Separate financial statement

As of 31 Dec 2022

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Moustafa Shawki

Central Auditing Organization

Translation of Limited Review Report
Originally issued in Arabic

Auditors' Report
Export Development Bank of Egypt
On the Separate financial statements as at Dec 31, 2022

To the shareholders of Export Development Bank of Egypt

Report on the separate financial statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.), which comprise the separate balance sheet as at Dec 31, 2022 and the separate statements of income and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the separate Financial Statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of Bank's management.
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with central bank of Egypt's rules, pertaining to the preparation and presentation & the financial statements issued on December 16, 2008 which is amended by instructions issued on 26 Feb 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws, management responsibility includes, designing , implementing internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of separate financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free from significant and material misstatements.
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material and significant misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 separate financial statements presentation.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements, referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E) as of Dec 31, 2022 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial period ending on that date (12 Months) in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt's rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of financial statements issued on December 16,2008 which is amended by instructions issued on 26 Feb 2019 and the Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these separate financial statements.

Pay attention

Without considering this as a conservatism, and as shown in Note No. (39) of separate financial statements, supplementing notes, in light of the change of the bank's financial year to start with the Gregorian year and end with its end &in order to comply with the Central Bank Of Egypt new law, separate statements of income, Separate statement of other comprehensive income, &changes in equity and cash flows statements have been presented for (Twelve months) for the period started from Jan 1, 2022 to Dec 31, 2022 in compare with the financial period started from Jul 1,2020 to Dec 30,2021 (Eighteen months) and therefore the comparative figures for the financial statements are not comparable at all , In order for the profits and losses for the financial period ending on Dec 31, 2022 (Twelve months) to be comparable, a third statement for the period from Jan 1, 2021 to Dec 31, 2021 (Twelve months) has been added to the income statement, based on paragraphs 38C and 38D of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 1 Presentation of financial statements.

Report On Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Bank maintains proper books of accounting, which include all that is required by the law and by the statutes of the Bank; the separate financial statements are in agreement thereto.
The separate financial information included in the Board of Director's report, prepared in accordance with Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with the Bank's books of account.

Banks' Auditors

DR. Ahmed Moustafa Shawki
MAZARS Moustafa Shawki

Salwa Younis Saied
Sector Head
Central Auditing Organization

Cairo, February 27, 2023

Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.)

Separate Balance Sheet for the year ended Dec 31, 2022

EBank
البنك المصري لتنمية الصادرات

	Notes	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(14)	9,820,895	7,103,754
Due from banks	(15)	9,923,629	7,923,835
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	(16)	312,041	558,257
Loans and advances to customers	(17)	42,977,284	34,900,873
Loans and advances to Banks	(17)	268,321	72,127
Financial Investments:			
-Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	A/(18)	15,793,908	17,543,755
-Amortized cost	B/(18)	11,119,181	910,574
Financial investments in subsidiaries and associated co	(19)	891,644	816,644
Intangible assets	(20)	42,047	49,232
Other assets	(21)	4,657,044	5,502,916
Fixed assets	(22)	916,785	818,188
Investment property	(23)	1,475	1,525
Total Assets		**96,724,254**	**76,201,680**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(25)	6,834,631	2,543,697
Repos	(26)	4,172,818	22,069
Customers' deposits	(27)	72,853,919	64,380,777
Other loans	(28)	1,578,902	1,515,073
Other liabilities	(29)	1,396,541	846,265
Other provisions	(30)	202,589	154,634
Deferred tax	(24)	25,176	5,227
Retirement benefit obligations	(31)	-	44,831
Total liabilities		**87,064,576**	**69,512,573**
Shareholders' equity			
Paid up capital	(32)	5,273,600	3,273,600
Amounts paid under the capital increase account	(32)	327,360	-
Reserves	(32)	1,233,493	1,112,861
Retained Earnings	(32)	2,825,225	2,302,646
Total shareholders' equity		**9,659,678**	**6,689,107**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**96,724,254**	**76,201,680**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditor's Report attached

Mohamed Fatouh Emam
Head Of Finance Group

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Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.)

Separate Income Statement For The year Ended Dec 31 2022

	Notes	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income	(5)	2,439,828	8,061,314	1,584,160	8,231,997	5,832,656
Deposits and similar expenses	(5)	(1,473,580)	(5,015,459)	(1,096,008)	(5,550,285)	(3,993,732)
Net Interest Income		**966,248**	**3,045,855**	**488,152**	**2,681,712**	**1,838,924**
Fees and commissions Income	(6)	219,669	704,746	130,200	652,052	455,632
Fees and commissions Expenses	(6)	(36,253)	(185,940)	(31,631)	(124,017)	(99,866)
Net income from fees & commissions		**183,416**	**518,806**	**98,569**	**528,035**	**355,766**
Dividends Income	(7)	96	12,915	-	13,120	9,731
Net Trading Income	(8)	91,807	351,138	63,331	326,044	234,081
Profit (Loss) from Financial Investments	(18)	8,399	13,884	1,337	8,698	7,178
Impairment of credit losses	(11)	(252,453)	(349,776)	(60,072)	(265,107)	(264,458)
Administrative expenses	(9)	(440,332)	(1,642,662)	(346,589)	(1,865,799)	(1,297,406)
Other operating income (expense)	(10)	(95,321)	12,695	3,025	34,864	21,632
Net profit before Tax		**461,860**	**1,962,855**	**247,753**	**1,461,567**	**905,448**
Income Tax	(12)	(177,387)	(737,349)	(94,419)	(586,087)	(400,264)
Deferred tax		758	3,387	(2,955)	(4,563)	(3,803)
Net profit for the year		**285,231**	**1,228,893**	**150,379**	**870,917**	**501,381**
Earnings per share	(13)	0.72	2.01	0.46	2.42	1.55

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Mohamed Fatouh Emam

Head Of Finance Group

Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.)

Separate Changes in Shareholders' Equity Statement For The Year ended Dec 31, 2022

			Reserves								
Dec 31,2021	**Capital**	**Amounts paid under the capital increase account**	**Legal Reserve**	**General Reserve**	**Special Reserves**	**Capital Reserves**	**General Banking Risk Reserve**	**General Banking Risk Reserve Acquired Assets**	**Reserve of revaluation at Fair value through OCI**	**Retained Earnings**	**Total**
(18 Months)	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**
The balance at the beginning of the year	**2,728,000**	**-**	**332,570**	**172,517**	**22,441**	**195,312**	**909**	**16,394**	**236,186**	**2,303,194**	**6,007,522**
The effect of amending accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9,578**	-	**9,578**
The balance after adjustment	**2,728,000**	**-**	**332,570**	**172,517**	**22,441**	**195,312**	**909**	**16,394**	**245,764**	**2,303,194**	**6,017,101**
Amounts paid under the capital increase account	545,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(545,600)	-
Transferred to Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	(119)	-
Transferred to legal reserve	-	-	101,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	(101,359)	-
Transferred to Banking Risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,348	-	-	(122,348)	-
Transferred to Banking Risk Reserve-Assets acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,394)	-	16,394	-
Net change in Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(83,060)	-	**(83,060)**
Deferred tax - fair value differences of Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117	-	**2,117**
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	466	16,166	**16,632**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(134,600)	**(134,600)**
Net profit for the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	870,917	**870,917**
Balance at the end of the Period	**3,273,600**	**-**	**433,929**	**172,517**	**22,441**	**195,431**	**123,257**	**-**	**165,287**	**2,302,645**	**6,689,107**
Dec 31,2022											
(12 Months)											
Balance at the beginning of the year - as issued	**3,273,600**	**-**	**433,929**	**172,517**	**22,441**	**195,431**	**123,257**	**-**	**160,199**	**2,301,459**	**6,682,832**
The effect of amending accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,088**	**1,185**	**6,273**
The balance after adjustment	**3,273,600**	**-**	**433,929**	**172,517**	**22,441**	**195,431**	**123,257**	**-**	**165,287**	**2,302,644**	**6,689,106**
Increasing the issued and paid-up capital through cash subscription	**2,000,000**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,000,000**
Amounts paid under the capital increase account	-	327,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(327,360)	-
Transferred to legal reserve	-	-	86,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86,973)	-
Transferred to Banking Risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,075	-	-	(108,075)	-
Transferred to Banking Risk Reserve-Assets acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,913	-	(1,913)	-
Net change in Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48,365)	-	**(48,365)**
Deferred tax - fair value differences of Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,337)	-	**(23,337)**
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,627)	4,627	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(186,619)	**(186,619)**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,228,893	**1,228,893**
Balance at the end of the Year	**5,273,600**	**327,360**	**520,902**	**172,517**	**22,441**	**195,431**	**231,332**	**1,913**	**88,958**	**2,825,225**	**9,659,678**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.)

Separate Cash flows Statement For The year Ended Dec 31, 2022

EBank
البنك المصري لتنمية الصادرات

	Notes	Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before income tax		1,962,855	1,461,567
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash provided from operating activities:			
Fixed Assets Depreciation	(22)	124,350	163,332
Intangible Assets Amortization	(20)	38,194	55,046
Investment property Depreciation	(23)	50	75
Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for customers	(11)	349,771	296,391
Expected of Credit losses for Treasury bills	(11)	(3,590)	(20,986)
Expected of Credit losses for Treasury Bonds	(11)	(1,815)	(1,738)
Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for Banks	(11)	29	(420)
Expected of Credit losses for Due from banks	(11)	566	(10,087)
Expected of Credit losses for Corporate Bonds	(11)	(236)	1,946
Expected of Credit losses for Accrued revenues	(11)	5,052	-
Reversal - Expected of Credit losses		74,382	60,032
Profit (Loss) Reserve Acquired Assets		(100,409)	(8,059)
Capital Profits		(2,816)	-
revaluation differences of Financial Investments at fair value through OCI foreign exchange	A/(18)	(516,359)	27,147
Impairment of Retirement benefit obligations	(31)	(41,063)	18,718
Foreign currencies revaluation differences of provisions (other than loans provision)		23,341	(1,626)
Dividends Income	(7)	(12,915)	(13,120)
amortization for Discount and premium for Financial Investments	(18)	(9,561)	(16,216)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities used in operating activities		**1,889,825**	**2,012,003**
Net decrease (increase) in Assets & Liabilities			
Due from banks	(14)	(2,642,333)	(3,123,647)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes		(6,240,999)	837,314
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	(16)	(100,000)	-
Loans and advances to customers & Banks	(17)	(8,643,054)	(3,961,953)
Financial Derivatives (Net)		-	(205)
Other assets	(21)	367,666	(3,871,131)
Due to banks	(25)	4,290,934	(1,387,694)
Repos	(26)	4,150,749	(837)
Customers' deposits	(27)	8,473,142	20,130,299
Other liabilities	(29)	292,329	196,017
Income tax paid		(479,403)	(530,129)
Other provisions	(30)	(32,141)	(120,118)
Retirement benefit obligations	(31)	(3,784)	(7,880)
Net cash flows provided from operating activities		**1,322,932**	**10,172,040**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets and branches improvements	(22)	(63,670)	(234,501)
Capital gain		2,816	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(20)	(31,019)	(66,635)
Proceeds from sale of Acquired Assets		440,200	26,430
Purchases of Financial investments through OCI	A/(18)	(412,725)	(7,426,305)
Proceeds from redemption of OCI Financial investments	A/(18)	10,185,774	696,933
purchases of Financial investments by Amortized cost	B/(18)	(11,195,006)	(369,603)
Proceeds from redemption of Financial investments by Amortized cost	B/(18)	1,158,777	552,207
Dividends Income		12,915	13,120
Financial investments in subsidiaries and associated co.	(19)	(75,000)	(7,500)
Net cash flows provided from (used in) investing activities		**23,062**	**(6,815,853)**

Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.)

Separate Cash flows Statement For The year Ended Dec 31, 2022

البنك المصري لتنمية الصادرات

	Notes	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increasing the issued and paid-up capital through cash subscription		2,000,000	-
Net proceeds (repayments) from debt instruments & other loans	(30)	63,829	(197,765)
Dividends Paid		(186,619)	(134,600)
Net cash flows provided from (used in) financing activities		**1,877,210**	**(332,365)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		3,223,202	3,023,822
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,411,235	5,387,414
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(34)	**11,634,436**	**8,411,234**
Cash and cash equivalents are represented in:			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(14)	9,820,895	7,103,754
Due from banks	(15)	9,923,629	7,923,835
Treasury bills and other governmental notes		14,278,021	6,871,650
Balances with Central bank of Egypt (Mandatory reserve)	(14)	(9,426,437)	(6,781,954)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturities more than three months		(12,961,671)	(6,706,050)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**11,634,437**	**8,411,235**

Non-Cash transactions

* EGP 159,461 thousands value of fixed asset additions transferred from other assets to fixed assets during the Period, the impact of which has been cancelled from the change in debit balances, fixed assets and intangible assets.

* EGP 76,329 thousands value of the revaluation of financial investments at Fair value through OCI has been cancelled from the change Equity Reserve and financial investments at Fair value through OCI and financial investments by amortized cost , deferred tax and retained earnings.

* EGP 20,755 thousands value of Acquired assets additions transferred from Loans and advances to customers to other assets during the Period, the impact of which has been cancelled from the change in debit balances, Loans and advances to customers and other assets.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.)

Separate statement of other comprehensive income For The year Ended Dec 31, 2022

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (Months 12) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands
Net profit for the Period	**285,231**	**1,228,893**	**150,379**	**870,917**
Revaluation differences of equity instruments at fair value through OCI	24,213	(24,860)	(7,641)	(30,745)
Revaluation differences of debt instruments at fair value through OCI	83,301	(137,677)	(15,062)	(48,367)
Revaluation differences of mutual funds at fair value through OCI	7,689	5,827	2,974	5,926
Revaluation differences of foreign exchange rates for equity instruments at fair value through OCI	64,791	103,718	(758)	(9,409)
Income Taxes	(14,578)	(23,337)	170	2,117
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**450,647**	**1,152,564**	**130,062**	**790,440**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.)

Separate Profit Appropriation statement (Approved) For The year Ended Dec 31,2022

البنك المصري لتنمية الصادرات

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 As Issued EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year	**1,228,893**	**869,731**
Add / Deduct		
profit from selling fixed assets transferred to capital reserve	(2,816)	-
Release : General Banking Risk Reserve Acquired Assets	-	18,270
Increase : General Banking Risk Reserve Acquired Assets	(1,957)	(1,913)
Transferred from Reserve of revaluation at Fair value through OCI	5,812	16,166
General Banking Risk Reserve - On the basis of obligor risk rating	(85,162)	(108,075)
Net profit for the year – available for appropriation	**1,144,770**	**794,179**
Add		
Accumulated profit at the beginning of the Period / Year	1,590,517	1,397,292
Total	**2,735,287**	**2,191,471**
Distributed as follows :		
Fees for support and development of the banking system	11,448	7,942
Legal Reserve	122,608	86,973
Dividends to the shareholders*	840,144	327,360
Employees' profit share	194,000	152,660
Board of directors' remuneration	33,000	26,019
Accumulated profit at the end of the year	1,534,088	1,590,517
Total	**2,735,287**	**2,191,471**

* shareholders dividends : it's free shares

1. General information

Export Development Bank of Egypt (Egyptian Joint Stock Company) was established on July 30, 1983 under Law No. 95 of 1983 and its articles of association in the Arab republic of Egypt, the head office located in New Cairo at 78, south teseen, the bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange (EGX). The objective of the Bank is to encourage, develop Egyptian export activities, and assist in developing agricultural, industrial, and commercial and service exporting sectors, also to provide all banking services in local and foreign currencies through its head office and forty-four branches and the number of employees has reached 1580 employee on the date of financial statement.
The Extraordinary General Assembly of the Bank, held on 28/2/2021, approved the amendment of Article (48) of the Bank's Articles of Association so that the Bank's fiscal year begins at the beginning of the calendar year on January 1 and ends on December 31.

These Financial statements have been approved by board of directors in 27 February 2023.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation of the financial statements

These Separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008, as well as in accordance with the instructions for preparing financial statements for banks in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standard (9) "Financial Instruments" issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019.
The bank also prepared consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards, the subsidiaries companies are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the bank which - directly or indirectly – has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies of an enterprise, regardless of the type of activity, the consolidated financial statements of the Bank can be obtained from the Bank's management. The investments in subsidiaries and associate Companies are disclosed in the standalone financial statements of the Bank and its accounting treatment is at cost after deducting the impairment losses from it.
The separate financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the year ended on Dec 31, 2022 to get complete information on the Bank's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in ownership rights.

2.2 Subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Bank has owned directly or indirectly the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Bank has the ability to control the entity.
The Accounting for subsidiaries and associates in the unconsolidated financial statements are recorded by cost method, investments are recognized by the cost of acquisition including any good will, deducting impairment losses in value, and recording the dividends in the income statement in the adoption of the distribution of these profits and evidence of the bank right to collect it.

2.3 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations related to providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

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

(b) Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

- The bank hold accounts in Egyptian pounds and prove transactions in other currencies during the financial year on the basis of prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction, and re-evaluation of balances of assets and liabilities of other monetary currencies at the end of the financial period on the basis of prevailing exchange rates at that date, and is recognized in the list Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and the differences resulting from the assessment within the following items:
    - Net trading income or net income from financial instruments classified at fair value through profit and loss of assets / liabilities held for trading or those classified at fair value through profit and loss according to type.
    - Shareholders' equity of financial derivatives which are eligible qualified hedge for cash flows or eligible for qualified hedge for net investment.
    - Other operating revenues (expenses) for the rest of the items.
- Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and classified as Financial Investments at Fair value through OCI (debt instruments) are analyzed into valuation differences resulting from changes in amortized cost of the instrument, translation differences arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument. Valuation differences are recognized in profit or loss to the extent they relate to changes in amortized cost and changes in exchange rates which are reported in the income statement under the line items 'revenues from loans and similar activities' and 'other operating revenues (expenses)' respectively. The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value of the instrument are carried to 'reserve for cumulative change in fair value of Financial Investments at Fair value through OCI in the equity section.
- Valuation differences resulting from measuring the non-monetary financial instruments at fair value include gains and losses resulting from changes in fair value of those items. Revaluation differences arising from the measurement of equity instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement, whereas the revaluation differences arising from the measurement of equity instruments classified as available for sale financial investments are carried to 'reserve for cumulative change in fair value of Financial Investments at Fair value through OCI investments' in treasury bills section.

2.5 Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories:
Financial assets classified as at fair value through profits or loss, loans and receivables, Financial Investments by Amortized cost, and Financial Investments at Fair value through OCI. The Bank's classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.
Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities

1. Initial Recognition

All "regular" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date, the date on which the bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular purchases and sales are the purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally provided by law or by market norms.

Financial assets or liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus, in the case of an item not carried at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue.

2. Measurement and Classification

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at cost, carried at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are measured at amortized cost when each of the following conditions are met and is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss:
- Assets are retained in a business model that is intended to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial assets on specific dates result in cash flows which are only payments on the original amount and interest on the original amount outstanding.
financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only when both of the following conditions are met and are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss:
Assets are retained in the business model, which is intended to achieve both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets. The contractual terms of the financial assets on specific dates result in cash flows that are only payments on the original amount and interest on the original amount outstanding.
Upon initial recognition of equity investments that are not held for trading, the Bank may elect irrevocably to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This choice is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Expected credit losses (ECL)

The requirements in IFRS 9 represent a material change from the requirements of EAS number 26 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard leads to fundamental changes in the accounting of financial assets and some aspects of accounting of financial liabilities.

• The Bank applies a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses for financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt instruments classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income. Assets are transferred through the following three stages on the basis of changes in the quality of credit ratings since the initial recognition of these assets:

• Stage 1: expected credit losses over 12 months

For exposures where there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the portion of expected long-term credit losses associated with the probability of default over the next 12 months is recognized.

• Stage 2: credit losses over life - non-credit impaired For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit default, expected credit losses are recognized over the life of the asset.

The Corporate Credit Customer Classification Form includes the assessment of customers based on quantitative and other qualitative criteria with different relative weights, leading to the customer's final evaluation, corresponding to probability of default at the level of the different classification categories, including the future outlook, which depends on the most important macroeconomic indicators to reflect the economic conditions, which in turn affect the customer's classification in the future, noting that credit customers are classified on an individual basis (individual) . With regard to the retail banking portfolio, asset purchase receivables and loans granted to small projects through different products with similar characteristics, they are evaluated and the expected credit losses are calculated on a consolidated basis (collective) and based on the data in the market.

When calculating the expected credit losses, the credit rating model contracted with is based on the following equation:
(probability of default rate X loss given default X Exposure at default) It is measured on an individual or collective basis and includes the corporate and small and medium-sized enterprise credit classification model to prepare a final evaluation of the customer corresponding to probability of default at the level of the different classification categories, including the outlook, which is based on the most important macroeconomic indicators to reflect the economic conditions that In turn, affects the customer's classification in the future with the calculation of the loss given default of each facility, in addition to the loss given default (LGD) representing the loss in the exposed portion after excluding the expected recovery rate (the present value of what can be recovered from the investment value in the financial asset, whether from guarantees Or cash flows divided by the value at default 1- The recovery rate, and this rate is calculated for each facility individually) and the basis for the calculation is based on the main axes explained as follows:

- Cash flow
- Corresponding collateral to facilitate
- Financial leverage
- Any obligations on the facility with priority in paying for our bank debt

Exposure at default (E.A.D) is represented in the balance used on the date of preparing the position in addition to the amounts that may be used in the future by the client.

The criteria of classifying credit customers in 3 stages:

It includes the basis of classification for the portfolio of credit customers according to the quantitative and qualitative standards specified by the Central Bank and based on the experience of those in charge of management and accordingly, all customers have been classified according to the following criteria:

Stage 1:

Includes all customers who are regular in payment with payment arrears and those customers do not meet any of the criteria mentioned in the second and third stages. For large companies and medium enterprises credit customers, customers classified as risky are listed (1-6).

Stage 2:

This stage includes customers who have witnessed a significant increase in credit risk. The classification is done in this stage based on the following criteria:

Info.	Quantitative standards	Quality standards
Large and medium-corporate loans	-If the borrower delays in paying his contractual obligations from 30 to 90 days From the due date. -All clients who have a credit score 7 (risks need special attention). -A decrease in the creditworthiness of the borrower by three degrees compared to the degree of creditworthiness of the customer at the beginning of dealing with our bank	-A significant increase in the interest rate, which may negatively affect the borrower's activity and lead to an increase in credit risk. -Negative material changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates. -Scheduling request due to difficulties facing the borrower. -Negative material changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows. -Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows -Early signs of cash flow problems such as delays in servicing creditors, business loans
Small and micro enterprise loans, retail bank loans and real estate loans	-The borrower's behavior exhibited a usual delay in repayment beyond the permissible time limit for repayment and with delay periods, up to a maximum of 30 days. -Previous arrears are frequent during the previous 12 months.	Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows

- **It decreases at a rate of 10 days annually to become 30 days in 3 years.**

Stage 3:
This stage includes loans and facilities that have experienced a decline in their value (NPL clients) Which requires calculating the expected credit loss over the life of the asset on the basis of the difference between the book value and the present value of the expected future cash flows and is classified based on the following criteria:

<table>
<tr><th>Info.</th><th>Quantitative standards</th><th>Quality standards</th></tr>
<tr><td>Large and medium-corporate loans</td><td>-grades of credit rating 8,9,10.

-and, or Delayed borrower more than 90 days in the payment of contractual installments</td><td rowspan="2">-The borrower has defaulted financially.

- The disappearance of the active market for the financial asset or one of the borrower's financial instruments due to financial difficulties.

- The possibility that the borrower will enter the stage of bankruptcy and restructuring due to financial difficulties.

- If the financial assets of the borrower are purchased at a significant discount that reflects the credit losses incurred.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small, Micro and infinitesimal Enterprise Loans</td><td>- Delayed borrower more than 90 days in the payment of contractual installments become in default case.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Retail bank loans and real estate loans</td><td>- Delayed borrower more than 90 days in the payment of contractual installments become in default case.</td><td>Death or disability of the borrower</td></tr>
</table>

It was amended based on the Central Bank's circular to become 180 days.

Where the decision of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Egypt was issued at its meeting held on December 7, 2021, which stated:

First: For small and medium companies:
1. Customers are included within the third stage in the event of non-compliance with the contractual terms, in the event that there are dues equal to or more than 180 continuous days (instead of 90 days according to the current instructions).
2. For customers who were previously listed in the third stage for having dues equal to or more than (90) days, they will be upgraded to the second stage if the dues are less than 180 days, while continuing to retain the expected credit losses calculated for these customers.

Second: For small and medium companies - who are regular in payments according to the center on December 31, 2019 - and their default came as a result of the repercussions of the current crisis:
These customers must be upgraded from the third stage to the second stage, with an emphasis on continuing to calculate the expected credit losses on the basis of the third stage, until the customers fulfill all the conditions for promotion in accordance with the amendments mentioned in the first item above, so that the expected credit losses can be calculated on the basis of the second stage.

Third: All of the above are applied for a period of 18 months starting from December 14, 2021

Defining the concept of default and amending the customer's classification and moving it to the third stage is an integral part of the risk management role, which includes quantitative criteria and other qualitative indicators, in accordance with the international standard for preparing financial statements No. 9 in paragraph No. (B5, 5, 37).

(3) Expected credit losses of NPL (non performing loans):
Any of the following principles are followed to compute the loss given default (LGD) rate in order to calculate the expected credit losses (ECL) for irregular customers:
-The present value of future cash flows according to the programmed settlement and scheduling agreements
-The present value of the list guarantee after excluding judicial expenses related to implementation
-Historical failure rates

1. Business model

The Bank assesses the objective of the business model in which the asset is maintained at the business portfolio level. This method better reflects how business is managed and how information is presented to management. The following information is taken into consideration

Specific policies and objectives of the business portfolio and practical application of these policies. In particular, whether the management strategy focuses on the achievement of contractual interest income and the realization of cash flows through the sale or retention of assets for liquidity purposes:

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets that are retained within that business model), how these risks are managed; the frequency, value and timing of the sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales, as well as their forecast for future sales activities. Information on sales activities cannot be taken into account alone from the rest of the activities. Rather, they are part of a comprehensive assessment of how the Bank achieves the objectives of managing the financial assets as well as how to achieve cash flows.

Financial assets held for trading or managed, whose performance is measured at fair value, are measured at fair value through profit or loss where they are not held to collect contractual cash flows and are not held for the purpose of collecting cash flows And the sale of financial assets.

Assess whether contractual cash flows are only payments of the original amount and interest on the original amount outstanding:

For the purposes of this valuation, the original amount is determined on the basis of the fair value of financial assets at initial recognition. Interest is determined on the basis of the time value of the money and the credit risk associated with the original principal over a given period of time or other basic lending risk and costs (eg liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

The Bank applies the following approved business models in the management of its debt instrument to achieve its goals and objectives.

Business Models	Primary objective
Hold to collect	Hold to collect contractual cash flows
Hold to collect and Sell	Hold to collect and sell financial assets
Others	Hold for trading and/or manage on a fair value basis

Reclassification

Financial assets are not recognized after initial recognition, unless the Bank changes the business model to manage financial assets

2. Disposal

Financial assets

The Bank derecognizes the financial assets at the end of the contractual rights of the cash flows from the financial asset or transfers its rights to receive the contractual cash flows in accordance with the transactions in which all significant risks and rewards of ownership relating to the transferred financial asset are transferred or when the Bank has not transferred or retained all the risks The fundamental benefits of ownership and did not retain control of financial assets.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the financial asset excluded) and the total of the consideration received (including any new acquired asset) In other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

Effective July 1, 2019, any gain / loss recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of investment securities in equity securities is not recognized in profit or loss on disposal of such securities.

If the terms of the financial assets are modified, the Bank assesses whether the cash flows of the financial assets are substantially different. If there are significant differences in cash flows, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the original financial assets are past due. In this case, the original financial assets are derecognized and the new financial assets are recognized at fair value.

The financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognized when:

- Expiration of rights to receive cash flows from the original

The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or has not transferred or retained All the material risks and benefits of the assets but transferred control over the assets.

-The financial liability is excluded when the liability has been incorporated or cancel or its tribute

2.6 <u>Offsetting financial instruments</u>

Financial assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable 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.

2.7 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

- Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.
- Embedded derivatives, such as the conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss as part of "net trading income". Embedded derivatives are not split if the Bank chooses to designate the entire hybrid contact as at fair value through profit or loss.
- The accounting treatment used to recognize changes in fair value of derivatives depends on whether or not the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument under hedge accounting rules and on the nature of the hedged item. The Bank designates certain derivatives as either:
  - Hedges of the fair value of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge);
  - Hedging relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).
  - Hedging for net investment in foreign operations relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized (net investment hedge).

  Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the criteria are met.
- The Bank documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedged items and hedging instruments, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Bank also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value of hedged items.

2.7.1 Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the ‘net interest income’. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the currency swaps are recognized in the ‘net trading income’. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss in ‘net trading income’.

When the hedging instrument no longer qualified for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the book value of a hedged item is amortized which are accounted for using the amortized cost method, by charging to the profit and loss to the maturity. The adjustments made to the book value of the hedged equity instrument remains in the equity section until being excluded.

2.7.2 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and effective for cash flow hedge shall be recognized in equity while changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion shall be recognized in the income statement in "net trading income".

Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to income statement in the relevant periods when the hedged item affects the income statement. The effective portion of changes in fair value of interest rate swaps and options are reported in "net trading income".

When a hedged item becomes due or is sold or if hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting requirements, gains or losses that have been previously accumulated in equity remain in equity and shall only be recognized in profit or loss when the forecast transaction ultimately occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur any related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in equity shall be reclassified immediately to income statement. If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item that is measured at amortized cost is amortized to profit or loss over the period to maturity.

2.7.3 Net investment hedge

Accounting for net investment hedge is the same for cash flows hedge. Profit or loss from hedging instrument related to the effective portion of the hedge to be recognized in Equity, while it is recognized in the income statement directly for hedging instrument not related to the effective portion. Accumulated profit or loss in equity to be transferred to the income statement upon disposal of foreign transactions.

2.7.4 Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Interest on and changes in fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting is recognized immediately in the income statement in “net trading income” line item. However, gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are managed in conjunction with designated financial assets or financial liabilities are included in “net income from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss”.

2.8 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within ‘interest income’ and ‘interest expense’ in the income statement using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.
When loans or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, related interest income are not recognized but rather, are carried off balance sheet in statistical records and are recognized as revenues on the cash basis as follows:

1- When collected and after recovery of all arrears for retail loans, personal loans, real estate loans for personal housing and loans to small business.
2- For corporate loans, interest income is also recognized on the cash basis, according to which interest earned during the periods subsequent to reschedule agreements does not start to accrete on the loan principal until the Bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and after payments of the installments continue to be regular for at least one year. if the customer is always paying at his due dates the interest calculated is added to the loan balance which makes revenues (interest on rescheduling without deficits) without interests aside before rescheduling which is avoiding revenues except after paying all the loan balance in the balance sheet before rescheduling.

2.9 Fees and commissions income

Fees and commissions charged by the Bank for servicing a loan are recognized as revenue as the services are provided. Recognition of such fees and commission in profit or loss ceases when a loan becomes non-performing or is impaired in which case fees and commission income is rather marginalized and carried off the balance sheet. Recognition of such fees and commissions as revenues continues on the cash basis when the relevant interest income on the financial instrument is recognized since they are generally treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the financial asset.

If it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement, the commitment fee received is regarded as compensation for an ongoing involvement with the acquisition of a financial instrument and, together with the related transaction costs, is deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. If the commitment expires without the Bank making the loan, the fee is recognized as revenue on expiry.

A syndication fee received by the Bank that arranges a loan and retains no part of the loan package for itself (or retains a part at the same effective interest rate for comparable risk as other participants) is compensation for the service of syndication. Such a fee is recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed.

Fees and commissions resulting from direct negotiations or participation in such negotiations for the benefit of or on behalf of another party, such as those earned on the allotment of shares or other financial assets to a client or acquisition or disposal of entities for a client, are recognized as revenue when the specific transaction has been completed.

Administrative and other services fees are recognized as income on a time proportionate basis over the lifetime of the service.

Fees charged for financial planning services and custodian services provided over long periods are recognized as income over the period during which the service is rendered.

2.10 Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the bank's right to receive payment is established.

2.11 Purchase and resale agreements, sale and repurchase agreements

The financial instruments sold, subject to repurchase agreements, are reported as additions to the balance of treasury bills and other governmental notes in the assets side at the balance sheet, whereas the liability (purchase and resale agreement) is reported in the balance sheet as a deduction therefrom. Difference between the sale price and repurchase price is recognized as a return throughout the period of the arrangement using the effective interest rate method.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

(a) Assets carried at amortized cost

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (for example, equity ratio, net income percentage of sales);

• Breach of loan covenants or conditions;
• Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings;
• Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position;
• The Bank for reasons of economic or legal financial difficulties of the borrower by granting concessions may not agree with the Bank granted in normal circumstances;
• Deterioration in the value of collateral; and
• Downgrading below investment grade level.

The objective evidence of impairment loss for group of financial assets is the clear data indicate to a decline can be measured in future cash flows expected from this group since its initial recognition, although not possible to determine the decrease of each asset separately, for example increasing the number of failures in payment for One of the banking products.

The estimated period between a losses occurring and its identification is determined by local management for each identified portfolio. In general, the periods used vary between three months and 12 months.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant and in this field the following are considered.

- If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment according to historical default ratios.
- Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.
- If no impairment losses result from the previous assessment of impairment in this case the asset included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement.

If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract when there is objective evidence for asset impairment. As a practical expedient, the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.
For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e., on the basis of the Group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

For the purposes of evaluation of impairment for a group of a financial assets according to historical default ratios future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the Bank and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Bank. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other factors indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the Bank and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank.

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets classify at Fair value through OCI or by Amortized cost is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified at Fair value through OCI, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired.

2.13 Real Estate Investments

The real estate investments represent lands and buildings owned by the Bank In order to obtain rental returns or capital gains and therefore does not include real estate assets which the bank exercised its work through or those that have owned by the bank as settlement of debts. The accounting treatment is the same used with fixed assets.

2.14 Intangible assets

2.14.1 Software

Expenditure on upgrade and maintenance of computer programs is recognized as an expense in the income Statement in the period in which it is incurred. Expenditures directly incurred in connection with specific software are recognized as intangible assets if they are controlled by the bank and when it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits that exceed its cost within more than one year. Direct costs include the will generate future economic benefits that exceed its cost within more than one year. Direct costs include the cost of the staff involved in upgrading the software in addition to a reasonable portion of relative overheads. Upgrade costs are recognized and added to the original cost of the software when it is likely that such costs will increase the efficiency or enhance the performance of the computers software beyond its original specification Cost of computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the period of expected benefits which shall not exceed three years.

2.14.2 Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets represent intangible assets other than software programs (they include but not limited to trademark, licenses, and benefits of rental contracts). The other intangible assets are recorded at their acquisition cost and are amortized on the straight-line method or based on economic benefits expected from these assets over their estimated useful life (ranging from 33.33% to 100%) Concerning the assets which do not have a finite useful life, they are not subject to amortization they are annually assessed for impairment, while value of impairment (if any) is charged to the income statement.

2.15 Fixed Assets

Lands and buildings are mainly represented in head office, branches and offices premises. All fixed assets are disclosed at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisitions of the fixed assets' items.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized separately, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss within "other operating costs" line item during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other fixed assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Premises and constructions	40 years
Fixtures and air conditions	5-10 years
Safes	20 years
Copiers and fax	8 years
Vehicles and means of transportation	5 years
Electric appliances	10 years
Mobile phones	3 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture	10 years

The residual value and useful lives of the fixed assets are reviewed on the each balance sheet date and they are adjusted whenever it is necessary. Depreciated assets are reviewed for purposes of determining extent of impairment when an event or change in conditions occurs suggesting that the book value may not be recovered. Consequently, the book value of the asset is reduced immediately to the asset's net realizable value in case increasing the book value over the net realizable value.

The net realizable value represents the net selling value of the asset or its utilization value whichever is greater. Gains and losses from the disposal of fixed assets are determined by comparing the net proceeds at book value. Gains (losses) are included within other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

2.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs to sell or value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

2.17 Leases

(a) Being lessee

Lease payments made under operating leases, net of any discounts received from the lessor, are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

(b) Being lesser

Assets leased out under operating lease contracts are reported as part of the fixed assets in the balance sheet and are depreciated over the expected useful lives of the assets, on the same basis as other property assets. Lease rental income is recognized net of any discounts granted to the lessee, using the straight line method over the contract term.

2.18 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, They include cash and balances due from Central Bank of Egypt (other than those under the mandatory reserve), balances due from banks, treasury bills and other governmental notes.

2.19 Other Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when: the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.
Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions which negated the purpose of wholly or partly repaid within the item other operating income (expense).
Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation which become due after one year from the financial statement date using appropriate rate for the due date (without being affected by effective tax rate) which reflect time value of money, and if the due date is less than one year we calculate the estimated value of obligation but if it have significant impact then it calculated using the present value.

2.20 Financial Guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract issued by the bank as security for loans or debit current accounts due from its clients to other entities that requires the bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. These financial guarantees are presented to the banks, corporations and other entities on behalf of the bank's clients. When a financial guarantee is recognized initially, the Bank shall measure it at its fair value that is directly attributable to the issue of such financial guarantee.
The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization of security fees recognized in the income statement using the straight-line method over the term of the guarantee and The best estimate for the payments required to settle any financial obligation resulting from the financial guarantee at the balance sheet date Such estimates are made based on experience in similar transactions and historical losses as supported by management judgment. Any increase in the obligations resulting from the financial guarantee, shall be recognized within other operating income (costs) in the income statement.

2.21 Employees' benefits

2.21.1 Pension obligations

The bank has employees insurance fund, it was founded at the first of July 2000 under the law of 54 for the year 1975 and its executive regulations for the purpose of granting insurance and compensation benefits for the members. This fund rules and modifications are applied to all the bank staff in the head office and its branches in Arab Republic of Egypt.
The Bank is committed to lead to the fund monthly and annual subscriptions in accordance with the Rules of the Fund and its amendments, and there are no obligations to the bank following the payment of additional contributions. Contributions are recognized in expenses of employee benefits when due. The recognition of contributions paid in advance as an asset to the extent that its payment to the reduction of future payments or cash refund.

2.21.2 Post-employment benefits – Health Care

The bank provides health care benefits to retirees after the end of service, and the entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the worker remaining in service until retirement age and completion of a minimum service period. The health care commitment is accounted for as defined contribution schemes.

2.22 Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year includes each of year tax and deferred tax and is recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of equity that are recognized directly in equity.
Income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.
Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with the principles of accounting and value according to the foundations of the tax, this is determining the value of deferred tax on the expected manner to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet.
Deferred tax assets of the Bank recognized when there is likely to be possible to achieve profits subject to tax in the future to be possible through to use that asset, and is reducing the value of deferred tax assets with part of that will not come from tax benefit expected during the following years, that in the case of expected high benefit tax, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the above reduced.

2.23 Borrowing

Borrowing is recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost, any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.24 Capital

2.24.1 Capital issuance cost

Cost of issuance of new shares, issuance of shares to effect an acquisition, or issue of share options, net of tax benefits, are reported a deduction from equity.

2.24.2 Dividends

Dividends are recognized when the general assembly of shareholders approves them. Dividends include the employees' profit share and the board of directors' remuneration as prescribed by the Bank's articles of association and the corporate law.

2.24.3 Treasury shares

in case of purchasing treasury stocks the purchased amount is deducted from shareholders' equity till its cancellation and in case of selling or reissuing these stocks all collected amounts will be added to shareholders' equity.

2.25 Trust activities

The bank practices trust activities that result in ownerships or management of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, and retirement benefit plans. These assets and related income are excluded from the bank's separate financial statements, as they are assets not owned by the bank.

2.26 Comparatives figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform with changes in the current year presentation.

3. Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. And the most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Also market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyses these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by a risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Bank Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, credit risk management is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

3.1 Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, debt securities and other bills. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team in Bank Treasury and reported to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

3.1.1 Credit risk measurement

(a) Loans and advances to banks and customers

To measure credit risk related to loans and advances extended to banks and customers, the bank examines the following three components:

- Probability of default of the customer or others in fulfilling their contractual obligations.
- The current position and the likely expected future development from which the bank can conclude the balance exposed to default (Exposure at default).
- Loss given default.

The daily activities of the bank's business involves of measurement for credit risk which reflect the expected loss (The Expected Loss Model) required by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The operating measures may interfere with the impairment charge according to the Egyptian Accounting Standard no. (26), which depends on losses realized at the balance sheet's date (realized losses models) and not on expected losses.
The Bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer judgment and are validated, where appropriate.
Clients of the Bank are segmented into four rating classes.
The Bank's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The Bank regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

Bank's internal ratings scale:

Bank's internal ratings scale	Bank's rating Description of the grade
1	Performing loans
2	Regular watching
3	Watch list
4	Nonperforming loans

And the loans expose to default depend on the banks expectation for the outstanding amounts when default occur.
example, as for a loan position is the nominal value while for commitments the bank enlists all already drawn amounts besides these amounts expected to be withdrawn until the date of default, if it happens.
Loss given default or loss severity represents the Bank expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

(b) Debt instruments and treasury bills and other governmental notes

For debt instruments and treasury bills and other governmental notes, external rating and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are uses. The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

3.1.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The bank manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified − in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, and to industries and countries.
The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent

review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by individual, counterparties, product, and industry sector and by country are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

(a) <u>Collateral</u>

The bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Mortgage business assets such as premises, And inventory;
- Mortgage financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss the bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other governmental securities are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

(b) <u>Derivatives</u>

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. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the bank (i.e., assets where their fair value is positive), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. 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 in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank market transactions on any single day.

(c) <u>Master netting arrangements</u>

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 balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are 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 overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

(d) Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required.

Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less 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.

3.1.3 Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating systems described in Note 3.1.1 focus more on credit-quality mapping from the inception of the lending and investment activities.

In contrast, impairment provisions are recognized for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date based on objective evidence of impairment Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred credit losses provided for in the financial statements are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and CBE regulation purposes.

The impairment provision shown in the balance sheet at the year-end is derived from each of the four internal rating grades. However, the majority of the impairment provision comes from the bottom two grads. The table below shows the percentage of the Bank's in balance sheet items relating to loans and advances and the associated impairment provision for each of the Bank's internal rating categories:

	Dec 31,2022		Dec 31,2021	
Bank's rating	**Loans and advances**	**ECL provisions**	**Loans and advances**	**ECL provisions**
loans Performing	80.23%	14.64%	78.33%	13.66%
Regular watching	15.09%	19.25%	15.09%	10.03%
list watch	1.10%	6.98%	3.30%	21.45%
loans Non-performing	3.59%	59.13%	3.28%	54.86%
	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under EAS 26, based on the following criteria set out by the Bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position
- Bank granted concessions may not be approved under normal circumstances, for economic, legal reasons, or financial difficulties facing the borrower

- Deterioration in the value of collateral
- Deterioration in the credit situation

The Bank's policy requires the review of all financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance-sheet date on a case-by-case basis, and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances are provided portfolios of homogenous assets by using the available historical experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

3.1.4 Pattern of measuring the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of measuring credit worthiness discussed in disclosure 3.1.1.a the management makes small groups more detailed according to the CBE rules. Assets facing credit risk are classified to detailed conditions relying greatly on customer's information, activities, financial position and his regular payments to his debts.

The bank calculates the provisions needed for assets impairment in addition to credit regulations according to special percentages determined by CBE.

In the case of increase of impairment loss provision needed according to CBE than that for purposes of making the financial statements according to the EAS, the general banking risk reserve is included in owners' equity deducted from the retained earning with this increase, this reserve is modified with periodic basis with the increase and decrease, which equals the increase in provisions and this reserve is not distributed.

And this are categories of worthiness according to internal ratings compared with CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk.

First: institutional worthiness:

CBE Rating	Description	Provision %	Internal Rating	Internal Description
1	Low Risk	0	1	Performing loans
2	Average Risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory Risk	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable Risk	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable Risk	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally Acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular watching
7	Watch list	5%	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad Debt	100%	4	Non-performing loans

Second: Classification of small loans according to economic activities:

Terms of classification	Performing loans	Non-performing loans		
		Substandard	Doubtful	Bad Debt
payment period Delayed	——	6Months	9Months	12Months
Provision	%3	%20	%50	%100

5.1.3 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

- **Balance sheet items exposed to credit risks**

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	9,825,159	7,105,903
Less: Expected Credit losses	(4,265)	(2,149)
Due from banks	9,923,629	7,923,835
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L : Debt instruments	212,041	558,257
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
Overdraft	263,273	287,689
Credit cards	65,272	38,088
Personal loans	3,780,771	2,706,892
Mortgages	425,765	164,128
Corporate:		
Overdraft	24,508,220	19,326,720
Direct loans	9,033,511	8,025,704
Syndicated loans	6,740,017	5,801,262
Less: interest in suspense	(134,342)	(120,939)
Less: Expected Credit losses	(1,705,202)	(1,328,672)
Loans and advances to Banks	268,528	72,227
Less: Expected Credit losses	(207)	(99)
Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI & Amortized cost	26,415,072	18,129,721
Less: Expected Credit losses	(35,220)	(24,826)
Other assets (Accrued income)	1,018,523	737,410
Total	**90,600,545**	**69,401,152**

- The previous table represents the maximum exposure on Dec 31, 2022, Dec 31, 2021, without taking into consideration any guarantees for balance sheet items, the amounts included are based on the total book value presented in balance sheet.
- As shown in the previous table, 47.73% of the maximum credit risk is the result of loans and facilities to banks and customers, compared to 50.39% as at Dec 31, 2022, while investments in debt instruments represent 29.35% compared to 26.89% at Dec 31, 2021.

- The Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from both the loans & facilities portfolio, and debt instruments based on:

- 95.32%of the loans and facilities portfolio is ranked in the top two internal ratings compared to 93.42% at Dec 31, 2021

- 95.74%of the loans and facilities portfolio has no arrears or impairment indicators compared to 95.97% as of Dec 31, 2021

- ,Loans and facilities singly assessed amounting to 1,610 million Egyptian pounds compared to 1,194 million Egyptian pounds as of Dec 31 2021

Off Balance sheet items exposed to credit risk

	Dec 31,2022	Dec 31,2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Letter of guarantee	9,674,031	7,342,014
Letter of Credit (Import)	2,785,219	1,886,101
Letters of credit (Export-confirmed)	1,029,013	608,135
Shipping documents (Export)	512,400	597,309
Less : Cash cover	(3,800,119)	(728,345)
Net	**10,200,543**	**9,705,214**
Irrevocable commitments to loans and credit facilities	3,060,805	2,671,184
Total	**13,261,349**	**12,376,399**

3.1.6 Loans and advances

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Neither have arrears nor impaired	42,908,762	34,886,961
Have arrears but not impaired	297,778	269,215
subject to impairment	1,610,289	1,194,307
Total	**44,816,829**	**36,350,483**
Less: interest in suspense	(134,342)	(120,938)
Less: Expected Credit losses	(1,705,202)	(1,328,672)
Net	**42,977,285**	**34,900,873**

Total balances of loans and facilities divided by stages

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Total
Retail	4,408,754	62,057	64,036	**4,534,847**
Corporate	36,368,176	2,367,553	1,546,253	**40,281,982**
Total	**40,776,931**	**2,429,610**	**1,610,289**	**44,816,829**

ECL of loans and facilities divided by stages

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Total
Retail	78,476	8,105	14,484	**101,065**
Corporate	219,627	390,678	993,832	**1,604,137**
Total	**298,103**	**398,783**	**1,008,316**	**1,705,202**

ECL for impairment losses divided by internal classification

Dec 31,2022 Corporate	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	162,314	815	-	**163,129**
Regular watching (6)	57,313	270,888	-	**328,201**
Watch list (7)	-	118,975	-	**118,975**
Non-performing loans (8-10)	-	-	993,832	**993,832**
Total	**219,627**	**390,678**	**993,832**	**1,604,137**

Dec 31,2022 Retail	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Total
Performing loans	78,476	8,105	-	**86,581**
Non-performing loans	-	-	14,484	**14,484**
Total	**78,476**	**8,105**	**14,484**	**101,065**

The total balances of loans and facilities divided according to the internal classification

Dec 31,2022 Corporate	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Total
Performing loans (1-5)	31,418,923	64,116	-	**31,483,039**
Regular watching (6)	4,949,253	1,812,403	-	**6,761,656**
Watch list (7)	-	491,033	-	**491,033**
Non-performing loans (8-10)	-	-	1,546,253	**1,546,253**
Total	**36,368,176**	**2,367,553**	**1,546,253**	**40,281,982**

Dec 31,2022 Retail	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Total
Performing loans	4,408,754	62,057	-	**4,470,811**
Non-performing loans	-	-	64,036	**64,036**
Total	**4,408,754**	**62,057**	**64,036**	**4,534,847**

The following table summarizes information on asset quality and changes in expected credit losses
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 Months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Performing loans	9,825,159	-	-	9,825,159
Regular watching	-	-	-	-
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Year	9,825,159	-	-	9,825,159
Expected Credit losses	(4,265)	-	-	(4,265)
NET	9,820,895	-	-	9,820,895

Treasury bills and other governmental notes at Fair value through OCI

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 12 Months EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Performing loans	14,038,117	-	-	14,038,117
Regular watching	-	-	-	-
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Year	14,038,117	-	-	14,038,117
Expected Credit losses	(21,127)	-	-	(21,127)
NET	14,016,989	-	-	14,016,989

Loans and advances to customers

Dec 31,2022 Corporate	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Performing loans	31,418,923	64,116	-	31,483,039
Regular watching	4,949,253	1,812,403	-	6,761,656
Watch list	-	491,033	-	491,033
Non-performing loans	-	-	1,546,253	1,546,253
Balance at the end of the Year	36,368,176	2,367,553	1,546,253	40,281,982
Expected Credit losses	(219,627)	(390,678)	(993,832)	(1,604,137)
NET	36,148,549	1,976,874	552,420	38,677,844

Dec 31,2022 Retail	Stage 1 Expected credit losses over 12 months EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Performing loans	4,408,754	62,057	-	4,470,811
Non-performing loans	-	-	64,036	64,036
Balance at the end of the Year	4,408,754	62,057	64,036	4,534,847
Expected Credit losses	(78,476)	(8,105)	(14,484)	(101,065)
NET	4,330,278	53,952	49,552	4,433,782

Loans and advances to Banks

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 Months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Performing loans (1-5)	-	268,528	-	268,528
Regular watching (6)	-	-	-	-
Watch list (7)	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans (8-10)	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the Year	-	268,528	-	268,528
Expected credit losses	-	(207)	-	(207)
NET	-	268,321	-	268,321

ECL of credit losses For Treasury bills at Fair value through OCI

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 Months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
The Balance at 1 Jan 2022	13,681	-	-	13,681
Expected credit losses	(3,590)	-	-	(3,590)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	11,036	-	-	11,036
Balance at the end of the Year	21,127	-	-	21,127

ECL of credit losses For Financial Investments at Fair value through OCI& by Amortized cost

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 Months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
The Balance at 1 Jan 2022	11,145	-	-	11,145
Expected credit losses	(2,052)	-	-	(2,052)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	4,999	-	-	4,999
Balance at the end of the Year	14,092	-	-	14,092

ECL of credit losses For Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt & Due from banks

Dec 31,2022	Stage 1 Months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
The Balance at 1 Jan 2022	2,149	-	-	2,149
Expected credit losses	566	-	-	566
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	1,550	-	-	1,550
Balance at the end of the Year	4,265	-	-	4,265

Loans and advances neither have arrears nor impaired

The credit quality of loans and Advances that do not have arrears and which are not subject to impairment is assessed by reference to the bank's internal rating.

Dec 31,2022 — **EGP Thousands**

Rating	Retail				Corporate			
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loan	Mortgage	Overdrafts	Direct loan	Syndicatedloan	Total loans and advances to customers
Performing loans	263,273	54,711	3,523,182	420,148	20,509,849	6,794,388	4,178,803	**35,744,354**
Regular watching	-	-	-	-	2,936,633	1,694,548	2,533,229	**7,164,410**
Total	**263,273**	**54,711**	**3,523,182**	**420,148**	**23,446,482**	**8,488,936**	**6,712,031**	**42,908,762**

EGP Thousands

Dec 31,2021

Rating	Retail				Corporate			
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loan	Mortgage	Overdrafts	Direct loan	Syndicatedloan	Total loans and advances to customers
Performing loans	287,689	34,453	2,569,701	159,927	15,600,039	6,051,168	3,645,166	**28,348,144**
Regular watching	-	-	-	-	3,086,620	1,585,685	1,866,513	**6,538,817**
Total	**287,689**	**34,453**	**2,569,701**	**159,927**	**18,686,658**	**7,636,853**	**5,511,678**	**34,886,961**

Loans and advances have arrears but are not subject to impairment

These are loans and facilities with past-due installments but are not subject to impairment, unless Information has otherwise indicated. Loans and facilities to customers which have arrears but are not subject to impairment are analyzed below:

Dec 31,2022 — **EGP Thousands**

Rating	Retail			Corporate		Total loans and advances to customers
	Credit cards	Personal loan	Mortgage	Direct loan	Syndicatedloan	
Arrears up to 30 days	7,496	135,689	4,256	56,930	27,985	**232,356**
Arrears from 31 to 90 days	2,080	58,615	1,362	3,364	-	**65,422**
Total	**9,576**	**194,305**	**5,617**	**60,294**	**27,985**	**297,778**

Dec 31,2021 — **EGP Thousands**

Rating	Retail			Corporate		Total loans and advances to customers
	Credit cards	Personal loan	Mortgage	Direct loan	Syndicatedloan	
Arrears up to 30 days	3,058	68,449	3,176	54,657	37,066	**166,406**
Arrears from 30 to 60 days	391	10,441	-	16,758	291	**27,883**
Arrears from 60 to 90 days	81	38,440	1,025	67	35,311	**74,926**
Total	**3,530**	**117,331**	**4,201**	**71,483**	**72,668**	**269,215**

Loans and Advances which are individually impaired

Loans and advances individually assessed without taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees are totaled EGP Thousands 1,610,289 on Dec 31,2022 compared to EGP Thousands 1,194,307 on Dec 31,2022 and total fair value of guarantees is 277,219

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances held by the Bank, are as follows:

Dec 31,2022

EGP Thousands

	Retail			Corporate		
Rating	**Credit cards**	**Personal loan**	**Overdrafts**	**Direct loan**	**Syndicatedloan**	**Total loans and advances to customers**
Loans which are individually impaired	985	63,285	1,061,739	484,280	-	**1,610,289**
Total	**985**	**63,285**	**1,061,739**	**484,280**	**-**	**1,610,289**

Dec 31,2021

EGP Thousands

	Retail			Corporate		
Rating	**Credit cards**	**Personal loan**	**Overdrafts**	**Direct loan**	**Syndicatedloan**	**Total loans and advances to customers**
Loans which are individually impaired	88	19,860	640,061	317,382	216,916	**1,194,307**
Total	**88**	**19,860**	**640,061**	**317,382**	**216,916**	**1,194,307**

Restructured loans and Advances:

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, obligatory management programs, modification and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies are based on indicators or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the personal judgment of the management, indicate that payment will most likely continue

Restructuring is commonly applied to term loans, especially customer loans. Renegotiated loans totaled at the end of the Period

Renegotiated loans totaled at the end of Dec 31,2022:

Loans and advances to customerscorporates	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands
Direct loans	207,000

3.1.7 Government debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes

The table below presents an analysis of Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes by rating agency at the end of the financial Period :

	EGP Thousands	
	Dec 31,2022	Dec 31,2021
Financial investments	Financial Investments Debt instruments	Treasury bills and other Gov. notes
Rating B	26,503,949	18,410,757
Total	**26,503,949**	**18,410,757**

3.1.8 Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to credit risks
3.1.8.1 Industry Segments

EGP Thousands

	Government Sector	Private Sector	External Sector	individuals and other activities Sector	Total
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	9,825,159	-	-	-	**9,825,159**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(4,265)	-	-	-	**(4,265)**
Due from banks	7,177,522	248,683	2,497,423	-	**9,923,629**
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L:Debt instruments	212,041	-	-	-	**212,041**
loans and advances to customers :					
Individual :					
Overdraft	-	-	-	263,273	**263,273**
Credit cards	-	-	-	65,272	**65,272**
Personal loans	-	-	-	3,780,771	**3,780,771**
Mortgages	-	-	-	425,765	**425,765**
Corporate:					
Overdraft	709,865	22,582,981	-	1,215,375	**24,508,220**
Direct loans	-	8,545,679	-	487,831	**9,033,511**
Syndicated loans	3,341,527	3,398,490	-	-	**6,740,017**
Less: interest in suspense	-	(134,342)	-	-	**(134,342)**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(53,965)	(1,643,743)	-	(7,495)	**(1,705,202)**
Loans and advances to Banks	-	-	268,528	-	**268,528**
Less: Expected Credit losses	-	-	(207)	-	**(207)**
Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI					
Debt instruments	14,932,912	224,613	-	-	**15,157,526**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(30,104)	(1,710)	-	-	**(31,814)**
Debt instruments	11,257,546	-	-	-	**11,257,546**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(3,406)	-	-	-	**(3,406)**
Other assets (Accrued income)	-	9,084	-	1,009,439	**1,018,523**
Total	**47,364,834**	**33,229,736**	**2,765,745**	**7,240,232**	**90,600,545**

3.1.8.2 Geographical segments

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting period

The gross amount of all financial assets is segmented into the geographical regions of the bank's clients:

EGP Thousands

	Cairo	Alex and Delta Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	9,654,174	139,017	31,969	**9,825,159**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(4,265)	-	-	**(4,265)**
Due from banks	9,923,629	-	-	**9,923,629**
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L:Debt instruments	212,041	-	-	**212,041**
loans and advances to customers:				
Individual :				
Overdraft	137,553	111,766	13,954	**263,273**
Credit cards	47,545	13,887	3,841	**65,272**
Personal loans	2,315,631	1,178,587	286,554	**3,780,771**
Mortgages	326,798	88,252	10,715	**425,765**
Corporate:				
Overdraft	19,540,555	4,622,698	344,967	**24,508,220**
Direct loans	7,131,305	1,420,539	481,666	**9,033,511**
Syndicated loans	6,401,197	172,375	166,444	**6,740,017**
Less: interest in suspense	(131,022)	(3,320)	-	**(134,342)**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(1,252,791)	(434,520)	(17,891)	**(1,705,202)**
Loans and advances to Banks	136,112	132,416	-	**268,528**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(122)	(84)	-	**(207)**
Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI				
Debt instruments	15,157,526	-	-	**15,157,526**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(31,814)	-	-	**(31,814)**
Financial Investments: Amortized cost				
Debt instruments	11,257,546	-	-	**11,257,546**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(3,406)	-	-	**(3,406)**
Other assets (Accrued income)	999,896	14,492	4,135	**1,018,523**
Total	**81,818,089**	**7,456,103**	**1,326,353**	**90,600,545**

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3.2 Market Risks

The bank is exposed to market risk represented in volatility in fair value or future cash flows resulted from changes in market prices. Market risk arise from the open positions of interest rates, currency rates and the equity instruments, the management of market risk resulted from trading, non-trading activities are centralized in the market risk department in the bank.

3.2.1 Foreign exchange rate volatility risk

The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange rate volatility risk in terms of the financial position and cash flows. The board of directors set limits for foreign exchange risk at the total value of positions at the end of the day and during the day when timely control is exercised.

The following table summarizes the bank's exposure to the risks of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. This table includes the carrying amounts of the financial instruments in terms of their relevant currencies and in EGP equivalent.

EGP Thousands

Dec 31,2022	LE	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,513,605	2,252,273	47,128	5,355	2,534	**9,820,895**
Due from banks	4,034,666	4,970,130	664,964	171,570	82,299	**9,923,629**
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	312,041	-	-	-	-	**312,041**
Loans and advances to customers	34,186,331	7,996,018	773,850	21,080	5	**42,977,284**
Loans and advances to Banks	-	268,321	-	-	-	**268,321**
Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI	9,460,320	5,623,073	710,514	-	-	**15,793,908**
Financial Investments: Amortized cost	10,680,504	417,248	21,429	-	-	**11,119,181**
Financial investments in subsidiaries and associated co	891,644	-	-	-	-	**891,644**
Other financial assets	905,848	104,915	7,679	70	10	**1,018,523**
Total financial assets	**67,984,960**	**21,631,979**	**2,225,565**	**198,075**	**84,847**	**92,125,425**
Financial Liabilities						
Due to banks	5,350,027	1,484,604	-	-	-	**6,834,631**
Customers deposits	51,780,569	18,583,891	2,209,678	194,929	84,852	**72,853,919**
Other loans	108,134	1,470,768	-	-	-	**1,578,902**
Other financial liabilities	436,708	69,187	12	9	-	**505,916**
Total financial liabilities	**57,675,438**	**21,608,451**	**2,209,690**	**194,937**	**84,852**	**81,773,368**
Net balance	**10,309,522**	**23,527**	**15,875**	**3,138**	**(6)**	**10,352,057**

3.2.2 Interest rate risk

The bank is exposed to impact of fluctuations in the levels of interest rates prevailing in the market that is the cash flow risk of interest rate represented in the volatility of future cash flow of a financial instrument due to change in the interest rate of the mentioned instrument. Whereas the interest rate is fair value risk is the risk of fluctuations in the value of the financial instrument due to changes in interest rates in the market

The interest margin may rise due to these changes but still the profits may decrease if unexpected movements occur The board of directors sets limits for the level of difference in the re-pricing of interest rate that the bank can maintain and Risk department in the bank daily monitors this
The following table summarizes the extent of the bank's exposure to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates that includes the book value of financial instruments divided based on the price of re-pricing dates or maturity dates whichever is sooner :

EGP Thousands

Dec 31,2022	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	More than 1 year up to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from central banks	6,200	4,577,405	-	-	-	**4,583,605**
Due from banks	7,599,085	-	-	-	-	**7,599,085**
Other financial investments & Bonds	3,628,815	5,710,842	10,939,357	5,473,180	1,819,948	**27,572,141**
Loans and advances to customers and banks	28,535,212	7,961,010	3,713,309	2,739,678	3,862,381	**46,811,590**
Other financial assets	71,839	378,865	1,378,758	556,654	30,687	**2,416,803**
Total financial assets	**39,841,151**	**18,628,122**	**16,031,424**	**8,769,511**	**5,713,016**	**88,983,224**
derivatives For trading						**13,991,674**
derivatives For non-trading	-	-	-	-	-	**0**
Total interest sensitive assets-derivatives other than trading	**39,841,151**	**18,628,122**	**16,031,424**	**8,769,511**	**5,713,016**	**88,983,224**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	7,422,897	545,034	3,131,758	2,446	17,620	**11,119,755**
Customers deposits	31,056,759	13,071,834	13,409,374	13,121,231	2,612,257	**73,271,454**
Other loans	468,493	648,007	434,849	38,674	251	**1,590,274**
Other financial liabilities	2,179,895	-	-	-	-	**2,179,895**
Total financial liabilities	**41,128,044**	**14,264,874**	**16,975,981**	**13,162,351**	**2,630,128**	**88,161,378**
Total interest non sensitive liabilities						**12,524,735**
Total interest sensitive liabilities-derivatives other than trading	**41,128,044**	**14,264,874**	**16,975,981**	**13,162,351**	**2,630,128**	**88,161,378**
Repricing Gap	**(1,286,893)**	**4,363,248**	**(944,556)**	**(4,392,840)**	**3,082,888**	**821,846**

3.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank is unable to meet its payment 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 obligations to repay depositors and fulfill commitments to lend.

Liquidity Risk Management Process

The processes of liquidity risk control carried by Assets and Liabilities management department in the bank include the following:

- The daily funding is managed by monitoring and controlling The future cash flows to ensure The ability to fulfill all obligations and requirements. This includes replenishment of funds AS they mature or is borrowed by customers. The bank maintains an active presence in The global money markets to ensure achievement of This target.

- Monitoring liquidity ratios compared to the internal requirements of the bank and the Central Bank of Egypt's requirements
- Management of concentration and profile the debt maturities

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week, and month respectively. The starting point for these projections is represented in the analysis of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities and expected collection dates of financial assets.

Assets and Liabilities management department controls the unmatched medium term assets management, the level and type of the unutilized portion of loans' commitments, the extent of utilizing debit current accounts advances and the impact of contingent liabilities such as letters of guarantees and letters of credit.

Financing approach

Liquidity resources are reviewed by a separate team from treasury department of the bank to provide a wide variety of currencies, geographical regions, resources, products, and maturities

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover loan commitments include cash, balances with central Banks, balances due from Banks, treasury bills and other governmental notes, and loans and facilities to Banks and clients. Maturity term of percentage of loans to clients that are maturing within a year is extended in the normal course of the Bank's business. Moreover, some debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes are pledged to cover liabilities. The Bank has the ability to meet unexpected net cash flows through selling securities, and finding other financing sources.

3.4 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table summarizes the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not stated in the balance sheet at fair value:-

Dec 31,2022	Book value	Fair value
Financial Assets	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**
Due from banks	9,923,629	9,923,629
Loans and advances to customers	42,977,284	42,977,284
Loans and advances to Banks	268,321	268,321
Financial investments:		
Amortized cost	11,119,181	10,798,066
Financial liabilities		
Due to banks	6,834,631	6,834,631
Customer's deposits	72,853,919	72,853,919
Other loans	1,578,902	1,578,902

- **Due from Banks:**

The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and similar maturity date.

- **Loans and advances to banks:**

Loans and advances to banks are represented in loans other than deposits with banks.
The expected fair value for loans and advances represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are discounted by adopting the current market rate to determine the fair value.

- **Loans and advances to customers**

Loans and Facilities are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and Facilities represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

- **Financial Investments:**

Investments in financial securities in the previous table include only held to maturity bearing assets. Available for sale assets are assessed at fair value with the exception of equity instruments which the bank has been unable to evaluate their fair value to a reliable extent. The fair value of financial assets held to maturity is determined based on market rates or prices obtained from brokers. If these data are unavailable then the fair value is assessed by applying the financial markets' rates for negotiable financial securities with similar credit features, maturity dates as well as similar rates.

- **Due to other banks and customers:**

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar remaining maturity.

3.5 Capital Management

The Bank’s objectives when managing capital, which consists of another items in addition of owner's equity stated in balance sheet are:

- To comply with the capital requirements in Egypt.
- To safeguard the Bank’s ability to continue as an ongoing concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and stakeholders
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.
- Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Bank’s management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the Central bank Of Egypt, for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Authority on a quarterly basis

Central bank Of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining an amount of LE 5 billion in accordance with the Central Bank Law No. 194 of 2020 issued on September 15, 2020, and the Central Bank granted banks a period not exceeding one year for those addressed to it to reconcile their positions in accordance with its provisions, and the Central Bank permitted an extension of this period for another period or periods not exceeding two years
- Maintaining a percentage between capital elements and asset and contingent liabilities elements weighted by risk equals to or exceeds 12.50 %. The numerator of the capital adequacy ratio consists of the following two tiers:

Tier One:

Represented in basic capital which consists of paid-in-capital (after deducting the book value of treasury shares), retained profits and reserves from profit appropriation with the exception of general banking risk reserve less any goodwill previously recognized or any carried over losses and 40% of intangible assets and deferred taxes.

The Conservative buffer is formed from the bank's annual profits as an additional independent pillar of the continuing base capital within the first tranche of the bank's capital base and thus to the total standard, and the Conservative buffer is originally configured from annual profits but is allowed to be configured if Components with the base capital meet this.

Tier Two:

Supplementary Capital consists of equivalent of the general risks provision related to creditworthiness bases issued by the Central Bank Of Egypt and not exceeding 1.25% of the total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinated loans / deposits' term which exceed 5 years(with amortization of 20%of their value each year of the last five years of their term) and 45% of the increase between fair value and book value of financial investments available for sale, held to maturity and associates and subsidiaries

When calculating the total numerator of the capital adequacy ratio it should be taken into consideration that the supplementary capital does not exceed in any way the basic capital and that subordinated loans (deposits) do not exceed half of the basic capital.

Asset at risk are weighted ranging from zero up to 100% classified in accordance with the nature of the debit side of each asset, to reflect the related credit risks, while taking into consideration cash collaterals. Same treatment is applied on off- balance amounts after making adjustments to reflect the contingent nature and probable losses of these amounts.

The bank has complied with all local capital requirements at Dec 31,2022 the following table summarizes the components of basic and supplementary capital and capital adequacy ratios as at Dec 31,2022

According to Basel II:	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Capital	9,597,175	6,732,766
Tier one (Basic capital):		
Paid up capital	5,600,960	3,273,600
Reserves	894,791	807,801
Retained Earnings	1,636,135	1,474,833
Total balance of accumulated OCI items after regulatory adjustments	110,144	164,952
Interim Profits	944,601	711,641
Un controllable interest	18,686	12,504
Total deductions from tier one	(110,933)	(93,619)
Total basic capital	**9,094,385**	**6,351,712**
Tier two (Supplementary capital)		
45%of special reserve	10,098	10,098
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities	492,692	370,956
Total teir two	**502,790**	**381,054**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities:		
Total credit risk	55,876,777	43,463,370
Total market risk	208,573	43,613
Total operational risk	4,072,889	4,107,231
Total	**60,158,239**	**47,614,214**
Capital adequacy ratio (%) *Taking into consideration the effect of Top 50 Customers	**15.95%**	**14.14%**

Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 24 December 2012

The decision of the Central Bank of Egypt has been implemented to take into consideration the impact of 50 largest clients on the capital adequacy ratio starting from January 2017

3.6 Leverage Ratio

The measurement of financial leverage that supports the measurement of capital adequacy standard associated with the risk scale, simple and straightforward according does not account for the risk weights attributed its effectiveness to its ability to reduce the pressure on the banking system and indicate the leverage ratio to measure the adequacy of the first of its basic capital slide compared with total assets Bank, which is not less than 3%

The following table summarizes the components of leverage ratios as at Dec 31,2022 :

	Dec 31,2022	Dec 31,2021
Tier one (Basic capital):	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Paid up capital	5,600,960	3,273,600
Reserves	894,791	807,801
Total balance of accumulated OCI items after regulatory	110,144	164,952
Retained profits	1,636,135	1,474,833
Interim Profits	944,601	711,641
Un controllable interest	18,686	12,504
Total deductions from basic capital	(110,933)	(93,619)
Total basic capital	**9,094,385**	**6,351,712**
Assets and contingent liabilities :		
Assets	101,623,375	76,756,077
contingent liabilities	10,590,019	8,284,780
Total Assets and contingent liabilitie	**112,213,394**	**85,040,857**
Leverage ratio (%)	**8.10%**	**7.47%**

4- The significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The bank applies estimates and assumptions, which affect the amounts of assets and liabilities to be disclosed within the following financial year. Estimates and assumptions are continuously assessed based on historical experience and other factors as well, including the expectations of future events, which are considered reasonable in the light of available information and surrounding circumstances.

(A) The fair value of derivatives

The fair values of financial instruments, which are not listed in active markets, is identified by applying valuation methods. When such methods are used to identify fair value, they are tested and reviewed periodically by qualified personnel who are independent of the body that prepared them.

(B) Income taxes

The bank records the liabilities of the expected results of tax examination according to estimates of the probability of the emergence of additional taxes. When there is, a variance between the final result of taxes and the amounts previously recorded then these variances will affect the income tax and deferred tax provision for the year in which the variance has been identified.

(C) Analysis by Geographical Segment

EGP Thousands

Dec 31,2022	CAIRO	Alex,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenue according to geographical segment	7,635,356	1,369,181	190,654	**9,195,191**
Expenses according to geographical segment	(6,233,376)	(828,246)	(170,713)	**(7,232,336)**
Profit befor tax	**1,401,980**	**540,934**	**19,941**	**1,962,855**
Tax	(524,236)	(202,269)	(7,456)	**(733,962)**
Profit for the Period	**877,744**	**338,665**	**12,485**	**1,228,893**
Dec 31,2021				
Revenue according to geographical segment	7,675,106	1,501,729	173,511	9,350,346
Expenses according to geographical segment	(6,601,722)	(1,115,845)	(171,212)	(7,888,778)
Profit befor tax	**1,073,384**	**385,884**	**2,299**	**1,461,567**
Tax	(433,650)	(156,071)	(930)	(590,650)
Profit for the Period	**639,734**	**229,814**	**1,369**	**870,917**

Assets & liabilities by Geographical Segment

EGP Thousands

Dec 31,2022	CAIRO	Alex,Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Assets by Geographical Segment	94,391,192	1,865,926	467,136	**96,724,254**
Total Assets	**94,391,192**	**1,865,926**	**467,136**	**96,724,254**
liabilities by Geographical Segment	79,002,126	15,798,704	1,923,423	**96,724,254**
Total liabilities	**79,002,126**	**15,798,704**	**1,923,423**	**96,724,254**
Dec 31,2021				
Assets by Geographical Segment	74,418,956	1,493,024	289,700	**76,201,680**
Total Assets	**74,418,956**	**1,493,024**	**289,700**	**76,201,680**
liabilities by Geographical Segment	61,689,731	12,835,790	1,676,160	**76,201,680**
Total liabilities	**61,689,731**	**12,835,790**	**1,676,160**	**76,201,680**

5- Net Interest Income

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
Interest From Loans and Similar Income:					
- Loans and Facilities for Customers	1,508,541	5,008,771	970,452	5,430,415	3,762,405
- Treasury Bills	354,036	964,865	139,346	784,809	507,456
- Treasury Bonds	413,730	1,589,533	396,298	1,750,319	1,337,048
- Corporate Bonds	8,651	28,181	6,528	30,664	27,290
- Deposits and Current Accounts	154,869	469,964	71,535	235,790	198,456
Total	**2,439,828**	**8,061,314**	**1,584,160**	**8,231,997**	**5,832,656**
Cost of Deposit and Similar Costs:					
Deposits and Current Accounts:					
- Banks	(124,776)	(355,798)	(45,026)	(372,613)	(235,476)
- Customers	(1,227,753)	(4,419,624)	(1,035,101)	(5,096,999)	(3,708,943)
- Other loans	(22,885)	(59,626)	(8,951)	(61,001)	(37,369)
- REPO	(98,166)	(180,411)	(6,930)	(19,672)	(11,942)
Total	(1,473,580)	(5,015,459)	(1,096,008)	(5,550,285)	(3,993,732)
Net	**966,248**	**3,045,855**	**488,152**	**2,681,712**	**1,838,924**

6- Net Income from Fees and Commissions

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
Fees and commissions income:					
- Fees and commission related to credit and operational	204,539	650,097	119,252	596,009	413,180
- Custody Fees	302	2,536	315	2,462	2,055
- Other Fees	14,828	52,113	10,633	53,581	40,397
Total	**219,669**	**704,746**	**130,200**	**652,052**	**455,632**
- Fees and Commissions Expenses:					
- Other fees paid	(36,253)	(185,940)	(31,631)	(124,017)	(99,866)
Total	**(36,253)**	**(185,940)**	**(31,631)**	**(124,017)**	**(99,866)**
Net	**183,416**	**518,806**	**98,569**	**528,035**	**355,766**

7- **Dividend Income**

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
- Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI	96	12,915	0	9,942	9,731
- Associates and Subsidiary companies	-	-	-	3,178	-
Total	**96**	**12,915**	**0**	**13,120**	**9,731**

8- **Net Trading Income**

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
- Profit (losses) from foreign exchange	79,585	199,864	31,521	203,693	134,407
- Profit (losses) from currencies swap contracts	-	-	-	205	-
- Profit arising from sale of trading investments	846	65,977	4,207	31,646	23,388
- Valuation differences of trading investments	5,332	45,282	19,092	45,133	42,883
- Debt instruments for trading investments:	6,044	40,014	8,511	45,367	33,404
Total	**91,807**	**351,138**	**63,331**	**326,044**	**234,081**

9- **Administrative expenses**

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
Staff Costs					
- Salaries and Wages	(197,381)	(730,018)	(155,032)	(826,377)	(564,082)
- Social insurance	(7,911)	(30,750)	(6,415)	(36,341)	(25,341)
Pension costs					
- Defined contribution scheme	(8,856)	(35,391)	(8,364)	(49,093)	(33,585)
- Defined benefits scheme	(13,073)	(57,866)	(13,537)	(77,795)	(48,639)
Other Administrative expenses					
- Operations expenses	(46,410)	(158,212)	(31,234)	(200,815)	(131,158)
- Communications expenses	(14,123)	(38,378)	(8,913)	(37,548)	(30,476)
- Business expenses	(17,280)	(125,916)	(13,820)	(110,784)	(82,249)
- Stationary expenses	(2,891)	(11,287)	(1,836)	(11,118)	(7,887)
- Service expenses	(89,686)	(292,298)	(66,903)	(297,547)	(218,557)
- Depreciation expenses	(42,723)	(162,544)	(40,534)	(218,379)	(155,430)
Total	**(440,332)**	**(1,642,662)**	**(346,589)**	**(1,865,799)**	**(1,297,406)**

* **Average monthly total salaries of highest 20 employees For the Year ended Dec 31, 2022 were EGP 4,888 thousands**

10- Other operating income (expenses) :	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
- Profit (loss) resulting from revaluation of foreign currency balances of assets and liabilities of monetary nature other than those held for trading or originally classified at fair value through profit and loss	(91,729)	(128,387)	(270)	13,475	1,457
- Collected Telex, Swift, Postage, Printed matters & Photocopy	14,782	53,255	13,349	79,289	53,883
- Legal service income	62	118	56	220	115
- (Charges) release of other provisions	(29,361)	(74,382)	(16,630)	(60,032)	(42,946)
- (Charges) release of Retirement benefit obligations	-	41,063	5,820	(18,718)	(6,632)
- Capital profits	40	2,816	(0)	8,059	8,059
- Profit (Loss) Acquired assets	(75)	100,409	-	-	-
- Miscellaneous income	10,921	22,603	2,597	17,391	11,830
- Miscellaneous expenses	39	(4,800)	(1,897)	(4,821)	(4,135)
Total	**(95,321)**	**12,695**	**3,025**	**34,864**	**21,632**

-11 Impairment (charge) release for credit losses	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for customers	(261,174)	(349,771)	(67,833)	(296,391)	(265,325)
Expected of Credit losses for Treasury bills	9,917	3,590	6,446	20,986	(417)
Expected of Credit losses for Treasury Bonds	687	1,815	883	1,738	2,225
Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for Banks	5	(29)	159	420	(59)
Expected of Credit losses for Due from banks	499	(566)	249	10,087	49
Expected of Credit losses for Corporate Bonds	(1,581)	236	24	(1,946)	(928)
Expected of Credit losses for Accrued revenues	(806)	(5,052)	-	-	(3)
	(252,453)	**(349,776)**	**(60,072)**	**(265,107)**	**(264,458)**

12- Income Tax expense	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
- Income tax	(177,387)	(737,349)	(94,419)	(586,087)	(400,264)
Deferred tax	758	3,387	(2,955)	(4,563)	(3,803)
Total	**(176,629)**	**(733,962)**	**(97,375)**	**(590,650)**	**(404,068)**

Adjustments for calculating effective tax rate	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months)	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months)
- Accounting profite before tax	1,962,855	1,461,567
- tax rate	22.5%	22.5%
- income tax calculated on accounting profit	441,642	328,853
- Non-deducted expenses	393,457	375,428
- tax exemption	(621,364)	(601,551)
- impact of provision	33,410	16,880
- impact of depreciations	8,444	(1,757)
- income tax	255,589	117,853
- tax on bills & Bonds on income statement	733,962	590,650
Effective tax rate (including teasury bills and bonds)	**37.39%**	**40.41%**

13- Earnings Per Share

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
- Net profit for the period	285,231	1,228,893	150,379	870,917	501,381
- Board member's bonus	5,705	33,000	3,008	26,019	10,028
- Staff Profit Sharing	28,523	194,000	15,038	152,660	50,138
- Shareholder's Share in Profit	251,004	840,144	132,333	692,238	441,215
- Average number of shares	349,582	418,579	286,440	286,440	284,924
Earnings Per Share	**0.72**	**2.01**	**0.46**	**2.42**	**1.55**

14- Cash and due from central bank of Egypt

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
- Cash on hand	394,458	321,801
- Due from Central Bank of Egypt (mandatory reserve)	9,430,702	6,784,103
- Less: Expected of Credit losses	(4,265)	(2,149)
Total	**9,820,895**	**7,103,754**
- Fixed bearing balances	2,104,406	1,047,443
- Non- interest bearing balances	7,716,488	6,056,310
	9,820,895	**7,103,754**

*** Balances with the Central Bank of Egypt includes the dollar deposit under the reserve ratio (10%), which is settled on maturity 22 Feb 2023**

15- Due from banks

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
- Current accounts	370,385	156,103
- Deposits	9,553,244	7,767,732
Total	**9,923,629**	**7,923,835**
- Central Bank (other than obligatory resrve)	4,031,000	6,800,000
- Local banks	3,395,206	93,905
- Foreign banks	2,497,423	1,029,930
Total	**9,923,629**	**7,923,835**
- Non - interest bearing balances	370,385	156,103
- Fixed bearing balances	9,553,244	7,767,732
Total	**9,923,629**	**7,923,835**
- Current Balances	9,923,629	7,923,835

16- Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Debt instruments:		
- Financial investment portfolios managed by others	**100,000**	**-**
- Treasury bills and other governmental notes at Fair value through P&L	**219,845**	**608,385**
- Unearned income	**(7,804)**	**(50,129)**
Total	**312,041**	**558,257**

* Treasury bills were listed in business model since June 30,2022.

17- Loans and overdrafts for customers

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Individual :		
- Overdraft	263,273	287,689
- Credit cards	65,272	38,088
- Personal loans	3,780,771	2,706,892
- Mortgages	425,765	164,128
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	24,508,220	19,326,720
- Direct loans	9,033,511	8,025,704
- Syndicated loans	6,740,017	5,801,262
Total	**44,816,829**	**36,350,484**
- Less: interest in suspense	(134,342)	(120,939)
- Less: Expected Credit losses	(1,705,202)	(1,328,672)
Net	**42,977,285**	**34,900,873**

Loans and overdrafts for Banks

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
- Discounted documents	268,528	72,227
Total	**268,528**	**72,227**
- Less: Expected Credit losses	(207)	(99)
Net	**268,321**	**72,127**

Loans Provisions Analysis for custmers

losses between the beginning and end of the period as aresult of these factors:

	Dec 31,2022			
	Stage 1 months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	235,293	364,506	728,872	**1,328,672**
Expected Credit losses	45,252	4,755	299,764	**349,771**
Used Provision during the year	-	-	(152,564)	**(152,564)**
Collections from loans previously written-off	4,662	-	-	**4,662**
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	12,897	29,521	132,244	**174,662**
Balance at the end of the Year	**298,103**	**398,782**	**1,008,317**	**1,705,202**

Loans Provisions Analysis for banks

losses between the beginning and end of the period as aresult of these factors:

	Stage 1 months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	99	-	**99**
Expected Credit losses	-	29	-	29
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	78	-	78
Balance at the end of the Year	**-**	**207**	**-**	**207**

	Dec 31,2021			
	Stage 1 months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	240,013	183,990	620,071	**1,044,075**
Expected Credit losses	-	181,557	137,451	**319,008**
transfer ferom stage 1 to stage 2	-	-	-	-
transfer ferom stage 2 to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Used Provision during the Period	-	-	(17,656)	**(17,656)**
Collections from loans previously written-off	18,836	-	-	**18,836**
Release of Expected Credit losses	(22,616)	-	-	**(22,616)**
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(940)	(1,041)	(10,994)	**(12,975)**
Balance at the end of the Period	**235,293**	**364,506**	**728,872**	**1,328,672**

	Stage 1 months 12 EGP Thousands	Stage 2 Life time EGP Thousands	Stage 3 Life time EGP Thousands	Total EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	534	**-**	**534**
Expected Credit losses	-	(420)	-	(420)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	(15)	-	(15)
Balance at the end of the Period	-	**99**	-	**99**

18- Financial Investment

		Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
A/18	**Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI :**		
-	Debt instruments-fair value:		
-	Listed in stock market	1,254,368	11,055,255
-	Unearned income	-	(193,031)
-	Less: Expected Credit losses	(10,686)	(9,637)
	NET	**1,243,682**	**10,852,587**
-	Treasury bills and other governmental notes at Fair value through OCI	14,550,733	6,518,251
-	Unearned income	(512,616)	(162,835)
-	Less: Expected Credit losses	(21,127)	(13,681)
	NET	**14,016,989**	**6,341,735**
-	**Equity instruments-fair value:**		
-	Certificates of mutual funds issued according to determined percentages	43,018	37,191
-	Unlisted in stock market	490,218	312,243
	(1) Total Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	**15,793,908**	**17,543,755**
B/18	**Amortized cost investment**		
	Debt instruments at amortized cost:		
-	listed in stock market	11,257,546	916,521
-	Unearned income	(134,959)	(4,439)
-	Less: Expected Credit losses	(3,406)	(1,508)
	(2) Total Amortized cost investment	**11,119,181**	**910,574**
	(1+2) Total Financial Investments	**26,913,088**	**18,454,329**
-	Current balances	26,422,870	18,142,086
-	Non-current balances	490,218	312,243
		26,913,088	**18,454,329**
-	Fixed interest debt instruments	12,274,919	11,510,769
-	Variable interest debt instruments	222,904	256,830
		12,497,822	**11,767,599**

* On 2016 Bank reclassified debt instruments government bonds from financial investment at ,Fair value through OCI to Amortized cost investment as bank has the ability & intension to keep it till maturity date ,
The value of the bonds on the date of listing (outstanding on Dec 31, 2022) Amounted to 395,308,738.4 EGP

* On 2022 Bank reclassified debt instruments government bonds from financial investment at Fair value through OCI to Amortized cost investment as bank has the ability & intension to keep it till maturity date , The value of the bonds on the date of listing (outstanding on Dec 31, 2022) , Amounted to 6,713,376,875.12 EGP

The following table shows book value & fair value as at 31 Dec 2022 for reclassified government bonds:

	Book Value	Fair Value
Government Bonds	**7,331,835**	**7,010,720**

The fair value that would have been recognized in equity gains if government bonds had not been reclassified amount of 321,115 Thousands EGP

EGP Thousands

	Financial investment at Fair value through OCI	Financial investment Amortized cost	Total
The balance after Adjasment at 1 july 2020	4,567,500	1,087,740	**5,655,240**
Additions	7,616,230	374,042	7,990,271
Deductions (selling-redemptions)	(696,933)	(552,207)	(1,249,140)
Changes in Zero copoun bonds' unearned income	(189,925)	(4,439)	(194,364)
Foreign Exchange revaluation differences	(27,208)	60	(27,147)
Profit (loss) from change in fair value	(82,768)	4,198	(78,570)
amortization for Discount and premium	13,529	2,688	16,216
Expected Credit losses	1,596	(1,508)	88
Ending balance at 31 Dec 2021	**11,202,021**	**910,574**	**12,112,594**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes at Fair value through OCI	**7,901,649**	**-**	**7,901,649**
Net change in Treasury bills and other governmental notes at Fair value through OCI	(1,690,589)	-	(1,690,589)
Profit (loss) from change in fair value	5,088	-	5,088
The change in Unearned income	103,794	-	103,794
Expected Credit losses	21,794	-	21,794
Ending balance at 31 Dec 2021	**17,543,756**	**910,574**	**18,454,329**
Additions	219,694	11,325,527	11,545,221
Deductions (selling-redemptions)	(10,185,774)	(1,158,777)	(11,344,551)
Changes in Zero copoun bonds' unearned income	193,031	(130,521)	62,510
Foreign Exchange revaluation differences	355,438	160,921	516,359
Profit (loss) from change in fair value	(12,978)	10,329	(2,649)
amortization for Discount and premium	6,536	3,025	9,561
Expected Credit losses	(1,049)	(1,898)	(2,947)
Ending balance	**8,118,654**	**11,119,181**	**19,237,835**
Net change in Treasury bills and other governmental notes at Fair value through OCI	8,032,481	-	8,032,481
The change in Unearned income	(349,781)	-	(349,781)
Expected Credit losses	(7,447)	-	(7,447)
Ending balance at 31 Dec 2022	**15,793,908**	**11,119,181**	**26,913,088**

Treasury bills and other governmental notes at Fair value through OCI

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Represented in:		
- 91 days Maturity	1,130,000	165,600
- 182 days Maturity	2,854,925	454,675
- 273 days Maturity	2,640,000	1,012,075
- 364 days Maturity	7,974,643	4,880,813
Total	**14,599,568**	6,513,163
- Unearned income	(512,616)	(162,835)
Total	**14,086,952**	**6,350,328**
- Profit (loss) from change in fair value	(40,627)	5,088
- Foreign exchange differences	(8,209)	-
- Less: Expected Credit losses	(21,127)	(13,681)
Total	**14,016,989**	**6,341,735**

* Treasury bills were listed in business model since June 30,2022.

Within the item of treasury bills amount 22,500 EGP thousands owed to the Central Bank of Egypt against mortgage finance and amount 113,950 EGP thousands of small & medium enterprises 7% As of 31 Dec 2022

Profit (losses) from financial investment

	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	The Year Ended Dec 31,2022 (12 Months) EGP Thousands	Three Months Ended Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Dec 31,2021 (18 Months) EGP Thousands	Twelve months from 1 Jan 2021 to Dec 31,2021 (12 Months) EGP Thousands
Profit from selling Financial Investments at Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	4,971	4,971
Profit from selling treasury bills	8,381	14,637	1,065	3,456	1,935
Profit from selling treasury bonds	17	(753)	272	272	272
Total	**8,399**	**13,884**	**1,337**	**8,698**	**7,178**

19- Financial investment in subsidiaries and associated companies

a Participations in subsidiaries companies' capital	**Dec 31,2022** **EGP Thousands**	**%**	**Dec 31,2021** **EGP Thousands**	**%**
Egypt capital holding company	410,979	99.995	410,979	99.995
The international holding for financial investments	5,000	99.990	5,000	99.990
BETA Financial holding	106,989	99.990	106,989	99.990
Egyptian company for exports guarantee	176,383	70.553	176,383	70.553
Egyptian company for real estate	11,850	39.500	11,850	39.500
A BETA for real estate investment	67,940	39.500	67,940	39.500
EBE Factors Companies	112,500	83.333	37,500	75.000
EGYPT CAPITAL FOR REAL ESTATE	3	0.050	3	0.050
Total	**891,644**		**816,644**	

Financial information's about subsidiaries companies' as at Dec 31, 2022 :

	Total assets	**Total liabilities excluding equity**	**Net profit before Tax for 12 Months**	**Net income for 12 Months**
Egypt capital holding company	500,194	28,463	29,331	27,775
The international holding for financial investments	29,492	111	764	524
BETA Financial holding	109,362	32	218	104
Egyptian company for exports guarantee	801,702	285,891	78,321	58,771
Egyptian company for real estate	750,000	428,982	21,423	17,002
A BETA for real estate investment	438,235	217,713	22,404	17,720
Egyptian Tourism Development Company	247,011	21,568	(4,970)	(5,838)
EGYPT CAPITAL FOR REAL ESTATE	9,221	116	758	598
The tourism investment company in Sahl Hashish	175,767	18,025	21,361	16,804
EBE Factors Companies	754,959	642,764	(5,387)	(5,315)

Financial information's about subsidiaries companies' as at Dec 31, 2021

	Total assets	**Total liabilities excluding equity**	**Net profit before Tax**	**Net income**
Egypt capital holding company	458,256	13,925	771	318
The international holding for financial investments	28,986	113	1,235	904
BETA Financial holding	109,314	88	314	237
Egyptian company for exports guarantee	682,466	215,290	143,171	108,776
Egyptian company for real estate	724,662	420,646	57,970	45,668
A BETA for real estate investment	395,815	193,012	26,195	20,476
Egyptian Tourism Development Company	244,506	13,226	(4,569)	(4,590)
EGYPT CAPITAL FOR REAL ESTATE	8,680	173	1,093	831
The tourism investment company in Sahl Hashish	175,837	14,745	15,387	14,131
EBE Factors Companies	150,832	118,321	(17,109)	(17,489)

* The financial statements have been Consolidated according to the last approved financial statements for subsidiaries companies as of Dec 31,2022

20- Intangible assets

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Net book value at the beginning of the year	168,527	101,892
Additions	31,019	66,635
Deductions	(9)	-
Net book value at the end of the year	**199,537**	**168,527**
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	119,295	64,249
Amortization expense	38,194	55,046
Deductions Accumulative Amortization	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	**157,489**	**119,295**
Net intangible assets at the end of the year	**42,047**	**49,232**

21- Other Assets

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued revenues*	1,023,658	737,410
Prepaid expenses	114,997	72,600
Advances for purchase of fixed assets	878,747	668,323
Acquired assets (Net)*	41,464	358,630
Insurances and trusts	10,520	10,860
Suspense assets	219,008	109,242
Purchase of financial rights	2,373,785	3,545,852
Total	**4,662,179**	**5,502,916**
Less: Expected Credit losses	**(5,135)**	-
NET	**4,657,044**	**5,502,916**

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued income for medium term loans	423,361	201,435
Accrued income for due from banks	87,439	31,398
Accrued income for financial investments	512,859	504,577
Total	**1,023,658**	**737,410**
Less: Expected Credit losses	(5,135)	-
NET	**1,018,523**	**737,410**

* The assets whose ownership has devolved to the bank in settlement of debts are proven at the value at which they were transferred to the bank, which is represented in the value of the debts that the bank management decided to waive in exchange for these assets. In the event that there is objective evidence of the occurrence of impairment losses in the value of these assets at a date subsequent to the transition, then the value of the loss is measured for each asset separately by the difference between the book value of the asset and its net selling value or the present value of future cash flows estimated from the use of the asset and discounted at the current market rate for similar assets, whichever is higher. The book value of the asset is reduced through the use of an impairment account and the recognition of the value of the loss in the income statement under the item “other operating income (expenses)”. If the impairment loss decreases in any subsequent period, and that decrease can be linked objectively to an event that occurred after the impairment loss was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is returned to the income statement, provided that this response does not result in an asset value exceeding the value that was previously recognized. It would have been possible for the asset to reach it if these impairment losses had not been recognized, provided that the disposal of these assets is taken into account within the time period specified in accordance with the provisions of the law. And if these assets are not disposed of within the specified period in accordance with Law No. 194 of 2020, the general bank risk reserve is reinforced by the equivalent of 10% of the value of these assets annually. Under “other operating income (expenses).

22- FIXED ASSETS (NET)

EGP Thousands

	Land	Premises	Computers	Vehicles	Fixture and improvements	Equipment	Furniture	Others	Total
Cost at the beginning of the year	33,828	586,792	206,935	12,938	421,473	39,922	30,907	11,437	1,344,232
Additions during the year	118,911	31,378	22,773	3,400	42,456	1,132	2,133	947	223,131
Disposals during the year	-	-	(18,321)	-	(4,814)	(1,022)	(322)	(72)	(24,551)
Cost at the end of the year (1)	152,740	618,171	211,387	16,338	459,115	40,032	32,718	12,312	1,542,812
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	-	69,131	151,685	8,660	266,260	15,213	12,913	2,182	526,044
Depreciation charged for the year	-	15,174	36,049	1,541	64,681	3,620	2,854	430	124,350
Accumulated depreciation for disposals	-	-	(18,228)	-	(4,814)	(937)	(321)	(67)	(24,367)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year (2)	-	84,305	169,506	10,201	326,128	17,897	15,447	2,545	626,027
Net book value at the end of the year (1-2)	152,740	533,866	41,881	6,137	132,988	22,136	17,271	9,767	916,785
Net book value at the beginning of the year	33,828	517,662	55,249	4,278	155,213	24,709	17,994	9,255	818,188

* Reclassification of 23.56 million pounds from lands to buildings from cost balances at the beginning of the fiscal year
* The useful life of fixture and improvements been re-estimated to 10 years instead of 5 years as of Jan 1,2022
* Fixed assets include assets that have not been registered under the name of the bank in the amount of 94,873 Thousand Egyptian pound

23- **Investment property**

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Book value at the beginning of the year	**3,369**	**3,369**
Book value at the end of the year	**3,369**	**3,369**
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	**1,845**	**1,770**
Depreciation	50	75
Accumulated depreciation (at reclassification from fixed assets to investment property)	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	**1,895**	**1,845**
Net book value at the end of the year	**1,475**	**1,525**

24- **Deferred Tax Assets**

Deferred income tax was calculated based on the deferred tax differences according to the liability method using an effective tax rate for the current fiscal year. Deferred tax assets resulting from carried forward tax losses shall not be recognized unless future taxable profits, through which carried forward taxable losses can be utilized, are likely to be proven. Clearing between deferred tax assets and liabilities is made in case of there is a legal justification for Offsetting between current tax on assets and liabilities and also when deferred income tax belong to the same tax authority, the following table represents deferred tax assets and liabilities :

	Deferred Tax Assets		Deferred Tax liabilities	
	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Deferred tax – other provisions	1,546	1,347	-	-
Tax effect of the difference between accounting depreciation and tax depreciation	-	-	3,292	6,480
Deferred Taxes - fair value differences resulting from the evaluation of financial investments aat Fair value through OCI in foreign currencies	-	-	23,430	93
Total Deferred Tax (Asset-Liabilitie)	**1,546**	**1,347**	**26,722**	**6,573**
Net Deferred Tax			**25,176**	**5,227**

	Deferred Tax Assets		Deferred Tax liabilities	
	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
The beginning of the year	1,347	1,807	6,573	4,587
Additions during the year	199	-	23,337	4,103
Disposals during the year	-	(460)	(3,188)	(2,117)
The Ending balance	**1,546**	**1,347**	**26,722**	**6,573**

25- **Due to banks**

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	27	61,849
Deposits	6,834,604	2,481,848
	6,834,631	**2,543,697**
Local banks	5,721,178	2,486,983
Foreign banks	1,113,453	56,714
	6,834,631	**2,543,697**
Non - interest bearing balances	27	61,849
Fixed bearing balances	6,834,604	2,481,848
	6,834,631	**2,543,697**
Current Balances	6,834,631	2,543,697
	6,834,631	**2,543,697**

26- **Repos**

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Sale of Treasury Bills with a repurchase obligation	4,172,818	22,069
	4,172,818	**22,069**

27- Customers Deposits

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Demand Deposits	29,711,049	28,520,710
Time Deposits	30,420,543	24,978,194
Saving deposits and certificates of deposit	10,540,462	9,795,014
Other Deposits	2,181,866	1,086,859
Total	**72,853,919**	**64,380,777**
Retail Deposits	13,185,034	12,799,200
Corporate Deposits	59,668,885	51,581,577
Total	**72,853,919**	**64,380,777**
Non-interest bearing balances	12,298,188	7,027,940
Fixed interest bearing balances	60,214,343	56,840,741
Floating interest bearing balances	341,387	512,096
Total	**72,853,919**	**64,380,777**
Current balances	31,892,915	29,607,569
Non-current balances	40,961,004	34,773,208
Total	**72,853,919**	**64,380,777**

28- Other loans

	Maturity date	% Rate	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Arab Trade Financing Program	**Feb 13,2023**	4.48%	59,227	471,501
Agricultural Sector Development Program (ADP)	**Mar 21,2023**	4.00%	8,000	26,111
European Investment Bank loan	**Sep 15,2023**	4.49%	92,428	147,230
The environmental commitment agreement under the management of the National Bank of Egypt	**Feb 09,2026**	1.75%	10,620	14,765
Green for growth fund	**June 15,2026**	7.27%	499,688	357,198
Sanad	**Jan 5,2026**	5.82%	448,273	335,766
CBE for small & medium projects 7%	**July 1,2025**	3.00%	87,157	159,288
projects Development Authority	**Oct 1,2026**	11.00%	2,357	3,214
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	**May 18,2025**	6.73%	371,151	-
Total			**1,578,902**	**1,515,073**
Current Balances			159,656	497,612
Non-current Balances			1,419,247	1,017,461
Total			**1,578,902**	**1,515,073**

29- Other liabilities

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued Interest	505,916	243,668
Prepaid Revenues	30,150	18,886
Accrued Expenses	206,137	160,853
Accrued Taxes and Insurances	78,829	47,690
Suspense assets	575,509	375,168
Total	**1,396,541**	**846,265**

*

30- Other Provisions

Dec 31,2022	Balance at the beginning of the Year EGP Thousands	Charges during the Year EGP Thousands	Foreign currencies revaluation differences EGP Thousands	Release (charge)Provisions no longer required EGP Thousands	Provision used during the Year EGP Thousands	Balance at the end of the Year EGP Thousands
Provision for claims (Taxs)	33,359	34,228	-	-	(32,080)	**35,507**
Provision for legal claims	5,987	1,934	630	(1,619)	(61)	**6,871**
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 1	31,337	23,146	5,084	(17,001)	-	**42,566**
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 2	51	466	-	(20)	-	**497**
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 3	2,972	-	-	(2,189)	-	**783**
Provision for Commitment -Stage 1	77,113	38,227	-	(5,506)	-	**109,834**
Provision for Commitment -Stage 2	3,813	25,847	-	(23,129)	-	**6,531**
Total	**154,634**	**123,848**	**5,714**	**(49,466)**	**(32,141)**	**202,589**

Dec 31,2021	Balance at the beginning of the Year EGP Thousands	Charges during the Year EGP Thousands	Foreign currencies revaluation differences EGP Thousands	Release (charge)Provisions no longer required EGP Thousands	Provision used during the Year EGP Thousands	Balance at the end of the Year EGP Thousands
Provision for claims (Taxs)	101,207	49,300	-	-	(117,148)	**33,359**
Provision for legal claims	8,035	1,323	(36)	(365)	(2,970)	**5,987**
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 1	18,762	18,603	(175)	(5,853)	-	**31,337**
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 2	162	3,474	6	(3,591)	-	**51**
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 3	2,594	987	-	(609)	-	**2,972**
Provision for Commitment -Stage 1	83,009	16,555	-	(22,451)	-	**77,113**
Provision for Commitment -Stage 2	1,163	6,915	-	(4,265)	-	**3,813**
Total	**214,933**	**97,157**	**(205)**	**(37,134)**	**(120,118)**	**154,634**

- **A provision for contingent liabilities includes indirect contingent liabilities**
- **Other provisions are reviewed in the financial position date and adjusted when necessary to show the best estimate of the situation**

31- Retirement benefit obligations

	Dec 31,2022	Dec 31,2021
Obligations on balance sheet:	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**
Pension Benefits	-	44,831

	Dec 31,2022	Dec 31,2021
Amounts recognized on income statement	**EGP Thousands**	**EGP Thousands**
Pension Benefits	(41,063)	18,718

	Dec 31,2022	Dec 31,2021
	EGP Thousands	**EGP Thousands**
The movement on liabilities during the year is as follows:		
Estimating liabilities at the beginning of the year	44,831	33,991
Actuarial losses	-	10,861
Cost of investment	-	7,859
benefits Paid	(3,784)	(7,880)
Provisions for no purpose	(41,047)	-
Estimated liabilities at the end of the year	**-**	**44,831**
Balance sheet adjustment		
Balance sheet obligations	44,831	33,991
Actuarial losses	-	10,861
Calculating recognized retirement benefits in the profit and loss account	(41,047)	7,859
benefits Paid	(3,784)	(7,880)
Estimating liabilities at the end of the year	**-**	**44,831**

The bank has re-evaluated the medical treatment system provided by the bank to the post-retirement workers, by assigning a specialized actuarial expert to determine the extent of the bank's actuarial commitment to create a provision for retirement obligations. There is no actuarial obligation on the bank towards the treatment system applied in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 49 to 54 of the Standard for Retirement Benefits Obligations

32- Capital and Reserves

32.1 Capital

- The authorized capital amounted to LE. 10,000,000,000. The issued and paid up capital amounted to LE 5,273,600,000 as of Dec 31, 2022, distributed over 527,360,000 common shares with a par value of EGP 10 each
- The bank was established in 1983 and paid up capital amounted to 50 Million pounds
- On January 19, 1988, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by an amount of 7.5 million pounds
- On December 30, 1991, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 11.5 million pounds
- On May 16, 1996, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by an amount of 181 million pounds
- On January 20, 2002, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 250 million pounds
- On September 29, 2003, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 100 million pounds
- Board of Directors Decision No. 8 of 2006 dated September 12, 2006 to increase the capital by 200 million pounds
- Board of Directors Decision No. 18 of 2007 dated December 17, 2007 to increase the capital by 200 million pounds
- On September 23, 2008 the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 200 million pounds
- September 29, 2010, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 240 million pounds
- On April 27, 2017, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 288 million pounds
- On April 3, 2018, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 1,000 million pounds
- On Feb 28 2021, the General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by 545.6 million pounds
- On Feb 6,2022 The General Assembly agreed to increase the capital by an amount of 2000 million pounds cash was noted in the investment newspaper on August 17, 2022
- On October 25,2022 The General Assembly agreed to distribute 327 million egyptian pound free shares

32.2 Reserves

- Reserves on Dec 31,2022 represented in the following

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
- General banking risk reserve (1)	231,333	123,259
- Banking risk reserve – acquired assets (2)	1,913	-
- Legal reserve (3)	520,902	433,929
- General reserve	172,517	172,517
- Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI (4)	112,386	165,378
- Deferred Taxes fair value differences resulting from the evaluation of financial assets at fair value through OCI in foreign currencies	(23,430)	(93)
- Special reserve	22,440	22,440
- Capital reserve (5)	195,432	195,432
Total	**1,233,493**	**1,112,861**

1- General bank risk reserve

It represents the increase in the provisions calculated according to creditworthiness principles over the provision for impairment in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt issued on February 26, 2019 regarding the requirements for applying the IFRS9 standard, in addition to the remainder of the impact of the application of IFRS9 where the balance of the general banking risk reserve, IFRS9 reserve and the credit reserve were merged The largest part of this reserve was used to offset expected credit losses upon the initial application of the international standard (1 July 2019)

2- Banking risk reserve - acquired assets

If the assets acquired by the Bank are not disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Article 60 of Law 88 of 2003 the general bank risk reserve shall be increased by 10% of the value of these assets annually during the period of retention by the Bank

3- Legal reserve

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, an amount equal to 10% of the profits shall be deducted annually to form the statutory reserve. The General Assembly may stop this deduction when the reserve total equals 50% of the issued capital of the Bank

4- Fair value reserve - at Fair value through OCI

Represents revaluation differences arising from changes in the fair value of financial investments available for sale

5- Capital reserve

Representing the Profit sale of fixed

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
A - General banking risk reserve		
Beginning balance	123,259	909
Transferred To retained earnings	108,075	122,348
the balance after Adjasment	231,333	**123,259**
Ending balance	**231,333**	**123,259**
B - Banking risk reserve – acquired assets		
Beginning balance	-	16,394
Transferred to banking risk reserve – acquired assets	-	1,876
Transferred to Retained earnings	1,913	(18,270)
Ending balance	**1,913**	**-**
C - Legal reserve		
Beginning balance	433,929	332,570
Transferred from retained earnings	86,973	101,359
Ending balance	**520,902**	**433,929**
D – General reserve		
Beginning balance	172,517	172,517
Ending balance	**172,517**	**172,517**
E - Special reserve		
Beginning balance	22,440	22,440
the balance after Adjasment	**22,440**	**22,440**
Ending balance	**22,440**	**22,440**
F - Capital reserve		
Beginning balance	195,432	195,312
Strengthening to capital reserve	-	119
Ending balance	**195,432**	**195,432**
G - Fair value reserve - financial assets at through OCI		
Beginning balance	165,285	236,186
Effect of applying IFRS 9	-	5,088
the balance after Adjasment	**165,285**	**241,274**
Net change in fair value	(48,365)	(78,570)
Deffered Tax -Fair value differncies for financial assets through OCI in foreign currncies	(23,337)	2,117
Transferred to retained earnings	(4,627)	466
Ending balance	**88,956**	**165,285**
Total reserves at the end of the Year	**1,233,493**	**1,112,861**
H- Retained earnings		
Beginning balance	2,302,645	2,303,194
The effect of amending accounting policies	-	1,185
Net profit for the Period	1,228,893	869,731
Previous year dividends	(513,979)	(680,200)
Transferred to reserves	(84,259)	(68,918)
Transferred to General banking risk reserve	(108,075)	(122,348)
Ending balance	**2,825,226**	**2,302,645**

33- Shareholders' Dividends

Dividends are recognized when the general assembly of shareholders approves them. Dividends include the Employees' profit share and the board of directors' remuneration by deducting from the retained earnings about the end of the current fiscal year

34- Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of presenting the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balances maturing within less than 3 months from the date of acquisition

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Cash and due from central bank of Egypt	394,458	321,800
Due from banks	9,923,629	7,923,835
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	1,316,350	165,600
	11,634,437	**8,411,235**

35- Contingent liabilities and commitments

(A) Legal claims

There are a number of existing cases filed against the bank in 31 Dec 2022 and provision has been made for some of them and no provision has been made for certain cases as no losses are expected

(B) Capital commitments

The capital commitments for the financial investment reached on the date of financial position 879,460 thousands as follows

	Investment value	Paid	Remaining
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	1,162,488	723,177	439,311
Financial investments in associates co.	-	-	-
Fixed asset capital Commitment	-	-	410,125
Total	**1,162,488**	**723,177**	**849,436**

(B)/2 Commitment for operating leases

The total non-cancellable minimum operating leasespayment are as follows :

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Not more than one year	1,072	552
More than a year and less than five years	-	-
More than five years	28,953	31,546
Total	**30,024**	**32,098**

(C) Loans, facilities and guarantees commitments

	Dec 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Letter of guarantee	9,674,031	7,342,014
Letter of Credit (Import)	2,785,219	1,886,101
Letters of credit (Export-confirmed)	1,029,013	608,135
Shipping documents (Export)	512,400	597,309
Less : Cash cover	(3,800,119)	(728,345)
Net	**10,200,543**	**9,705,214**
Irrevocable commitments to loans and credit facilities	3,060,805	2,671,184
Total	**13,261,349**	**12,376,399**

36- Related party transactions

A number of Banking transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans, deposits, and foreign currency transactions

Related party transactions are represented as follows

(A) Subsidiary Companies:

- **Assets:**	**Dec 31,2022** **EGP Thousands**	**Dec 31,2021** **EGP Thousands**
Loans and advances to customers	**196,123**	**40,437**

- **Liabilities:**	**Dec 31,2022** **EGP Thousands**	**Dec 31,2021** **EGP Thousands**
Customers' deposits	**172,480**	**78,629**

(B) Shareholders:

	Dec 31,2022 **EGP Thousands**	**Dec 31,2021** **EGP Thousands**
Assets:		
Due from banks	3,140,635	264,328
Liabilities:		
Due to banks	-	1,500,000
Repo	4,151,804	-
Customers' deposits	378,508	4,521,888

(C) Board of directors benefits:

	Dec 31,2022 **EGP Thousands**	**Dec 31,2021** **EGP Thousands**
Wages and short term benefits	**74,610**	**82,999**

37,Tax status

- **Corporate income Tax.**

- The beginning of the years till 2007.

  Tax examination and internal committees was done also ended the dispute with of the tax authority.

- 2007-2011 years

  Tax examination done, the file has been transferred to appeal committees, the bank appeal on committee's decision and currently the file is under inspection by the court.

- 2012-2016 years.

  Tax examination and internal committees done and pay all tax due.

- 2017-2019 years

  Tax examination done and pay all tax due.

- 2020-2021 years

  The bank submits the annual tax return on legal deadline and pay any tax due.

- **Stamp Taxes**

- The beginning of the years till 30/06/2019

  Tax examination done and pay any tax due.

- 2020-2021 years

  The bank submits the quarter tax return on legal deadline and pay any tax due.

- **Salaries tax**

- The beginning of the years till 31/12/2019

  Tax examination done and pay any tax due.

- 2020-2021 year

  The bank submits the tax returns on legal deadline and pay any tax due.

* The bank submits tax returns on a regular basis and on the scheduled dates in accordance with the Unified Tax Procedures Law No. 206 of 2020

38.Mutual Funds

A. Export Development Bank of Egypt first mutual fund (The Expert fund).

The fund is one of the authorized banking activities under the capital market law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations, HC for securities and investment is managing this fund, the fund certificates reached 1million certificate at foundation worth of L.E.100 million, out of these, 50 thousand of the certificates were allocated to the bank to undertake the funds' activity (with EGP 100 nominal value).
The number of the outstanding certificates on the date of balance sheet was 106,441 certificates as the number of owned certificates by the bank reached 79191certificates. The redemption value per certificate as of Dec 31, 2022 amounted to EGP 161.53 and according to the funds' management contract and its prospectus, the bank shall obtain fee and commission for supervision on the fund and other managerial services rendered by the bank, total commissions as at Dec 31,2022 amounted to EGP 111.9 thousands presented under the item of "fees and commission income/other fees" in the income statement.

B. Export Development Bank of Egypt Fund -The Second - The Monetary:

The fund is one of the authorized banking activities under the capital market law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations, Azimut for funds and securities portfolios management is managing this fund, the fund certificates Reached 2,867,466 certificates at foundation worth of EGP 286,746,600 out of these 143,400 of the certificates were allocated to the bank to undertake the funds' activity (with L.E. 100 nominal value). The number of the outstanding certificates on the date of balance sheet was 774,316 as the number of owned certificates by the bank reached 39,440 certificates. The redemption value per certificate as of Dec 31,2022 amounted to EGP 479.0377 total commissions amounted to EGP 2 millions as at Dec 31,2022 Presented under the item of "fees and commission income/other fees" in the income statement.

C. Export Development Bank of Egypt Fund - The Third - Fixed Income Instruments:

The fund is one of the authorized banking activities under the capital market law No. 95 for the year 1992 and its executive regulations; Prime Investments Asset Management is managing this fund, the fund certificates Reached 612,501 certificates at foundation worth of EGP 61,250,100 out of these 50,000 of the certificates were allocated to the bank to undertake the funds' activity (with L.E. 100 nominal value). The number of the outstanding certificates at the date of balance sheet was 51,676 certificates as the number of owned certificates by the bank reached 50,000 certificates. The redemption value per certificate as of Dec 31,2022 amounted to EGP 226,6609 total commissions amounted to EGP 45 thousands as of Dec 31,2022 Presented under the item of "fees and commission income/other fees" caption in the income statement.

39.Comparative figures

- Some comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's financial presentation.
- In light of the change of the bank's financial year to start with the Gregorian year and end with its end in order to comply with the new Central Bank law, the Separate income statement and the related clarifications were presented, as well as the Separate comprehensive income statement and the Separate cash flow statement for a Year of from Jan 1, 2022 to Dec30, 2022 compared to For the previous Period (Eighteen months) from July 1, 2020 to Dec30, 2021, the comparative figures for the financial statements are not comparable at all.
- In order for the profits and losses for the financial year ending on Dec30, 2022 (Twelve months) to be comparable, a third statement for the period from January 1, 2021 to Dec30, 2021 (Twelve months) has been added to the income statement, based on paragraphs 38C and 38D of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 1 Presentation of financial statements.• The comparative figures have been modified as a result of the inclusion of treasury bills and government papers within the business models, where the reserve balances were adjusted by an amount of 5,088 thousand pounds, the value of valuation of treasury bills and government papers through other comprehensive income and the balances of retained earnings at an amount of 1,185 thousand pounds, the value of valuation of treasury bills and government papers through profits and losses .
- Comparative numbers have been adjusted as a result of including the item of selling treasury bills with a commitment to repurchase as a separate item within the financial liabilities at an amount of 22,069 thousand pounds.

40. Subsequent events:

- The Export Development Bank of Egypt follows the developments of the crisis in Russia and Ukraine and the extent of its impact on the Egyptian economy and the reflection of that crisis on the bank's clients in various activities and economic sectors. Accordingly, the bank continues to implement internal protection measures by monitoring and reviewing the level of provisions as well as the portfolio coverage ratio to mitigate the severity of the impact. on the loan portfolio.

- The Central Bank's Policy Committee, to confront inflationary pressures and preserve the macroeconomy, raised the lending and discount rates by 600 points during the year 2022, and this increase had a positive impact on the interest margin and, in turn, on the net income from the return.

- The Central Bank has adopted policies that serve the flexibility of foreign exchange rates in a way that helps attract foreign investments, noting that the rises in exchange rates had an impact on the items of assets and liabilities of a monetary nature, as well as the income statement and the evaluation of currency positions, as shown in Notes 10 and 8.

• Despite the receding of the corona virus pandemic ("COVID-19"), the bank continues to monitor the situation through the business continuity plan and risk management practices.

• The Bank continues to deal with market variables through the application of flexible policies, taking into account that the economic situation is an estimated and uncertain matter, and the management will continue to regularly evaluate the current situation and its effects.