

Consolidated financial statements

As of March 2022

عالم جديد احنا أوله

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Translation of Limited Review Report
Originally issued in Arabic

Limited Review Report
Export Development Bank of Egypt
On the Consolidated interim financial statements as at March 31, 2022

To the Board of Directors of Export Development Bank of Egypt

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of Export Development Bank of Egypt (S.A.E.), which comprise the Consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2022 and the related Consolidated statements of income, Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with central bank of Egypt's rules, pertaining to the preparation and presentation & the financial statements and it's amendments, issued on December 16, 2008 and it's amendments according to issued instructions on 26 February 2019 and circular dated on December 14, 2021 regarding this matter and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws related to these interim financial statements, Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these Consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Review Engagements 2410, "Limited Review of interim Financial Statements performed by the independent Auditor of the Entity." A Limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the company, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures.

A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identifies in an audit.

Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these Consolidated interim financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on Our limited review nothing has become to our attention causes us to believe that the accompanying Consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the Consolidated financial position of the company as at March 31,2022 and its Consolidated financial performance and its Consolidated cash flows for the period of Three months then ended in that date in accordance with central bank of Egypt's rules, pertaining to the preparation and presentation & the financial statements and it's amendments, issued on December 16, 2008 and it's amendments according to issued instructions on 26 February 2019 and circular dated on December 14, 2021 regarding this matter and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws related to these interim financial statements.

Pay attention

Without considering this as a conservatism, and as shown in Note No. (37) of Consolidated 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, consolidated statements of income, consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, &changes in equity and cash flows statements have been presented for (Three months) for the period started from Jan 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022 in compare with the financial period started from Jul 1,2020 to March 31,2021 (nine 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 March 31, 2022 (three months) to be comparable, a third statement for the period from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2021 (three months) has been added to the income statement, based on paragraphs 38C and 38D of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 1 Presentation of financial statements.

Banks' Auditors

DR. Ahmed Moustafa Shawki
MAZARS Moustafa Shawki

Salwa Younis Saied
Sector Head
Central Auditing Organization

Cairo, May 12, 2022

	Notes	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(12)	7,549,068	7,103,754
Due from banks	(13)	4,727,980	7,924,085
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	(14)	8,247,855	7,612,917
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	(15)	63,181	38,902
Loans and advances to customers	(16)	39,659,259	34,903,930
Loans and advances to Banks	(16)	357,977	72,127
Financial Investments:			
-Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	(17)	1,584,186	11,385,170
-Amortized cost	(17)	10,957,644	910,574
Financial investments in associated co.	(18)	6,875	6,875
Intangible assets	(19)	48,892	49,646
Other assets	(20)	5,885,199	5,948,352
Fixed assets	(21)	967,904	982,165
Inventory	(22)	302,387	302,387
Deferred tax	(23)	103	103
Total Assets		80,358,510	77,240,987
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(24)	3,021,520	2,543,697
Customers' deposits	(25)	66,770,908	64,302,148
Debt Instruments	(26)	50,000	50,000
Other loans	(27)	1,679,505	1,577,518
Other liabilities	(28)	1,649,068	1,641,454
Other provisions	(29)	211,060	194,632
Deferred tax	(23)	8,135	6,696
Retirement benefit obligations	(30)	46,210	44,831
Total liabilities		73,436,406	70,360,976
Shareholders' equity			
Paid up capital	(31)	3,273,600	3,273,600
Amounts paid under the capital increase account	(31)	327,360	-
Reserves	(31)	1,125,549	973,148
Retained Earnings		2,035,207	2,454,173
Non-Controlling interests		160,388	179,090
Total shareholders' equity		6,922,104	6,880,011
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		80,358,510	77,240,987

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
Limited Review Report attached

Mohamed Fatouh Emam
Head Of Finance Group



Consolidated Interim Income Statement For The Period Ended Mar 31 2022

	Notes	The Period Ended Mar 31, 2022 (3 Months) EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Mar 31, 2021 (9 Months) EGP Thousands	Three months from 1 Jan 2021 to Mar 31, 2021 (3 Months) EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income	(5)	1,661,986	3,823,194	1,375,796
Deposits and similar expenses	(5)	(1,088,798)	(2,448,157)	(910,864)
Net Interest Income		573,188	1,375,037	464,932
Fees and commissions Income	(6)	160,256	337,306	116,404
Fees and commissions Expenses	(6)	(43,135)	(53,467)	(26,358)
Net income from fees & commissions		117,121	283,839	90,046
Dividends income	(7)	3,586	3,514	3,304
Net Trading Income	(8)	64,833	133,687	56,557
Profit (Loss) from Financial Investments	(18)	19,660	7,227	1,245
Impairment of credit losses	(9)	(663)	(83,188)	(82,539)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(398,489)	(913,732)	(329,807)
Other operating income (expense)	(11)	72,455	13,025	3,273
Net profit before Tax		451,691	819,409	207,011
Income Tax		(153,068)	(284,835)	(91,239)
Deferred tax		3,267	1,316	10,462
Net profit for the Period		301,890	535,890	126,234
Represented in:				
Bank's shareholders		300,764	527,644	122,483
Non-Controlling interests		1,127	8,246	3,751
		301,890	535,890	126,234

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


 Mohamed Fatouh Emam
 Head Of Finance Group

Mar 31,2021 (9 Months)	Reserves											
	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	Non-controllable interests	Total
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,728,000	-	319,438	24,998	25,765	195,312	909	16,394	236,186	2,374,154	130,903	6,052,059
Amounts paid under the capital increase account	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	(119)	-	-
Transferred to Capital Reserve	-	-	-	2,116	-	-	-	-	-	(3,000)	884	-
Transferred to legal reserve	-	-	108,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	(110,131)	1,481	-
Transferred to General Banking Risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,350	-	-	(122,350)	-	-
Transferred to Banking Risk Reserve-Assets acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,876	-	(1,876)	-	-
Net change in Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46,249)	-	-	(46,249)
Deferred tax - fair value differences of Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,056	-	-	2,056
Net change in Special Reserves	-	-	-	-	4,658	-	-	-	-	(5,102)	-	(444)
Non-controllable interests for EBE Factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	12,500
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,593	(3,263)	(7,643)	(8,313)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(147,684)	-	(147,684)
Net profit for the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	527,644	8,246	535,890
Balance at the end of the Period	2,728,000	-	428,088	27,114	30,423	195,431	123,259	18,270	194,586	2,508,273	146,371	6,399,815
Mar 31,2022 (9 Months)												
Balance at the beginning of the Period	3,273,600	-	436,148	29,231	28,543	195,432	123,259	-	160,535	2,454,173	179,090	6,880,011
Amounts paid under the capital increase account	-	327,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(327,360)	-	-
Transferred to Capital Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to legal reserve	-	-	86,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86,973)	-	-
Transferred to General 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39,164)	-	-	(39,164)
Deferred tax - fair value differences of Fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,376)	-	-	(5,376)
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18)	(8,785)	(19,829)	(28,632)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(186,621)	-	(186,621)
Net profit for the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,764	1,127	301,890
Balance at the end of the Period	3,273,600	327,360	523,121	29,231	28,543	195,432	231,334	1,913	115,976	2,035,209	160,388	6,922,104

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

Consolidated Interim Cash flows Statement For The Period Ended Mar 31, 2022

	Notes	<u>Mar 31,2022</u> (3 Months) EGP Thousands	<u>Mar 31,2021</u> (9 Months) EGP Thousands
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before income tax		451,692	819,409
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash provided from operating activities:			
Fixed Assets Depreciation	(21)	33,948	80,254
Intangible Assets Amortization	(19)	8,350	24,998
Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for customers	(9)	(18,962)	97,537
Expected of Credit losses for Treasury bills	(9)	16,825	(6,832)
Expected of Credit losses for Treasury Bonds	(9)	2,379	918
Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for Banks	(9)	28	(349)
Expected of Credit losses for Due from banks	(9)	108	(10,037)
Expected of Credit losses for Corporate Bonds	(9)	4	1,951
Expected of Credit losses for Accrued revenues	(9)	280	-
Reversal - Expected of Credit losses for other Provisions	(29)	19,486	21,994
Profit (Loss) Reserve Acquired Assets	(11)	(100,689)	-
revaluation differences of Financial Investments at fair value through OCI FX		(173,294)	27,657
Retirement benefit obligations	(30)	1,379	20,263
Foreign currencies revaluation differences of provisions (other than provision for loans)	(29)	5,510	(1,258)
Dividends Income		(3,586)	(3,514)
amortization for Discount and premium for Financial Investments		(788)	(8,951)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities used in operating activities		242,671	1,064,038
Net decrease (increase) in Assets & Liabilities			
Due from banks	(12)	(442,017)	(2,390,864)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	(14)	(648,230)	487,252
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	(15)	(24,279)	13,991
Loans and advances to customers and banks	(16)	(5,021,947)	(4,874,599)
Financial Derivatives (Net)		-	(205)
Other assets	(20)	(278,169)	(2,858,411)
Due to banks	(24)	477,823	(303,455)
Customers' deposits	(25)	2,468,761	11,784,715
Other liabilities	(28)	(30,836)	160,485
Income tax paid		(114,617)	(329,880)
Other provisions	(29)	(111)	(85,032)
Retirement benefit obligations	(30)	-	(4,076)
Net cash flows (used in) provided from operating activities		(3,370,951)	2,663,959
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets and branches improvements	(21)	(23,368)	(113,870)
Proceeds from sale of Acquired Assets		440,200	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(19)	(7,596)	(48,032)
Purchases of Financial investments through OCI	(17)	(290,124)	(4,114,480)
Proceeds from redemption of OCI Financial investments	(17)	10,162,443	300,197
purchases of Financial investments by Amortized cost	(17)	(10,102,278)	(131,471)
Proceeds from redemption of Financial investments by Amortized cost	(17)	114,912	132,445
Dividends Income		3,586	3,514
Net cash flows provided from (used in) investing activities		297,775	(3,971,696)

	Notes	<u>Mar 31,2022</u> <u>(3 Months)</u> EGP Thousands	<u>Mar 31,2021</u> <u>(9 Months)</u> EGP Thousands
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net proceeds (repayments) from debt instruments & other loans	(27)	101,987	(207,129)
Paid Dividends		(186,621)	(147,684)
Change in retained earnings-Shareholders' Equity		(28,614)	11,486
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(113,248)	(343,327)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the Period	(34)	(3,186,426)	(1,651,063)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,411,235	5,387,415
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period		5,224,809	3,736,352
Cash and cash equivalents are represented in:			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(12)	7,549,068	6,401,872
Due from banks	(13)	4,727,980	3,371,903
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	(14)	8,247,855	7,574,282
Balances with Central bank of Egypt (Mandatory reserve)	(12)	(7,124,887)	(6,049,123)
Balances due from Banks with maturities more than three months	(13)	(98,627)	-
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturities more than three months	(14)	(8,076,580)	(7,562,582)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period		5,224,809	3,736,352

Non-Cash Transaction

* EGP 1,822 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 44,559 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.

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

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



Consolidated Interim statement of other comprehensive income For The Period Ended Mar 31, 2022

	The Period Ended Mar 31,2022 (3 Months) EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Mar 31,2021 (9 Months) EGP Thousands
Net profit for the Period	301,890	535,890
Revaluation differences of equity instruments at fair value through OCI	(250)	(15,725)
Revaluation differences of debt instruments at fair value through OCI	(61,667)	(20,939)
Revaluation differences of mutual funds at fair value through OCI	(1,161)	2,147
Revaluation differences of foreign exchange rates for equity instruments at fair value through OCI	23,896	(9,137)
Income Taxes	(5,376)	2,056
Total other comprehensive income for the Period	257,332	494,292

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

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-three branches and the number of employees has reached 1524 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 12 May 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards issued in 2006 and its amendments and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 consistent with the Standards referred to, and have been prepared under the historical cost modified by the revaluation of trading, financial assets and liabilities held for trading, and assets and liabilities originally classified as at fair value through profit or loss, financial investments available for sale and all derivatives contracts. The unconsolidated preparation of these financial statements was according to relevant domestic laws.

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.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

(a) 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 group fully consolidates its subsidiaries from the effective date in which control is obtained till such control ceases to exist.
- The subsidiary companies which have been owned indirectly have been consolidated from June 30, 2013.

- Subsidiaries companies consolidated by the bank (The holding co.) represented in the following as at Mar 31,2022:

	<u>Mar 31,2022</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Dec 31,2021</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>EGP Thousands</u>		<u>EGP Thousands</u>	
Egypt Capital Holding Company	410,979	99.99	410,979	99.99
International holding for financial investments	5,000	99.99	5,000	99.99
BETA Financial holding	106,989	99.99	106,989	99.99
Export Credit Guarantee Company of Egypt	176,383	70.55	176,383	70.55
Egyptian company for real estate investments	11,850	39.5	11,850	39.5
A BETA for real estate investment	67,940	39.5	67,940	39.5
Egypt Capital for real estate investments	3	0.05	3	0.05
EBE FACTORS Company	37,500	75.00	37,500	75.00

The Touristic Investment Company (Sahl Hashish)& Egyptian Tourism Development Company .
represents an indirect investment that has been consolidated.

A brief description of the activities of the Group:

- Egypt Capital Holding Company:

Is an Egyptian joint stock company in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations (holding companies) of the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to participate in establishing companies that issue their securities and increase their capital.

- International holding for Development and Financial Investments:

Is an Egyptian joint stock company in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations (holding companies) of the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to participate in the establishment of companies that issue their securities and increase their capital.

Beta Financial Holding Company:

Is an Egyptian joint stock company pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations (Holding Companies) of the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to participate in the establishment of companies that issue their securities and increase their capital.

Export Credit Guarantee Company of Egypt:

The Export Development Bank of Egypt stated that it is one of its main purposes to "develop and implement a system to secure the exporters of national goods against commercial and non-commercial risks which may be exposed to them for reasons not due to the exporter's fault, whether arising before the delivery of goods contracted for export or After the delivery, in accordance with the rules set by the Board of Directors of the bank. "The bank created this task to establish the Egyptian Company for Export Guarantee in 1992 an Egyptian joint stock company.

Egyptian company for real estate investments.:

Is an Egyptian joint stock company in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations are subordinate to the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to engage in real estate investment activity of all types throughout the Arab Republic of Egypt.

- ABeta Company for Real Estate Investments:

Is an Egyptian joint stock company in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations are subordinate to the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to engage in real estate investment activity of all types throughout the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Egypt Capital Real Estate Investment Company:

Is an Egyptian joint stock company in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations are subordinate to the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to engage in real estate investment activity of all types throughout the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Egyptian Tourism Development Company:

Is an Egyptian joint stock company in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations are subordinate to the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to establish various tourism projects and establishments such as tourist villages, hotels, motels, establishment and ownership of floating hotel establishments already existing, issuing licenses and restaurants, exploiting, managing, selling and leasing these units in whole or in part and providing all necessary and complementary services To these establishments and to direct all the tourism activities mentioned above both inside and outside the Arab Republic of Egypt and may have an interest or participate in any way with companies and other establishments that carry out works similar to their work or which may have cooperated to achieve their purpose in Egypt And abroad.

Tourism Investment Company in Sahl Hashish:

The Tourism Investments Company was established in Sahl Hashish, "Oberoi Hurghada - Previously - Egyptian Joint Stock Company" in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 230 of 1989 on the approval of the General Authority for Investment on 19 September 1994 under the Egyptian Export Development Bank. The purpose of the company is to establish a five-star tourist village.

EBE FACTORS Company:

The EBE Factors Company was established in accordance with Law 159 of 1981 and is subject to the capital market law and has been registered in the commercial registry and obtained a license to practice the activity form financial supervisory authority.

(b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Bank has significant influence directly or indirectly but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

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.

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	<p>-If the borrower delays in paying his contractual obligations from 40 to 90 days From the due date.</p> <p>-All clients who have a credit score 7 (risks need special attention).</p> <p>-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</p>	<p>-A significant increase in the interest rate, which may negatively affect the borrower's activity and lead to an increase in credit risk.</p> <p>-Negative material changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.</p> <p>-Scheduling request due to difficulties facing the borrower.</p> <p>-Negative material changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.</p> <p>-Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows</p> <p>-Early signs of cash flow problems such as delays in servicing creditors, business loans</p>
Small and micro enterprise loans, retail bank loans and real estate loans	<p>-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 40 days.</p> <p>-Previous arrears are frequent during the previous 12 months.</p>	<p>Negative future economic changes that affect the borrower's future cash flows</p>

- **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:

Info.	Quantitative standards	Quality standards
Large and medium-corporate loans	-grades of credit rating 8,9,10. -and, or Delayed borrower more than 90 days in the payment of contractual installments	-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.
Small, Micro and infinitesimal Enterprise Loans	- Delayed borrower more than 90 days in the payment of contractual installments become in default case.	- 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.
Retail bank loans and real estate loans	- Delayed borrower more than 90 days in the payment of contractual installments become in default case.	Death or disability of the borrower

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 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

And the clauses of agreements to buy treasury bills with a commitment to re-sale agreements and sale of treasury bills with a commitment to re-purchase on a net basis within the balance sheet item, treasury bills and other government papers.

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. 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 the advantages of Health care for retirees in after-service usually have entitlement to these benefits conditional on Employee stay in service until retirement age, And completion of a minimum service period and are accounted for on the health care commitment as a defined benefit. And the health care system's commitment to retirees annually account (The future cash flows expected to be paid) Using an independent actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method, It is determined by the present value of the commitment of health care for retirees system by discounting the future cash flows expected to be paid using price yield corporate bonds of high quality or rate of return on government bonds in the same currency repayment of benefits and have the same for the commitment of the benefits of the pension is almost on its maturity.

And the expense of profits (losses) resulting from adjustments and changes in estimates and actuarial assumptions and deducted those profits (and added losses) on the income statement if it did not exceed 10% of the value of the assets of the Regulations, or 10% of the defined benefit obligations, whichever is higher, and in the case of increasing profits (losses) for this percentage will be deducted (Add) and the increase in the statements of income over the average remaining working years.

Is recognized past service costs directly in the income statement item administrative expenses, which were not changes made to the list of pension conditional on the survival of workers in the service for a specified period of time (Vesting period maturity period) In this case, the past service costs of consumption using the straight-line method over the period of eligibility.

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 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 used. 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) Collateral

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) Derivatives

The bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts), by both amount and term. 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) Master netting arrangements

The bank further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of 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 grades. 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:

Bank's rating	Mar 31,2022		Dec 31,2020	
	Loans and advances	ECL provisions	Loans and advances	ECL provisions
loans Performing	80.70%	18.48%	78.33%	13.66%
Regular watching	13.68%	11.94%	15.09%	10.03%
list watch	2.69%	17.06%	3.30%	21.45%
loans Non-performing	2.93%	52.53%	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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

5.1.3 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

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

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,551,674	7,105,903
Less:Expected Credit losses	(2,606)	(2,149)
Due from banks	4,727,980	7,924,085
Treasury Bills and other governmental notes	8,280,503	7,626,598
Less:Expected Credit losses	(32,648)	(13,681)
loans and advances to customers:		
Individual:		
Overdraft	345,359	287,689
Credit cards	42,310	38,088
Personal loans	3,037,841	2,706,892
Mortgages	457,581	164,128
Corporate:		
Overdraft	23,315,444	19,329,777
Direct loans	8,249,653	8,025,704
Syndicated loans	5,618,205	5,801,262
Less:interest in suspense	(142,463)	(120,938)
Less:Expected Credit losses	(1,264,672)	(1,328,672)
Loans and advances to Banks	358,120	72,226
Less:Expected Credit losses	(143)	(99)
Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI & Amortized cost	12,183,696	11,957,195
Less:Expected Credit losses	(15,020)	(11,145)
Other assets (Accrued income)	800,132	779,701
Total	73,510,947	70,342,566

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

Off Balance sheet items exposed to credit risk

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Letter of guarantee	7,531,273	7,342,014
Letter of Credit (Import)	2,497,143	1,886,101
Letters of credit (Export-confirmed)	876,189	608,135
Shipping documents (Export)	651,593	597,309
Less : Cash cover	(954,982)	(728,345)
Net	10,601,215	9,705,214
Irrevocable commitments for credit facilities	2,872,443	2,671,184
Total	13,473,658	12,376,398

3.1.6 Loans and advances

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Neither have arrears nor impaired	37,969,709	34,890,018
Have arrears but not impaired	1,893,392	269,215
subject to impairment	1,203,293	1,194,307
Total	41,066,393	36,353,540
Less:interest in suspense	(142,463)	(120,938)
Less:Expected Credit losses	(1,264,672)	(1,328,672)
Net	39,659,259	34,903,930

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.

Mar 31, 2022		EGP Thousands						
		Retail				Corporate		Total loans and advances to customers
Rating	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loan	Mortgage	Overdrafts	Direct loan	Syndicated loan	
Performing loans	345,359	25,229	1,432,129	228,790	19,583,676	6,659,645	3,607,170	31,881,999
Regular watching	-	-	-	-	2,915,302	1,180,402	1,992,006	6,087,710
Total	345,359	25,229	1,432,129	228,790	22,498,978	7,840,047	5,599,176	37,969,708

Dec 31, 2021		EGP Thousands						
		Retail				Corporate		Total loans and advances to customers
Rating	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loan	Mortgage	Overdrafts	Direct loan	Syndicated loan	
Performing loans	287,689	34,453	2,569,701	159,927	15,603,096	6,051,168	3,645,166	28,351,201
Regular watching	-	-	-	-	3,086,620	1,585,685	1,866,513	6,538,817
Total	287,689	34,453	2,569,701	159,927	18,689,716	7,636,853	5,511,679	34,890,018

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022



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:

Mar 31,2022	EGP Thousands					
	Rating	Credit cards	Retail Personal loan	Mortgage	Corporate Direct loan	Syndicated loan
Arrears up to 30 days	16,231	1,515,584	226,651	38,694	19,028	1,816,188
Arrears from 30 to 40 days	468	8,156	490	5,000	-	14,115
Arrears from 40 to 90 days	236	57,572	1,649	3,629	-	63,088
Total	16,935	1,581,313	228,790	47,322	19,028	1,893,392

Dec 31, 2021	EGP Thousands					
	Rating	Credit cards	Retail Personal loan	Mortgage	Corporate Direct loan	Syndicated loan
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 1,203,293 on Mar 31,2022 compared to EGP Thousands 1,194,307 on Dec 31,2021 and total fair value of guarantees is 302,638

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

Mar 31,2022		EGP Thousands				
Rating	Retail			Corporate		Total loans and advances to customers
	Credit cards	Personal loan	Overdrafts	Direct loan	Syndicated loan	
Loans which are individually impaired	147	24,399	816,466	362,280	-	1,203,293
Total	147	24,399	816,466	362,280	-	1,203,293
Dec 31, 2021		EGP Thousands				
Rating	Retail			Corporate		Total loans and advances to customers
	Credit cards	Personal loan	Overdrafts	Direct loan	Syndicated loan	
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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

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 Mar 31,2022:

Loans and advances to customerscorporates	Mar 31,2022
	EGP Thousands
Direct loans	415,668

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			
	Mar 31,2022		Dec 31, 2021	
	Treasury bills and other Gov. notes	Financial Investments Debt instruments	Treasury bills and other Gov. notes	Financial Investments Debt instruments
Financial investments				
Rating B	8,247,855	11,912,454	7,612,917	11,689,219
Total	8,247,855	11,912,454	7,612,917	11,689,219

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

3.1.8 Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to credit risks

3.1.8.1 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

	<u>Cairo</u>	<u>Alex and Delta</u> <u>Sinaa</u>	<u>Upper Egypt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,360,621	163,592	27,461	7,551,674
Less:Expected Credit losses	(2,606)	-	-	(2,606)
Due from banks	4,727,980	-	-	4,727,980
Treasury Bills and other governmental notes	8,280,503	-	-	8,280,503
Less:Expected Credit losses	(32,648)	-	-	(32,648)
loans and advances to customers:				
Individual :				
Overdraft	202,823	132,183	10,354	345,359
Credit Cards	31,262	9,081	1,967	42,310
Personal loans	1,695,309	1,113,666	228,866	3,037,841
Mortgages	421,722	33,358	2,501	457,581
Corporate:				
Overdraft	18,125,828	4,879,848	309,768	23,315,444
Direct loans	6,673,791	1,124,999	450,863	8,249,653
Syndicated loans	5,350,950	117,891	149,363	5,618,205
Less:interest in suspense	(140,370)	(2,093)	-	(142,463)
Less:Expected Credit losses	(960,037)	(295,639)	(8,996)	(1,264,672)
Loans and advances to Banks	146,846	211,274	-	358,120
Less:Expected Credit losses	(59)	(84)	-	(143)
Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI				
Debt instruments	1,222,234	-	-	1,222,234
Less:Expected Credit losses	(11,202)	-	-	(11,202)
Financial Investments: Amortized cost				
Debt instruments	10,961,462	-	-	10,961,462
Less: Expected Credit losses	(3,818)	-	-	(3,818)
Other assets (Accrued income)	787,719	10,606	1,807	800,132
Total	64,838,311	7,498,683	1,173,953	73,510,947

3.1.8.2 Industry Segments

	<u>Government Sector</u>	<u>Private Sector</u>	<u>External Sector</u>	<u>Other Activities</u>	EGP Thousands <u>Total</u>
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,551,674	-	-	-	7,551,674
Less:Expected Credit losses	(2,606)	-	-	-	(2,606)
Due from banks	2,772,411	125,862	1,829,707	-	4,727,980
Treasury Bills and other governmental notes	8,280,503	-	-	-	8,280,503
Less:Expected Credit losses	(32,648)	-	-	-	(32,648)
loans and advances to customers:					
Individual :					
Overdraft	-	-	-	345,359	345,359
Credit Cards	-	-	-	42,310	42,310
Personal loans	961	296	-	3,036,584	3,037,841
Mortgages	-	-	-	457,581	457,581
Corporate:					
Overdraft	598,228	22,620,598	-	96,617	23,315,444
Direct loans	1,540	7,927,985	-	320,128	8,249,653
Syndicated loans	2,704,633	2,913,571	-	-	5,618,205
Less:interest in suspense	-	(142,463)	-	-	(142,463)
Less:Expected Credit losses	(64,953)	(1,070,622)	-	(129,097)	(1,264,672)
Loans and advances to Banks	-	-	358,120	-	358,120
Less:Expected Credit losses	-	-	(143)	-	(143)
Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI					
Debt instruments	964,062	258,172	-	-	1,222,234
Less:Expected Credit losses	(9,252)	(1,950)	-	-	(11,202)
Financial Investments: Amortized cost					
Debt instruments	10,961,462	-	-	-	10,961,462
Less: Expected Credit losses	(3,818)	-	-	-	(3,818)
Other assets (Accrued income)	-	14,073	-	786,059	800,132
Total	33,722,198	32,645,522	2,187,684	4,955,542	73,510,947

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.

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 :

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.

- 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 following table summarizes the components of basic and supplementary capital and capital adequacy ratios as at 31 Mar 2022

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

According to Basel II:

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Capital		
Tier one (Basic capital):		
Paid up capital	3,600,960	3,273,600
Reserves	894,774	807,801
Retained Earnings	1,633,681	1,474,833
Total balance of accumulated OCI items after regulatory adjustments	149,320	164,952
Interim Profits	-	711,641
Un controllable interest	12,504	12,504
Total deductions from basic capital	(121,028)	(93,619)
Total basic capital	6,170,211	6,351,712
Tier two (Supplementary capital)		
45% of special reserve	10,098	10,098
Expected Credit losses for loans and regular contingent liabilities	457,843	370,956
Total supplementary capital	467,941	381,054
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities:		
Total credit risk	49,143,034	43,463,370
Total market risk	139,337	43,613
Total operational risk	1,958,034	4,107,231
Total	51,240,405	47,614,214
Capital adequacy ratio (%) *Taking into consideration the effect of Top 50 Customers	12.95%	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 Mar 31,2022 :

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Tier one (Basic capital):		
Paid up capital	3,600,960	3,273,600
Reserves	894,774	807,801
OCI items after regulatory adjustments	149,320	164,952
Retained profits	1,633,681	1,474,833
Interim Profits	-	711,641
Un controllable interest	12,504	12,504
Total deductions from basic capital	(121,028)	(93,619)
Total basic capital	6,170,211	6,351,712
Assets and contingent liabilities :		
Assets	80,278,692	76,756,077
contingent liabilities	8,812,289	8,284,780
Total Assets and contingent liability	89,090,981	85,040,857
Leverage ratio (%)	6.93%	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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

5- Net Interest Income

	The Period Ended Mar 31,2022 (3 Months) EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Mar 31,2021 (9 Months) EGP Thousands	Three months from 1 Jan 2021 to Mar 31,2021 (3 Months) EGP Thousands
Interest From Loans and Similar Income:			
- Loans and Facilities for Customers	963,772	2,567,646	900,273
- Treasury Bills	144,135	468,349	138,159
- Treasury Bonds	397,916	679,405	266,134
- Corporate Bonds	6,355	10,257	6,883
- Deposits and Current Accounts	140,115	78,465	41,132
- Other	9,692	19,072	23,216
Total	1,661,986	3,823,194	1,375,796
Cost of Deposit and Similar Costs:			
Deposits and Current Accounts:			
- Banks	(73,360)	(226,382)	(89,246)
- Customers	(1,004,765)	(2,177,159)	(810,097)
- Other loans	(9,675)	(36,376)	(11,012)
- REPO	(999)	(8,239)	(509)
Total	(1,088,798)	(2,448,157)	(910,864)
Net	573,188	1,375,037	464,932

6- Net Income from Fees and Commissions

	The Period Ended Mar 31,2022 (3 Months) EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Mar 31,2021 (9 Months) EGP Thousands	Three months from 1 Jan 2021 to Mar 31,2021 (3 Months) EGP Thousands
Fees and commissions income:			
- Fees and commission related to credit	128,489	276,442	93,614
- Custody Fees	1,018	1,269	862
- Other Fees	30,750	59,594	21,928
Total	160,256	337,306	116,404
Fees and Commissions Expenses:			
- Other fees paid	(43,135)	(53,467)	(26,358)
Total	(43,135)	(53,467)	(26,358)
Net	117,121	283,839	90,046

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

	The Period Ended Mar 31,2022 (3 Months) EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Mar 31,2021 (9 Months) EGP Thousands	Three months from 1 Jan 2021 to Mar 31,2021 (3 Months) EGP Thousands
7- Dividend Income			
- Financial Investments: at Fair value through OCI	3,586	3,514	3,304
Total	3,586	3,514	3,304
8- Net Trading Income			
- Profit (losses) from foreign exchange	40,773	108,038	38,753
- Profit (losses) from currencies swap contracts revaluation	-	205	-
- Profit arising from sale of trading investments	16,889	11,791	8,081
- Valuation differences of trading investments	7,170	13,653	9,724
Total	64,833	133,687	56,557
9- Impairment (charge) release for credit losses			
- Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for customers	18,962	(97,537)	(66,471)
- Expected of Credit losses for Treasury bills	(16,825)	6,832	(14,571)
- Expected of Credit losses for Treasury Bonds	(2,379)	(918)	(431)
- Expected of Credit losses for Loans and overdrafts for Banks	(28)	349	(130)
- Expected of Credit losses for Due from banks	(108)	10,037	(1)
- Expected of Credit losses for Corporate Bonds	(4)	(1,951)	(932)
- Expected of Credit losses for Accrued revenues	(280)	-	(3)
	(663)	(83,188)	(82,539)
10- Administrative expenses			
Staff Costs			
- Salaries and Wages	(176,131)	(408,827)	(138,227)
- Social insurance	(7,556)	(17,351)	(6,284)
Pension costs			
- Defined contribution scheme	(9,160)	(24,911)	(8,377)
- Defined benefits scheme	(14,765)	(42,046)	(11,647)
Other Administrative expenses			
- Operations expenses	(32,910)	(114,239)	(44,760)
- Communications expenses	(7,530)	(12,855)	(5,744)
- Business expenses	(38,234)	(52,660)	(23,959)
- Stationary expenses	(3,252)	(5,090)	(1,779)
- Service expenses	(66,654)	(130,502)	(50,167)
- Depreciation expenses	(42,298)	(105,251)	(38,863)
Total	(398,489)	(913,732)	(329,807)

* Average monthly total salaries of highest 20 employees For the Period ended Mar 31 2022 were EGP 4,947 thousands

	The Period Ended Mar 31,2022 (3 Months) EGP Thousands	The Period Ended Mar 31,2021 (9 Months) EGP Thousands	Three months from 1 Jan 2021 to Mar 31,2021 (3 Months) EGP Thousands
11- Other operating income (expenses) :			
- 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	(22,845)	12,011	1,546
- Collected Telex, Swift, Postage, Printed matters & Photocopy	13,138	39,201	13,796
- Legal service income	21	125	20
- (Charges) release of other provisions	(19,486)	(21,994)	(4,736)
- (Charges) release of Retirement benefit obligations	(1,379)	(20,263)	(8,177)
- Capital profits	3	-	-
- Profit (Loss) Acquired assets	100,689	-	-
- Miscellaneous income	3,548	8,751	3,060
- Miscellaneous expenses	(1,233)	(4,805)	(2,235)
Total	72,455	13,025	3,272

12- Cash and due from central bank of Egypt

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
- Cash on hand	424,181	321,800
- Due from Central Bank of Egypt (mandatory reserve)	7,127,493	6,784,103
- Less:Expected Credit losses	(2,606)	(2,149)
Total	7,549,068	7,103,754
- Fixed bearing balances	1,278,421	1,047,443
- Non- interest bearing balances	6,270,647	6,056,310
	7,549,068	7,103,754

* Balances with the Central Bank of Egypt includes the dollar deposit under the reserve ratio (10%), which is settled on maturity 18 May 2022

13- Due from banks

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
- Current accounts	171,014	156,103
- Deposits	4,556,966	7,767,982
Total	4,727,980	7,924,085
- Central Bank (other than obligatory reserve)	2,000,000	6,800,000
- Local banks	898,273	93,905
- Foreign banks	1,829,707	1,029,930
Total	4,727,980	7,923,835
- Non - interest bearing balances	171,014	156,103
- Fixed bearing balances	4,556,966	7,767,982
Total	4,727,980	7,924,085
- Current Balances	4,727,980	7,924,085

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

14- Treasury bills and other governmental notes

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
- Treasury Bills And Other Governmental Notes	8,302,315	7,648,666
- Treasury Bills (REPO)	(21,812)	(22,069)
- Less:Expected Credit losses	(32,648)	(13,681)
Total	8,247,855	7,612,917
Represented in:		
- 91 days Maturity	171,275	165,600
- 182 days Maturity	1,612,325	765,750
- 273 days Maturity	1,245,150	1,038,000
- 364 days Maturity	5,562,129	5,920,213
Total	8,590,879	7,889,563
- Unearned income	(288,564)	(240,897)
Total	8,302,315	7,648,666
- REPOS	(21,812)	(22,069)
- Less:Expected Credit losses	(32,648)	(13,681)
Total	8,247,855	7,612,917

- Within the item of treasury bills amount 23,025 EGP thousands owed to the Central Bank of Egypt against mortgage finance and amount 178,000 EGP thousands of small & medium enterprises 7% As of 31 Mar 2022

15- Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Debt instruments:		
Mutual Funds:		
- Export Development Bank of Egypt Fund -The Second - The Monetary	38,902	38,902
- Financial investment portfolios managed by others	24,279	-
Total	63,181	38,902

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

16- Loans and overdrafts for customers

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Individual :		
- Overdraft	345,359	287,689
- Credit cards	42,310	38,088
- Personal loans	3,037,841	2,706,892
- Mortgages	457,581	164,128
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	23,315,444	19,329,777
- Direct loans	8,249,653	8,025,704
- Syndicated loans	5,618,205	5,801,262
- Less:interest in suspense	(142,464)	(120,940)
- Less:Expected Credit losses	(1,264,672)	(1,328,672)
Net	39,659,259	34,903,930

Loans and overdrafts for Banks

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
- Discounted documents	358,120	72,226
Total	358,120	72,226
- Less:Expected Credit losses	(143)	(99)
Net	357,977	72,127

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

Loans Provisions Analysis for customers

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

	Mar 31, 2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	months 12	Life time	Life time	
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the Period	235,293	364,506	728,872	1,328,672
Expected Credit losses	45,822	-	-	45,822
Used Provision during the Period	-	-	(108,420)	(108,420)
Collections from loans previously written-off	105	-	-	105
Release of Expected Credit losses	-	(58,447)	(6,337)	(64,784)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	3,759	9,338	50,180	63,277
Balance at the end of the Period	284,979	315,397	664,296	1,264,672

Loans Provisions Analysis for Banks

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

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	months 12	Life time	Life time	
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the Period	-	99	-	99
Expected Credit losses	-	28	-	28
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	16	-	16
Balance at the end of the Period	-	143	-	143

	Dec 31, 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	months 12	Life time	Life time	
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	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
Used Provision during the Year	-	-	(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	364,507	728,872	1,328,672

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	months 12	Life time	Life time	
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	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

17- **Financial Investment**

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
a Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI :		
- Debt instruments-fair value:		
- Listed in stock market	1,211,031	11,035,475
- Equity instruments-fair value:		
- Certificates of mutual funds issued according to determined percentages	36,030	37,191
- Unlisted in stock market	337,123	312,504
(1) Total Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	1,584,186	11,385,170
b Amortized cost investment		
Debt instruments at amortized cost:		
- listed in stock market	10,957,644	910,574
(2) Total Amortized cost investment	10,957,644	910,574
(1+2) Total Financial Investments	12,541,829	12,295,743
- Current balances	12,204,705	11,983,239
- Non-current balances	337,123	312,504
	12,541,829	12,295,743
- Fixed interest debt instruments	11,912,454	11,689,219
- Variable interest debt instruments	256,222	256,830
	12,168,676	11,946,049

* On 2016 Bank reclassified debt instruments government bonds Amounted to 414,947,455.6 EGP from financial investment at Fair value through OCI to Amortized cost investment , as bank has the ability & intension to keep it till maturity date

* On 2022 Bank reclassified debt instruments government bonds Amounted to 8,025,533,156.67 EGP 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 following table shows book value & fair value as at 31 Mar 2022 for reclassified government bonds:

	Book Value	Fair Value
Government Bonds	8,536,206	8,536,206

The fair value that would have been recognized in equity gains if government bonds had not been reclassified amount of 53,860 Thousands EGP

	EGP Thousands		
	Financial investment at Fair value through OCI	Financial investment Amortized cost	Total
The balance after Adjustment at 1 July 2020	4,567,761	1,087,740	5,655,501
Additions	7,799,119	374,042	8,173,161
Deductions (selling-redemptions)	(696,933)	(552,207)	(1,249,140)
Changes in Zero coupon 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	11,385,170	910,575	12,295,746
The balance at 1 Jan 2022	11,385,170	910,575	12,295,746
Additions	97,093	10,280,562	10,377,655
Deductions (selling-redemptions)	(10,162,443)	(114,912)	(10,277,355)
Changes in Zero coupon bonds' unearned income	193,031	(178,285)	14,746
Foreign Exchange revaluation differences	127,535	45,758	173,294
Profit (loss) from change in fair value	(55,602)	16,434	(39,167)
amortization for Discount and premium	966	(178)	788
Expected Credit losses	(1,564)	(2,310)	(3,874)
Ending balance	1,584,186	10,957,644	12,541,829

Profit (losses) from financial investment	The Period Ended	The Period Ended	Three months from 1 Jan
	Mar 31,2022 (3 Months) EGP Thousands	Mar 31,2021 (9 Months) EGP Thousands	to 2021 Mar 31,2021 (3 Months) EGP Thousands
Profit from selling treasury bills	18,896	7,227	1,245
Profit from selling treasury bonds	765	-	-
Total	19,660	7,227	1,245

18- **Financial investment in subsidiaries and associated co**

	Mar 31,2022	Ratio	Dec 31, 2021	Ratio
	EGP Thousands	%	EGP Thousands	%
Philae Cruisers company	6,875	28.94%	6,875	28.94%
	6,875	28.94%	6,875	28.94%

19- Intangible assets	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Net book value at the beginning of the Period	168,956	101,919
Additions	7,596	67,037
Net book value at the end of the Period	176,552	168,956
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the Period	119,311	64,249
Amortization expense	8,350	55,062
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the Period	127,660	119,311
Net intangible assets at the end of the Period	48,892	49,646

20- Other Assets	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued revenues*	800,132	779,701
Prepaid expenses	90,367	73,296
Advances for purchase of fixed assets	1,015,067	809,477
Acquired assets (Net)	19,130	358,630
Insurances and trusts	11,010	11,345
Suspense assets	346,324	370,052
Purchase of financial rights	3,603,169	3,545,852
Total	5,885,199	5,948,352

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued income for medium term loans	272,652	243,718
Accrued income for due from banks	48,044	38,520
Accrued income for financial investments	479,436	497,463
Total	800,132	779,701

Advances for purchase of fixed assets is as follows:	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Book value at the beginning of the Period	809,477	835,187
Additions during the Period	207,413	169,019
Transferred to fixed assets	(1,822)	(194,729)
Balance at the End of the Period	1,015,067	809,477

* Valuation of the assets acquired by the bank in settlement of debts is recorded in accordance with the related Central Bank of Egypt regulations. In case the assets' fair value falls below the value at which such assets have been acquired by the bank on the balance sheet date, the difference is charged to other expenses in the income statement. In case of an increase in the fair value, such increase is recognized in the income statement to the extent of revaluation losses recognized in the income statement for previous financial periods

21- FIXED ASSETS (NET)

EGP Thousands

	Land	Premises	Computers	Vehicles	Fixture and improvements	Equipment	Furniture	Others	Total
Cost at the beginning of the Period	133,812	656,667	211,292	19,840	425,652	79,385	52,995	45,935	1,625,578
Additions during the Period	-	3,860	4,515	-	8,270	823	35	93	17,597
Disposals during the Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost at the end of the Period (1)	133,812	660,527	215,807	19,840	433,921	80,208	53,030	46,028	1,643,174
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the Period	-	103,831	154,388	12,046	269,009	45,213	27,652	31,273	643,413
Depreciation charged for the Period	-	4,166	10,373	640	15,970	1,325	973	511	33,959
Accumulated depreciation for disposals	-	(456)	(105)	(249)	(170)	(407)	(305)	(411)	(2,102)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the Period (2)	-	107,541	164,657	12,437	284,809	46,131	28,321	31,373	675,270
Net book value at the end of the Period (1-2)	133,812	552,986	51,150	7,403	149,112	34,077	24,709	14,655	967,904
Net book value at the beginning of the Period	133,812	552,836	56,903	7,794	156,642	34,172	25,343	14,662	982,165

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022



22- Inventory

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Book value at the beginning of the Period	302,387	302,387
Book value at the end of the Period	302,387	302,387
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the Period	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the Period	-	-
Net book value at the end of the Period	302,387	302,387

- The value of the land owned by Al-Masry Real Estate investments company, one of the subsidiary companies of the bank in Nozha Street which was transferred from real estate investments to inventory item, based on was stated in Egyptian Accounting standards in standard No.34 for real estate investment paragraph No.57B

- The value of the land owned by A BETA for real estate investment company, one of the subsidiary companies of the bank In Ismailia Governorate which was transferred from real estate investments to inventory item, based on was stated in Egyptian Accounting standards in standard No.34 for real estate investment paragraph No.57B

23- Deferred Tax Assets / Liability

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	
	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Deferred tax – other provisions	1,403	1,347	-	-
Tax effect of the difference between accounting depreciation and tax depreciation	-	-	2,599	6,480
Deferred Taxes - fair value differences resulting from the evaluation of financial investments at Fair value through OCI in foreign currencies	-	-	5,470	93
Total Deferred Tax (Asset-Liability)	1,403	1,347	8,069	6,574
Net Deferred Tax			6,666	5,227
<u>Companies</u>				
Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities	103	103	1,469	1,469
Net Tax	103	103	8,135	6,696
<u>Deferred Tax Assets</u>				
	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
The beginning of the Period	1,347	1,807	6,573	4,587
Additions during the Period	-	-	5,377	4,103
Disposals during the Period	56	(460)	(3,881)	(2,117)
The Ending balance	1,403	1,347	8,069	6,574

24- Due to banks

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	341,140	9,591
Deposits	2,680,380	2,534,105
	3,021,520	2,543,697
Local banks	2,680,407	2,486,983
Foreign banks	341,113	56,714
	3,021,520	2,543,697
Non - interest bearing balances	341,140	61,849
Fixed bearing balances	2,680,380	2,481,848
	3,021,520	2,543,697
Current Balances	3,021,520	2,543,697

25- Customers Deposits

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Demand Deposits	29,968,696	28,502,262
Time Deposits	25,221,382	24,918,012
Saving deposits and certificates of deposit	10,399,752	9,795,014
Other Deposits	1,181,078	1,086,859
Total	66,770,908	64,302,148
Retail Deposits	12,994,357	12,799,200
Corporate Deposits	53,776,551	51,502,948
Total	66,770,908	64,302,148
Non-interest bearing balances	10,747,232	7,009,493
Fixed interest bearing balances	55,608,144	56,780,559
Floating interest bearing balances	415,532	512,096
Total	66,770,908	64,302,148

26- Debt Instruments

Export Credit Guarantee Company of Egypt issued Bonds by EGP 50 million with 5% annually interest rate, and this bonds will be amortized at the end of the company

27- Other loans

	Maturity date	% Rate	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
			EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Arab Trade Financing Program	Feb 13,2023	1.45%	533,356	471,501
Agricultural Sector Development Program (ADP)	Mar 21,2023	4.60%	34,111	26,111
European Investment Bank loan	Sep 15,2023	1.78%	119,660	147,230
The environmental commitment agreement under the management of the National Bank of Egypt	Feb 09,2026	1.75%	13,916	14,765
Green for growth fund	June 15,2026	3.45%	398,494	357,198
Sanad fund	Jan 5,2026	3.22%	373,588	335,766
CBE for small & medium projects 7%	July 1,2025	3.00%	140,934	159,288
projects Development Authority	Oct 1,2026	11.00%	3,000	3,214
EBE Factory Loan			62,445	62,445
Total			1,679,505	1,577,518
Current Balances			687,128	497,612
Non-current Balances			992,377	1,079,906
Total			1,679,505	1,577,518

28- Other liabilities

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Accrued Interest	276,931	294,373
Prepaid Revenues	16,575	22,126
Accrued Expenses	127,029	161,137
Accrued Taxes and Insurances	81,600	47,690
Sundry Credit Balances	250	250
Suspense assets	1,146,684	1,115,878
Total	1,649,068	1,641,454

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

29- Other Provisions

Mar 31,2022	Balance at the beginning of the Period	Charges during the Period	Foreign currencies revaluation differences	Reclassification between provisions	Release (charge)Provisions no longer required	Transferred from/(to)other sources	Provision used during the Period	Balance at the end of the Period
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Provision for claims (Taxes)	37,193	4,247	-	-	-	(1,681)	(80)	39,679
Provision for legal claims	5,825	281	187	-	(187)	3,963	(31)	10,038
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 1	31,661	15,708	1,344	-	(215)	-	-	48,498
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 2	(111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(111)
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 3	2,959	-	-	-	(378)	-	-	2,581
Provision for Commitment -Stage 1	77,127	-	-	-	(7,676)	-	-	69,451
Provision for Commitment -Stage 2	3,812	-	-	-	(884)	-	-	2,928
Technical provisions for property and casualty insurance	36,163	8,588	-	-	-	(6,759)	-	37,992
Total	194,629	28,824	1,531	-	(9,340)	(4,477)	(111)	211,060

Dec 31, 2021	Balance at the beginning of the Period	Charges during the Period	Foreign currencies revaluation differences	Reclassification between provisions	Release (charge)Provisions no longer required	Transferred from/(to)other sources	Provision used during the Period	Balance at the end of the Period
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Provision for claims (Taxes)	104,479	51,528	-	-	(2,037)	1,500	(118,277)	37,193
Provision for legal claims	7,873	1,323	(36)	-	(365)	-	(2,970)	5,825
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 1	19,086	18,603	(175)	-	(5,853)	-	-	31,661
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 2	-	3,474	6	-	(3,591)	-	-	(111)
Provision for contingent liabilities-Stage 3	2,581	987	-	-	(609)	-	-	2,959
Provision for Commitment -Stage 1	83,023	16,555	-	-	(22,451)	-	-	77,127
Provision for Commitment -Stage 2	1,162	6,915	-	-	(4,265)	-	-	3,812
Technical provisions for property and casualty insurance	35,749	55,042	-	-	(54,628)	-	-	36,163
Total	253,953	154,427	(205)	-	(93,799)	1,500	(121,247)	194,632

- 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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Period ended Mar 31, 2022

30- Retirement benefit obligations

	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
Obligations on balance sheet:		
Pension Benefits	46,210	44,831
	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Mar 31,2021 EGP Thousands
Amounts recognized on income statement		
Pension Benefits	1,379	20,263
	Mar 31,2022 EGP Thousands	Dec 31, 2021 EGP Thousands
The movement on liabilities during the Period is as follows:		
Estimating liabilities at the beginning of the year	44,831	33,991
Actuarial losses	-	10,861
Cost of investment	1,379	7,859
benefits Paid	-	(7,880)
Estimated liabilities at the end of the Period	46,210	44,831
Key actuarial assumptions (core)		
The rate of return used in discount therapeutic benefits	15.00%	15.00%
Balance sheet obligations	44,831	33,991
Actuarial losses	-	10,861
Calculating recognized retirement benefits in the profit and loss account	1,379	7,859
benefits Paid	-	(7,880)
Estimating liabilities at the end of the Period	46,210	44,831

31- Capital and Reserves

31.1 Capital

The authorized capital amounted to LE. 10,000,000,000. The issued and paid up capital amounted to LE 3,273,600,000 as of Mar 31, 2022, distributed over 327,360,000 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 9, 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

31.2 Reserves

- Reserves on Mar 31,2022 represented in the following

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
- General banking risk reserve	231,333	123,259
- Banking risk reserve – acquired assets	1,913	-
- Legal reserve	523,122	436,148
- General reserve	29,231	29,231
- Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	121,445	160,628
- Deferred Taxes fair value differences resulting from the evaluation of financial assets at fair value through OCI in foreign currencies	(5,470)	(93)
- Special reserve	28,543	28,543
- Capital reserve	195,432	195,432
Total	1,125,549	973,148

1- General bank risk reserve

Represents the increase in the provision for impairment losses calculated on the basis of determining the creditworthiness and composition of allocations issued by the Central Bank of Egypt and the provision for impairment losses on loans carried in the financial statements

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

32- 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

33- 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

	Mar 31,2022	Mar 31,2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Cash and due from central bank of Egypt	424,181	352,749
Due from banks	4,629,353	3,371,903
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	171,275	11,700
	5,224,809	3,736,352

34- Contingent liabilities and commitments

(A) Legal claims

There are a number of existing cases filed against the bank in 31 Mar 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 L.E. 424,026 thousands as follows

	Investment value	Paid	Remaining
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	634,951	441,480	193,470
Fixed asset capital Commitment	-	-	198,657
	634,951	441,480	392,127

(B)/2 Commitment for operating leases

The total non-cancellable minimum operating leases payment are as follows :

	Mar 31,2022	Mar 31,2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Not more than one year	693	552
More than a year and less than five years	-	-
More than five years	31,205	31,546
Total	31,899	32,098

(C) Loans, facilities and guarantees commitments

	Mar 31,2022	Dec 31, 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Letter of guarantee	7,531,273	7,342,014
Letter of Credit (Import)	2,497,143	1,886,101
Letters of credit (Export-confirmed)	876,189	608,135
Shipping documents (Export)	651,593	597,309
Less : Cash cover	(954,982)	(728,345)
Net	10,601,215	9,705,214
Irrevocable commitments for credit facilities	2,872,443	2,671,184
Total	13,473,658	12,376,398

35. 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 was 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.

- 2011-2016 years .

Tax examination was done and internal committees were formed and pay any tax due.

- 2016-2020 years

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

- Stamp Taxes

- The beginning of the years till 30/6/2019

Tax examination was done and pay any tax due.

- 2020-2021 years

The bank pays the tax on legal deadline

- Salaries tax

- The beginning of the years till 2019

Tax examination was done and the differences were paid.

- 2020-2021 year

The bank pays the monthly tax on a regular basis

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

- Export credit guarantee company tax status:

- Salaries tax was examined and paid for 2010-2011 years according to the claim,
- The Company received Form 19 from the Tax Authority for the year 2015 and the company was appealed on the legal date, and the appeal procedures are being followed.
- Stamp tax was examined and paid till 2006
- Corporate income tax was examined and paid till 2011, the years 2015 to 2018 are being examined
- Real estate tax has been paid till 31/12/2019, and a decision was issued in the appeal submitted by the company to reduce the rental value, and it resulted in a debit balance in favor of the company with the tax authority and this balance consumed on August 2020.
- The company has submitted the tax return and paid the due tax for the FY 2019/2020 on November 2020
- Regarding the years from 1994/1995 till 1998/1999 the judgment of appeal was issued for the company at 15/3/2009 and the claim was issued by the tax authority based on the appeal ruling and the due taxes have been paid

- Egypt Capital Holding company tax status:

- **Corporate income Tax:**

• Years from 2010/2014

The company appeal for the tax examination, the file was transferred to the specialized internal committees, and the legal affairs sector was assigned to take all measures towards filling a lawsuit and indeed a lawsuit number 35756 was filed and the due taxes have been paid.

- **salaries tax**

• Years from 2010/2014

Tax examination was done and pay any tax due.

• Years from 2015/2017

Tax examination in progress.

- **Stamp tax**

• Years from 2010/2017

Tax examination was done and pay the tax due.

- **Withholding tax**

Form no. 41 was submitted regularly, and the due tax was paid, knowing that the last date of paying was 10/2021 and we were not notified of any notification by the tax authority.

- Egyptian Tourism Development Company tax status:

- **Corporate income Tax**

• 1999/2003 years

Tax examination was done and pay the tax due.

• 2004

Tax examination was done and the file transferred to appeal committees, no date has been set yet.

• 2005/2009 years

The company was not included in the examination sample for the 2005/2009 years and the tax returns were approved in accordance to the law number 91 for 2005

• 2010/2014

Examination was done and the file transferred to internal committees, no date has been set yet

• 2015

The company received a 9-tax form, where the estimated tax on the company amounted to 889.2 thousand pounds, and the appeal was submitted on March 21, 2021, and a session has not been set to date.

• 2015/2020

The company submitted the annual tax return on a regular basis for the years 2015/2020 according to law number 91, 2005 and its executive regulations

- **salaries tax**

• From the beginning of the activity till 2012

The examination and differences due were settled during that period

• Years from 2013/2017

The company was notified for examination request and the examination requirements have been prepared, the examination is in progress and company has not been notified of the results yet.

- **Stamp tax**

• From the beginning of activity until 31 December 2013

Examination was done and the differences were paid during that period and the company didn't notify any claims from January 2014

- Al-Masri company for real estate investments tax status:

- The company submitted tax return in a regular basis according to law number 91 2005, and it hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity

- The company has been examined (estimated) for the period from 2013/2014 and the tax amount is EGP 582 thousand, and the company paid with the declaration 377 thousand EGP, as well as the 2015/2016 has been examined (estimated). The actual examination was requested and awaiting it.

- A claim was received to the company on 11/4/2021 for (estimated) examination of the company for the year 2015 and the tax amount is EGP 5,785,506, and the appeal was submitted within the legal deadlines.

- **salaries tax**

The salaries tax hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity

- **Stamp tax**

A claim was received to the company on 11/5/2021 for the company's for (estimated) examination for the period from 2012 to 2019 with the amount of 820 thousand pounds, and the appeal was submitted within the legal deadlines.

- A BETA for real estate investment tax status:

The company submitted tax return in a regular basis according to law number 91 2005, and it hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity

The company asked the Tax Office to examine the company and didnt wait for any (estimated) examination. Indeed, the actual examination took place until 2018 and is awaiting the result of the examination.

- **salaries tax**

A claim was received to the company on 25/2/2021 for the company's estimation (estimated examination) for the period from 26/09/2013 to 31/12/2016, amounting to 240 thousand Egyptian pounds.

The appeal was submitted on 4/3/2021 (on the legal dates) and the actual examination was requested, and all the requested documents were submitted for that.

- **Stamp tax**

A claim was received to the company on 14/03/2021 for the company's estimated examination for the period from 26/09/2013 to 31/12/2019, amounting to 1.4 million Egyptian pounds.

The appeal was submitted on 24/03/2021 (on the legal dates) and the actual examination was requested, and all the requested documents were submitted for that.

- Egypt Capital for real estate investments tax status:

The company submitted tax return in a regular basis according to law number 91 2005 and the last one submitted on 30 June 2020, and it hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity.

The company received Form 19 from the Tax Authority amounted to 63 million for the years 2013-2014. The company appealed that form on the legal dates, and the company is being re-examined for those years

The company received Form 31 to prepare the company's examination for the years 2015 to 2017

The company received form 19 for the year 2015 and the company appealed that form on the legal dates.

- **salaries tax**

The tax authority was examined (estimated) tax for the years 2012 to 2019, and the company appealed that form on the legal dates and the examination is in progress.

- **Stamp tax**

- The tax authority was examined (estimated) tax for the years 2012 to 2019, and the company appealed that form on the legal dates.

- **Withholding tax**

Form no. 41 was submitted regularly, and the due tax was paid, moreover we were not notified of any notification by the tax authority

- Beta Financial Holding's tax status:

The company submitted tax return in a regular basis according to law number 91 2005, and it hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity

- **salaries tax**

A claim was received to the company on 8/2020 for the company's estimated examination for the period from 1/1/2013 to 31/12/2018 in the amount of 395 thousand pounds.

The appeal was submitted on 05/08/2020 (on the legal dates) and the actual examination was requested, and all the necessary documents were submitted for that.

- **Stamp tax**

The stamp tax hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity

- The International Holding Company for Development and Financial Investments tax status:

The company submitted tax return in a regular basis according to law number 91 2005, and it hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity

The company was examined (estimated) for the years 2013 and 2017, and no official letter was received regarding this, and the actual examination is being requested for these years.

- **salaries tax**

The company was examined (estimated) for the period from 1/1/2012 to 31/12/2018 and a tax estimate of 1.9 million pounds, and the company did not receive any official letter regarding this. The actual examination of the company is being requested.

- **Stamp tax**

The stamp tax hasn't been examined from the beginning of the activity

- the tourism investment company in Sahl Hashish tax status:

- **Corporate income Tax:**

The company enjoys a tax exemption for hotel activity until 31 December 2011

• The beginning of the activity until 31 December 2008

Tax examination was done and the differences were paid.

• 2009

The company file was examined and notified about tax differences also got appealed on legal dates

• 2010-2018

Examination was done and waiting for the result

- **salaries tax**

The beginning of the activity until 31 December 2016

Tax examination was done and the differences were paid.

• 2017-2020

The company examined and the result and the appeal was submitted on the legal dates

- **Stamp tax**

The beginning of the activity until 2020

Tax examination was done and the differences were paid.

36. 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 1 million 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 108,556 certificates as the number of owned certificates by the bank reached 79191 certificates. The redemption value per certificate as of Mar 31,2022 amounted to EGP 123,90 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 Mar 31,2022 amounted to EGP 14,8 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 1,335,968 as the number of owned certificates by the bank reached 39,440 certificates. The redemption value per certificate as of Mar 31,2022 amounted to EGP 445.4911 total commissions amounted to EGP 651,2 thousands as at Mar 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 52,296 certificates as the number of owned certificates by the bank reached 50,000 certificates. The redemption value per certificate as of Mar 31,2022 amounted to EGP 172,9623 total commissions amounted to EGP 11,5 thousands as of Mar 31,2022 Presented under the item of "fees and commission income/other fees" caption in the income statement.

37.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 period of three months from Jan 1, 2022 to Mar 31, 2022 compared to For the previous Period (three months) from July 1, 2020 to Mar 31, 2021, 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 March 31, 2022 (three months) to be comparable, a third statement for the period from January 1, 2021 to March 31, 2021 (three months) has been added to the income statement, based on paragraphs 38C and 38D of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 1 Presentation of financial statements.

38.Important events

- On 15 September 2020, the central bank of Egypt and banking system law No. 194 of 2020 was issued, which repeal the central bank and banking system law issued No.88 of 2003, And this law applies to the most important destinations which are the central bank and the Egyptian banking system.
the concerned are bound by the provisions of the law to adjust their positions in accordance with the provisions and that with a period not exceeding one year from the date of its implementation
the board of directors of the central bank may extend this period for a period or for other periods exceed 2 years.
The bank is going to study the law articles and executive regulations when they are issued and taking necessary actions in light of that study.
- Corona virus pandemic has spread (covid-19 new epidemic) throw the different geographical regions all around the world 'which caused a disturbing in the commercial activities & economic 'which led to uncertainty in the local and global economic environment 'Also the financial, monetary, local & global authorities all have announced about the different supporting measures all around the world to face the potential negative effects.
- The bank is closely monitoring the situation as the bank management studied the financial and economic effects that are caused by the corona epidemic, starting from analyzing the expected effects at the macroeconomic level ,identifying the negatively

affected sectors and its neutrality affect besides its impact on the financial position of the bank and the results of the work.

- And the bank has done during Sep 30,2020 , the bank reviewed the Banks's customer classification forms for calculating expected credit losses, with verification of the validity of the methodology used, depending on the determinants in the assessment such as country risk, industry, liquidity, activity and any other variables that may be affected in a way direct calculation of expected credit losses.
- Within the framework of bank's efforts with the new central bank law, the approval of the regulatory authorities has been issued to change the financial year begins on January and ends on December 31

39. Subsequent events:

- The Prime Minister's decision was issued on April 27, 2022, regarding the amendment of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 13 "The Impact of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (a special accounting treatment to deal with the effects of moving foreign exchange rates) in light of the intervention of the Central Bank of Egypt to raise the interest rate and move the exchange rate. The disbursement is during the month of March 2022, and the bank is in the process of studying this amendment and determining the effects of its application.