር ዓባይነት የሥራ አፈጻጸም

በተጠናቀቀው የበጀት ዓመት የአማራ ባንክ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ የባለአክሲዮኖችን እና የባለድርሻ አካላት ጥቅም ማስጠበቅ በሚያስችል መልኩ ስትራቴጂያዊ አመራር፣ ቁጥጥር እና የተሟላ የአስተዳደር ሥርዓት በመዘርጋት የተሰጠውን ሥልጣን በትጋት ተፈጻሚ አድርጓል። ባንኩ በሁሉም ደረጃዎች ጤናማ የሥራ ከባቢ እንዲኖረው እንዲሁም ተጠያቂነትን፣ ግልጽነት እና ዘላቂ ዕድገትን የሚያበረታታ ባህል እንዲፈጠር ቦርዱ ሙሉ በሙሉ ቁርጠኛ ሆኖ ተንቀሳቅሷል።

ቦርዱ ኃላፊነቱን ለመወጣት ከማኔጅመንቱ ጋር ተቀራርቦ በመሥራት የአስተዳደር ማዕቀፎችን ለማጠናከር፣ የሥራ ቅልጥፍናን ለማሳደግ እንዲሁም ግልፅኝነትንና ተጠያቂነትን በሁሉም የባንኩ ክፍሎች ለማስፈን ጥረት አድርጓል።

3.8.1 የቦርድ ስብሰባዎች እና ዋና ዋና ውሳኔዎች

በበጀት ዓመቱ ቦርዱ ባንኩን የሚመለከቱ ወሳኝ ጉዳዮችን፣ ከእነዚህም ውስጥ የሥራ አፈጻጸሙን፣ የፋይናንስ ጥንካሬውን እና ስትራቴጂያዊ አቅጣጫውን በተመለከተ ለመምከር የተለያዩ መደበኛ እና አስቸኳይ ስብሰባዎችን አካሂዷል።

የአስተዳደር ሥርዓቶችን ለማጠናከር፣ የሥራ ቅልጥፍናን ለማሳደግ እና የአገልግሎት ጥራትን ለማሻሻል ቁልፍ ውሳኔዎች ተላልፈዋል። ቦርዱ ውሳኔዎችን ከባንኩ የረጅም ጊዜ ስትራቴጂ እና ከአክሲዮን ባለቤቶች ጥቅም ጋር የሚጣጣሙ መሆናቸውን በማረጋገጥ ለማኔጅመንቱ ድጋፍና ክትትል አድርጓል።

ከዚህም በላይ ቦርዱ የባለአክሲዮኖች ሦስተኛው መደበኛ ጠቅላላ ጉባዔ ውሳኔዎችን እና ውጤቶችን በመገምገም ሁሉም መመሪያዎችና ምክረ ሃሳቦች በትክክል መተግበራቸውን አረጋግጧል። እነዚህ ክትትሎች ቦርዱ ግልፅኝነት ያለው ግንኙነትንና ለአክሲዮን ባለቤቶች ያለበትን ተጠያቂነት ለመተግበር ያለውን ቁርጠኝነት ያሳያሉ።

3.8.2 የቦርድ ንዑስ ኮሚቴዎች እና ያከናወኗቸው ተግባራት

ቦርዱ ንዑስ ቋሚ ኮሚቴዎችን በንቃት በማሳተፍ የሚከተሉትን ዋና ዋና ተግባራት አከናውኗል፡-

- 📌 **የሥራ እና ኮምፕሊያንስ ንዑስ ኮሚቴ፡-** በባንኩ ላይ ሊከሰቱ የሚችሉ አደጋዎችን እና የቁጥጥር ማዕቀፎችን በመከታተል፣ ጠንካራ የአደጋ አያያዝ ልምዶች መተግበራቸውን አረጋግጧል።
- 📌 **የአዲት ንዑስ ኮሚቴ፡-** የውስጥ እና የውጭ አዲት ሪፖርቶችን በመገምገም፣ የአዲት ምክረ ሃሳቦች አፈጻጸም ላይ ክትትል በማድረግ የውስጥ ቁጥጥር ሥርዓቶችን አጠናክሯል።
- 📌 **የብድር ንዑስ ኮሚቴ፡-** ሚዛናዊ የሆነ የብድር ፖሊሲዎችን ለመጠበቅ እና ውጤታማ የብድር አስተዳደርን መዘርጋቱን ለማረጋገጥ የባንኩን ትልልቅ ተበዳሪዎች ብድር ጤናማነት ክትትልና ድጋፍ በማድረግ እንዲሁም የባንኩን የብድር ፖሊሲዎች በተቆጣጣሪ አካላት ከወጡ መመሪያዎች ህጎች ጋር መጣጣሙን አረጋግጧል።
- 📌 **የሰው ኃይል ንዑስ ኮሚቴ፡-** ብቁ እና ተነሳሽነት ያለው የሰው ኃይልን ለማስቀጠል የሰው ሃብት ፖሊሲዎችን፣ የሥራ አፈጻጸም ምዘና ሥርዓቶችን እና የሰው ሃይል ልማት ተነሳሽነቶችን ገምግሟል።

እነዚህ ኮሚቴዎች የባንኩ ተግባራት ጥንቁቅ፣ ተገዢ እና ስትራቴጂያዊ ተዛማጅነት ያላቸው መሆናቸውን ለማረጋገጥ የቦርዱን ጥረቶች በመደገፍ ወሳኝ ሚና ተጫውተዋል።

3.9 የወደፊት የትኩረት አቅጣጫዎች

የአማራ ባንክ በፈጠራ የታገዘ የባንክ አገልግሎትን በማቅረብ፣ ዘመን በሚሰጠው ቴክኖሎጂ በመዘመን፣ የፋይናንስ ተደራሽነቱ በማስፋት፣ ዘላቂነት ያለው ዕድገት ለማስመዝገብ በቁርጠኝነት እየሠራ ይገኛል። በቀጣይ የሥራ ዘመንም ባንኩ የደንበኞችን እርካታ በማሳደግ፣ ዲጂታል ትራንስፎርሜሽንን በአግባቡ በመጠቀም እና በፋይናንስ አካታችነት ላይ ያለውን ጅማሮ በማስፋት የስትራቴጂክ ተልዕኮውን ዕውን ለማድረግ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ ይሰራል። በተጨማሪም ባንካችን ከወለድ ነፃ ፋይናንስ እና በልማት ፋይናንስ ላይ ስትራቴጂያዊ ትኩረት በመስጠት፣ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ዕድገትን ከማምጣት ባለፈ አዎንታዊ ማኅበራዊ ተፅዕኖን ለመፍጠር በሚያስችሉ በርካታ ዘርፎች ላይ ትኩረት ሰጥቶ ይሰራል።

በአጠቃላይ የፋይናንስ ሥነ-ምግባር መርሆዎችን በማስቀደም የሀገራችንን ኢኮኖሚያዊ ዕድገትን ከማጎልበት ባለፈ ማኅበራዊ ኃላፊነታችንን በመወጣት ከባለድርሻ አካላት ዕሴት ጋር እንዲጣጣም በማድረግ ልማትን የመደገፍ ብቃታችንን እያሳደግን የወደፊት ጊዜያችንን እንገነባለን።

ምስጋና

የአማራ ባንክ የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አባላት እና የባንኩ ሥራ አስፈፃሚዎች እስካሁን በጉዟችን ላደረጋችሁልን አስተዋፅዖ በሙሉ ልባዊ ምስጋናችንን እናቀርባለን። የባንኩ ስኬት የተመሠረተው በዋጋ በማይተመኑ ደንበኞቻችን እምነትና ታማኝነት፣ በባለአክሲዮኖቻችን የማይናወጥ ድጋፍ፣ በሠራተኞቻችን ቁርጠኝነት እና በኩራት በምናገለግላቸው ማኅበረሰቦች ትብብር ላይ ነው።

ለኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ እንዲሁም ለሌሎች አጋሮቻችን ከፍተኛ አድናቆታችንን እየገለፅን፤ የእናንተ ጽኑ ድጋፍ እና ክትትል ባንኩ ተግዳሮቶችን እንዲቋቋም እና ስትራቴጂያዊ ግቦችን እንዲያሳካ ወሳኝ ሚና ተጫውቷል።

የወደፊት ርዕያችንን እና ተልዕኳችንን ዕውን ማድረግ የምንችለው በባለአክሲዮኖቻችን፣ በደንበኞቻችን፣ በሠራተኞቻችን እና በአጋሮቻችን የጋራ ጥረትና ትብብር ነው። በአዲሱ የአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂክ ዕቅድ ማዕቀፍ አዳዲስ ክንዋኔዎችን ለመሥራት በምናደርገው ጥረት ድጋፋችሁ እና ክትትላችሁ እንደማይለየን እናምናለን።



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የሂሳብ ሪፖርት እ.ኤ.አ.
ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2025
ለተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት

አማራ ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር

የገለልተኛ አዲተሮች ሪፖርት

ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት

አስተያየት

እኛ፣ የአማራ ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2025 (ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ዓ.ም.) ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት የተዘጋጀውን የትርፍና የኪሳራ እንዲሁም ሌሎች የጠቅላላ ገቢ መግለጫዎች፣ የሀብትና ዕዳ መግለጫ፣ በአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ካፒታል ላይ የታየውን ለውጥ የሚያሳይ መግለጫ፣ የገንዘብ ፍሰት መግለጫ፣ እና የተወሰኑ የሂሳብ አያያዝ ጋር ተያያዥነት ያላቸው ፖሊሲዎች እና ሌሎች የመግለጫ መረጃዎችን አዲት አድርገናል።

በእኛ አስተያየት፣ ይህ የሂሳብ መግለጫ የአማራ ባንክን እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2025 (ሰኔ 23 2017 ዓ.ም.) ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት ትክክለኛ እና እውነተኛ የፋይናንስ ሁኔታ፣ የፋይናንስ አፈፃፀም እና የገንዘብ ፍሰትን የሚያሳይ ሲሆን በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አዋቂ ደረጃዎች የአካውንታንት መደበኛ ቦርድ (IASB) በተደነገገው፤ በዓለም አቀፍ የፋይናንስ ሪፖርት ደረጃዎች (IFRS) መሰረት የተዘጋጀ ነው።

በኢትዮጵያ የንግድ ህግ በሚጠይቀው መሰረት፣ የአዲት ሪፖርታችንን እንደሚከተለው እናቀርባለን፡-

(i) በ2013 የኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ህግ አንቀጽ 349 (1) እና በቦርዱ በቀረበው ሪፖርት ላይ ባደረግነው ግምገማ መሠረት

ለባለአክሲዮኑ የሚቀርብ ክፍተቶችን አላገኘንበትም።

(ii) በ2013 የኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ህግ አንቀጽ 349 (2) መሠረት፣ የፋይናንስ መግለጫዎች እንዲጸድቁ እንመክራለን።

የአዲት ስራችንን በዓለም አቀፍ የአዲት ደረጃዎች (ISA) መሠረት አከናውናል። በደረጃዎቹ ውስጥ የተገለጸው የአዲተር ተግባርና ኃላፊነት በይበልጥ በዚህ የአዲተር አስተያየት “ይህን የሂሳብ ሪፖርት አዲት በማድረግ ሂደት የአዲተሮች ኃላፊነት” በሚለው ርዕስ ስር ተብራርቷል። እኛ በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አዋቂዎች ሥነ-ምግባር ደረጃዎች ቦርድ ኮድ (IESBA Code) የሂሳብ አዋቂዎች ሥነ-ምግባር እና በኢትዮጵያ የሂሳብ ስራን አዲት ለማድረግ ከሚያስፈልጉ የሥነ-ምግባር ኃላፊነቶችና ሌሎች የሥነ-ምግባር ኃላፊነቶችን በጠበቀ መልኩ ስራችንን ከድርጅቱ ገለልተኛ ሆነን አከናውናል። ለአዲት ስራው የቀረቡ ማስረጃዎችና ሰነዶች ሙያዊ አስተያየት ለመስጠት በቂና ተገቢ ናቸው ብለን እናምናለን።

ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች

ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች በእኛ ሙያዊ ብቻ አሁን ባለው የኢሳብ መግለጫ አዲት ውስጥ ትልቅ ጠቀሜታ ያላቸው ጉዳዮች ናቸው። እነዚህ ጉዳዮች በአጠቃላይ የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች ላይ ባደረግነው አዲት እና በእሱ ላይ ያለንን አስተያየት በሰጠንበት ላይ ተብራርተዋል በመሆኑም በእነዚህ ጉዳዮች ላይ የተለየ አስተያየት አላቀረብንም። ሆኖም በሪፖርታችን ውስጥ ተለይተው የሚታዩ ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች እንደሌሉ አረጋግጥናል።

የስራ መሪዎች እና የሂሳብ ሪፖርቱን የሚያዘጋጀው አካል ኃላፊነቶች

ማኔጅመንቱ የሂሳብ መግለጫ ሪፖርቱን በባንኩ የሂሳብ አያያዝ ፖሊሲና በውስጥ ቁጥጥር መመሪያው መሰረት እንዲሁም ሆነ ተብሎ ወይም በስህተት ከሚፈጠር ከፍተኛ ስህተትና ማጭበርበር ነፃ በሆነ መልኩ የማዘጋጀትና የማቅረብ ኃላፊነት ይኖርበታል።

ድርጅቱን በመዝጋት ሂደት ወይም ስራውን በማቆም ሂደት ውስጥ ካልሆነ ወይም ከዚህ ውጪ እውነተኛ አማራጭ ከሌለው በስተቀር ማኔጅመንቱ የሂሳብ መግለጫ ሪፖርቱን በሚያዘጋጅበት ወቅት፣ የባንኩን ቀጣይነት አቅም መገምገምና፣ ከንግድ ስራው ቀጣይነት ጋር ተያያዥ የሆኑ ጉዳዮች ቢኖሩ የመግለጽ ኃላፊነት አለበት።

በቦርድ ኃላፊነት ላይ ያሉ አካላትም፤ የባንኩን የሂሳብ ሪፖርት አዘጋጃጅ ሂደት መቆጣጠር ይኖርባቸዋል።

ይህን የሂሳብ ሪፖርት አዲት በማድረግ ሂደት የአዲተሮች ኃላፊነት

የአዲተሮች ዋና ግብ የፋይናንስ መግለጫዎች በጥቅሉ ከጉልህ ስህተት (በስህተትም ሆነ ሆነ ተብሎ በተፈጸመ ማጭበርበር) ነፃ መሆናቸውን በማረጋገጥ መንገድ ምክንያታዊ እርግጠኝነት (reasonable assurance) መስጠትና የአዲተር ሪፖርት፤ የአዲተሩን አስተያየት ጨምሮ ማቅረብ ነው። ምክንያታዊ ማረጋገጫ ከፍተኛ ደረጃ ያለው እርግጠኝነት ሲሆን ነገር ግን የዓለም አቀፍ የአዲት ደረጃዎች (ISA) ሥነ-ምግባርና ደረጃዎችን በተከተለ አዲት የሚገኙ እውነታዊ ስህተቶችን ሁሉ እንደሚያውቅ ዋስትና አይሰጥም። ስህተቶች ሆኑ ተብለው ወይም በስህተት ምክንያት ሊፈጠሩ ይችላሉ፤ ሆኖም ከፍተኛ ስህተት የሚባሉት፤ በተናጠል ወይም በጋራ የዚህን የሂሳብ መግለጫ ሪፖርት ተጠቃሚዎችን ኢኮኖሚያዊ ውሳኔ ያዘቡ እንደሆነ ነው።

ቴዎድሮስ እና ፍቅሬ የአዲት አገልግሎት የኅብረት ሽርክና ማህበር

አዲስ አበባ

መስከረም 3 ቀን 2018 ዓ.ም.



አማራ ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር

የትርፍ እና ኪሳራ መግለጫ

ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት

	ማስታወሻዎች	ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ብር'000	ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ብር'000
ከወለድ የተገኘ ገቢ	4	4,505,320	3,774,186
የወለድ ወጪ	5	(1,465,320)	(1,350,785)
የተጣራ የወለድ ገቢ		3,040,000	2,423,400
ከአገልግሎት እና ከኮሚሽን ገቢ	6	1,041,774	528,704
ከአገልግሎት እና ከኮሚሽን ወጪ		-	-
ሌሎች የአገልግሎት ገቢዎች	7	91,046	75,084
ጠቅላላ የሥራ ማስኬጃ ገቢ		4,172,820	3,027,188
ለብድር የተያዘ መጠባበቂያ ወጪ	8	(189,947)	(76,354)
ለሌሎች ሀብቶች የተያዘ መጠባበቂያ ወጪ	9	1,387	(2,212)
የተጣራ የሥራ ማስኬጃ ገቢ		3,984,260	2,948,622
የሰራተኛ ወጪዎች	10	(1,699,470)	(1,602,614)
ህልዎታዊ ግዝፈት የሌላቸው ቅናሽ	17	(96,573)	(47,798)
ከቋሚ ንብረት የተደረገ የዕርጅና ቅናሽ	18	(191,242)	(164,427)
ሌሎች የአገልግሎት ወጪዎች	11	(1,342,142)	(779,882)
ትርፍ ከግብር በፊት		654,833	353,900
የግብር ወጪ	12,a	(62,502)	170,594
ትርፍ ከግብር በኋላ		592,330	524,494
ተጨማሪ ገቢዎች ተገቢው የግብር ዕዳ ከተቀነሰ በኋላ			
በቀጣይ ወደ ትርፍ እና ኪሳራ መግለጫ የማይዞሩ			
በሰራተኞች ጥቅማ ጥቅም ላይ በተሰለ የድጋሚ ልኬት የተገኘ ገቢ ወይም በድጋሚ ልኬቱ ላይ የተገኘ የዘገየ የታክስ ሃብት ወይም ዕዳ	24,b	951 (285)	(1,350) 405
በቀጣይ ወደ ትርፍ እና ኪሳራ መግለጫ የሚዞሩ		666	(945)
በባንኩ ኢንቨስትመንቶች ላይ በተሰለ የገበያ ዋጋ የተገኘ ገቢ ወይም ወጪ	15,a	46,335	38,111
በድጋሚ ልኬቱ ላይ የተገኘ የዘገየ የታክስ ሃብት ወይም ዕዳ		(13,901)	(11,433)
ተጨማሪ ገቢዎች ተገቢው የግብር ዕዳ ከተቀነሰ በኋላ		32,435	26,678
የዓመቱ አጠቃላይ የተጣራ ገቢ		33,100	25,733
የአንድ አክሲዮን የትርፍ ድርሻ በመቶ		625,431	550,227
	25	8.0%	8.3%



አማራ ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር

በአክሲዮን ማህበር ካፒታል ላይ የታየውን ለውጥ የሚያሳይ መግለጫ ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት



ሀምሌ 1 ቀን 2015 የታየ

በዓመቱ የተገኘ ትርፍ

ከአክሲዮኖች ሽያጭ የተከፈለ

ወደ ህጋዊ መጠበቂያ ዞረ

የተከፈለ የገቢ ግብር

ለብድር ተጨማሪ መጠበቂያዎች ዞረ

በሰራተኞች ጥቅም ላይ በተሰለ የድጋሚ ልኬት የተገኘ

በባንኩ ኢንቨስትመንቶች ላይ በተሰለ የገበያ ዋጋ የተገኘ

አጠቃላይ ካፒታል እና መጠበቂያ

ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 የታየ

ሀምሌ 1 ቀን 2016 የታየ

በዓመቱ የተገኘ ትርፍ

ከአክሲዮኖች ሽያጭ የተከፈለ

ወደ ህጋዊ መጠበቂያ ዞረ

የተከፈለ የገቢ ግብር

ለብድር ተጨማሪ መጠበቂያዎች ዞረ

በሰራተኞች ጥቅም ላይ በተሰለ የድጋሚ ልኬት የተገኘ

በባንኩ ኢንቨስትመንቶች ላይ በተሰለ የገበያ ዋጋ የተገኘ

አጠቃላይ ካፒታል እና መጠበቂያ

ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 የታየ



መስታወሻዎች	የተከፈለ ካፒታል		ያልተከፈለ ትርፍ		ሌሎች መጠበቂያ		ሕጋዊ መጠበቂያ		ለብድር የተያዘ ተጨማሪ መጠበቂያዎች		ጾምር
	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	ብር '000	
	5,842,230	(130,293)	24,447		49,278		93,285		5,878,948		
12,b		524,494									524,494
25	674,097	(131,124)			131,124						674,097
28		(163,261)					163,261				-
29			(945)								(945)
29			26,678								26,678
	674,097	230,110	25,733		131,124		163,261		1,224,325		
	6,516,328	99,816	50,180		180,401		256,546		7,103,272		
	6,516,328	99,816	50,180		180,401		256,546		7,103,272		
12,b		592,330									592,330
25	899,922	(148,083)			148,083						899,922
28		(9,982)									(9,982)
29		(72,108)					72,108				-
29			666								666
			32,435								32,435
	899,922	362,157	33,101		148,083		72,108		1,515,371		
	7,416,250	461,973	83,281		328,484		328,654		8,618,643		

አማራ ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር

የሀብትና ዕዳ መግለጫ

ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት

		ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017	ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016
ማስታወሻዎች		ብር'000	ብር'000
ሃብት			
በእጅ ያለ ገንዘብ እና በባንክ ያለ ተቀማጭ	13	7,688,224	6,870,319
ለደንበኞች የተሰጡ ብድሮች	14	25,622,493	19,921,661
ኢንሸስትመንት			
-የአክሲዮን ኢንሸስትመንት	15,a	213,064	156,179
-አሞርታይዝድ ኮስት	15,b	4,895,581	3,477,238
ሌሎች ሐብቶች	16	1,540,405	1,477,670
ወደፊት የሚታሰብ የግብር ሀብት	12,d	362,722	439,410
ህልውናዊ ግዝፈት የሌላቸው ንብረቶች	17	172,696	135,288
ቋሚ ንብረት	18	1,243,032	1,264,669
ሀብት የመጠቀም መብት	19	1,646,605	1,475,106
ጠቅላላ ሃብት		43,384,822	35,217,541
ዕዳዎች			
የደንበኞች ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ	20	31,492,654	25,055,426
የግብር ዕዳ	12,a	-	-
ብድሮች	21	-	120,118
ሌሎች ዕዳዎች	22	2,386,618	2,395,846
የሊዝ ዕዳዎች	23	835,306	506,834
በጡረታ ጊዜ ለሰራተኞች የሚከፈል ጥቅማጥቅም	24	51,601	36,046
የዘገዩ የግብር ዕዳዎች	12,d		
ጠቅላላ ዕዳ		34,766,178	28,114,270
ካፒታል እና መጠባበቂያ			
የተከፈለ ካፒታል	25	7,416,250	6,516,328
ያልተከፋፈለ ትርፍ	26	461,974	99,816
ህጋዊ መጠባበቂያ	27	328,484	180,401
ለብድር የተያዘ ተጨማሪ መጠባበቂያዎች	28	328,655	256,546
ሌሎች መጠባበቂያዎች	29	83,281	50,180
ጠቅላላ ካፒታልና የመጠባበቂያ ሂሳቦች		8,618,643	7,103,272
አጠቃላይ ዕዳዎች፣ካፒታልና የመጠባበቂያ ሒሳብ ሚዛን		43,384,822	35,217,541

ጋሻው ደበበ
የቦርድ ሊቀመንበር

ዩጅክስ አያሌው (ፒ.ኤች.ዲ)
ዋና ስራ አስፈጻሚ

አማራ ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር

የገንዘብ ፍሰት መግለጫ

ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት

	ማስታወሻዎች	ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2017 ብር'000	ሰኔ 23 ቀን 2016 ብር'000
ከሥራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የታየ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት			
ከሥራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ ጥሬ ገንዘብ	30	2,025,091	1,225,214
የተከፈለ የገቢ ግብር		(9,982)	-
የተከፈለ ትርፍ ግብር	12,b	-	-
ከሥራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ (ወጪ/ገቢ) የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት		2,015,109	1,225,214
ከኢንቨስትመንት እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት			
ኢንቨስትመንት ሴኩራቲ ግዢ	15	(1,418,414)	(1,890,823)
የአክሲዮን ግዢ		(10,549)	(57,412)
የማይዳሰሱ ሐብቶች ግዢ	17	(133,979)	(59,967)
የተጠቃሚነት መብት ሐብት ክፍያ		(230,234)	(141,772)
ቋሚ ንብረት	18	(168,892)	(264,384)
የተወገደ ቋሚ ንብረት		230	-
ከኢንቨስትመንት እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት		(1,961,838)	(2,414,358)
ከፋይናንስ ነክ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የገንዘብ ፍሰት			
የሊዝ ክፍያ	23	(53,690)	(45,756)
ብድር እና በብድሩ ላይ የተጣራ ወለድ		-	828,492
በዓመቱ ውስጥ የተከፈለ ብድር		(120,118)	(708,374)
ከአክሲዮኖች ጉዳዮች የተገኘ	25	899,922	674,097
ከፋይናንስ ነክ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የገንዘብ ፍሰት		726,114	748,459
በጥሬ ገንዘብ እና በጥሬ ገንዘብ አቻዎች የተጣራ ጭማሪ/(መቀነስ)		779,383	(440,684)
የውጭ ምንዛሪ ልዩነት በጥሬ ገንዘብ እና በጥሬ ገንዘብ እኩያዎች		38,522	4,886
በዓመቱ መጀመሪያ ላይ የነበረ ጥሬ ገንዘብ እና የጥሬ ገንዘብ እኩያ	13	6,870,319	7,306,118
በዓመቱ ማብቂያ ላይ የታየ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ሚዛን	13	7,688,224	6,870,319





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Blank lined area for text entry, consisting of 30 horizontal blue lines.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Nº	Branch Name	Phone Number
1	18 Mazoria	0911475668
2	Aba Samuel	0918194341
3	Abay Mado	0583202299
4	Abdi Nono	0929232240
5	Abima	0913476889
6	Abune Hara	0583208273
7	Adama	0912124634
8	Adama Aba Geda	0912259606
9	Adama Bole	0910831407
10	Addis Ababa	0115583406
11	Addis Alem	0583202736
12	Addis Kidam	0584500089
13	Addis Zemen	0918166559
14	Addisu Gebeya	011 154 7493
15	Addisu Michael	0112733238
16	Adet	0918312044
17	Adiarkay	0980490126
18	Adwa Dildiy	011 668 6471
19	Akaki	011 472 0420
20	Akaki Total	011 472 0721
21	Alem Bank	011 369 5621
22	Alem ketema	011 132 0852
23	Aleta Wendo	0910504033
24	Alif	0585562456
25	Amana	0333512107
26	Amanuel	0585540553
27	Amba Giorgis	0918305662
28	Ambesami	0918028647
29	Amhara Sayint	0334470498
30	Amist Kilo	011 154 0980
31	Andabet	0932874348
32	Arada	0918775112
33	Arada Giorgis	0111265208
34	Arat Killo	0011 126 5503
35	Arbaya	0918745035
36	Areb Sefer	0916620101
37	Arefa	0911965619
38	Arerti	0915982410
39	Ase Ketema	0341458148
40	Assela	0945220373
41	Assosa	057 275 8676
42	Atana Tera	0921605345
43	Ataye	0336611244
44	Atlas	0116662652/3919
45	Atse Fasiledes	0912282805
46	Atse H/Silasie Road	0918280971
47	Atse Sertsedingil	0583206827
48	Atse Tewodros	0947576461
49	Atse Zerayakob	0116375994
50	Awraja	0116685148
51	Ayat 40/60Condominium	01116391909
52	Ayat 72	011 613 3970
53	Ayat Adebabay	011 639 0473
54	Ayat Kibir Demena	011 639 0818
55	Ayer Tena	011 369 3932
56	Azena	0583278625
57	Azezo	0927630039
58	Bahirdar	0583208088
59	Balchi	0912138909
60	Bale Goba	0951089226
61	Bati	0335531988/2128
62	Batu	0913404055
63	Beklobet Branch	011 470 6047
64	Bela	0921564459
65	Belay Zeleke	0583208221
66	Bereka	0335520887/0817
67	Betemengist	0115576048
68	Bethel	011 369 6682
69	Bethel Michael	011 369 7888
70	Bezawit	0583202973
71	Bichena	0586651304
72	Bihere Tsige	011 369 1215
73	Bilal	0333126458/9740
74	Bishoftu	0913242329
75	Bisrate Gabriel	011 369 1215
76	Bistima	033 221 0415
77	Blue Nile	0583208380
78	Boku Shenen	0911286219
79	Bole	011 558 2925
80	Bole 24	011 668 7815
81	Bole Airport	0116166005/6006
82	Bole Arabsa	011 612 4180
83	Bole Brass	011 667 4316
84	Bole Bulbulla	0911594688
85	Bole Flamingo	0115260701/1065
86	Bole Medhanialem	011 668 7280
87	Bole Michael	011 639 3629
88	Buanbua Wuha	0333112935
89	Bulbula Medhanialem	011 462 0791

Nº	Branch Name	Phone Number
90	Bulgariya Mazoriya	0115 30 6206
91	Burie	0587741571
92	Butajira	046 145 6749
93	Chagni	0585562166
94	Chefe	0911750145
95	Chilot Adebabay	011 112 3425
96	Chiro	0949295710
97	CHOKE	0913441071
98	CMC	011 667 5285
99	Commerce	011 558 0998
100	Dabat Branch	0924818380
101	Dangila	0582211827
102	Dansha	0930708014
103	Dargie	0912427797/919334727
104	Debarok	0918304265
105	Debre Birhan	01 1637 6405
106	Debre Eliyas	0585541330
107	Debre Markos	0581788299
108	Debre Tabor	0918700702
109	Debre Work Branch	0586630931
110	Debreselam	0583209747
111	Debresina	011 680 2066
112	Degolo	00332260837/0744
113	DejachWube	011 170 2110
114	Dejen Branch	0587763526
115	Delgi	0945264540
116	Dembecha	0587730820
117	Densa	0912064165
118	Dessie	00333125260/5385
119	Dilla	0461314417
120	Dire Dawa	0913734523
121	Dubai Tera	011 273 2926
122	Dukem	0910540882
123	Durbetie	0582230334
124	Ebinat	0918379051
125	Ehil Berenda	011 277 2834
126	Enewari	011 688 0008
127	Enjibara	0582270344
128	Estie	0928495039
129	Fasilo	0583207728
130	Ferensay 41 Eyesus	0111541557
131	Ferensay Biret Dildey	0111548733
132	Ferensay Legasion	011 154 8970
133	Fetra	011 143 0858
134	Figa	0116660806
135	Finoteselam	0587753328
136	Gafat	0918071905
137	Gambela	047 151 9258
138	Gashena	0332410912
139	Genda Wuha	0918543704
140	Gerji Mebrathayil	011 639 5257
141	Germen Adebabay	011 385 1602/1687
142	Ghion	0583200839
143	Ginager	011 624 0767
144	Gindewoyin	0918022895
145	Gish Abay	0583208890
146	Gofa Mazoria	011 437 6694
147	Gofa Mebrat	011 470 3445
148	Gogjam Berenda	011 158 5390
149	Gonder	0911075702
150	Goro	011 667 7497
151	Gotera	011 470 8549
152	Greek Camp	0923965903
153	Guhala	0918502837
154	Gullele	011 273 7230
155	Guna	0913896516
156	Haik Branch	0332221275/1252
157	Haile Garment	011 462 7781
158	Hailemariam Mamo	011 637 6184
159	Hamusit	0918657312
160	Hana Mariam	011 471 1348
161	Hara	0334520945/0974
162	Harar	0921854018
163	Harar Shewa Ber	0910916730
164	Hawassa	0920984966
165	Haya Hulet	011 6362866
166	Hilal	011 126 4911
167	Hormat	0333341912/1695
168	Hossaena	046 178 1223
169	Humera	0962797100
170	Imperial	011 639 4877/5916
171	Jackrose	0116469625
172	Janamora	0943317904
173	Jantekel	0918323737
174	Jawi	0582780034
175	Jemo	0114700156
176	Jemo Michael	0113854137
177	Jiga	0910801271
178	Jigjiga	0973188702
179	Jimma	047 111 84 87

Nº	Branch Name	Phone Number
180	Jinka	046 775 2783
181	Jos Hanson	0115576854
182	Kality	011 472 0199
183	Kality Gebriel	011 462 4339
184	Kara	011 852 9028
185	Kazanchis	011 558 9735
186	Kechene	0111265894
187	Kedemit Lalibela	0929324242
188	Kemissie	0335543095/3429
189	Kera Almaziey Meda	011 470 4061
190	Kidist Selassie	011 126 1162
191	Kidus Lalibela	033361530/1494
192	Kimir Dingay	0918733525
193	Koladiba	0918173497
194	Kombolcha	0333514449/1974
195	Kotebe	011 668 1270
196	Kotebe 02	0116675742/5154
197	kotebe Kara	0116507649/6223
198	Lafto Branch	011 471 1547
199	Lamberet	0116675006/5014
200	Lebu	011 462 3290/3171
201	Lebu Mebrat	011 462 3274
202	Legetafo	011 668 8155
203	Lem Hotel	011 659 1916
204	Lemi	0111190184/0552
205	Lideta	011 562 1151
206	Logia Branch	0335501468/1272
207	Lumamie	0587720280
208	Majete	0333162936
209	Maksegnit	0922712118
210	Maraki	0918248107
211	Masero Denb	0921165578
212	Mayikadra	0900188731
213	Megenagna	0116594030/4031
214	Megenagna Diaspora	0926766967
215	Megenagna Egziabher Ab	0116660863/1847
216	Mehal Gebeya	0583200554
217	Mehal Lafto	011 471 1077
218	Mekaneselam	0332201124/1163
219	Mekoy	0334440337
220	Menkoror	0581781061
221	Meragna	011 117 0588
222	Merawi	0583301427
223	Merhaba	0334318983
224	Meri	011 668 1771
225	Mersa	0333331331/1284
226	Mertule Mariam	0586660741
227	Meskelegna	0915753079
228	Meti	0473390539
229	Midre genet	0583204816
230	Military Tera	011 273 3926
231	Mina	0920440022
232	Mizan Teferi	047 135 8366
233	Mojo	0967717877
234	Molale	011 622 0852
235	Motta	0586612875
236	Muja	0332120595/0250
237	Nejash	0333331348/1583
238	Nifas Mewcha	0918288217
239	Nigus Sahle Silassie	0116375928
240	Niguss Teklehaymanot	0581785394
241	Olympia	011 562 1473
242	Pastor Square	011 273 7634
243	Quara	0904939333
244	Ras Desta	011 126 5268
245	RAYAN	011 273 2662
246	Rema	011 117 1212
247	Rufael	011 273 3975
248	Sabyan	0921166848
249	Sanja	0918079919
250	Sarbet	011 369 0528
251	Saris	011 4708378
252	Saris 58	011 471 1900
253	Saris Addisu Sefer	011 470 8482
254	Sebara Babur	011 126 7582
255	Secha	046 181 3695
256	Sekota	0335405374
257	Seladingay	011 625 0479
258	Semen Hotel	011 172 3635
259	Semen Mazegaja	011121312/1212
260	Semera	0333168146
261	Shahura	0975300621
262	Shashemene	0910008873
263	Shashemene Arada	0916002399
264	Sheger	011 112 8285
265	Shema Tera	011 273 3795
266	Sheno	011 687 1932
267	Shera Tera	0913857583
268	Shewa Robit	0336641502
269	Shimbit	0583200695

የቅርንጫፍ ስልክ ቁጥር

No	Branch Name	Phone Number
270	Shindi	0918067837
271	Shinfa	0918298377
272	Shiro Meda	0913081920
273	Shola Gebeya	011 658 7401
274	Siddiq	0916144601
275	Simada	0967686918
276	Sost Kutir Mazoria	011 369 0796
277	Summit Safari	011 668 8906
278	Tach Gayint	0910511531
279	Tana	0583206890
280	Tebassie	011 637 6008
281	Teda	0937378979
282	Teklehaimanot	011 158 4555
283	Teppi	047 556 3165
284	Teqwa	011 1 3697981
285	Tiili	0582290657
286	Tor Hayloch	011 384 2155
287	Torban Gerba	0911873559
288	Tossa	0333118858/2422
289	Tropical	011 369 3848
290	Tulefa	0910607528
291	Tulu Awliya	0332405665
292	Tulu Dimtu	0913584398
293	Weji	0116726951/6705
294	Weyzero Siheen	0333122713/3860
295	Wofargif	0943060520
296	Wogeltena	0333350511
297	Wogidi	0334453687/3445
298	Wolaita Sodo	046 180 8326
299	Woldiya	0334311276/3788
300	Woliso	011 366 4544
301	Wolkite	011 365 9162
302	Wollo Sefer	0115248020/8021
303	Woreta	0911013413
304	Wossen	011 668 1695
305	Yejubie	0585563509
306	Yeka Abado	0920875616
307	Yerer Jacros	0116395241
308	Yifag	0911151099
309	Yirgachefe	0913424074
310	Yirgalem	0919673233
311	Zembaba	0583207150
312	Zenebework	011 3697457
313	Zengena	0918606059
314	Hassena Ager	0333510732
315	Kobo	0333341553
316	Bonga	0473312114
317	Gedebiye	
318	Abrehajira	



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ለማንኛውም መረጃ ወደ ባንኩ
የጥሪ ማዕከል በነፃ ይደውሉ።

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ከወ አር ኮዳን በስልክዎ ካሜራ ሰካን በማድረግ
ትክክለኛ የማኅበራዊ ትስስር ገጽቶችን ይቀላቀሉ!



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