



Arab Investment Bank (S.A.E)
Financial Statements
Together with auditor's report
For the year ended December 31, 2022

**Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022**

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AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Arab Investment Bank Egypt S.A.E

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Arab Investment Bank - S.A.E**, represented in the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022, and the related statement of profit or loss, statement of other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management, as the management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with rules on preparation and presentation of banks' financial statements and the basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008, as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019, and in light applicable Egyptian Laws and regulations. Management's responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error. Management's responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is limited to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian Laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

During the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2021, the deficit in credit losses related to previous years, amounting to EGP 858 million, was recorded in the profit or loss statement for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2021, which was calculated according to the instructions issued on February 26, 2019, related to expected credit losses, this led to a decrease in the profits for the fiscal year ending in December 2021 by EGP 858 million Egyptian pounds.

Which is presented as comparative figure for the current year and resulted in issuance of a qualified report on financial statements for the year 2021. There is no impact on the profits for the fiscal year ending on December 31, 2022, the opening balance of accumulated losses as of January 1, 2022, and the closing balance of retained earnings as on December 31, 2022.

Qualified Opinion

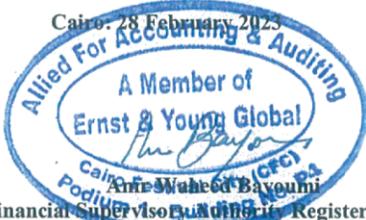
In our opinion, except for the effect of what was mentioned in the basis of qualified opinion paragraph, on the financial year profit, ending on December 31, 2021, and resulted in issuance of a qualified report on the financial statements for the year 2021, which is presented as comparative figure for the current year. the financial statements referred to above, present fairly in all material respects, of the financial position of the bank as of 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements issued on 16 December 2008, and as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and in light of the applicable Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these financial statements.

Report on legal and other regulatory requirements

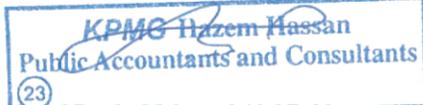
No material contravention of any of the provisions of Central Bank and Banking System Law No. 194 of 2020 are noted during the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

The Bank maintains proper books of accounts that comply with all the requirements of provisions of Law and Bank's bylaws and the financial statements are in agreement with such books of accounts.

The financial information included in the report of the Board of Directors prepared according to Law no. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulation, is in agreement with the bank's books of accounts, in so far as such information is recorded therein.

Cairo, 28 February 2023

Ahmed Mohamed Bayoumi
Financial Supervisory Authority Register no (358)
Register of auditors at the central bank of Egypt (559)
Allied for Accounting & Auditing EY

Auditors


Ahmed Raafat Mohamed Abd Rabbo
Financial Supervisory Authority Registry no. (399)
Register of auditors at the Central Bank of Egypt (517)
Hazem Hassan - KPMG

Arab Investment Bank - S.A.E

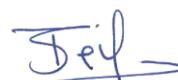
Statement of Financial Position

As of 31 December 2022

		31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	Note	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	2,072,958	1,040,751
Due from Banks	(16)	8,117,429	18,756,193
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(17)	19,332,797	9,567,311
Financial Investments			
Financial Investments at fair value through OCI	(18)	11,195,383	3,608,729
Financial Investments at amortized cost	(18)	11,518,693	10,050,279
Investments in associates	(19)	388,963	349,072
Intangible assets	(20)	59,611	32,196
Other assets	(21)	2,333,801	1,701,583
Property, Plant and Equipment	(22)	362,412	335,009
Deferred tax assets	(23)	6,481	10,282
Total assets		<u>55,388,528</u>	<u>45,451,405</u>
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(24)	785,959	1,056,294
Customers deposits	(25)	48,201,951	38,729,772
Other loans	(26)	140,044	153,364
Other liabilities	(27)	662,236	468,589
Income tax payable		181,041	88,523
Other provisions	(28)	90,226	80,492
Total liabilities		<u>50,061,457</u>	<u>40,577,034</u>
Equity			
Paid-up Capital	(29)	5,000,000	5,000,000
Reserves	(30)	159,769	239,831
Retained Earnings including net profit /(losses) for the year	(31)	167,302	(365,460)
Total Equity		<u>5,327,071</u>	<u>4,874,371</u>
Total liabilities and Equity		<u>55,388,528</u>	<u>45,451,405</u>



Chief Financial Officer
Nagy Banoub



Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
Tamer Seif

The accompanying notes from (1) to (37) are an integral part of the financial statements.

Arab Investment Bank - S.A.E

Statement of Profit or Loss For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

		Financial year ended 31 December 2022	Financial year ended 31 December 2021
	Note	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Interest revenue and similar income	(6)	5,389,364	4,162,907
Cost of deposits and similar costs	(6)	<u>(3,598,328)</u>	<u>(3,049,826)</u>
Net interest income		1,791,036	1,113,081
Fees and commission income	(7)	366,506	163,984
Fees and commission expenses	(7)	<u>(50,455)</u>	<u>(43,510)</u>
Net fees and commission income		316,051	120,474
Dividends income	(8)	3,374	2,828
Net trading income	(9)	47,742	20,508
Gain on financial investment	(18)	84,928	56,606
Expected credit Losses (ECL)	(12)	(479,679)	(1,027,438)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(872,009)	(817,765)
Other operating revenue	(11)	<u>(4,315)</u>	<u>60,027</u>
Net profit before income taxes		887,128	(471,679)
Income tax expense	(13)	<u>(361,516)</u>	<u>(399,402)</u>
Net Profit (loss) for the year		525,612	(871,081)
Earnings per share	(14)	0.50	(3.19)

Arab Investment Bank - S.A.E

The accompanying notes from (1) to (37) are an integral part of the financial statements.
Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

		Financial year ended 31 December 2022	Financial year ended 31 December 2021
	Note	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Net profit / (loss) for the year		525,612	(871,081)
Other Comprehensive Income that may be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Net Change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(B-30)	(120,023)	(6,087)
Reclassified to statement of profit or loss	(B-30)	(25,474)	(48,791)
Expected Credit Losses	(B-30)	41,331	-
Other Comprehensive Income that may not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss			
Change in fair value of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(B-30)	24,104	13,553
		445,550	(912,406)

The accompanying notes from (1) to (37) are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Issued and Paid-up capital	Special Reserve	Capital Reserve	Legal Reserve	General Reserve	Fair value Reserve	Total Reserves	Retained (Losses) / Earnings	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2021	1,987,458	251	25,836	39,415	117,798	97,856	281,156	(375,642)	1,892,972
Effect of adoption of EAS 48 on associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,242	92,242
Total after adjustment	1,987,458	251	25,836	39,415	117,798	97,856	281,156	(283,400)	1,985,214
Capital decrease	(789,021)	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,021	-
Transferred from capital reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(871,081)	(871,081)
Payment of capital increase	3,801,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,801,563
Net change in fair value of financial Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(41,325)	(41,325)	-	(41,325)
Balance as of 31 December 2021	5,000,000	251	25,836	39,415	117,798	56,531	239,831	(365,460)	4,874,371
Balance as of 1 January 2022	5,000,000	251	25,836	39,415	117,798	56,531	239,831	(365,460)	4,874,371
Gain on sale of investment certificates in mutual funds through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,150	7,150
Transferred from capital reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,612	525,612
Net change in fair value of financial Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(80,062)	(80,062)	-	(80,062)
Balance as of 31 December 2022	5,000,000	251	25,836	39,415	117,798	(23,531)	159,769	167,302	5,327,071

The accompanying notes from (1) to (37) are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flow
For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

		Financial year ended 31 December 2022	Financial year ended 31 December 2021
	Note	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Profit for the year before income taxes		887,128	(471,679)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation & amortization	(10)	58,770	54,617
Amortization of intangible assets	(10)	9,010	7,747
Other provision charge	(11)	46,833	20,791
Gain on sale of financial Investments	(18)	(28,872)	(46,030)
Impairment losses of assets reverted to the bank		1,942	-
Undistributed dividends of investments in associates	(18)	(56,056)	(10,576)
Foreign currencies revaluation differences of financial investments	(18)	(1,250,135)	4,356
Amortization of (discount) / premium issuance investments available for sale and held till maturity date	(18)	(216,240)	(71,794)
Used provisions rather than loans provision	(28)	(13,076)	(182,488)
Gain from assets reverted to bank	(11)	(3,924)	(7,735)
Gain from sale of fixed assets	(11)	(1,985)	-
provisions no longer required	(28)	(4,031)	(46,996)
Revaluation differences of provisions in foreign currencies rather than loans provision	(28)	31,731	(2,981)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities		(538,905)	(752,768)
Net (decrease) increase in assets			
Due from banks	(16)	17,615,468	(8,608,047)
Loans and facilities to customers	(17)	(10,732,624)	353,846
Other assets	(21)	(588,329)	(266,856)
Net increase (decrease) in liabilities			
Due to banks	(24)	(270,335)	(143,706)
Customers deposits	(25)	9,472,179	910,577
Other liabilities	(27)	193,647	(140,016)
Income taxes paid		(268,998)	(455,463)
Net cash flows resulting from / (used in) operating activities		14,882,103	(9,102,433)

The accompanying notes from (1) to (37) are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flow – Continued
For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

		Financial year ended 31 December 2022	Financial year ended 31 December 2021
	Note	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of fixed assets and branches preparation	(22)	(86,248)	(23,460)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets and branches preparation	(22)	2,060	-
Payments for purchase of intangible assets	(20)	(36,425)	(9,828)
Proceeds from sale of financial investments other than at FVPL	(18)	2,098,430	13,362,671
Dividends received		19,538	28,920
Payments for acquiring investments other than Financial assets at FVPL	(18)	(10,954,889)	(8,369,060)
Net cash flows (used in) / resulting from investing activities		(8,957,534)	4,989,243
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from paid in capital		-	3,012,542
Other loan	(26)	(13,320)	(28,641)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(13,320)	2,983,901
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		5,911,249	(1,129,289)
Balance of cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		2,374,505	3,503,794
Balance of cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	(32)	8,285,754	2,374,505
Cash and cash equivalent are represented is the following:			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	2,072,958	1,040,751
Due from banks	(16)	8,119,011	18,756,193
Treasury bills	(18)	8,705,444	2,912,921
Balances with Central Bank of Egypt under reserve ratio	(15)	(1,906,215)	(897,426)
Deposits with banks	(16)	-	(18,624,257)
Treasury bills with a maturity of more than three months	(18)	(8,705,444)	(813,677)
Total cash and cash equivalent	(32)	8,285,754	2,374,505

Statement of Proposed Profit Distribution
For The Year Ended 31 December 2022

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Net Profit for the year (From Income Statement)	525,612	(871,081)
Deduct:		
Gain on sale of fixed assets transferred to capital reserve	(1,985)	-
Items transferred to retained earnings	7,150	-
Distributable net profit for the year	530,777	(871,081)
Deduct:		
Retained Earnings / (Losses) at the beginning of the year	(365,460)	(375,642)
General Risk Reserve release	117,798	-
Special Reserve release	251	-
Effect of adoption of EAS 48 on associates	-	92,242
Capital decrease by ECL deficit	-	789,021
Total	283,366	(365,460)
To be Distributed as follow:		
Legal Reserve	26,539	-
Banking system support and development fund	5,308	-
Employees profit share	28,337	-
Employees additional profit share	66,663	-
Board members remuneration	18,455	-
Retained Earnings at the end of the year	138,064	-
Total	283,366	(365,460)

- Conditional on the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt, and in the event that approval is not obtained, the reserves will be kept as they are and other proposed distributions will be implemented, so that the retained earnings at the end of the financial year will amount to 20,015 EGP thousand instead of 138,064 EGP thousand.

Notes to the Financial Statements For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

1. Background

The Arab Investment Bank (formerly Arab Egyptian Bank for Development and Investment) - S.A.E provides institutional, retail banking and investment services in the Arab Republic of Egypt through its main center in Cairo (8 Abdel-Khalek Tharwat St.). The Bank has (30) branches and is hiring (1,070) employees on the date of balance sheet.

The Arab Investment Bank (formerly Arab Egyptian Bank for Development and Investment) was established as an investment and business bank on 20/2/1974, in accordance with the provisions of the presidential council's decision by Law No. (1) of 1974.

In accordance with the decision of the extraordinary general assembly held on 3 June 2013, the name of the bank was changed to be Arab Investment Bank, instead of Arab Egyptian Bank for Development and Investment.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved on 26 February 2022, in accordance with the decision of the board of directors held at that date.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

2.1.1. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008, as well as the instructions on the preparation of financial statements, according to the requirements of IFRS (9) "Financial Instruments", according to the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 26 February 2019. The financial statements of the Bank were prepared in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws.

2.1.2. The Bank's financial statements were prepared in accordance with the going concern assumption and historical cost except initial recognition of Financial instrument at Fair value and financial assets categorized to fair value through OCI and fair value through P&L.

2.2. Accounting estimates and assumptions

The Bank uses estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities to be disclosed during the next financial year. Estimates and assumptions are consistently evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and information available.

When scheduling future cash flows, the management uses estimates based on previous experience of losses on assets with credit risk characteristics, upon the existence of objective evidence on impairment similar to those in the portfolio. The method and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to limit any differences between estimated loss and actual loss based on experience.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.3. Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian pounds, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounts in Egyptian pounds and records transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year on the basis of the prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of the year / financial year on the basis of the prevailing exchange rates at that date. and the differences resulting from the valuation are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, under the following items:

- Net trading income on assets / liabilities held for trading, or those initially classified at fair value through profit or loss according to its type.
- Other operating income (expenses) for the other items.
- Items of other comprehensive income in equity for investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currency classified as investments at FVOCI (debt instruments), are analyzed among the valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, the differences resulting from changes in the prevailing exchange rates, and the differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument. Those differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, under " interest on loans and similar income". The differences related to the changes in the exchange rate are recognized in "other operating income (expenses)". The changes in fair value are recognized in equity under "change in differences in the fair value within (fair value reserve / investments at FVOCI).
- Valuation differences resulting from non-monetary items, include the profit and loss resulting from the change in fair value, such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, and the valuation differences resulting from equity instruments classified as investments at FVOCI are recognized in the fair value reserve under equity.

2.4. Associates

Associates are the entities over which the Bank has significant influence directly or indirectly, but without control. The Bank generally owns 20% to 50% of the voting rights.

The acquisition method is used in accounting for the Bank's acquisition of entities. The acquisition cost is measured at fair value or the assets given by the Bank as a consideration for purchase, equity instruments issued, liabilities incurred by the Bank and/or liabilities they report on behalf of the acquiree, at the date of exchange, plus any costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Net assets including the identifiable acquired contingent liabilities are measured at their fair value at the acquisition date. Regardless of the minority interest equity, the excess of acquisition cost over the Bank's interest fair value in the net assets is considered as a goodwill.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.4. Associates – Continued

If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the aforementioned net, the difference is recognized directly in the statement of profit or loss under "Other operating income (expenses)."

The financial assets in associates are subsequently measured using the equity method, by which the investment in associate is recognized upon acquisition at cost, then the investment balance is increased or decreased by the Bank's share of change in the equity of the investee after the acquisition date, then the investment balance is decreased by the amount of dividends obtained by the investee .

If there are objective evidence on an impairment loss of the investment in associate, the loss amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of investment and the higher of the estimated expected future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of interest, and / or the net sale value for a similar investment for each investment. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced directly, and the loss amount is recognized in the statement of profit or loss under "Financial investment gains (losses). If it is possible in any subsequent period to objectively relate the decrease and increase in the impairment loss, to an event occurs after the recognition of the impairment loss, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the statement of profit or loss. Such reversal should not result in a carrying amount of the asset that exceeds the cost at the date of impairment losses reversal if such impairment losses have not been recognized.

2.5. Interest income and expenses

Effective interest rate

The interest income and expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss, under "interest on loans and similar income" or "interest expense and similar costs", using the effective interest method for all financial instruments bearing interest, except for those classified investments at fair value through profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and distributing the interest income or expenses over lifetime of the related instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate used to exactly discount future cash flows expected to be paid or collected during the expected lifetime of the financial instrument, or a shorter period of time, if appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (such as prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received among the contract parties that represents as integral part of the effective interest rate calculation include transactional cost and premiums.

Interest income on loans is recognized on an accrual basis, except for interest income on non-performing loans, which ceases to be recognized as income when the recovery of interest or the principle is in doubt.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.5. Interest income and expenses – Continued

The Bank ceases to recognize interest income on non-performing /impaired loans or debts (Stage 3) in the statement of profit or loss, the revenue of income will be recorded off balance sheet

- When it is collected, after recovering all arrears for consumer Loans, personal mortgages, and micro-finance loans, and recognized as income subsequently based on a cash basis according to the followings:
- For corporate loans , the cash basis is also followed, Where as calculated interests are capitalized according to the rescheduling agreement conditions until paying 25 % from rescheduled payments for a minimum performing period of one year, if the customer continues to perform , the calculated interest will be recognized in interest income (interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance) without the marginalized before the rescheduling agreement which will be recognized in interest income after the settlement of the outstanding loan balance.

2.6. Fees and commission income

The fees accrued for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost, are recognized under income when the service is provided. Fees and commission income on non-performing /impaired loans or debts (Stage 3) are ceased to be recognized as income and are rather than recorded off balance sheet. These are recognized as income on a cash basis. Only when interest income on those loans is recognized in statement of P/L, at that time, fees & commissions that represent an integral part of the EIR of a financial asset, are treated as an adjustment to the EIR of that financial asset.

The commitment fees on loans are deferred if draw down is probable, given that the commitment fees obtained by the Bank are considered as a compensation for the continuous intervention to acquire the financial instrument, then they are recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognized at the maturity of the term of the commitment.

Fees related to debt instruments that are measured at their fair value are recognized under income at the initial recognition and the fees on Syndicated loan promotion are recognized under income, upon the completion of the promotion process, provided that the Bank does not hold any part of the loan for itself or that the Bank holds a part of the loan for itself, but at the same actual rate of interest available to other participants.

Fees and commissions resulting from negotiating or participating in negotiation of a transaction for a third party - such as arrangement the purchase of shares or other financial instruments or the acquisition or sale of facilities - are recognized in the statement of profit or loss upon completion of the relevant transaction. Fees on management consultancy and other services are usually recognized on a time apportionment basis over the service performance. Fees on financial planning management and custody services that are provided over long periods of time are recognized throughout the year when the service is performed.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.7. Dividends income

Dividends on the Bank's investments in equity instruments are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the right to collect is declared.

2.8. Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year, includes both current year tax and deferred tax, and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, except for income tax related to items of Equity, that are recognized directly under Equity. Income tax is recognized on the basis of the taxable net profit, using the applicable tax rates on the date of financial position, in addition to the tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized, according to the accounting bases and their value on tax bases. The deferred tax amount is determined based on the expected method for realizing or settling the values of assets and liabilities, using the applicable tax rates on the date of financial position. The deferred tax assets of the Bank are recognized when there is a likely possibility of achieving taxable profits in the future, through which such asset can be used. The amount of the deferred tax assets is reduced by the value of the part, from which the expected tax benefit will not be realized during the following years, provided that in the event of an increase in the expected tax benefit, the deferred tax assets will be increased, to the extent of what was previously reduced.

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The bank initially recognizes the financial assets and liabilities on the date when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.

The financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value. As for those that are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, they are measured at fair value, plus the transaction cost that is directly related to the acquisition or issuance.

Classification

Financial Assets

Upon initial recognition, the Bank classifies the financial assets into financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost, if both of the following conditions are met, and has not been designated by the management of the Bank, upon initial recognition, at the fair value through profit or loss:

The financial asset is held within a business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

The objective of the business model is to retain the financial assets, to collect the contractual cash flows of principal amount of the investment and interest. Sale is an exceptional contingent event for the objective of such model and under the conditions of the Standard which are:

- There should be a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument.
- There should be less sales in terms of frequency / Turnover and value.
- There should be a clear and approved documentation process for the justifications of each sale and its compliance with the requirements of the Standard.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

- The financial asset is held within the business model of financial assets, to collect contractual cash flows and sell.
- Both contractual cash flow collection and sale are complementary to the model objective.
- High sales in terms of frequency/turnover and value, compared to a business model held to collect contractual cash flows.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

- The financial asset is held within other business models, that include trading, financial asset management on a fair value basis, and maximizing cash flows through sale.
- The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows or to hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and sell.
- The collection of contractual cash flows is a contingent event for the objective of the model.

Characteristics of the business model are as follows:

- Structuring a set of activities designated to get specific outputs.
- Representing a complete framework for a specific activity (inputs - activities - outputs).
- A single business model can include sub-business models.

The remaining other financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

In addition, the Bank may, upon initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as at fair value through profit or loss, even though it meets the conditions for classification as a financial asset at amortized cost, or at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income, if doing so would substantially avoid inconsistency in accounting measurement.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Business Model Assessment

Both debt and equity instruments are classified and measured as follows:

Financial Instrument	Measurement Methods Based on Business Models		
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	
		Through OCI	Through PL
Equity instruments		Irrevocable one-time election at initial recognition	Normal treatment of equity instruments
Debt instruments	Business model for assets held to collect contractual cash flows	Business model for assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sell	Business model for assets held for trading

The Bank prepares, documents and approves the Business Model(s), in line with the requirements of EAS 47, and in a manner that reflects the Bank’s strategy, set for managing financial assets and its cash flows according to the following:

- Approved documented policies and the portfolio objectives, as well as applying such policies in practice. In particular, whether management’s strategy focuses only on collecting the contractual cash flows of the asset, and holding a certain interest rate, to match the maturities of financial assets, with the maturities of the obligations that finance these assets, or to generate cash flows through the sale of these assets.
- How to evaluate and report on the performance of the portfolio to senior management.
- Risks that affect the performance of the business model, including the nature of the financial assets held within that model and the way these risks are managed.
- How to determine the performance evaluation of business managers (fair value, cash flows of contracts, or both).
- Frequency, value and timing of sales in previous periods, the reasons for these sales, and expectations regarding future sale activities. However, information about sale activities is not taken into account in isolation, but as part of a comprehensive assessment of how the Bank’s objective of managing financial assets is achieved and how to generate cash flows.
- Financial assets that are held for trading or that are managed and which performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, are measured at fair value through profit or loss, as they are not held to collect contractual cash flows, or to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets together.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Business Model Assessment – Continued

The following is a summary of the Business Models, in line with the requirements of EAS 47, and in a manner that reflects the Bank's strategy set for managing financial assets and their cash flows, according to the following:

Financial Asset	Business Model	Main Characteristics
Financial assets at amortized cost	Business model for financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the business model is to hold financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows, represented in the investment payments of principal and interest. • Sale is an exceptional contingent event for the objective of such model, and in terms of the conditions set out in the Standard, represented in a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument. • Less sales in terms of regularity and value. • The Bank undertakes a clear and approved documentation for the justifications for each sale and its compliance with the standard's requirements.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Business model for financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both contractual cash flow collection and sale are complementary to the objective of the model. • High sales (in terms of regularity and value), compared to a business model held to collect contractual cash flows.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Other business models include (trading - financial asset management on a fair value basis - maximizing cash flows by sale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the business model is not to hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows, or to hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and sell. • The collection of contractual cash flows is a contingent event for the objective of the model. • Managing financial assets by the management, on a fair value basis through profit or loss, in order to eliminate the mismatch in the accounting measurement.

Assessment of whether the contractual cashflows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, the Bank defines the "principal" of the financial instrument as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. "interest" is defined as consideration for time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal, during a period of time, and for other basic lending risks and costs (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Business Model Assessment – Continued

Assessment of whether the contractual cashflows are solely payments of principal and interest

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows of an asset are payments, that are limited only to the asset of the financial instrument and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains contractual terms, that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, so that it will not meet that condition. In making this assessment, the Bank considers the following:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows.
- Leverage features (interest rate, maturities, currency type).
- Prepayment and extension terms.
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets.
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g., periodical reset of interest rate).

Financial Liabilities

- At initial recognition, the Bank classifies the financial liabilities, into financial liabilities at amortized cost, and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, based on the objective of the Bank's business model.
- All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, on the date when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual terms of the financial instrument.
- Financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are subsequently measured on an amortized cost basis by using the effective interest method.
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. The change in fair value related to the change in the credit rating of the Bank is recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income, while the remaining amount of the change in fair value is presented in the statement profit or loss.

Reclassification

- Financial assets are not reclassified, after initial recognition, except when - and only when - the Bank changes the business model for managing these assets.
- In all cases, the items of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and financial liabilities at amortized cost are not reclassified.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Derecognition

Financial Assets

- A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the financial asset expires, or when the Bank transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction, in which the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred to another or different party.
- When a financial asset is derecognized, in the statement of profit or loss a recognition will be made of the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount designated to the part of the asset derecognized), and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset acquired, less any new liability assumed) and any accumulated profit or loss previously recognized in the fair value reserve for financial assets at fair value through the statement of other comprehensive income.
- When the Bank enters into transactions, whereby it transfers assets previously recognized in the statement of financial position but retains all or substantially most of the risks, and benefits associated with the transferred asset or part of it. In such cases, the transferred asset is not derecognized.
- For transactions in which the Bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset, and maintains control over the asset, the Bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the financial asset. The Bank's continuing involvement in the financial asset is determined by the Bank's exposure to changes in the value of the transferred asset.
- In some transactions, the Bank retains the liability of the transferred asset service for a commission, then the transferred asset is derecognized, if it meets the criteria for derecognition. An asset or liability for a service contract is recognized if the service commission is higher than the adequate amount (asset) or less than the adequate amount (liability) to perform the service.

Financial Liabilities

The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities, when they are extinguished (i.e when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires)

Modifications to financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial Assets

- If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the modified asset are significantly different. If the cash flows are significantly different, then the contractual rights to the cash flows from the original financial asset are considered expired, then the original financial asset is derecognized, and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value. The value resulting from modifying the total carrying amount is recognized as profit or loss within profit and loss. But if such modification has occurred due to financial difficulties experienced by the borrower, then the profits are deferred and presented with the accumulated impairment losses, while the losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.
- If the cash flows of the modified asset recognized at amortized cost are not significantly different, then the modification does not result in the derecognition of the financial asset.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Modifications to financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Financial Liabilities

The Bank modifies a financial liability when its terms are modified, and the cash flows of the modified liability are significantly different. In such case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the old financial liability and the new financial liability on the modified terms is recognized in profit and loss.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to receive the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are only offset if it is permitted, in accordance with the revised Egyptian Accounting Standards, or as an outcome of profit or loss from similar categories, as a result of trading activity, differences in monetary asset and liability balance translation in foreign currencies, or from foreign currencies profit (loss).

Fair Value Measurement

- The Bank determines the fair value as 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, taking into account when measuring fair value, the characteristics of the asset or liability if the market participants consider those characteristics, when pricing the asset and/or liability at the measurement date. These characteristics include the condition and location of the asset, restrictions on selling or using the asset and the way the participants in the market take the same into consideration.
- The Bank uses the market approach to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, considering that this approach uses prices and other relevant information, resulting from market transactions that include assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities, and are identical or comparable. Accordingly, the Bank may use valuation techniques consistent with the market approach, such as market multiples derived from comparable categories. Then the selection of the appropriate multiple out of the scope requires the use of personal judgment, taking into account the quantitative and qualitative factors of the measurement.
- When the market input is not reliable, in determining the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Bank uses the income approach to determine the fair value, according to which the future amounts, such as cash flows or income and expenses are transferred to a current (discounted) amount, so that the fair value measurement reflects the current market expectations about future amounts.
- When the market input or income approach is not reliable, in determining the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Bank uses the cost approach to determine the fair value, so that it reflects the amount required currently to replace the asset in its current condition (current replacement cost). As the fair value reflects the cost incurred by a market participant, as a purchaser, to acquire an alternative asset with a similar benefit, since the market participant, as a purchaser, will not pay for the asset more than the amount at which the benefit would be replaced for the asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Valuation techniques used to determine the fair value of a financial instrument include the following:

- Quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Interest rate swap contracts, by calculating the present value of the expected future cash flows, based on the observable interest curves.
- Fair value of the future currency exchange rate contracts using the present value of the expected cash flow, by using the future exchange rate of the contractual currency.
- Discounted cash flow analysis used in determining the fair value of other financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment losses are recognized for the expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, which are:

- 1) Financial assets that represent debt instruments.
- 2) Outstanding debts.
- 3) Financial guarantee contracts.
- 4) Commitments of loans and similar debt instruments.

The impairment losses are not recognized for investments in equity instruments.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Debt instruments related to retail banking products and small and micro enterprises

- The Bank is grouping debt instruments related to retail banking products, small and micro enterprises on the basis of categories with similar credit risks based on the type of banking product in accordance with the Central Bank's instructions.
- The Bank classifies debt instruments within the retail banking product category or small and micro enterprises into three levels based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Financial Instrument Classification	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Key Determinant (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Determinant (Qualitative Criteria)	Key Determinant (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Determinant (Qualitative Criteria)	Key Determinant (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Determinant (Qualitative Criteria)
Low-credit risk financial instruments	No past dues	Low – acceptable default risks				
Significant increase in credit risk of financial instruments			30 days past due of the contractual instalment maturity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the borrower experiences one or more of the following events: • If the borrower applies to transfer the short-term repayment to a long-term repayment, as a result of the adverse effects related to the borrower's cash flows. • If the Bank writes off one of the direct facilities granted from the Bank, due to the increase in credit risk of the borrower. • If the period granted for repayment is extended at the borrower's request. • If frequent past dues occurred within the previous 12 months. • If there are adverse future economic changes that affect the future cash flows of the borrower 		
Impaired financial instruments					When the borrower is more than 90 days past due, regarding the contractual instalments.	N/A

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Debt instruments related to medium entities and enterprises

- The Bank is grouping debt instruments related to medium sized projects and enterprises on the basis of categories with similar credit risks, based on the obligor risk rating (ORR), in accordance with the Central Bank's instructions.
- The Bank classifies customers within each category into three levels based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Financial Instrument Classification	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Key Determinant (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Determinant (Qualitative Criteria)	Key Determinant (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Determinant (Qualitative Criteria)	Key Determinant (Quantitative Criteria)	Additional Determinant (Qualitative Criteria)
Low-credit risk financial instruments	No past dues	Low – acceptable default risks				
Significant increase in credit risk of financial instruments			60 days past due of the contractual instalment maturity.	<p>If the borrower is on the Watch-list and/or the financial instrument experiences one or more of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant increase in the interest rate of the financial asset, as a result of the increase in credit risks. Significant adverse changes in the activity and financial or economic circumstances, in which the borrower operates. Applying for rescheduling. Significant adverse changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows. Adverse future economic changes that affect the future cash flows of the borrower Early signs of cash flow/liquidity issues such as due payments to creditors/ of business loans. 		
Impaired financial instruments					When the borrower is more than 90 days past due, regarding the contractual instalments.	<p>When the borrower fails to meet one or more of the following criteria, which indicates that the borrower is experiencing a significant financial difficulty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borrower's death or disability. Borrower's default. Scheduling as a result of the deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Non-compliance with financial covenants. Disappearance of the active market of a financial asset or one of the borrower's financial instruments, due to financial difficulties. lenders granting concessions related to the borrower's financial difficulty that would not be granted in normal circumstances. The possibility that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or restructure, as a result of financial difficulties. If the borrower's financial assets are purchased at a significant discount that reflects the credit losses incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Impairment of financial assets – Continued

Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1

The Bank doesn't transfer financial asset from Stage 2 to Stage 1, unless all the quantitative and qualitative factors of Stage 1 are completed, the total cash proceeds of the financial asset become equal to or more than the full value of the instalments due for the financial asset and the payable interest, and the elapse of three months of consecutive meeting all the conditions.

Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2

The Bank doesn't transfer the financial asset from Stage 3 to Stage 2 – including scheduling processes - until all the following conditions are met:

- 1) Completion of all quantitative and qualitative factors of Stage 2.
- 2) Payment of 25% of the outstanding balance of the financial assets, including accrued interest.
- 3) Regularity of payment of the financial asset's principal and payable interests for a consequent period of at least 12 months.

Period of financial asset recognition under final category of Stage 2

The period of recognition (classification) of the financial asset under the final category of Stage 2 doesn't exceed a period of nine months, as of the date of its transfer to such stage.

The financial assets created or acquired by the Bank are classified, and which include a higher rate of credit risk than the Bank's low-risk financial assets rates, at initial recognition in Stage 2 directly.

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

- The Bank evaluates the debt instrument portfolios quarterly, at the portfolio level for all financial assets of individuals, institutions, small, medium and micro enterprises, and periodically with respect to the financial assets of institutions, classified within the Watch-list, in order to monitor the related credit risk. This evaluation is also carried out at the counterparty level on a periodic basis, and the criteria used to identify a significant increase in credit risk are reviewed and monitored periodically by the Financial Risk Management.
- At the reporting date, the Bank estimates the impairment losses provision for the financial instrument at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over the lifetime of the financial instrument, except for the following cases, in which the impairment loss allowance is estimated at an amount equal to the expected credit losses over a period of twelve months:
 - 1) Debt instrument determined as an instrument with low credit risks at the reporting date (debt instruments under Stage 1).
 - 2) Other financial instruments in which the credit risks have not significantly increased at the reporting date since the initial recognition (debt instruments under Stage 1).

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Impairment of financial assets – Continued

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) – Continued

The Bank considers the expected credit risks as a probable-weighted estimation of the expected credit risks which are measured as following:

- Expected credit losses on the financial assets under Stage 1 are measured based on the present value of the total cash deficit, calculated on the basis of the historical probability of default rates, adjusted for the expectations on the average scenarios of macro-economic indicators for the next 12 months, multiplied by the value on default, taking into account the probable-weighted expected rates of recovery, when calculating the loss rate for each category of the debt instruments with similar credit risks. Since these expected credit risks consider the amount and time of payments, then the credit losses arise, even if the entity expects the full payment, but in a subsequent time after the debt falls due, under the contractual terms. The expected credit losses over 12 months are considered a part of the expected credit losses over the lifetime of the asset, which result from the default in payment of a financial instrument and are probable within a period of 12 months after the reporting date.
- The expected credit losses of the financial assets under Stage 2 are measured based on the present value of the total cash deficit calculated on the basis of the historical probability of default rates, adjusted for the expectations on the average scenarios of macro-economic indicators throughout the lifetime of the asset, multiplied by the value on default, taking into account the probable-weighted expected rates of recovery when calculating the loss rate for each category of the debt instruments with similar credit risks.
- The credit impaired financial assets, at the reporting date, are measured as the difference between the total carrying amount of the asset and the present value of expected future cash flows.
- The Bank when calculating the loss rates, takes into account the expected recovery rates of the present value of the expected cash flows, whether from cash and in-kind guarantees, or the historical or future expected payment rates as following:
 - For the debt instruments designated under Stage 1, only the value of cash guarantees and equivalent is considered, which is represented in cash and other financial instruments, that can be transferred easily to cash in a short time (3 months or less), or without a change (loss) in its value, due to the credit risks, after discounting 10% due to unseen conditions.
 - For the debt instruments designated under Stage 2 or Stage 3, only the types of guarantees are considered, in accordance with the rules issued by CBE on 24 May 2005, concerning the determination of the creditworthiness of the customers and making the provisions, while the value of these guarantees is calculated in accordance with the rules on preparation and presentation of the Bank's financial statements, and the bases of recognition and measurement issued by CBE on 16 December 2008, after discounting 10% and 20% for cash guarantees, as well the present value of the expected cash flows of the considered in-kind guarantees respectively.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Impairment of financial assets – Continued

Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) – Continued

- For debt instruments held by banks operating abroad, the probability of default rates is determined on the basis of credit rating of the Bank's main office, that operates abroad, in a way not exceeding the credit rating of the country, where the main office is located, taking into account the instructions issued by Central Bank of Egypt, concerning the risks of countries. The loss rate is calculated at 45%.
- For debt instruments held by the banks working in Egypt, the probability of default rates is calculated on the basis of Bank's rating by International External Rating Agencies, and the branches of the Egyptian banks abroad are treated as the main office, as well the branches of foreign banks working in Egypt are treated as their main office. The loss rate is calculated at 45%.
- For debt instruments issued by entities other than banks, the probability of default rates is calculated based on the classification of the financial instrument issuer, conducted by International External Rating Agencies, in a way not exceeding the credit rating of the issuer in the case of foreign entities. The loss rate is calculated at 45%.
- The impairment provision of the financial assets recognized in the statement of financial position is discounted from the financial assets when presenting the statement of financial position, while the impairment provision relating to loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and contingent liabilities are recognized in "Other provisions" under "Liabilities" in the financial position.
- For financial guarantee contracts, the Bank estimates the expected credit loss, based on the difference between the payments expected to be made to the guarantee holder, less any other amounts the Bank expects to recover.

Restructured financial assets

If the conditions of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified, or a new financial asset replaces a current financial asset due to financial difficulties experienced by the borrower, an assessment is conducted to determine whether the financial asset should be derecognized in the books of account. The expected credit losses are measured as following:

- If the rescheduling will not result in the derecognition of the current asset, the expected cash flows resulting from the modified financial asset are used, when calculating the cash deficit in the current asset. The expected credit losses are calculated over the lifetime of the instrument.
- If the rescheduling will result in the derecognition of the current asset, the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as final cash flows from the current financial asset, upon derecognition. This value is used in calculating the cash deficit of the current financial asset, which has been discounted as of the expected date to derecognize the asset, till the reporting date, by using the original effective interest of the current financial asset.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.9. Financial assets and financial liabilities – Continued

Restructured financial assets – Continued

Presentation of provisions for expected credit losses in the statement of financial position

The provision for expected credit losses is presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost as a discount from the total carrying amount of assets.
- Commitments on loans and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision.
- When the financial instrument includes both utilized and unutilized portions of the permitted limit of this instrument, and the Bank cannot determine the expected credit losses of the unutilized portion separately, the Bank will present the provision for aggregate loss for both utilized and unutilized portion. The aggregate amount is presented as a discount from the total carrying amount of the utilized portion. Any increase in the loss provision is presented to the total amount used as a provision for the unutilized portion.
- For debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, no impairment provision is recognized in the statement of financial position, because the carrying amount of such assets is their fair value. However, the impairment provision is disclosed, and recognized in the fair value reserve.

Debts Write-Off

The debts are written off (either partially or wholly) when there is no actual possibility of recovering such debts, and generally, when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets, resources or sources of income, that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the debts that will be written off. However, the written-off financial assets could still be subject to the monitoring procedures taken by the Bank to recover the amounts due. A deduction is made on the provision for impairment of debt that are written-off, whether a provision has been made for it or not, and an addition is made to the provision for impairment of loan proceeds previously written-off.

Purchase & Resale Agreements and Sale & Repurchase Agreements

The financial instruments sold in accordance with the repurchase agreements, under assets added to the treasury bills and other government securities are presented in the statement of financial position. The liability (purchase & resale agreements), less the treasury bills and other government securities, is presented in the statement of financial position. The difference between sale price and repurchase price is recognized as an interest payable over the agreement term by using the effective interest rate method.

2.10. Investments Properties

Investment properties are represented in the lands and buildings owned by the Bank in order to obtain rental returns or a capital increase. Therefore, they do not include real estate assets through which the Bank conducts its business or those that are devolved to the Bank in fulfillment of debts. Investment properties are accounted for in the same accounting method applied to fixed assets.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.11. Financial Derivatives Instruments

- The financial derivatives are recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contract is signed. It's subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value is obtained from the market prices quoted in the active markets, recent market transactions or the assessment techniques such as the discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, based on cases.
- All derivatives are reflected in the assets if the derivative's fair value is positive or in the liabilities if its fair value is negative.
- The method of recognition of profits or losses resulting from changes in fair value of the derivatives depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedge instrument and on nature of the hedged item. The changes of fair value of the derivatives that are not qualified for hedge accounting are recognized under "Net trading income" in the statement of profit or loss. "Net income from the financial instruments designated, on inception, at fair value through profits or losses" is recognized in the statement of profit or loss for the profits and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the derivatives that are managed in conjunction with the financial assets and liabilities classified, on inception, at fair value through profits or losses.
- The changes in fair value of the derivatives designated and qualified for the hedges of the fair value are recognized with any changes in the fair value relating to the risk of the hedged asset or liability. The impact of the effective changes in fair value of the interest rate swap contracts and the related hedged items is taken to "Net interest income".
- Impact of the effective changes in fair value of the future currency contracts is taken to "Net trading income". Ineffective impact in all contracts and the related hedged items mentioned in the previous paragraph is taken to the "Net trading income".
- Effective part of the changes in fair value of the derivatives designated and qualified for the cash flows hedges is recognized in equity. Profits and losses relating to the ineffective part are immediately recognized under "Net trading income" in the statement of profit or loss. The amounts accumulated in equity are brought forward to the statement of profit or loss at the same periods when the hedged item has an impact on the profits or losses. Profits or losses relating to the effective part of currency swaps and options are taken to "Net trading income". When a hedge instrument is due or sold or if the hedge is no longer meeting the conditions of hedge accounting, the profits or losses accumulated in the equity at that time remain under equity, and they are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the expected transaction is eventually recognized. However, if the expected transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the profits or losses accumulated in equity are immediately brought forward to the statement of profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.12. Intangible Assets

Computer Software

Expenses relating to development or maintenance of computer software are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit or loss when incurred. The expenses relating directly to specific software under control of the Bank, and which are expected to generate economic benefits exceeding its cost for more than several years are recognized as an intangible asset. The direct costs include the cost of the staff involved in the software development, in addition to an appropriate portion of the related general expenses.

Expenses leading to increase or expansion in the computer software more than the original specifications are recognized as development cost and these expenses are added to the cost of the original software.

Cost of computer software recognized as an asset over the years in which it's expected to be used, no later than 7 years, is depreciated.

Other Intangible Assets

These are intangible assets other than goodwill and computer software (including but not limited to trademarks, licenses, lease benefits).

Other intangible assets are recognized at their acquisition cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method or on the basis of the economic benefits expected to be realized from them, over their estimated useful lives, and for assets that do not have a specific useful life, they are not depreciated, but they are tested for impairment in their value annually, and the impairment value (if any) is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

2.13. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are represented mainly in the main offices, branches, and offices. All assets are shown at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. The historical cost includes the expenses related directly to the acquisition of fixed assets.

The subsequent expenses are recognized at fair value of the underlying asset, considering them as a separate asset, when appropriate, when the flow of future economic benefits relating to the financial asset to the Bank is probable and the cost can be reliably determined. Maintenance and repair expenses in the period they are charged are expensed under other operating expenses.

Expenses on leasehold improvements are treated annually as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Lands are not depreciated. Depreciation of a fixed asset is accounted on straight line bases for cost allocation so that the residual value over the useful lifetime is estimated as following:

<u>Asset type</u>	<u>Depreciation period</u>
Buildings and constructions	20 years
Office furniture and cabinets	10 years
Machinery and equipment	8 years
Vehicles	5 years
Integrated Automated systems (Computers)	5 years
Fixtures and fittings	3 years

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.13. Fixed Assets – Continued

The residual value and useful lives of fixed assets are reviewed at the date of each financial position and adjusted whenever necessary. The assets that are depreciated are reviewed for the purpose of determining impairment when events or changes in circumstances occur that indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of the asset is immediately reduced to the recoverable amount if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount represents the net selling value of the asset or the value in use of the asset, whichever is higher. Profits and losses on disposals from fixed assets are determined by comparing the net proceeds to the carrying amount. Profits (losses) are included within other operating income (expenses) in the statement of profit and loss.

2.14. Impairment of Non-financial assets

Assets that do not have a definite useful life are not depreciated, and its impairment is tested annually. The impairment of assets that are depreciated is examined whenever there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The impairment loss is recognized, and the value of the asset is reduced by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount, and the recoverable amount represents the net selling value of the asset or the value in use of the asset, whichever is higher. For the purpose of estimating impairment, the asset is added to the smallest possible cash-generating unit, and the financial assets in which impairment was found are reviewed to examine whether there is a reversal to the impairment in the statement of profit and loss on each reporting date.

2.15. Rental

Payments under operating lease account, less any discounts obtained from the lessor, are recognized as expenses in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract.

2.16. Cash and cash equivalents

For statement of cash flow purposes, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt other than for mandatory reserve, bank balances, treasury bills and other government securities.

2.17. Other provisions

Provisions made to meet obligations that fall due after twelve months from the date of the financial statements (other than those to meet credit risk or employee benefits) are measured on the basis of the present value of the best estimate of payments to be satisfied to settle the current obligations at the date of the financial statements, and to estimate the present value of those provisions an appropriate discount rate is used that reflects the time value of money before the effect of tax. As for obligations that are due to be paid up to twelve months from the date of the financial statements, the obligation is measured at the estimated undiscounted value, unless the effect of the time value of money is material, so it is calculated at the present value. Reversals of provisions no longer required (whether fully or partially) are presented under other operating income (expenses).

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.18. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are the contracts issued by the Bank as a collateral for loans or debit current accounts presented to its customers from other parties and it is required from the Bank to pay certain payments to compensate the beneficiaries of any incurred loss due to the debtor's default on payment in the due date according to the debt instrument's conditions. These financial collaterals are presented to banks, financial institutions, and other parties on behalf of the Bank's customers.

Initial recognition in the financial statements is made at the fair value at the date of granting the collateral which may reflect the collateral fees. Later on, the Bank's liability is measured by the virtue of the collateral on the basis of the initial recognition amount less the depreciation to recognize the collateral fees in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the collateral lifetime, or the best estimation of the needed payments to adjust any financial liability resulted from the financial collaterals on the balance sheet date which is higher. These estimations are specified according to the experience in similar transactions and historical losses and also by the management's judgment.

Any increase in the liabilities resulting from financial collaterals, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as other operating income (expenses).

2.19. Borrowing

Loans obtained by the Bank are initially recognized at fair value net of the cost incurred in obtaining the loan. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost with the difference between net proceeds and the value to be paid over the borrowing period, recognized in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

2.20. Capital

Cost of capital

The issuance expenses that are related directly with issuing new shares or units for acquiring an entity or issuing options are presented as a deduction from equity and net of proceeds after tax.

Dividends

Dividends are recognized as a deduction from equity when the general assembly of shareholders approves the dividends. Dividends include the employees' share in profits and the Board of Directors' remuneration as prescribed by the Bank's articles of association and the law.

2. Significant accounting policies - Continued

2.21. Employees benefits

All forms of material and in-kind benefits granted by the Bank for service provided by employees.

Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits represented in wages, salaries, social security contributions, annual paid leaves and bonus (if accrued within twelve months from the end of the year), non-cash benefits (such as medical care, housing, transportation, free or subsidized services for existing employees) and short-term employee benefits are charged as a expenses in the statement of profit or loss for the year in which this service is provided to the Bank's employees, according to which they are entitled to these benefits.

Social insurance:

The pension benefits are the Bank's share in its employees' social security, which it pays to the General Authority for Social Insurance in accordance with the Social Security Law No. 79 of 1975 and its amendments, whereas the Bank pays its share to the General Authority for Social Insurance for each period and that share is charged to the statement of profit or loss within wages and salaries in the item of general and administrative expenses for the year in which the Bank employees provide their services. The Bank's obligations to pay pension benefits are accounted for as specific schemes and therefore do not lead to an additional obligation on the Bank related to the pension benefits for its employees other than its share in the social security payable by the bank on their behalf to the Authority.

The Bank has a special insurance fund for the Bank's employees. It was established on 26 January 1979 and is subject to the provisions of Law 45 of 1975 and its executive regulations for the purpose of granting insurance and compensatory benefits to the members. The provisions of this fund and its amendments apply to all employees of the Bank's head office and its branches.

The Bank is obligated to pay monthly and annual contributions to the fund in accordance with the fund's regulations and its amendments, and the Bank does not have any additional obligations following the payment of contributions. The contributions are recognized in the administrative expenses when due. Prepaid contributions are recognized in assets to the extent that the advance payment reduces future payments or results in a cashback.

3. Segments reports

The activity segment is a group of assets and operations associated with providing products or services which have risks and benefits that are different from those associated with other business sectors. The geographical sector is associated with providing products or services within a single economic environment with risks and benefits that are specific to them other than those associated with geographical sectors operating in a different economic environment.

4. Financial risk management

The Bank, as a result of its activities, is exposed to various financial risks, considering the risk acceptance is the basis of the financial activity. Some risks or a group of risks are analyzed, assessed, and managed collectively, and therefore the Bank intends to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and interest and to reduce the potential negative effects on the financial performance of the Bank. The most significant types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk and other operating risks. Market risk includes foreign exchange rate risk, and interest rate risk.

Risk management policies are adopted to determine and analyze risks to limit, control and monitor the risks and commit to limits through the reliable techniques and updated information systems. The Bank periodically reviews and modifies the risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products, services, and the best recent applications.

Risks are managed by Risk Function in terms of the policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk Function determines, assesses and covers the financial risks in close cooperation with the various operating units of the Bank. The Board of Directors provides written principles for managing the risks as a whole, in addition to written policies covering specific risk areas such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative instruments. In addition, the Risk Function is independently responsible for periodic review of the risk management and control environment.

4.1. Credit risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk which is the risk resulting from a party's failure to meet its contractual obligations towards the Bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risk for the bank, therefore requiring careful management. Credit risk is mainly represented in lending activities that give rise to loans, facilities and investment activities that result in the Bank's assets including debt instruments. Credit risk exists also in financial instruments outside the financial position such as loan commitments. The financial risk management and control are centralized in a financial risk management team in the bank's risk management department which reports to the board of directors and head of each business unit regularly.

Credit risk measurement

Loans and facilities to banks and customers (including commitments and financial guarantee contracts)

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to customers and to banks, the Bank's rating system is based on three key pillars:

- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the (exposure at default).
- The risk of default failure (Loss given default).
- The probability of default by the customer or counterparty on its contractual obligations.

These credit risk measurements, are embedded in the Bank's daily operations which reflect expected loss through the expected loss model required by the Banking Supervision Committee, and the operational measures can contradict with the burden of impairment in accordance with the previous standards that depend on the losses that have realized on the date of the financial statements (realized loss model) and not the expected losses as will come after.

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

The Bank assesses the probability of default per each customer using internal rating techniques tailored to the various categories of customers. These techniques have been developed internally and the statistical analyses combine credit officers' personal judgment to reach the appropriate viability rating.

Customers of the Bank are segmented into four viability rating classes. The Bank's viability rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, credit positions migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating techniques are kept under review and are upgraded as necessary. The Bank regularly validates the performance of the viability rating techniques and their ability to predict cases of default.

Bank's internal rating classes

Bank's rating	Rating description
1	Performing Debts
2	Standard Monitoring
3	Special Monitoring
4	Non- Performing Debts

The position exposed to default depends on the amounts expected by the bank to be outstanding when default occurs. For example, for a loan, this position is the nominal value and for commitments, the bank recognizes all amounts actually withdrawn in addition to other amounts that are expected to have been withdrawn up to the date of the delay if it occurs.

Loss given default or loss severity represents the bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should a default occur. It is expressed as percentage of loss to debt and typically varies by type of the debtor, seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit coverages.

Estimation of exposure to credit risks to manage the credit risks is a complex matter that requires the use of statistical and electronic models, as the level of exposure to credit risks changes depending on the changes in market conditions and other economic areas in a complex and rapid degree.

The exposure to credit risk changes depending on the changes in the level, value and timing of expected cash flows and the passage of time. Accordingly, assessment of the credit risk of the assets portfolio requires further estimations of the probability of default and the related loss rates.

The bank measures credit risk losses by using the probability of default (default in contractual liabilities) based on the carrying amount balance of the financial instrument at the date of exposure at default and loss given default.

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Credit risk classification

The Bank assesses the probability of default at the level of each customer / related group / credit product, by using techniques to classify the customers into different categories, taking into account the minimum rating in accordance with the CBE instructions in terms of determining the creditworthiness of the customers and making the provisions issued during the year 2005. Therefore, the Bank uses a group of internally developed models and evaluation techniques for the categories of counterparties, customers and the nature of various loans in light of the available information that is collected on the date of adoption of the used model (such as: level of income, level of disposable income and guarantees for individual clients, revenues, type of industry, and other financial and non-financial indicators of the institutions). The Bank completes such indicators with a set of external data, such as the inquiry reports issued by both CBE and credit reporting companies on borrowers and the reports issued by the other local and external credit rating agencies. Moreover, the models used by the Bank allow the systematic exercise of expert assessment by credit risk officials in the final internal credit rating. Therefore, this allows to consider other matters and indicators that may not have been taken as part of other data inputs in the internally or externally developed assessment models and techniques or through external sources.

Credit grades are assessed so that the risk of default increases incrementally at each higher risk grade, namely the difference in default rates between the rating grade A and A- is less than the difference in default rates between rating grade B and B-. Additional considerations for each type of credit portfolio held by the Bank are set out below:

Individuals, retail banking products and small & micro enterprises

After the date of initial recognition, the borrower's payment behavior is monitored periodically to calculate a measurement of the payment pattern. Any other information known about the borrower, supposed to be determined by the Bank, may have an impact the creditworthiness, such as unemployment rates and non-payment precedents, as they are included to measure the payment pattern and default rates are, accordingly, determined for each payment pattern measurement.

(Large & Medium) Enterprises and Companies

The rating is determined at the level of the borrower / groups with similar credit risks. Any updated or new credit information or assessments are included in the credit system constantly and periodically. In addition, information about the creditworthiness of the borrower / groups with similar credit risks is also updated periodically from other sources such as financial statements and other published financial and non-financial statements.

Debt Instruments, Treasury Bills and Government Bonds

The Bank uses the external ratings issued by the institutions mentioned in the CBE's instructions to manage the credit risk in terms of the debt instruments in the investment portfolio. These published classifications are monitored and updated regularly and periodically. The default rates associated with each rating are determined based on the rates realized over the previous twelve months, as published by the aforementioned rating agencies. The loss rate of the government and CBE debt instruments dominated in local currency is zero.

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Credit risk classification – Continued

Future data used in the expected loss model

Future data is used in assessing whether there is a significant increase in the credit risk of financial instruments and estimating the expected credit losses (ECL). The management of Bank determines the main economic variables that affect credit risk and expected credit losses for each credit portfolio by carrying out an analysis of historical data. The economic variables and the related effect on both Probability of Default “PD” and the Exposure at Default “EAD” and Loss Given Default “LGD” are different depending on the financial asset. The Bank will use expert opinions regarding these assumptions and estimates, if necessary.

To determine the impact of such economic variables on both Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD), the management of the Bank carries out the “regression analysis” to understand the historical effects arising from such variables on the default rates and the inputs used in calculating both Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

Further to the key economic scenarios, the management of Bank establishes other potential scenarios in addition to assumptions relating to each scenario separately.

The lifetime probability of default (PD) relating to the key assumption and other assumptions are used, as the outcome of multiplication is determined for each assumption with the related probabilities of each, in addition to the supporting indicators and qualitative indicators. Based on the results of such study, it is assessed whether this financial asset is located at the first, second or third level, on the basis of which it is determined whether the expected credit losses “ECL” will be computed on 12- month bases “12-month ECL” or over lifetime of the financial instrument “Lifetime ECL”.

The expectations and probabilities of occurrence are subject to a high degree of uncertainty, as it is known to any economic forecasts, therefore the actual results may be significantly different from those anticipated. The Bank makes the best estimate of these potential expectations and carries out an analytical study of the irrelevant and non -similar factors for the different credit portfolios to conclude appropriate assumptions for all possible scenarios.

Variable Economic Assumptions

The most significant assumptions that have an impact on the expected credit losses “ECL” are:

- a) Consumption pricing indicators (CPI)
- b) Unemployment rate
- c) Gross domestic product (GDP)
- d) Gross national saving/investment
- e) Real available income

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Credit risk classification – Continued

Classification of the instruments relating to the losses measured on basis of the similar groups

For ECL provisions, groups are classified on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics, as risk exposure within the Bank is homogeneous. When carrying out this classification, it is taken into consideration that there is sufficient information that enables the Bank to classify the Bank with statistical reliability. When sufficient information is not available, the Bank takes into consideration the complementary internal / external reference data.

Corporate loans

Probability of default model (S& P) is used .

A conciliation was made between “S&P” and “ORR .”

The model was updated by some economic indicates to keep the probability of default in line with the clients existing in Egypt .

The model was updated by the ratios of change in the low credit rating of the other clients of the Bank for two years to keep the ratios of model default in line with the clients of the Bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Credit risk classification – Continued

Maximum exposure to credit risks – impaired financial instruments

The following table includes the analysis of maximum exposure to the credit risks of financial instruments for which the provision of expected credit risks (ECL) is recognized :

The following table represents the total carrying amount of the financial assets and the maximum exposure to credit risk on these financial assets.

				<u>EGP Thousands</u>
				31 December 2022
				Order of Expected Credit Losses
Retail	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Life time	Life time	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	448,042	5,203	192	453,437
Personal loans	3,775,668	117,842	53,627	3,947,137
Credit cards	34,495	501	183	35,179
Mortgage Loans	620,411	1,751	7,101	629,263
Special monitoring				
Personal loans	78,152	69,460	9,105	156,717
Credit cards	1,721	932	2	2,655
Mortgage Loans	592	297	306	1,195
De fault				
Personal loans	-	-	118,422	118,422
Credit cards	195	55	232	482
Mortgage Loans	-	-	279	279
Total carrying amount	4,959,276	196,041	189,449	5,344,766
Expected credit losses	(37,942)	(13,798)	(145,907)	(197,647)
Net carrying amount	4,921,334	182,243	43,542	5,147,119
Collaterals	2,103,776	124,953	50,308	2,279,037

				<u>EGP Thousands</u>
				31 December 2021
				Order of Expected Credit Losses
Retail	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Life time	Life time	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	476,758	2,629	481	479,868
Personal loans	2,547,164	30,015	22,587	2,599,766
Credit cards	17,123	86	87	17,296
Mortgage Loans	423,612	1,202	2,398	427,212
Special monitoring				
Personal loans	-	98,706	16,101	114,807
Credit cards	2,281	118	44	2,443
Mortgage Loans	-	2,398	742	3,140
De fault				
Personal loans	185	-	142,618	142,803
Credit cards	2,451	167	350	2,968
Mortgage Loans	-	-	4,616	4,616
Total carrying amount	3,469,574	135,321	190,024	3,794,919
Expected credit losses	(43,332)	(13,998)	(166,422)	(223,752)
Net carrying amount	3,426,242	121,323	23,602	3,571,167
Collaterals	1,367,595	86,572	26,661	1,480,828

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Maximum exposure to credit risks – impaired financial instruments – Continued

Corporate	31 December 2022			EGP Thousands
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			
	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	1,746,646	84,776	18	1,831,440
Direct loans	9,820,868	667,574	233,194	10,721,636
Syndicated Loans	1,591,379	-	153,501	1,744,880
Special monitoring				
Direct loans	-	-	11,728	11,728
Syndicated Loans	-	184,835	-	184,835
Default				
Overdraft	-	-	79	79
Direct loans	-	-	1,017,234	1,017,234
Syndicated Loans	-	-	-	-
Total carrying amount	13,158,893	937,185	1,415,754	15,511,832
Expected credit losses	(328,511)	(142,588)	(742,067)	(1,213,166)
Net carrying amount	12,830,382	794,597	673,687	14,298,666
Collaterals	3,938,922	135,392	220,298	4,294,612

Corporate	31 December 2021			EGP Thousands
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			
	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Standard monitoring				
Overdraft	538,029	78,963	2,338	619,330
Direct loans	2,866,235	649,275	217,302	3,732,812
Syndicated Loans	1,259,121	187,234	93,006	1,539,361
Special monitoring				
Overdraft	-	118,484	-	118,484
Direct loans	-	150,137	33	150,170
Default				
Overdraft	-	-	3,690	3,690
Direct loans	-	-	1,345,832	1,345,832
Total carrying amount	4,663,385	1,184,093	1,662,201	7,509,679
Expected credit losses	(128,031)	(286,484)	(942,664)	(1,357,179)
Net carrying amount	4,535,354	897,609	719,537	6,152,500
Collaterals	3,977,601	116,739	535,938	4,630,278

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Maximum exposure to credit risks – impaired financial instruments – Continued

Due From Banks	31 December 2022			<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			Total
	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	
Credit Rating				
Total carrying amount	8,119,011	-	-	8,119,011
Expected credit losses	(1,582)	-	-	(1,582)
Net carrying amount	8,117,429	-	-	8,117,429

Financial Investments	31 December 2022			<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			Total
	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	
Credit Rating				
Total carrying amount	22,604,332	-	-	22,604,332
Expected credit losses	(68,737)	-	-	(68,737)
Net carrying amount	22,535,595	-	-	22,535,595

Other Assets	31 December 2022			<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			Total
	Stage 1 12 Month	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	
Credit Rating				
Total carrying amount	2,335,404	-	-	2,335,404
Expected credit losses	(1,603)	-	-	(1,603)
Net carrying amount	2,333,801	-	-	2,333,801

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Maximum exposure to credit risks – impaired financial instruments – Continued

Due From Banks	31 December 2021			<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Life time	Life time	
Total carrying amount	18,757,148	-	-	18,757,148
Expected credit losses	(955)	-	-	(955)
Net carrying amount	18,756,193	-	-	18,756,193

Financial Investments	31 December 2021			<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Life time	Life time	
Total carrying amount	13,594,824	-	-	13,594,824
Expected credit losses	(33,510)	-	-	(33,510)
Net carrying amount	13,561,314	-	-	13,561,314

Other Assets	31 December 2021			<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Order of Expected Credit Losses			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit Rating	12 Month	Life time	Life time	
Total carrying amount	1,701,583	-	-	1,701,583
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	1,701,583	-	-	1,701,583

Credit Guarantees

The Bank uses many policies and practices to limit the credit risks. The most widely adopted of these is the acceptability of collateral for debt instruments and loan commitments. The Bank has internal policies regarding classes of collateral that can be accepted to limit or decrease the credit risks.

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Credit Guarantees – Continued

The Bank accrues out an assessment of the guarantees that have been obtained when establishing these loans. This assessment is regularly assessed. The key types of guarantees are :

- Cash and cash equivalent
- Real estate mortgage
- Derivatives margin agreement that has been signed with the Bank as a part of main offsetting agreements .
- Commercial mortgages
- Financial assets pledge such as debt instruments and equity instruments.

The guarantees held as collateral against the financial assets other than loans and facilities depend on the nature of the instrument, as debt securities, government bonds and other qualified bills are generally not secured, except for the asset-backed securities and similar instruments secured by portfolios of financial instruments. The derivatives are often secured.

The policies adopted by the Bank have not been changed significantly in terms of obtaining guarantees during the financial year, and there has been no change in the quality of those guarantees held by the Bank compared to the previous financial year.

The Bank closely monitors the guarantees held against the low – credit financial assets, as it is likely that the Bank will hold collateral to mitigate potential credit losses.

Written-off financial instruments (loans)

The Bank excludes the financial assets that are still under compulsory collection for unpaid contractual amounts of the bad assets. The Bank seeks to fully recover some amounts legally due that were partially or fully written off due to the lack of a possibility of a full recovery.

Modifications of loans terms and rescheduling

The Bank sometimes modifies terms of the loans granted to the customers due to the commercial renegotiation or non-performing to increase the chances of recovery. The activities of restructuring include arrangements of extension of repayment terms, grace periods, exemption from repayment or some or full interests. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that indicate – based on the discretion of management - that repayment is likely to continue. These policies are constantly reviewed.

Reduction and risk avoidance policies

The Bank manages, limits, and controls the concentration of credit risks at the debtor level, groups, industries, and countries. The Bank regulates the levels of acceptable credit risks by setting limits to the amount of risk that will be accepted at the level of each borrower, or group of borrowers, and at the level of economic activities and geographical sectors. These risks are monitored constantly and are reviewed annually or on a recurring basis, when necessary. Limits of the credit risks at the level of the borrower / bank, producer, sector, and country are quarterly approved by the Board of Directors.

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Reduction and risk avoidance policies – Continued

Credit limits for any borrower, including banks, are divided into sub-limits that include the amounts on- and off-balance sheet, and the daily risk limit relating to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual amounts are compared with the daily limits. Exposure to credit risks is also managed through periodic analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet the repayment of their liabilities and by amending lending limits, if appropriate.

Means of setting limits of to the risks are shown as following:

Guarantees

The Bank adopts many policies and controls to limit the credit risks. These means include the guarantees obtained against borrowed funds. The Bank sets guiding rules for specific acceptable classes of guarantees. The key types guarantee of loans and facilities are:

- Real estate mortgages
- Mortgage of activity assets such as machinery and merchandise
- Mortgage of financial instruments such as debt instruments and equity.

The financing is often granted in the longer term and loans to the companies are secured. In order to reduce the credit loss to a minimum, the Bank seeks to get additional guarantees from the concerned parties and when indicators of impairment are shown for a loan or facilities. The guarantees taken as collateral for assets other than loans and facilities are determined based on the nature of the instrument. Generally, the debt instruments and treasury bills are not secured, except for groups of financial instruments covered by Asset-Backed Securities and similar instruments that are secured by a portfolio of financial instruments.

Derivatives

The Bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts) by both amount and term. The amount exposed to credit risk, at any time, is determined at the fair value of the instrument that provides a benefit for the Bank, i.e. an asset with a positive fair value that represents a portion of the contractual / notional value used to express the size of the existing instruments. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the Bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made against the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities, or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counter party to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank's market transactions on any single day.

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Master netting arrangements

The Bank further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of assets and liabilities shown in the balance sheet, as transactions are either usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favorable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Bank's overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short year, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

Credit related commitments

The main purpose of credit-related commitments is to ensure that funds are available to the customer on demand, and financial guarantee contracts carry a credit risk related to loans, and documentary and commercial credits issued by the Bank on behalf of the customer to grant a third party the right to withdraw from the Bank within certain amounts and under specific terms and conditions often secured against the goods being shipped and therefore carries a lower degree of risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

Expected credit loss measurement policy

The Bank's policy requires defining three stages for classifying financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and financial guarantees, as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, according to changes in credit quality since the initial recognition, and then measuring (expected credit losses) in the value related to these instruments as follows:

The unimpaired financial asset is classified upon initial recognition in Stage 1 and credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Bank's credit risk department.

If there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to Stage 2 and the financial asset is not considered impaired at this stage (lifetime expected credit loss in the absence of credit impairment).

If there are indications of impairment in the value of the financial asset, it is transferred to Stage 3, and the Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there are objective evidence indicating.

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Expected credit loss measurement policy – Continued

- A significant increase in the rate of interest on the financial asset as a result of the increase in credit risk.
- Negative material changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.
- A scheduling request as a result of difficulties facing the borrower.
- Negative material changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.
- Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors/business loans.
- Cancellation of a direct facility by the Bank due to the borrower's high credit risk.

General Bank Risk Measurement Model

The management performs classifications in the form of a more detailed subgroup to comply with the requirements of the central bank of Egypt, and the assets exposed to credit risk are classified according to detailed rules and conditions that depend largely on the information related to the customer, his activity, his financial status, and the extent of his regularity of payment.

The bank calculates the required provisions in accordance with the instructions of creditworthiness, on the basis of specific ratios by the Central Bank of Egypt, and in the event that the required provisions in accordance with the rules of the central bank of Egypt exceed the expected credit losses calculated for the purposes of preparing the financial statements, the general bank risk reserve is set aside within rights ownership with a discount on the distributable profits by the amount of that increase, and this reserve is periodically adjusted by increase or decrease so that it is always equal to the amount of the increase between the two provisions, and this reserve is not distributable.

Following is a table on the creditworthiness levels for institutions in accordance with the internal assessment bases compared to the Central Bank of Egypt assessment bases and the provision ratios required for the impairment of the assets exposed to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Rating description	Provision%	Internal rating description
1	Low Risk	0%	Good debts
2	Moderate Risk	1%	Good debts
3	Satisfactory Risk	1%	Good debts
4	Reasonable Risk	2%	Good debts
5	Acceptable Risk	2%	Good debts
6	Marginally Acceptable Risk	3%	Standard monitoring
7	Watch List	5%	Special monitoring
8	Substandard	20%	Non-performing debts
9	Doubtful	50%	Non-performing debts
10	Bad Debt	100%	Non-performing debts

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Maximum limits for credit risk before collateral - items exposed to credit risk (on-balance sheet)

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Cash and Balances with Central Bank limited to the statutory reserve ratio	1,906,215	1,040,751
Treasury Bills and other Government Securitise	8,707,793	2,862,309
Due from banks	8,119,011	18,757,148
Loans and facilities to customers		
Retail Loans		
Personal loans	4,222,276	2,857,376
Credit cards	38,316	22,707
Overdraft	453,437	479,868
Mortgage loans	630,737	434,968
Corporate Loans		
Overdraft	1,831,519	741,504
Direct loans	11,750,598	5,228,814
Syndicated loans	1,929,715	1,539,361
Financial Investment		
Debt instruments	13,896,539	10,732,515
Other assets - accrued revenue	797,153	556,959
	54,283,309	45,254,280

Credit risk exposure item without taking collaterals (off-balance sheet):

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Acceptances on supplier facilities	236,791	247,165
Letters of credit	697,440	111,636
Letters of guarantee	3,038,760	1,839,631
	3,972,991	2,198,432

The above table represents the maximum bank exposure to credit risk 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, without taking in consideration any collateral held for in-balance sheet items, the balances included are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet and as shown above, 38.42% of the maximum exposure arising from loans and facilities to customers against 24.98% at 31 December 2021; While investments in debt tools represent 41.64%, compared to 30.04% on December 31, 2021.

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Bank resulting from both its loan and facility portfolio and debt Instruments based on the following:

- 95% of the loans and facility portfolio is categorized in the top two grades of the internal rating system against 87% at 31 December 2021.
- 86% of the loans and facility portfolio without accruals or impairment indicators against 71% at 31 December 2021.
- 89% of the investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent the debt instruments on Egyptian Government against 97% at 31 December 201.

Loans and facilities

Balances of loans and facilities at 31 December 2022 are set out below:

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Stage 1	18,118,169	8,132,959
Stage 2	1,133,226	1,319,414
Stage 3	1,605,203	1,852,225
Total	20,856,598	11,304,598
Less:		
Expected credit losses	(1,410,813)	(1,580,931)
Reserved interests	(52,479)	(83,171)
Interest unearned	(60,509)	(73,185)
Net	19,332,797	9,567,311

Note 17 includes additional information about the expected credit losses for loans and facilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Loans and facilities according to past due periods

	31 December 2022							EGP Thousands
	Retail				Corporate			Total loans and facilities to customers
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Rating								
Performing /No Dues	453,437	30,333	3,609,468	622,892	1,831,519	10,031,512	1,392,241	17,971,402
Past due up to 30 days	-	4,847	337,669	6,371	-	270,773	158,279	777,939
Past due 30-60 days	-	1,404	107,196	1,007	-	247,093	-	356,700
Past due 60 -90 days	-	1,251	49,521	188	-	-	-	50,960
Impaired	-	481	118,422	279	-	1,201,220	379,195	1,699,597
Total	453,437	38,316	4,222,276	630,737	1,831,519	11,750,598	1,929,715	20,856,598

	31 December 2021							EGP Thousands
	Retail				Corporate			Total loans and facilities to customers
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
Rating								
Performing /No Dues	479,868	17,296	2,354,894	419,713	740,416	2,829,692	1,146,806	7,988,685
Past due up to 30 days	-	-	244,874	7,499	-	356,535	129,380	738,288
Past due 30-60 days	-	1,762	94,250	2,982	-	376,140	-	475,134
Past due 60 -90 days	-	681	20,556	157	-	55,735	-	77,129
Impaired	-	2,968	142,802	4,617	1,088	1,610,712	263,175	2,025,362
Total	479,868	22,707	2,857,376	434,968	741,504	5,228,814	1,539,361	11,304,598

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Restructured loans and facilities

Restructuring activities include extending payment arrangements, implementing forced management programs, modifying and postponing payments. Policies for implementing restructuring depend on indicators or criteria that indicate that there is a high probability of Continued payments, based on the personal judgment of management. These policies are subject to continuous review. It is usual to apply restructuring to long-term loans, especially customer financing loans, and the renegotiated loans amounted to EGP 196,563 thousand, compared to EGP 260,314 thousand at 31 December 2021.

Written-off loans

In accordance with the Board of Directors' decision or its specialized committees, the written-off loans from the non-performing loans are written-off against its related loan loss provisions and that step is made after exhausting all the possible recovery processes.

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Loans and facilities to customers		
Direct loans	822,981	318,916
Total	822,981	318,916

Debt Instruments and Treasury Bills

The table below presents an analysis of debt instruments, and other treasury bills according to the rating agencies at 31 December 2022, based on Standard & Poor's rating and equivalent.

	<u>EGP Thousands</u>		
31 December 2022	<u>Treasury bills & other Governmental securities</u>	<u>Debt Instruments</u>	<u>Total</u>
B	8,707,793	13,896,539	22,604,332
31 December 2021	<u>Treasury bills & other Governmental securities</u>	<u>Debt Instruments</u>	<u>Total</u>
B	2,862,309	10,732,515	13,594,824

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Geographical sectors

	31 December 2022			<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Arab Republic of Egypt			
	Cairo	Alexandria/Canal/ Red Sea/ Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Cash and balances with Central Bank	2,072,958	-	-	2,072,958
Due from banks	8,119,011	-	-	8,119,011
Loans and facilities to customers				
Retail loans				
Overdraft	397,525	55,096	816	453,437
Personal loans	3,496,431	715,991	9,854	4,222,276
Credit Cards	33,284	4,627	405	38,316
Mortgage loans	596,614	19,214	14,909	630,737
Corporate loans				
Overdraft	1,633,154	197,944	421	1,831,519
Direct loans	9,204,270	2,509,329	36,999	11,750,598
Syndicated loans	1,929,715	-	-	1,929,715
Financial Investments				
Debt instruments	22,604,332	-	-	22,604,332
Other assets	785,191	11,690	272	797,153
Total at 31 December 2022	50,872,485	3,513,891	63,676	54,450,052
Total at 31 December 2021	44,826,489	1,521,986	49,474	46,397,949

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.1. Credit risk – Continued

Activity segments

The following table represent the analysis of the Bank's main credit exposure at carrying value categorized by the activities practiced by the bank's customers.

								<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	<u>Commercial activity</u>	<u>Industrial activity</u>	<u>Financial institutions</u>	<u>Real estate companies</u>	<u>Governmental sector</u>	<u>Other Activities</u>	<u>Individuals</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and balances with Central Bank	-	-	2,072,958	-	-	-	-	2,072,958
Due from banks	-	-	8,119,011	-	-	-	-	8,119,011
Loans and facilities to customers								
Retail loans								
Overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	453,437	453,437
Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,222,276	4,222,276
Credit Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,316	38,316
Mortgage loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	630,737	630,737
Corporate loans								
Overdraft	49	179,441	135,945	1,045,530	-	470,554	-	1,831,519
Direct loans	123,738	5,987,374	1,666,493	1,226,697	11,816	2,734,480	-	11,750,598
Syndicated loans	-	291,240	-	596,606	295,486	746,383	-	1,929,715
Financial Investments								
Debt instruments	-	-	22,604,332	-	-	-	-	22,604,332
Other assets	-	-	797,153	-	-	-	-	797,153
Total at 31 December 2022	123,787	6,458,055	35,395,892	2,868,833	307,302	3,951,417	5,344,766	54,450,052
Total at 31 December 2021	58,334	3,108,644	20,177,130	1,363,128	13,981,979	3,913,815	3,794,919	46,397,949

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.2. Market risk

The Bank is exposed to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of sensitivity of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Bank separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

The management of market risks arising from trading or non-trading activities is concentrated in the market risk management of the Bank and is monitored by two teams separately. Periodic reports on market risks are submitted to the Board of Directors and heads of each business unit.

Trading portfolios include those positions arising from the Bank's dealings directly with customers and market-making transactions, where the Bank acts as a principal with customers or with the market. Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the interest rate management of the entity's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, these portfolios include foreign exchange and equity risks arising from investments at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Bank uses the method of relating debit interest rate with credit interest rate to avoid the risk of fluctuations in interest rate. The Bank also depends on fluctuated interest rate which does not exceed 3 months except in specific cases interest rates are specified for longer period relating resources portfolio with application portfolio to get return that covers its costs.

The exchange rate risk is measured and hedged by daily follow-up of foreign exchange rates and purchase or sale operations in proportion to market prices with the adoption of limits for foreign currency positions and daily stop-loss limits in proportion to the risks acceptable to the Bank.

The risk of interest rate movements is measured using the standard method for measuring the gap that affects the Bank's profits or the economic value of the Bank.

The risks of securities rate fluctuations are measured. The Market Risk Department follows up on the classification, sale, and purchase of financial assets for the purpose of trading and making a daily assessment of them with close follow-up and working to set the necessary limits for them, in cooperation with the treasury sector, while measuring the value at risk of those instruments if they are kept for the purpose of trading to determine the extent of potential losses.

Liquidity risk is measured by managing all assets and liabilities inside and outside the balance sheet in line with the Bank's objectives in its management, through the ALCO committee, which identifies the sources from which liquidity risks arise with the management of market risks and the work of possible scenarios for liquidity pressure and management in case of crises.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.2. Market risk – Continued

The causes of market risks are due to the risk of interest rates and exchange rate risks that arise due to the Bank's daily activities. The Bank manages the risks it is exposed to in the market through a comprehensive framework that reflects the limited acceptance of those risks. All reports are presented to the Risk Committee and the Assets and Liabilities Committee of the Bank. market risks are measured as follows:

Measuring the interest rate risk for positions held not for the purpose of trading, which is the risk that arises from unfavorable movements in the prevailing interest rates in the market during a certain period of time, which may negatively affect the Bank's profitability and the economic value of its equity and consequently the bank's position and the Bank's profitability. The Bank calculates the qualitative and quantitative requirements regarding the rate of interest risks of the positions held for non-trading purposes, while carrying out stress tests on them.

Value at risk of non-trading purpose according to risk type

	<u>EGP Thousands</u>					
	<u>31 December 2022</u>			<u>31 December 2021</u>		
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Higher</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Higher</u>	<u>Lower</u>
Interest rate risk	206,098	345,451	175,299	72,648	210,318	60,119

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.2. Market risk – Continued

Foreign exchange fluctuation risk

The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of financial year, and Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by currency.

31 December 2022	EGP Thousands					Total
	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other Currencies	
Financial Assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	2,015,851	45,424	10,458	237	988	2,072,958
Due from banks	6,801,877	839,287	314,996	150,682	10,587	8,117,429
Loans and facilities to customers	17,718,649	1,598,861	15,287	-	-	19,332,797
Financial Investments						
Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,301,609	1,834,998	58,776	-	-	11,195,383
Financial Investments at amortized cost	7,928,984	3,589,709	-	-	-	11,518,693
Financial Investments at Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Investments in associates	388,963	-	-	-	-	388,963
Other Financial Investments	720,465	74,295	2,332	61	-	797,153
Total financial assets at 31 December 2022	44,876,398	7,982,574	401,849	150,980	11,575	53,423,376
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	-	785,959	-	-	-	785,959
Customers' deposits	40,073,878	7,398,695	565,604	151,231	12,543	48,201,951
Other loans	140,044	-	-	-	-	140,044
Other financial liabilities	392,180	11,401	10	5	-	403,596
Total financial liabilities at 31 December 2022	40,606,102	8,196,055	565,614	151,236	12,543	49,531,550
31 December 2022	4,270,296	(213,481)	(163,765)	(256)	(968)	3,891,826
31 December 2021	3,725,049	(59,517)	(620)	(208)	9,935	3,674,639

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.2. Market risk – Continued

Interest rate risk

The Bank is exposed to the effects of fluctuations in the levels of the prevailing interest rate in the market, i.e., the risk of cash flows of the interest rate represented in the fluctuation of future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in the interest rate of the instrument and fair value risk of the interest rate, i.e., is the risk of fluctuations in the value of the financial instrument as a result of a change in the interest rates in the market. The interest margin may increase due to these changes; however, the profits may decrease if unexpected movements occur. The Bank's Board of Directors sets limits for the level of variation in interest re-pricing that can be maintained by the Bank, and this is monitored daily by the Bank's fund management.

The tables below summaries the Bank 's exposure to the interest rate fluctuations risk that include carrying amount of the financial instruments categorized based on the repricing dates or the maturity date – whichever is earlier.

31 December 2022	<u>EGP Thousands</u>						Total
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	
Financial Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	2,072,958	2,072,958
Due from banks	3,571,705	4,396,591	-	-	-	149,133	8,117,429
Loans and facilities to customers	2,496,358	8,631,569	1,430,660	4,454,641	3,843,370	*(1,523,801)	19,332,797
Financial Investments							
Financial Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,794,500	1,935,584	5,430,407	1,781,258	730,406	(476,772)	11,195,383
Financial Investments at amortized cost	879,316	2,662,839	2,338,332	5,269,763	395,849	(27,406)	11,518,693
Financial Investments at Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	388,963	388,963
Other Financial Investments	-	-	-	-	-	797,153	797,153
Total financial assets at 31 December 2022	8,741,879	17,626,583	9,199,399	11,505,662	4,969,625	1,380,228	53,423,376
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	515,900	-	-	-	-	270,059	785,959
Customers' deposits	12,467,486	10,044,977	12,044,896	12,608,245	49,713	986,634	48,201,951
Other loans	-	-	-	-	140,044	-	140,044
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	403,596	403,596
Total financial liabilities at 31 December 2022	12,983,386	10,044,977	12,044,896	12,608,245	189,757	1,660,289	49,531,550
31 December 2022	(4,241,507)	7,581,606	(2,845,497)	(1,102,583)	4,779,868	(280,061)	3,891,826
31 December 2021	2,654,330	(2,549,200)	8,213,800	(11,818,050)	3,411,393	4,906,989	4,819,262

- It represents credit losses amounting to 1,410,813 thousand Egyptian pounds, set aside returns amounting to 52,479 thousand Egyptian pounds, and unearned interest amounting to 60,509 thousand Egyptian pounds.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.2. Market risk – Continued

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate

Changes in interest rates affect equity by the following ways:

Retained Earnings: Increase or decrease in the net interest income and fair value of the financial derivatives included in profits and losses.

Fair value reserve: Increase or decrease in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized directly in the statement of other comprehensive income.

4.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligation to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lending.

Liquidity risk management

The Bank's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Bank and monitored by Assets & Liabilities Committee, includes:

- Day-to-day funding managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or borrowed by customers. The Bank maintains an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow.
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements by the Central Bank of Egypt.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

For monitoring and reporting purpose, the cash flow is measured and projected for the next day, week and month respectively, which are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections represented in the contractual maturity analysis of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Asset and liability management also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of undrawn loan commitments, the usage of debit current account facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as letters of guarantees and credits.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.3. Liquidity risk – Continued

The following table represent the analysis of the Bank's liquidity coverage ratio:

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Total amount of high-quality liquid assets (1)	23,282,621	12,071,343
Total Cash outflows	16,130,875	13,721,301
Considerable total cash inflows within the set limit (value less than: total cash inflows, 75% of total cash outflows)	4,788,014	4,145,603
Net cash outflows (2)	11,342,861	9,575,698
Liquidity coverage ratio (1/2)	205.26%	126.06%

Financing approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by a separate team for assets and liabilities management of the Bank to maintain a wide diversification by currency and geographical areas, providers, products and term.

Assets available to satisfy all liabilities and cover loan-associated commitments include cash, balances with the Central Bank, bank balances, treasury bills and other governmental securities, loans and facilities to banks and customers. A percentage of loans to customers that are due to be repaid within a year are extended during the normal activity of the Bank, in addition to that, there is a mortgage of some debt instruments, treasury bills and other government securities to guarantee obligations and the Bank has the ability to satisfy the unexpected net cash flows by selling securities and finding other financing sources.

The following table represent the analysis of the net stable financing ratio:

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Liabilities & equity with weighted average 100%	21,823,160	25,238,995
Individual and small and micro enterprises deposits (which don't have maturity date & deposits with maturity less than one year)	4,731,374	3,972,049
Liabilities with weighted average 50%	6,735,856	6,023,710
Total available stable fund (A)	33,290,390	35,234,754
Assets with weighted average 5%	1,012,433	662,339
Assets with weighted average 10%	418,263	198,541
Assets with weighted average 15%	369,827	-
Assets with weighted average 50%	1,075,739	1,000,592
Assets with weighted average 65%	9,284,504	-
Assets with weighted average 85%	-	6,498,909
Assets with weighted average 100%	4,607,643	3,175,675
Contingent liabilities or commitments	712,387	537,164
Total required stable fund (B)	17,480,796	12,073,220
Net stable fund ratio (A/B)	190.44%	291.84%

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.3. Liquidity risk – Continued

Cash Flows Risk Hedge

The quality of the value at risk model is continuously monitored through enhancement tests of the value at risk results of the trading portfolio. The results of these tests are submitted to the higher management of the Bank and the Board of Directors.

- **Derivatives that are net-settled**

Net-settled Bank derivatives include:

- Foreign exchange derivatives: on and off-exchange currency options, and currency futures contracts.
- Rate of interest derivatives: Interest swaps, forward interest agreements, Over-the-Counter Interest Rate options, future interest contracts and other interest contracts.

- **Derivatives to be settled, gross**

The Bank's gross-settled derivatives include:

- Foreign exchange derivatives: currency forward contracts and currency exchange contracts.
- Rate of interest derivatives: Swap contracts for both interest and currency.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.3. Liquidity risk – Continued

Cash Flows Risk Hedge – Continued

Description/ Maturity Date	31 December 2022					<u>EGP Thousands</u>	
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
	Due to banks	515,900	-	-	-	-	270,059
Customers' deposits	5,073,876	8,990,365	9,317,608	7,331,601	49,713	17,438,788	48,201,951
Other Loans	-	-	-	-	140,044	-	140,044
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	403,596	403,596
Total financial liabilities according to the contractual maturity date	5,589,776	8,990,365	9,317,608	7,331,601	189,757	18,112,443	49,531,550
Total financial assets according to the contractual maturity date *	8,741,879	17,626,583	9,199,399	11,505,662	4,969,625	1,380,228	53,423,376

Description/ Maturity Date	31 December 2021					<u>EGP Thousands</u>	
	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Without interest	Total
	Due to banks	1,008,690	-	-	-	-	47,604
Customers' deposits	2,436,630	5,730,770	8,388,970	21,818,360	290,326	64,716	38,729,772
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	468,589	468,589
Total financial liabilities according to the contractual maturity date	3,445,320	5,730,770	8,388,970	21,818,360	290,326	580,909	40,254,655
Total financial assets according to the contractual maturity date *	6,099,650	3,181,570	16,602,770	10,000,310	3,701,719	5,487,899	45,073,918

Assets available to satisfy all liabilities and cover loan-associated commitments include cash balances with the Central Bank, Due from banks, treasury bills and other governmental securities, loans and facilities to banks and customers. A percentage of loans to customers that are due to be repaid within a year are extended during the normal activity of the Bank, in addition to that, there is a mortgage of some debt instruments, treasury bills and other government securities to guarantee obligations and the Bank has the ability to satisfy the unexpected net cash flows by selling securities and finding other financing sources.

* Assets shown in the table represent the cash flows discounted in accordance with the contractual maturity date.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

4.4.1. Financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value of one-day variable-rate placements and deposits represent their present value, and the expected fair value of variable-rate deposits is estimated based on the discounted cash flows using the interest rate prevailing in the capital markets for debts that have similar credit risk and maturity date.

Loans and facilities to banks

Loans and facilities to banks represent loans other than bank deposits. The expected fair value of loans and facilities is the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and the cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate for determining the fair value to determine the fair value to meet all the requirements. This includes replacement of funds on maturity or upon being lent to customers. The Bank is present in global money markets to achieve this objective.

Loans and facilities to customers

They are recognized at net value after deduction of provision for impairment loss. The expected fair value for these loans and facilities represents the discounted value of estimated future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are deducted using the current interest rate in the market to specify the fair value.

Investments in securities

Assets through other comprehensive income or profit or loss are carried at fair value. The fair value is determined based on market prices. If such data is not available, fair value is estimated using prices of capital markets for traded securities with similar credit characteristics, dates of maturity and rates.

4.4.2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial investments at amortized cost

They include held-to-maturity financial assets that are listed in the market and are measured at amortized cost in case of bonds, and with respect to investment funds, the evaluation is done at the recoverable amount (fair value). Management believes that the fair value is not materially different from the carrying amount of these assets.

Due from banks

The fair value of one-day variable-rate placements and deposits represent their present value, and the expected fair value of variable-rate deposits is estimated based on the discounted cash flows using the interest rate prevailing in the capital markets for debts that have similar credit risk and maturity date.

Loans and facilities to banks

Loans and facilities to banks represent loans other than bank deposits. The expected fair value of loans and facilities is the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and the cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate for determining the fair value. Loans and facilities are presented net of provision for impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities – Continued

4.4.2. Financial instruments not measured at fair value – Continued

Investments in securities

Investments in securities include only financial assets that have a fixed or determinable maturity date, and the business model aims to hold them in order to obtain only the investment principal and the return thereon. The fair value of these financial assets held to maturity is determined based on market prices or prices obtained from brokers. If this data is not available, the fair value is estimated using financial market prices for tradable securities with similar credit characteristics, maturity dates and rates.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with an indefinite maturity date, that include non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount that would be repaid on demand .

The fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other loans that are not traded in an active market is determined based on the discounted cash flows using the rate of return on new debts with a similar maturity date.

Issued debt instruments

The total fair value is calculated based on current capital market prices. For securities that have no active markets, the discounted cash flow model is used for the first time based on the current rate that fits the remaining period till the maturity date.

4.5. Capital management

The Bank's objectives on managing capital, which include other elements in addition to the equity shown in the balance sheet, are as follows:

- Compliance with the legal requirements of capital in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to continue generating income for shareholders and other parties dealing with the Bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base that supports the growth of activity.

The capital adequacy and capital uses are daily reviewed according to the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt by the Bank's management, through forms based on the guidelines of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The required data are submitted and provided to the Central Bank of Egypt on a quarterly basis.

The Central Bank of Egypt requires the Bank to do the following:

- Maintain one billion Egyptian pounds as a minimum for issued and paid-up capital.
- Maintain a ratio equal to or more than 12.5% between the elements of capital and the elements of assets and contingent liabilities weighted by risk weights.

In accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt to update the position of the banking sector with regard to the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II decisions.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.5. Capital management – Continued

The numerator of the capital adequacy ratio consists of the following two tiers:

Tier I after disposals includes the following:

Some of the items that will be deducted/ will not be considered and mentioned in the "supervisory instructions on the minimum ratio of capital adequacy", Chapter II on the capital base will be dealt with later as stated in the instructions.

- Continuing core capital after disposals (CET1-Common Equity).
- Additional core capital

There are some items that will be deducted/ not considered and mentioned in the "supervisory instructions on the minimum ratio of capital adequacy", Chapter II on the capital base. These items are deducted from the continuous core capital if the balance is negative, while they are not considered if it is positive.

Tier II after disposals

It includes 45% of the special reserve, loans and subordinated deposits within the limits of the prescribed percentage, as well as the considerable provisions required against the debt instruments, loans, credit facilities and contingent liabilities included in the first stage (Stage 1).

The capital adequacy ratio model includes some important notes and points which are as follows:

- 1- Reserves: include legal, general, statutory, supportive and capital reserves only.
- 2- The "general risk reserve" is formed in accordance with the supervisory instructions issued to banks on 26 January 2019. It includes the special reserve – credit, the general bank risk reserve - credit and the reserve risk of standard (9), considering that in the subsequent periods of application, the Bank shall abide by what is stated within the instructions on minimum capital adequacy ratio "which is not to consider the bank risk reserve when calculating the ratio."
- 3- The values of accumulated other comprehensive income items, whether they are positive or negative, are considered.
- 4- Interim profits/ (losses): It is allowed to record the net interim profits within the capital base after the limited inspection report prepared by the auditor on the Bank's financial statements on a quarterly basis. As for the interim losses, they are presented without any conditions.
- 5- It does not include the part related to credit, and the explanatory instructions of the rules on the preparation and presentation of the financial statements issued by the Central Bank in April 2009, page 7, item (9) must be perused.
- 6- It should not exceed 1.25% of total assets and contingent liabilities weighted for credit risk, provided that the required provisions against debt instruments, loans, credit facilities and contingent liabilities included in the Stage 2 and Stage 3 are sufficient to meet the obligations for which the provision is formed.
- 7- "The value of exceeding the limits set for investments in countries, weighted by risk weights."
- 8- This value must be included in accordance with Form No. 720 related to investments in countries abroad, taking into account that the value of the capital base listed in the aforementioned statement must be adjusted according to the calculated value.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.5. Capital management – Continued

- The continuing core capital after the regulatory adjustments is Clause 1.1 before excluding contributions to financial companies (shares or investment funds) represented in Clause 1.3.1.1.
- Continuing core capital before regulatory adjustments means paid-up capital, reserves, retained earnings, general risk reserve, and accumulated other comprehensive income items net of goodwill and treasury shares.
- Subordinated loans (deposits): provided that they do not exceed 50% of Tier I after disposals and that 20% of its value is consumed in each of the last five years.

The following table summarizes the components of the capital base at 31 December 2022, according to these decisions:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Capital		
Issued and paid-up capital	5,000,000	5,000,000
General reserve	117,798	117,798
Legal reserve	39,415	39,415
Capital reserve	25,836	29,107
Retained earnings /(losses)	38,708	(368,731)
Total balance of accumulated other comprehensive income items in the balance sheet	(23,531)	56,520
Total disposals from continuing core capital	<u>(132,228)</u>	<u>(106,350)</u>
Tier I after disposals	<u>5,065,998</u>	<u>4,767,759</u>
Tier II (subordinated capital)		
Provision for impairment losses on regular loans, facilities, debt instruments and contingent liabilities	327,383	189,244
45% of foreign currency exchange difference reserve	113	113
45% of increase in the fair value over the carrying amount of financial assets in subsidiaries and associates	114,534	212,800
Tier II after disposals	<u>442,030</u>	<u>402,157</u>
Total capital base after disposals	<u>5,508,028</u>	<u>5,169,916</u>
Total credit risk	22,754,556	-
Total operation risk	1,679,700	-
Total assets and contingent liabilities weighted by credit/ market/ operational risk weights	<u>28,209,693</u>	<u>16,639,602</u>
Capital base/ total assets and contingent liabilities weighted by credit, market, and operational risk weights (%)	19.53%	31.07%

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.6. Financial leverage ratio

The Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt, in its session held on 7 July, issued a decision approving the supervisory instructions related to the financial leverage, besides the banks' compliance with the stipulated minimum percentage (3%) on a quarterly basis, as follows:

- As an indicative percentage as of the end of September 2015 until the year 2017.
- As a compulsory supervisory percentage as of 2018.

This is in preparation for the consideration of it within the first pillar of Basel decisions (the minimum capital adequacy ratio) for maintaining the strength and integrity of the banking sector and keeping pace with the best international control practices in this regard.

The financial leverage reflects the relationship between Tier I of capital used in capital adequacy ratio (after disposals) and the Bank's assets (inside and outside the balance sheet) unweighted with risk weights.

Ratio components

A- Numerator components

The numerator of the ratio consists of Tier I of capital (after disposals) used in the numerator of the capital adequacy ratio currently applied in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt.

B- Denominator Components

The denominator of the ratio consists of all the Bank's assets on- and off- balance sheet according to the financial statements, which is what is called the Bank's exposures and it includes the total of the following:

- 1- The exposures of items within the balance sheet after deducting some of the disposals of Tier I of the capital base.
- 2- The exposures arising from derivative contracts.
- 3- The exposures resulting from security financing operations.
- 4- Off-balance sheet exposures (weighted by transfer transactions).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

4. Financial risk management – Continued

4.6. Financial leverage ratio – Continued

The following table summarizes the financial leverage ratio as of 31 December 2022:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Tier I of capital after disposals	5,065,998	4,767,759
Cash and balances with Central Bank	9,694,277	1,040,751
Due from banks	497,691	18,756,193
Financial Investments through other comprehensive income	11,643,047	3,608,729
Financial Investments at amortized cost	10,964,941	10,050,279
Financial Investments in subsidiaries and associates	388,963	349,072
Customer loans and facilities	20,856,598	11,304,598
Fixed assets	362,412	367,205
Other assets	2,401,496	1,711,865
Deducted from exposures	(1,177,945)	(1,539,277)
Total exposures within the balance sheet	55,631,480	45,649,415
Export credits	-	1,345
Import credits	66,030	36,696
Letters of guarantee	1,315,497	721,115
Letters of guarantee at the request of foreign banks	1,696	1,696
Accepted bills of exchange	236,792	238,075
Capital commitments	190,198	81,712
Cancellable without conditions at any time by the Bank and without prior notice or which includes provisions for auto-cancellation due to the deterioration of the borrower's creditworthiness	945,332	601,455
Total off-balance sheet exposures	2,755,545	1,682,094
Total exposures on- and off- the balance sheet	58,387,025	47,331,509
Financial leverage ratio	8.68%	10.07%

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

5. Segment analysis

Geographical analysis

31 December 2022	EGP Thousands			
	Geographical Segments Analysis			
	Cairo	Alexandria and the Delta	Upper Egypt	Total
Income and expenses per geographical sector				
Geographical sector revenue	9,834,849	(3,950,413)	3,163	5,887,599
Geographical sector expenses	(4,397,101)	(588,757)	(14,613)	(5,000,471)
Segment business outcome	5,437,748	(4,539,170)	(11,450)	887,128
Tax	(361,516)	-	-	(361,516)
Net loss for the year	5,076,232	(4,539,170)	(11,450)	525,612
Assets and liabilities per geographical sectors				
Geographical sector assets	51,252,806	3,616,657	90,561	54,960,024
Unclassified assets	428,504	-	-	428,504
Total assets	51,681,310	3,616,657	90,561	55,388,528
Geographical sector liabilities	41,722,214	8,147,762	101,255	49,971,231
Unclassified liabilities	90,226	-	-	90,226
Total liabilities	41,812,440	8,147,762	101,255	50,061,457

31 December 2021	EGP Thousands			
	Geographical Segments Analysis			
	Cairo	Alexandria and the Delta	Upper Egypt	Total
Income and expenses per geographical sector				
Geographical sector revenue	4,119,527	340,585	6,748	4,466,860
Geographical sector expenses	(4,699,816)	(230,498)	(8,225)	(4,938,539)
Segment business outcome	(580,289)	110,087	(1,477)	(471,679)
Tax	(399,402)	-	-	(399,402)
Net loss for the year	(979,691)	110,087	(1,477)	(871,081)
Assets and liabilities per geographical sectors				
Geographical sector assets	20,888,623	24,137,242	48,056	45,073,921
Unclassified assets	377,484	-	-	377,484
Total assets	21,266,107	24,137,242	48,056	45,451,405
Geographical sector liabilities	19,693,085	20,787,630	15,827	40,496,542
Unclassified liabilities	80,492	-	-	80,492
Total liabilities	19,773,577	20,787,630	15,827	40,577,034

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

6. Net interest income

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Interest on loans and similar income		
Loans and facilities to customers	2,145,101	1,139,221
Treasury bills	674,590	974,613
Deposits and current accounts	1,132,927	817,799
Debt instruments at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income	1,434,848	1,230,982
Repos	1,898	292
	5,389,364	4,162,907
Interest expense and similar costs		
Deposits and current accounts		
To banks	(219,563)	(66,016)
To customers	(3,358,135)	(2,944,357)
Repos	(17,302)	(35,992)
Other loans	(3,328)	(3,461)
	(3,598,328)	(3,049,826)
Net	1,791,036	1,113,081

7. Net fees and commission income

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Fees and commission income		
Fees and commissions related to credit	266,905	116,250
Other fees	99,601	47,734
	366,506	163,984
Fees and commission expenses		
Custody and brokerage fees	(1,162)	(8,359)
Other fees	(49,293)	(35,151)
	(50,455)	(43,510)
Net	316,051	120,474

8. Dividends income

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,374	2,828

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

9. Net trading income

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Gain on sale of investment through profit or loss	25,893	16,232
Income on investments through profits and losses	6,325	-
Foreign exchange gain	15,524	4,276
	<u>47,742</u>	<u>20,508</u>

10. Administrative expenses

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(483,038)	(477,460)
Social insurance	(20,477)	(16,254)
Defined contribution scheme	(31,336)	(26,993)
Total Staff cost	(534,851)	(520,707)
Other administrative expenses	(269,378)	(234,694)
Depreciation expense	(58,770)	(54,617)
Amortization expense	(9,010)	(7,747)
	<u>(872,009)</u>	<u>(817,765)</u>

11. Other operating income

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Gain on valuation of monetary asset and liability balances in foreign currencies other than those at fair value through profit or loss	3,802	23,757
Gain on the sale of fixed assets	1,985	-
Gain on the sale of Assets reverted to the bank	3,924	-
Impairment Loss form Advance in acquisition of fixed assets	(1,942)	-
Reversal (charge) of other provisions	(20,495)	24,963
Other revenue / (expenses)	8,411	11,307
Total	(4,315)	60,027

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

12. Expected credit losses

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Loans and Credit facilities to customers	(457,372)	(1,028,680)
Due from banks	(167)	(630)
Financial investments	(20,253)	1,872
Other assets	(1,887)	-
Total	(479,679)	(1,027,438)

13. Income tax expense

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Deferred taxes	(3,801)	(487)
Current income taxes	(357,715)	(398,915)
	(361,516)	(399,402)

14. Earnings per share

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Profit / (loss) for the year	525,612	(871,081)
Dividends for employees	(95,000)	-
Board member's Bonus	(18,455)	-
Net profit for the year after dividends for Employees	412,157	(871,081)
Weighted average number of shares	829,187	273,017
Earning per share	0.50	(3.19)

15. Cash and balances with central bank

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Cash	166,743	143,325
Balances with the Central Bank mandatory reserve within reserve ratio	1,906,215	897,426
	2,072,958	1,040,751
Non-interest-bearing balances	2,072,958	1,040,751

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

16. Due from banks

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Current Accounts	149,133	132,891
Deposits	7,969,878	18,624,257
Balance	8,119,011	18,757,148
Expected credit losses	(1,582)	(955)
	8,117,429	18,756,193
Central bank	7,621,319	18,521,443
Local banks	198,140	24,575
Foreign banks	299,552	211,130
Balance	8,119,011	18,757,148
Expected credit losses	(1,582)	(955)
	8,117,429	18,756,193
Non-bearing Interest	149,133	132,891
Fixed interest balances	7,969,878	18,624,257
Balance	8,119,011	18,757,148
Expected credit losses	(1,582)	(955)
	8,117,429	18,756,193
Current balances	8,119,011	18,757,148
Balance	8,119,011	18,757,148
Expected Credit Losses	(1,582)	(955)
	8,117,429	18,756,193

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

17. Loans and facilities to customers

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Retail		
Overdraft	453,437	479,868
Credit cards	38,316	22,707
Personal loans	4,222,276	2,857,376
Mortgage loans	630,737	434,968
Total	5,344,766	3,794,919
Corporate loans including small loans for economic activities		
Debit current accounts – Corporates	1,831,519	741,504
Direct loans	11,750,598	5,228,814
Syndicated loans	1,929,715	1,539,361
Total	15,511,832	7,509,679
Total loans and facilities to customers	20,856,598	11,304,598
Less:		
Expected credit losses	(1,410,813)	(1,580,931)
Suspended interest	(52,479)	(83,171)
Unearned interest	(60,509)	(73,185)
Total	19,332,797	9,567,311
Distributed to:		
Current balances	4,873,919	6,761,686
Non-current balances	15,982,679	4,542,912
Total	20,856,598	11,304,598

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

17. Loans and facilities to customers – Continued

Expected credit losses

	<u>EGP Thousands</u>							
	31 December 2022							
	Retail				Corporate			Total
Debit current accounts	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Debit current accounts	Direct Loan	Syndicated Loans		
Balance at the beginning of the year	646	209	212,307	10,588	52,894	1,214,955	89,332	1,580,931
Expected Credit losses	(591)	2,398	99,400	83	(40,305)	331,073	65,314	457,372
Write- off during the year	(27)	(2,514)	(124,966)	-	-	(695,191)	-	(822,698)
Foreign exchange valuation differences	34	-	-	-	1,765	176,728	13,355	191,882
Proceeds from previously written off debts	-	10	-	-	-	3,316	-	3,326
Balance at the end of the year	62	103	186,741	10,671	14,354	1,030,881	168,001	1,410,813

	31 December 2021							
	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Debit current accounts	Credit Cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Debit current accounts	Direct Loan	Syndicated Loans	
Balance at the beginning of the year	32,926	2,032	146,910	27,269	95,830	456,144	120,303	881,414
Expected Credit losses	(32,280)	(1,823)	64,916	(16,681)	(42,936)	1,088,455	(30,971)	1,028,680
Write- off during the year	-	-	(1,492)	-	-	(338,981)	-	(340,473)
Foreign exchange valuation differences	-	-	1,973	-	-	6,345	-	8,318
Proceeds from previously written off debts	-	-	-	-	-	2,992	-	2,992
Balance at the end of the year	646	209	212,307	10,588	52,894	1,214,955	89,332	1,580,931

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

18. Financial investments

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
<u>Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>		
Debt instruments - at fair value		
Listed	2,380,433	506,220
Not listed	551,164	150,318
Treasury bills, net*	8,126,636	2,854,498
Equity instruments- at fair value		
listed	981	502
Not listed	115,279	67,186
Mutual fund	20,890	30,006
	137,150	97,694
Total financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,195,383	3,608,729
<u>Financial investments at amortized cost</u>		
Debt instruments at amortized cost		
Listed	10,964,942	10,069,807
Treasury bills, net*	581,157	-
Balance	11,546,099	10,069,807
Expected credit loss	(27,406)	(19,528)
Total financial investment at amortized cost	11,518,693	10,050,279
Total financial investment	22,714,076	13,659,008
Fixed interest debt instruments	22,053,168	13,430,524
Variable interest debt instruments	551,164	150,318
	22,604,332	13,580,842

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

18. Financial investments – Continued

	EGP Thousands		
	Financial Investments through other comprehensive income	Financial Investments Amortized Cost	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2022	3,622,711	10,069,807	13,692,518
Additions	10,830,111	1,832,321	12,662,432
Disposals	(3,347,752)	(1,617,150)	(4,964,902)
Valuation differences of monetary assets in foreign currencies	203,425	1,046,710	1,250,135
Profit from fair value change	(114,941)	-	(114,941)
Amortization of (premium) discount	1,829	214,411	216,240
	11,195,383	11,546,099	22,741,482
Expected credit losses	-	(27,406)	(27,406)
Balance at 31 December 2022	11,195,383	11,518,693	22,714,076
Balance as of 1 January 2021	12,652,099	6,359,783	19,011,882
Additions	3,514,375	4,854,685	8,369,060
Disposals	(12,558,441)	(1,204,886)	(13,763,327)
Valuation differences of monetary assets in foreign currencies	(2,215)	(2,141)	(4,356)
Profit from fair value change	(6,517)	-	(6,517)
Amortization of (premium) discount	9,428	62,366	71,794
	3,608,729	10,069,807	13,678,536
Expected credit losses	-	(19,528)	(19,528)
Balance at 31 December 2021	3,608,729	10,050,279	13,659,008

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Debt Instruments - At Fair Value		
Treasury bills, Net		
Treasury bills, maturity 91 days	-	1,187,800
Treasury bills, maturity 182 days	2,280,400	350
Treasury bills, maturity 273 days	300,000	100
Treasury bills, maturity 364 days	6,125,044	1,707,093
	8,705,444	2,895,344
Unearned interest	(522,777)	(50,612)
Fair value changes	(56,031)	17,577
Total	8,126,636	2,862,309

Debt Instruments - At Amortized Cost
Treasury bills, Net

Treasury bills, maturity 364 days	606,213	-
	606,213	-
Unearned interest	(25,056)	-
Total	581,157	-

- The value of the treasury bills secured by an insurance pledge with the Central Bank amounts to EGP 994,700 thousand at 31 December 2022 (EGP 149,732 thousand at 31 December 2021).

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

18. Financial investments – Continued

Gain on financial investments

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Gain on sale of financial investments	28,872	46,030
Undistributed gains on investments in associates	56,056	10,576
Total	84,928	56,606



Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

19. Investments in associates

Company	31 December 2022						EGP Thousands
	Company's Headquarter	Company's Assets	Company's Liabilities (without equity)	Company's Net Profits (Losses)	Company's Total Profits	Shareholding Percentage	Share holding Value
Zahraa El Maadi Company	Cairo	2,563,500	1,032,639	216,266	307,688	20.30%	311,285
Middle East Land Reclamation Company	Cairo	47,974	192,215	(24,763)	-	24.47%	-
Prime for investment fund Management Services Company	Cairo	2,752	199	377	265	20.00%	510
Enmaa Financial Leasing Company	Cairo	1,982,674	1,737,141	22,113	52,041	31.40%	77,168
							388,963

Company	31 December 2021						EGP Thousands
	Company's headquarter	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's net profits (losses)	Company's Total profits	Shareholding percentage	Share holding value
Zahraa El Maadi Company	Cairo	2,309,385	938,992	211,018	293,954	20.30%	278,656
Middle East Land Reclamation Company	Cairo	47,974	192,215	(24,763)	-	24.47%	-
Prime for investment fund Management Services Company	Cairo	2,546	176	239	269	20.00%	474
Enmaa Financial Leasing Company	Cairo	1,379,917	1,157,373	11,004	17,121	31.40%	69,942
							349,072

- The market value of financial investments in associates listed in the stock exchange is EGP 565,806 thousand at 31 December 2022, compared to EGP 943,188 thousand at 31 December 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

20. Intangible assets

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Cost		
At 1 January 2022	81,757	71,929
Additions	36,425	9,828
At 31 December 2022	118,182	81,757
Accumulated Amortization		
At 1 January 2022	(49,561)	(41,814)
Amortization cost	(9,010)	(7,747)
At 31 December 2022	(58,571)	(49,561)
Net book value at 31 December 2022	59,611	32,196

21. Other assets

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued revenue	797,153	556,959
Prepaid expenses	68,981	15,217
foreclosed assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debits	326,912	274,518
deposits held with others and custody	46,909	32,035
Advance payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	913,237	760,535
Others	182,212	62,319
Expected Credit Losses	(1,603)	-
Total	2,333,801	1,701,583

- An Amount of 283,000 EGP was written-off during the year

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

22. Fixed assets

	31 December 2022				<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	<u>Lands & buildings</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost					
Balance at 1 January 2022	318,409	162,023	32,440	161,579	674,451
Additions	21,000	11,665	9,344	44,239	86,248
Disposals	(455)	(189)	(36)	(441)	(1,121)
Adjustments	-	-	-	(444)	(444)
Cost at 31 December 2022	338,954	173,499	41,748	204,933	759,134
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2022	(83,438)	(141,909)	(18,286)	(95,809)	(339,442)
Disposals	455	189	19	383	1,046
Depreciation	(15,307)	(10,802)	(3,415)	(29,246)	(58,770)
Adjustments	-	-	-	444	444
Accumulated Depreciation at 31 December 2022	(98,290)	(152,522)	(21,682)	(124,228)	(396,722)
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2022	240,664	20,977	20,066	80,705	362,412
Net carrying amount at 31 December 2021	234,971	20,114	14,154	65,770	335,009

- The fixed assets include an amount of EGP 21,000 thousand that represents assets not yet registered in the name of the Bank, and the necessary legal procedures are currently being taken to register these properties in the name of the bank.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

23. Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes

The deferred taxes during the year, whether in the form of assets or liabilities, are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,282	10,769
Additions	(3,801)	(487)
Balance at the end of the year	6,481	10,282

24. Due from banks

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Current accounts	270,059	47,607
Deposits	515,900	1,008,687
	785,959	1,056,294
local banks	515,900	-
Foreign banks	270,059	1,056,294
	785,959	1,056,294
Non-interest-bearing balances	270,059	47,607
Fixed interest balances	515,900	1,008,687
Current balances	785,959	1,056,294

25. Customers deposits

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Call accounts	15,311,555	13,755,541
Time deposits	22,111,560	14,545,755
Saving and deposit certificates	8,651,603	7,881,255
Saving deposits	1,140,599	1,316,791
Other deposits	986,634	1,230,430
	48,201,951	38,729,772
Corporate deposits	35,625,386	26,967,699
Retail deposits	12,576,565	11,762,073
	48,201,951	38,729,772
Non-interest-bearing balances	986,634	1,230,430
Variable interest balances	155,017	478,774
Fixed interest balances	47,060,300	37,020,568
	48,201,951	38,729,772
Current balances	23,381,849	19,325,037
Non-current balances	24,820,102	19,404,735
	48,201,951	38,729,772

Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

26. Other loans

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Social Fund for Development	6,556	13,631
Housing loan for low, middle and upper middle income	133,488	139,733
Total	140,044	153,364

27. Other liabilities

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued interest payable	403,596	276,247
Unearned revenues	31,378	21,957
Accrued expenses	108,398	56,886
Accounts payable	56,531	97,822
Other credit balances	62,333	15,677
Total	662,236	468,589

28. Other provisions

	31 December 2022					<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Balance at the beginning of the period	Charged during the period	Foreign currency valuation differences	No longer required during the period	Used during the period	Balance at the end of the year
Tax	13,129	20,982	-	-	(9,584)	24,527
Legal	5,549	3,544	412	-	(3,219)	6,286
Contingent liabilities	56,118	-	1,903	(2,608)	-	55,413
Others	5,696	-	-	(1,423)	(273)	4,000
Total	80,492	24,526	2,315	(4,031)	(13,076)	90,226

	31 December 2021					<u>EGP Thousands</u>
	Balance at the beginning of the period	Charged during the period	Foreign currency valuation differences	No longer required during the period	Used during the period	Balance at the end of the year
Tax	13,494	3,000	-	(3,000)	(365)	13,129
Legal	187,830	358	(188)	(328)	(182,123)	5,549
Contingent liabilities	77,451	13,837	(2,793)	(32,377)	-	56,118
Others	12,149	2,966	-	(9,419)	-	5,696
Total	290,924	20,161	(2,981)	(45,124)	(182,488)	80,492

29. Paid up capital

Number of Shares	Ordinary shares EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
829,187,397	5,000,000	5,000,000

- Based on the decision of the bank's extraordinary general assembly held on 7/7/2014, the issued share capital of the Bank was increased from EGP 500 million (distributed over 50 million shares, the nominal value per share is EGP 10) to EGP 1 billion (distributed over one hundred million shares, the nominal value per share is EGP 10). An amount of EGP 100 million was paid in 2014 from the bank's reserves account, in the form of bonus shares, with the value of the share is EGP 10 to be distributed among the shareholders according to the shareholding percentage of each shareholder.
- Based on the decision of the bank's extraordinary general Assembly held on 7/7/2015, an amount of EGP 200 million was called being the value of Tier II of the capital increase.
- The rest of the increase, amounting to EGP 200 million will be paid during the year 2016, based on the decision of the aforementioned extraordinary general assembly.
- On 30/11/2016, the shareholders paid the rest of the increase amounting to EGP 200 million.
- Based on the decision of the ordinary general assembly held on 25/7/2018, the share capital was increased by EGP 40,000 thousand from the profits distributed to shareholders through bonus shares, at 4 shares per each hundred shares.
- Based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly dated 1 December 2020, the authorized capital of the bank amounts to EGP five billion and the paid-up capital amounts to EGP 1,987,458,360 distributed over 198,7 million shares, at a nominal value per share of EGP 10.
- Based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly dated 30 August 2021, the ownership of all shares owned by the Union of Arab Republics is approved to be transferred to National Investment Bank, and the acquisition deal was approved, and the subscription contract was approved.
- Based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly dated 10 October 2021, the approved amount of the Bank's authorized share capital is EGP 10 billion and the issued share capital is EGP 1,198,437,391 Egyptian pounds, divided into 198,745,836 nominal cash shares, the value of each share is (EGP 6.03). It was also unanimously approved to increase the bank's authorized capital from EGP 10 billion to EGP 20 billion, and to increase the issued capital from EGP 1,198,437,391 to EGP 5,000,000,003 distributed over 829,187,397 nominal cash shares, the value of the share is (EGP 6.03), with an increase of EGP 3,801,562,612 to be as follows:

Shareholder's Name/ nationality	Number of Shares	Nominal Value	Percentage
EFG Hermes Holding LLC	423,059,469	2,551,048,598	51%
Egypt Sub-Fund for Financial Services and Digital Transformation	207,382,092	1,250,514,014	25%
National Investment Bank	198,745,836	1,198,437,391	24%
Total	829,187,397	5,000,000,003	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

30. Reserves

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Legal reserve	39,415	39,415
Fair value reserve for financial assets through other comprehensive	(23,531)	56,531
Special reserve	251	251
Capital reserve	25,836	25,836
General reserve	117,798	117,798
	<u>159,769</u>	<u>239,831</u>

The movement of reserves is as follows:

A- Legal Reserve

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	39,415	39,415
Balance at the end of the year	<u>39,415</u>	<u>39,415</u>

B- Fair value reserve for financial investments through other comprehensive income

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	56,531	97,856
Net change in fair value	(95,919)	7,466
Reserve of financial investments transferred from financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income to financial investments at amortized cost	(1,074)	(4,632)
Net profits transferred to the statement of profit or loss due to disposal	(24,400)	(44,159)
Expected credit Losses	41,331	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(23,531)</u>	<u>56,531</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

30. Reserves – Continued

C- Special reserve

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	251	251
Balance at the end of the year	<u>251</u>	<u>251</u>

- Special reserve represents the value of currency valuation differences related to financial assets resulting from the implementation of the Central Bank's instructions for 2008.

D- Capital reserve

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	25,836	25,836
Balance at the end of the year	<u>25,836</u>	<u>25,836</u>

E- General Reserve

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	117,798	117,798
Balance at the end of the year	<u>117,798</u>	<u>117,798</u>

31. Retained losses

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	(365,460)	(375,642)
Effect of the adoption of EAS 48 on associates	-	92,242
Total balance at the beginning of the year after adjustment	<u>(365,460)</u>	<u>(283,400)</u>
Gain on sale of equity instruments through other comprehensive income	7,150	-
Net profit/(loss) for the year	525,612	(871,081)
Capital decrease by the deficit value in the expected credit losses in 2020	-	789,021
Balance at the end of the year	<u>167,302</u>	<u>(365,460)</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

32. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of presenting the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include the following balances whose maturity dates do not exceed three months from the date of acquisition:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Cash and balances with Central Bank	166,743	143,325
Due from banks	8,119,011	131,936
Treasury bills, maturity 91 days	-	2,099,244
	<u>8,285,754</u>	<u>2,374,505</u>

33. Contingent liabilities and commitments

A- Capital commitments

Financial investments

The value of commitments related to financial assets for which payment was not requested until the date of the financial position at 31 December 2022 are as follows:

	<u>USD Thousands</u>		
	<u>Contribution Amount</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>	<u>Residual Amount</u>
African Export-Import Bank	4,891	2,116	2,775

Long term assets

	<u>EGP Thousands</u>		
	<u>Asset Amount</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>	<u>Residual Amount</u>
Long Term Assets	1,026,119	835,921	190,198

B- Commitments on loans, guarantees and facilities

The bank's commitments on loans and facilities are as follows:

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Letters of guarantee	2,649,791	1,475,265
Letters of credit (import and export)	330,149	12,910
Acceptances for supplier facilities	236,791	246,364
	<u>3,216,731</u>	<u>1,734,539</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

34. Transactions with related parties

The transactions and balances of related parties at the end of the financial year are as follows:

A- Loans and facilities to related parties

	<u>EGP Thousands</u>			
	<u>Loans and Facilities</u>		<u>Interest Income</u>	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Due from shareholders				
Loans and facilities at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Due from customers				
Loans and facilities at the end of the year	183,750	22,395	22,995	2,009
Total	183,750	22,395	22,995	2,009

B- Deposits, current accounts and other balances from related parties

	<u>EGP Thousands</u>			
	<u>Deposits</u>		<u>Cost of Deposits</u>	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Due to shareholders				
Deposits, current accounts at the end of the year	681	151,779	11,021	-
Due to customers				
Deposits, current accounts and others at the end of the year	88,707	176,181	17,353	69
Total	89,388	327,960	28,374	69

C- The monthly average of the total annual net income of the twenty persons who receive the largest bonuses and salaries in the bank collectively amounted to EGP 2,351,248 for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2022 compared to EGP 2,209,473 for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2021.

35. Investment funds

They are one of the banking activities licensed to the Bank under Capital Market Law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulation:

1- Arab Investment Bank Monetary Fund (with cumulative daily interest in Egyptian pounds)

The fund is managed by EFG Hermes Investment Funds Management Company. The number of investment certificates of this fund is 11,959,161 and the value of which is EGP 119,591,610. The Bank allocated 500 thousand units out of them (its nominal value is EGP 5 million) to practice the fund's activity.

The redemption value of the certificate at 31 December 2022 was about EGP 13,46 and the number of the fund's certificate on the same date was 52,522,256 documents.

In accordance with the fund management contract as well as the subscription prospectus, the Arab Investment Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision over the fund, as well as the other administrative services it performs. The total commissions amounted to EGP 2,392 thousand for the financial position ended at 31 December 2022, and they were included under "fee and commissions income/ other fees" in the statement of profit or loss.

2- Arab Investment Bank second investment fund (Halal)

The fund is managed by Cairo Investment Funds Management Company. The number of investment certificates of this fund is 26,954 certificate and the value of which is EGP 26,954,900. Also, 50,000 certificates of these were allocated to the Bank (with a nominal value of EGP 5 million) to carry out the fund's activity.

The redemption value of the unit at 31 December 2022 was about EGP 301,25 and the number of the Fund's certificates on the same date was 23,348 certificates.

According to the fund management contract as well as the subscription prospectus, the Arab Investment Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision over the fund, as well as the other administrative services it performs. The total commissions amounted to EGP 53,000 for the financial position ended 31 December 2022, and they were included under "fee and commission income/other fees income" in the statement of profit or loss.

3- Arab Investment Bank third investment fund for Fixed Income Instruments (Sanady)

The fund is managed by (HC Securities and Investment). The number of investment certificates of this fund is 5,206,672 certificates and the value of which is EGP 52,066,720. Also, 500,000 of these were allocated to the Bank (with a nominal value of EGP 5 million) to practice the fund's activity.

The redemption value of the unit at 31 December 2022 was about EGP 16.69, and the number of the Fund's certificates on the same date was 555,035 certificates.

In accordance with the fund management contract as well as the subscription prospectus, the Arab Investment Bank receives fees and commissions in return for its supervision over the fund, as well as the other administrative services it performs. The total commissions amounted to EGP 34,000 for the financial position ended 31 December 2022, and they were included under "fee and commission income/other fees income" in the statement of profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For The Year Ended December 31, 2022

36. Tax position

Salary tax

- Inspection was conducted and disputes were resolved by re-inspection and payment of tax differences until 2019.
- **Years 2020-2021**
They have not been inspected yet, and the Bank pays the tax payable by the employees monthly on the legal date.

Stamp duty tax

- The examination was carried out until the fiscal year on December 31, 2020, and the tax differences that resulted in the examination were settled and paid.
- The examination was not done for the period from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022, and the bank submits declarations and pays the stamp tax on the legal dates.

Corporate income tax

- **Years till 2017**
The examination was carried out until 2017, the tax disputes for that period were settled, and all due taxes were paid
- **Years 2018-2019**
Tax examination work is being completed
- **Years 2020-2021-2022**
The declaration has been submitted to the tax authority and has not yet been examined

Real estate tax

- The assessments sent to the Bank for all branches were appealed against, and the Bank has paid all the amounts due to avoid being subjected to a delay penalty till adjudicating on the submitted appeals.

37. Significant events

Although the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has receded globally due to the successful vaccination of citizens in many countries, including Egypt, the bank is monitoring the situation through a business continuity plan and other risk management practices.

Impact on expected credit losses

To determine the impact on expected credit losses, the Arab Investment Bank considered the impact of local economic conditions as well as global effects, including the Russian-Ukrainian war. The bank reviewed the potential impact of local and global economic conditions on the inputs and assumptions for measuring expected credit losses. In addition, the bank analyzed the risks of the credit portfolio by focusing on analyzing the economic sectors in general. As a result of the aforementioned, the Bank re-evaluated expected credit loss models, basic assumptions, including available relevant macroeconomic data, and credit risks related to certain industries, which was reflected in the management's estimates in increasing the additional provisions (Overlay Provisions) recognized in the Bank's financial statements on December 31, 2022.

The impact of the current uncertain economic environment is estimated and management will continue to regularly assess the current situation and its related impact.

It should also be considered that the assumptions used around the economic forecasts are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcome may differ significantly from the projected information.

The bank considered the potential effects of the current economic fluctuations in determining the amounts offered for the bank's financial and non-financial assets, which represent the management's best assessment based on the available information. Nevertheless, the markets remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.