QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Separate Financial Statements
Together With Limited Review Report
For The Period Ended March 31, 2023

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

KPMG Hazem Hassan Public Accountants & Consultants	BDO Khaled & Co. Public Accountants & Advisers

Translation of the Auditors' Report
Originally issued in Arabic

Report on Limited Review of Separate Interim Financial Statements

To: The Board of Directors of QNB ALAHLI Bank (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying separate interim financial statements of QNB ALAHLI Bank (S.A.E) which comprise of the separate statement of financial position as of March 31, 2023 and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income , changes in equity and cash flows for the three-months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate interim financial statements in accordance with the basis of recognition and measurement in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and the prevailing Egyptian laws. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of separate interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the Bank, 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 identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these separate interim financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Bank as of March 31, 2023, and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the three-months period then ended, in accordance with the basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and the prevailing Egyptian laws.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
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Auditors

Ehab Mohamed Fouad Abouelmagd	**Mohanad Taha Khaled**
Financial Regulatory Authority No.(378)	Financial Regulatory Authority No.(375)
KPMG Hazem Hassan	**BDO Khaled & Co.**
Public Accountants & Consultants	**Public Accountants & Advisers**

BDO Khaled & Co.
BDO
Public Accountants & Advisors

Cairo; April 10, 2023

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Separate Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 March 2023

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Assets:			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	(16)	43,258,043,060	42,595,999,375
Due from banks	(17)	56,012,934,999	30,225,100,450
Treasury bills	(18)	70,701,033,388	67,814,297,699
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(19)	233,324,704,605	216,590,580,220
Financial derivatives	(20)	-	23,578,000
Financial Investments:			
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	(21)	17,757,933,945	15,780,960,730
- Amortized cost	(21)	83,418,946,909	91,191,494,225
- Fair value through profit or loss	(21)	75,716,383	73,975,416
Investments in subsidiaries	(22)	540,261,839	540,261,839
Intangible assets	(23)	371,756,111	341,252,070
Other assets	(24)	9,215,403,528	8,814,525,367
Deferred tax assets	(31)	47,396,564	21,930,119
Property and equipment	(25)	2,711,991,754	2,778,176,053
Total assets		**517,436,123,085**	**476,792,131,563**
Liabilities and equity:			
Liabilities:			
Due to banks	(26)	4,838,739,610	3,521,728,022
Customer deposits	(27)	443,109,703,681	407,066,800,830
Financial derivatives	(20)	19,907,005	22,954,635
Other loans	(28)	3,773,267,924	3,459,330,313
Other liabilities	(29)	6,290,648,998	5,694,921,568
Other provisions	(30)	1,117,196,853	970,787,533
Current income tax payable		3,950,521,985	2,909,208,842
Defined benefits obligation	(32)	585,029,617	565,184,100
Total liabilities		**463,685,015,673**	**424,210,915,843**
Equity:			
Issued and paid-up capital	(33)	10,774,114,830	10,774,114,830
Reserves	(34)	31,974,060,593	27,085,452,327
Profit for the period / year and retained earnings	(34)	11,002,931,989	14,721,648,563
Total equity		**53,751,107,412**	**52,581,215,720**
Total liabilities and equity		**517,436,123,085**	**476,792,131,563**

Mohamed Bedeir
Chief Executive Officer

Ali Rashid Al-Mohannadi
Chairman of the Board of Directors

The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.
(Limited review report attached).

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

Separate Income Statement

For Three Months Period Ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	From January 01, 2023 To March 31, 2023	From January 01, 2022 To March 31, 2022
Interest on loans and similar income	(6)	15,248,848,890	9,146,019,973
Cost of deposits and similar expense	(6)	(8,726,679,751)	(4,992,234,818)
Net interest income		**6,522,169,139**	**4,153,785,155**
Fee and commission income	(7)	1,364,730,071	840,299,198
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(351,712,956)	(261,157,192)
Net interest, fee and commission income		**7,535,186,254**	**4,732,927,161**
Dividend income	(8)	46,541,509	11,325,209
Net trading income	(9)	183,634,515	71,583,673
Gain on financial investments	(21)	17,470,368	4,834,380
Impairment credit losses	(12)	(909,031,021)	(1,005,210,169)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(1,510,652,329)	(1,111,212,931)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(11)	1,091,861,788	341,899,793
Profit before income tax		**6,455,011,084**	**3,046,147,116**
Income tax expense	(13)	(1,973,712,912)	(1,006,166,839)
Net profit for the period		**4,481,298,172**	**2,039,980,277**
Earnings per share	(14)	1.87	0.87

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The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	From January 01, 2023 To March 31, 2023	From January 01, 2022 To March 31, 2022
Net profit for the period	4,481,298,172	2,039,980,277
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the Profit or Loss:		
Net change in fair value of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	161,381,022	2,331,017
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss	(43,530,472)	(6,820,565)
Other comprehensive income items that is or may be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(649,013,263)	(160,075,242)
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the profit or loss	7,387,963	15,822,180
Expected credit loss for fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	165,757	54,608
Total other comprehensive income items for the period, net of tax	**(523,608,993)**	**(148,688,002)**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**3,957,689,179**	**1,891,292,275**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Separate Statement of changes in Equity
For Three Months Period Ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Issued and Paid Up Capital	Legal Reserve	General Reserve	Special Reserve	Capital Reserve	Fair Value Reserve	General Banking Risk Reserve	General Risk Reserve	Retained Earnings	Net Profit for the Year/period	Total
March 31, 2022											
Balance at 1 January 2022	10,774,114,830	2,418,770,935	19,533,050,946	12,856,666	29,147,135	379,822,282	153,028,333	21,453,923	4,429,291,439	7,300,178,377	**45,051,714,866**
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	371,945,658	4,446,125,174	-	13,124,486	-	-	-	16,833,735	(4,848,029,053)	**-**
Dividend distributions for year 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,452,149,324)	**(2,452,149,324)**
Net change in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(148,688,002)	-	-	-	-	**(148,688,002)**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,039,980,277	**2,039,980,277**
Transfer to general banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	478,319,453	-	-	(478,319,453)	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	**10,774,114,830**	**2,790,716,593**	**23,979,176,120**	**12,856,666**	**42,271,621**	**231,134,280**	**631,347,786**	**21,453,923**	**4,446,125,174**	**1,561,660,824**	**44,490,857,817**
March 31, 2023											
Balance at 1 January 2023	10,774,114,830	2,790,716,593	23,979,176,120	12,856,666	42,271,621	237,308,338	1,669,066	21,453,923	4,597,484,441	10,124,164,122	**52,581,215,720**
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	506,169,256	4,905,392,798	-	779,000	-	-	-	1,924,025,581	(7,336,366,635)	**-**
Dividend distributions for year 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,787,797,487)	**(2,787,797,487)**
Net change in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(523,608,993)	-	-	-	-	**(523,608,993)**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,481,298,172	**4,481,298,172**
Transfer from general banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123,795)	-	123,795	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2023	**10,774,114,830**	**3,296,885,849**	**28,884,568,918**	**12,856,666**	**43,050,621**	**(286,300,655)**	**1,545,271**	**21,453,923**	**6,521,633,817**	**4,481,298,172**	**53,751,107,412**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

Separate Statement of Cash Flows

For Three Months Period Ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		6,455,011,084	3,046,147,116
Adjusted by:			
Property and Equipment depreciation and Intangible assets amortization	(10)	114,840,418	108,411,367
Impairment credit losses	(12)	909,031,021	1,005,210,169
Loans written off during the period		(1,446,873,370)	(69,006,649)
Recovery from loans previously written off		9,488,741	11,110,560
Net formed / (reversed) other provisions		5,949,094	94,789,363
Utilized provisions other than loans provision		(298,247)	(3,459,947)
Translation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies		140,758,473	6,051,813
Translation differences of other Financial assets provisions in foreign currencies other than loans provision		12,428,899	-
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency investments		(1,847,494,712)	(328,086,548)
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds		(517,201,586)	(277,782,262)
(Gain) on sale of Property and Equipment		-	(779,000)
Dividend income	(8)	(46,541,509)	(11,325,209)
Gain on financial investments	(21)	(17,470,368)	(4,834,380)
Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities		**3,771,627,938**	**3,576,446,393**
Net decrease / increase in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		(1,577,334,894)	136,455,254
Treasury bills		(10,463,659,349)	12,329,935,112
Loans and credit facilities to customers		(16,132,477,497)	(15,228,074,087)
Financial derivatives		20,530,370	(133,733,898)
Financial investement recognized at fair value through profit or loss		(1,740,967)	13,191,610
Other assets		(355,859,911)	(484,720,289)
Due to banks		1,317,011,588	103,378,537
Customer deposits		36,042,902,851	27,854,432,844
Other liabilities		492,979,986	613,914,262
Defined benefits obligation		19,845,517	14,550,063
Income tax paid		(994,008,721)	(875,298,094)
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities (1)		**12,139,816,911**	**27,920,477,707**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of Property and Equipment and Intangible assets		(79,162,274)	(57,151,394)
Proceeds from sale of Property and Equipment		2,114	981,234
Proceeds from financial investments other than held for trading investments		13,521,872,922	4,595,358,982
Acquisition of financial investments other than held for trading investments		(5,805,430,462)	(11,736,575,189)
Net cash flows resulting from / used in investing activities (2)		**7,637,282,300**	**(7,197,386,367)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Other loans		313,937,611	121,058,090
Dividends paid		(2,685,050,043)	(763,158,368)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (3)		**(2,371,112,432)**	**(642,100,278)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (1+2+3)		**17,405,986,779**	**20,080,991,062**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		43,839,393,544	17,358,662,743
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	(35)	**61,245,380,323**	**37,439,653,805**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period are represented in :			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(16)	43,258,043,060	25,059,264,741
Due from banks	(17)	56,029,744,533	33,405,036,832
Treasury bills		70,842,119,071	27,330,114,538
Balances with Central Bank of Egypt (mandatory reserve)		(38,793,104,874)	(21,332,260,269)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months		(70,091,421,467)	(27,022,502,037)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		**61,245,380,323**	**37,439,653,805**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these Separate Financial Statements.

1. Background:

QNB ALAHLI "S.A.E" ("The Bank") was incorporated as an investment and commercial bank on April 13, 1978, in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law no 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon. The Bank provides all banking services related to its activity, through its Head Office located in 5 Champlion Street - Downtown - Cairo and its 232 branches served by 7,049 staff at the date of the financial statements. The Bank is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

These Financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 10, 2023.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:-

2.1 Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on December 16, 2008; and as per IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) dated February 26, 2019.

The separate and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules, the affiliated companies are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies, regardless of the type of activity, the Bank's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Bank's management. The Bank accounts for investments in subsidiaries and associate companies in the separate financial statements at cost minus impairment loss.

The separate financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the Year ended on March 31, 2023 to get complete information on the Bank's financial position, income statements, cash flows and change in shareholders equity.

2.2 Accounting for Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are presented in the attached separate financial statements using the cost method which represents the bank's direct share ownership and not according to the business results and the net assets of the investees. And the consolidated financial statements provide a wider understanding for the consolidated financial position, business results and the consolidated cash flows for the bank and its subsidiaries (The Group), including the bank's share in the net assets of its associate companies.

2.2.1 Investments in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities (including Special Purposes Entities / SPEs) which the bank exercises direct or indirect control over its financial and operating policies in order to get benefits from its activities and usually have an ownership share of more than half of its voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered in assessing whether the bank has the control over its investees.

2.2.2 Investments in associates

Associates are entities over which the bank exercises significant influence directly or indirectly, but without exercising control or joint control, where the bank holds 20% to 50% of voting rights in the associate.

The purchase method is used to account for the bank's purchases of subsidiaries and associates when they are initially recognized; the acquisition date is the date on which the acquirer obtains control or significant influence of acquiree “subsidiary or associate”. According to the purchase method, the investments in subsidiaries and associates are initially recognized at cost (which may be incorporated goodwill). The acquisition cost represents the fair value of the consideration given in addition to the other acquisition related costs.

In business combination achieved in stages, and business combination achieved through more than one transaction, is then dealing with every transaction of such transactions that separately on the basis of the acquisition consideration and fair value information at the date of each transition until the date where the control is achieved.

The investments in subsidiaries and associates are subsequently accounted for using the cost method on the separate financial statements. According to the cost method; investments are recognized at acquisition cost less any impairment losses in value, if any. Dividends are recognized as revenue in the separate income statement when they are declared and the bank's right to collect them has been established.

2.3 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a group of assets and operations providing products or services whose risks and benefits are different from those associated with products or services provided by other operating segments. A geographical segment provides products or services within a specific economic environment characterized by risks and benefits different from those related to other geographical segments operating in a different economic environment.

The Bank is divided into two main business lines, which are corporate banking and retail banking. In addition, a corporate center acts as a central funding department for the bank's core businesses. The dealing room, proprietary activity and other non-core businesses are reported under the corporate banking business line.

For the purpose of preparation of segment reporting by geographical region, segment profit or loss and assets and liabilities are presented based on the location of the branches. Given that the bank does not have any entity abroad, and unless otherwise stated in a specific disclosure, all equity and debt instruments of the bank issued by foreign institutions and credit facilities granted to foreign counterparties are reported based on the location of the domestic branch where such assets are recorded.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

2.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The separate financial statements of the bank are presented in the Egyptian pound which is the bank's functional and presentation currency.

2.4.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pounds. Transactions in foreign currencies during the period are translated into the Egyptian pounds using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at end of reporting Year at the exchange rates then prevailing. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income from held for trading assets and liabilities;
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities;
- Investments in equity instrument recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income in equity.

Changes in the fair value of investments in debt instruments; which represent monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies and classified as FVTOCI assets are analyzed into differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the applicable exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument. Differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in "Interest on loans and similar income" whereas differences resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in "Other operating revenues (expenses)". The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in equity and accumulated in the "Fair value reserve" in Other Comprehensive Income.

Valuation differences arising on the measurement of non-monetary items at fair value include gains or losses resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates used to translate those items. Total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as at fair value through the profit or loss are recognized in the income statement, whereas total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as FVTOCI are recognized directly in equity in the "Fair value revaluation reserve" in Other comprehensive income.

2.5 Financial assets

Financial assets classified as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification depends on the buisness model of the financial assets that are managed with its contractual cash flow and is determined by management at the time of initial recognition.

2.5.2.1 Financial assets classified as amortized cost

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flow. The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flow which represented in principal and interest. The sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the standard represented in following:

- Significant deterioration for the issuer of financial instrument;
- Lowest sales in terms of rotation and value;
- A clear and reliable documentation process for the justification of each sale and its conformity with the requirements of the standard.

2.5.2.2 Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sales. Held to collect contractual cash flows and sales are integrated to achieve the objective of the model. Sales are high in terms of turnover and value as compared to the business model retained for the collection of contractual cash flows.

2.5.2.2 Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss

The financial asset is held in other business models including trading, management of financial assets at fair value, maximization of cash flows through sale.

The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model.

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

- Structuring a set of activities designed to extract specific outputs;
- Represents a complete framework for a specific activity (inputs - activities - outputs);
- One business model can include sub-business models.

2.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and it intends to settle these amounts on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Financial derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair values are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, or valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are recognized as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives, such as the conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives if they meet the definition of a financial instruments, and 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. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement "Net trading income" ;unless the bank chooses to designate the hybrid contract as a whole as at fair value through profit or loss.

The timing of recognition in profit or loss, of any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and the nature of the item being hedged. The parent bank designates certain derivatives as:

- Hedging instruments of the risks associated with fair value changes of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge);
- Hedging of risks relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met. At the inception of the hedging relationship, the bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

2.7.1 Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized immediately in the profit or loss, 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 profit or loss. Additionally, interest differential on interest rate swaps is recognized in profit or loss as part of "Net interest income" line item in the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss in "Net trading income".

When the hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date to maturity of the asset using the effective interest method. Adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged equity instrument that has been deferred in equity remains in equity until the asset is derecognized.

2.7.2 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and effective for cash flow hedge is recognized in equity while changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately 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 hedging item expires, 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 are only 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 profit or loss.

2.7.3 Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Where a derivative instrument does not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value of that derivative and related interest are recognized immediately in the income statement in "Net trading income" line item. However, gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives that are managed in conjunction with financial assets or financial liabilities, designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, are included in "Net income from financial instruments designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss".

2.8 Interest income and expense

- Interest income and expense on all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in "Interest income" and "Interest expense" line items in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

- The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument whether a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating its 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 debt instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the bank estimates the future 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.

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

- Interest income on non-performing or impaired (Stage 3) loans and receivables ceases to be recognized in profit or loss and is rather recorded off-balance sheet in statistical records. Interest income on these loans is recognized as revenue on a cash basis as follows:

  1- For retail loans, personal loans, small and medium business loans, real estate loans for personal housing and small loans for businesses, when interest income is collected and after recovery of all arrears.

  2- For corporate loans, interest income is recognized on a cash-basis after the bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and provided these installments continue to be paid for at least one year.

  If a loan continues to be performing thereafter, interest accrued on the principal then outstanding starts to be recognized as revenues. Interest that is marginalized prior to the date when the loan becomes performing is not recognized in the profit or loss except when the total balance of loan, prior to that date, is paid in full.

2.9 Fees and commission income

Fees charged for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost, are recognized as revenue as the service is provided. Fees and commissions on non-performing or impaired loans or receivables cease to be recognized as income and are rather recorded off balance sheet. These are recognized as revenue - on a cash basis - only when interest income on those loans is recognized in profit or loss, at which time, fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset.

Commitment fees received by the bank to originate a loan are deferred if it is probable that the bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and are regarded as a compensation for an ongoing involvement with the acquisition of the financial instrument and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. If the commitment expires without the bank making the loan, the fees are recognized as revenue on expiry.

Loan syndication fees received by the bank are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed, only if the bank arranges the 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).

Fees and commissions that are earned on negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction in favor of another entity, such as arrangements for the allotment of shares or another financial instrument or acquisition or sale of an enterprise on behalf of a client, are recognized as revenue when the transaction has been completed. Administrative consultations and other service fees are usually recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period in which the service is rendered. Fees from financial planning management and custodian services provided to clients over long periods are usually recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period in which these services are rendered.

2.10 Dividends income

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments and similar assets is recognized in the income statement when the bank’s right to receive payment is established.

2.11 Purchase and resale agreements and sale and repurchase agreements (repos and reverse repos)

Financial instruments sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognized from the statement of financial position and cash receipts are shown in liability side in the statement of financial position.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

The Bank reviews all its financial assets except for financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss to assess the extent of impairment as described below.

Financial assets are classified at three stages at each reporting date:

- Stage 1 : Financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the date of initial recognition, and the expected credit loss is calculated for 12 months.
- Stage 2 : Financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or the date on which the investments are made, and the expected credit loss is calculated over the life of the asset.
- Stage 3 :Impairment of financial assets whose expected credit loss is to be recognized over the life of the asset on the basis of the difference between the carrying amount of the instrument and the present value of expected future cash flows.

Credit losses and impairment losses on the value of financial instruments are measured as follows:

- The low risk financial instrument is classified at initial recognition in the first stage and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk management.
- If it is determined that there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial instrument is transferred to the second stage where it is not yet considered impaired at this stage.
- If there are indicators of impairment of the financial instrument, it is transferred to the third stage.
- The financial assets created or acquired by the Bank and include a high credit risk ratio for the Bank's low risk financial assets are recognized on the initial recognition of the second stage directly and therefore the expected credit losses are measured on the basis of expected credit losses over the life of the asset.

2.12.2.1 Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank considers that the financial instrument has experienced a significant increase in the credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative and qualitative criteria, as well as the factors relating to default, have been met.

2.12.2.2 Quantitative factors

When the probability of default over the remaining life of the instrument is increased from the date of the financial position compared to the probability of default over the remaining life expected at initial recognition in accordance with the Bank's acceptable risk structure.

2.12.2.3 Qualitative factors

Retail loans,micro and small businesses

If the borrower encounters one or more of the following events:

- The borrower submits a request to convert short-term to long-term payments due to negative effects on the borrower's cash flows.
- Extension of the deadline for repayment at the borrower's request.
- Frequent Past dues over the previous 12 months.
- Future adverse economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.

Corporate loans and medium businesses

If the borrower has a follow-up list and / or financial instrument faced one or more of the following events:

- A significant increase in the rate of return on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk.
- Significant negative changes in the activity and physical or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.
- Scheduling request as a result of difficulties facing the borrower.
- Significant negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.
- Future economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.
- Early indicators of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors / business loans.
- Cancellation of a direct facility by the bank due to the high credit risk of the borrower.

Nonpayments

The loans and facilities of institutions, medium, small, micro and retail banking are included in stage two if the period of non-payment is more than 60 days and less than 90 days,(180 days for SME's according to CBE Circular dated 14 December 2021 regarding the temporary amendments of SME's NPL treatment in IFRS9 regulation) . Note that this period (60 days) will be reduced by (10) days per year to become (30) days during (3) years from the date of application (Year 2019).

Transfer between the three stages:

Transfer from second stage to first stage:

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the second stage to the first stage unless all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the first stage are met and the full arrears of the financial asset and the proceeds are paid.

Transfer from third stage to second stage:

The financial asset shall not be transferred from the third stage to the second stage until all the following conditions have been met:

- Completion of all quantitative and qualitative elements of the second stage.
- Repayment of 25% of the balance of the outstanding financial assets, including accrued segregated / statistical interest.
- Regularity of payment for at least 12 months.

2.13 Intangible assets

2.13.1 Goodwill

Goodwill, arising from the acquisition or legal merger of subsidiaries, represents the difference between the cost of the combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and qualifying contingent liabilities of the acquiree at the acquisition date. Goodwill is annually tested for impairment and is written-down to profit or loss at an annual amortization of 20% or impairment loss, whichever is higher.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

2.13.2 Software (computer programs)

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 within more than one year that exceed its cost. 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 from three to five years except for the core IT system which is amortized over ten years.

2.14 Property and Equipment

The Bank's property and equipment include lands and buildings of the bank which basically comprise the head office premises and branch buildings. All property and equipment are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the 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 year in which they are incurred.

The Bank considers the residual value of its property and equipment as insignificant and immaterial in relation to the depreciable amount; therefore, the depreciable amount of the bank's property and equipment is determined without any deduction for residual values. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method based on the following annual rates:

Buildings		50 years
Fixtures	Decoration & installations	10 years
	Lifts	15 years
	Electricity & Air conditioning	10 years
	Generators	30 years
	Telephone network & CCTV	10 years
	Firefighting system & Plumbing system	10 years
	Other installations	10 years
Leasehold improvements		The shortest of 10 years or contract period

Depreciation periods for property and equipment, other than buildings, depend on their useful lives which are usually estimated as specified below:

Furniture	10 years
Armored vaults	20-30 years
IT equipment	5 years
Electric appliances	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

The bank reviews the carrying amounts of its depreciable property and equipment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount. These are included in the profit or loss in other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill, are not amortized. These are annually tested for impairment. Depreciable property and equipment are tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Impairment loss is recognized and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. For the purpose of estimating the impairment loss, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated.

At the end of each year, the bank reviews non-financial assets for which an impairment loss is recognized to assess whether or not all or part of such impairment losses should be reversed through profit or loss.

2.16 Leasing

All lease contracts to which the bank is a party are treated as operating or finance leases as follows:

2.16.1 As a lessee

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

2.16.2 As a lessor

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

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from date of placement or acquisition. They include cash and balances placed with the Central Bank of Egypt (other than those required under the mandatory reserve), current accounts with banks and treasury bills, certificates of deposits and other governmental notes.

2.18 Other provisions

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 months from the date of separate financial statements are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. An appropriate pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions.

For obligations due within less than twelve months from the date of separate financial statements, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money is material, in which case provisions are measured at present value.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through the profit or loss under "Other Operating Income (Expenses)" line item.

2.19 Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract issued by the bank as security for loans or overdrafts 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. Financial guarantees are generally issued by the bank to beneficiary banks, corporations and other entities on behalf of the bank's clients.

When a financial guarantee is recognized initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, transaction costs that is directly attributable to the issue of such financial guarantee.

After initial recognition, a financial guarantee contract issued by the bank is measured at the higher of:

(I) The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization of security fees recognized as income in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the term of the guarantee; and

(II) The best estimate for the payments required to settle any financial obligation resulting from the financial guarantee at the reporting 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 (expenses) in the income statement.

2.20 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plans) and defined contribution plans:

The Bank is liable for all obligations arising from its plans for employee benefits which comply, in all material respects, with the principles set out below. Starting 1 January 2009, the bank has fully complied with the policy referred to below, and recognized any adjustments, resulting from the first full implementation of amendments to the CBE rules, directly on retained earnings.

The Bank provides several post-employment benefits to its employees, such as the medical care scheme which qualifies as a defined-benefit plan. A defined benefit plan commits the bank, either formally or constructively, to pay a certain amount or level of future benefits and therefore bears the medium- or long-term risk.

The Bank recognizes the defined benefit obligation as a liability in the statement of financial position under "obligations for post-retirement schemes" to cover the total value of such obligations. This is assessed regularly by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. This valuation technique incorporates assumptions about demographics variables, staff turnover, salary growth rate and discount and inflation rates.

When these plans are financed from external funds classified as plan assets, the fair value of these funds is subtracted from the defined benefit obligation. Differences arising from changes in the actuarial assumptions and estimates are recognized in the income statement as actuarial gains or losses to the extent of the higher of the following two amounts as of the end of the previous financial period:

- 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (before deducting plan assets); and
- 10% of the fair value of the plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses that exceed the 10 percent criteria above are amortized to profit or loss over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees.

Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits have already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Annual cost of employee benefits plans is reported as part of general and administrative expenses (employee costs).

Defined contribution plans are pension schemes whereby the bank pays defined contributions to an independent entity. The Bank shall not be under legal or constructive obligation to pay more contributions if this entity doesn't maintain adequate assets to pay-off the employees' benefits in return for their service in the current and previous periods.

According to the defined contribution plans, the bank pays contributions to private sector pension scheme under mandatory or voluntary contractual arrangement. The Bank shall be under no additional obligation other than the contribution payments. Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as employee benefits cost when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Prepaid contributions shall be recognized as assets to the extent that these contribution payments will reduce future payments or result in cash refunds.

2.21 Income taxes

Income tax expense on the years's profit or loss represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax and is recognized in the income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognized in equity.

The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting Year, in addition to income tax differences related to prior years.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the separate financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. However, when it is expected that the tax benefit will increase, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall increase to the extent of previous reduction.

2.22 Borrowings

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

2.23 Capital

2.23.1 Capital issuance cost

Issued and paid up-capital (i.e. Bank's own equity instruments) is initially measured at the cash proceeds received, less transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares, issuance of shares to effect business combination, or issue of share options. Transaction costs, net of tax benefits, are reported as a deduction from equity.

2.23.2 Dividends

Dividends on equity instruments issued by the bank are recognized when the general assembly of the bank's shareholders approves them. Dividends include the employees' profit share and the board of directors' remuneration as prescribed by the bank's articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

2.24 Fiduciary activities

The Bank carries out fiduciary activities that result in ownerships or management of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, and retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are not recognized in the bank's separate financial statements, as they are not assets or income of the bank.

2.25 Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to changes in the current Year's financial statements presentation.

3. Management of financial risks

The Bank as a result of conducting its activities is exposed to various financial risks. Since financial activities are based on the concept of accepting risks and analyzing and managing individual risks or group of risks altogether, the bank aims at achieving a well-balanced risks and relevant rewards, as appropriate and to reduce the probable adverse effects on the bank's financial performance. The most important types of risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. The market risk comprises foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

For example, the bank has laid down to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risks and control them through reliable methods and up–to–date systems. The Bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amendments thereto, so that they reflect the changes in markets, products and services and the best up-to–date applications.

Risks are managed in accordance with pre-approved policies by the board of directors. The risk management department identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks, in close collaboration with the bank's various operating units. The board of directors provides written rules which cover certain risk areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. Moreover, the risk department is responsible for the periodic review of risk management and the control environment independently.

Risk management strategy

The Bank operates in business lines, which generate a range of risks whose frequency, severity and volatility can be of different and significant magnitudes. A greater ability to calibrate its risk appetite and risk parameters, the development of risk management core competencies, as well as the implementation of a high-performance and efficient risk management structure are therefore critical undertakings for bank.

Thus, the primary objectives of the bank's risk management framework are:

- To contribute to the development of the Bank in various business lines to reach an ideal level of general risk.
- To guarantee the bank's sustainability as a going concern, through the implementation of a high-quality risk management infrastructure.

In defining the bank's overall risk appetite, the bank management takes various considerations and variables into account, including:

- The relative balance between risk and reward of the bank's various activities.
- Earnings sensitivity to business, credit and economic cycles.
- The aim of achieving a well-balanced portfolio of earnings streams.

Risk management governance and risk principles

Bank's risk management governance is based on:

i) Strong managerial involvement, throughout the entire organization, starting from the Board of Directors down to operational field management teams.

ii) A tight framework of internal procedures and guidelines;

iii) Continuous supervision by business lines and support functions as well as by an independent body to monitor risks and to enforce rules and procedures.

Within the board, the Risk and Audit Committees are more specifically responsible for examining the consistency of the internal framework for monitoring risks and compliance.

Risk categories

The following are part of the risks associated with Bank's Banking activities:

a- **Credit risk:**

(Including country risk): represents risk of losses arising from the inability of the Bank's customers, sovereign issuers or other counterparties to meet their financial commitments.

Credit risk also includes the replacement risk linked to market transactions. In addition, credit risk may be further increased by a concentration risk, which arises either from large individual exposures or from groups of counterparties with a high default probability.

b- **Market risk:**
Represents risk of loss resulting from changes in market prices and interest rates.

c- **Operational risk:**
(Including legal, compliance, accounting, environmental, reputational risks, etc.): represents risk of loss or fraud or of producing inaccurate financial and accounting data due to inadequacies or failures in procedures and internal systems, human error or external events. Additionally, operational risks may also take the form of compliance risk, which is the risk of the bank incurring either legal, administrative or disciplinary sanctions or financial losses due to failure to comply with relevant rules and regulations.

d- **Structural interest and exchange rate risk**:
Represents risk of loss or of residual depreciation in the bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets arising from changes in interest or exchange rates. Structural interest and exchange rate risk arises from banking commercial activities and on Corporate Center transactions (operations on equities, investments and bond issues).

e- **Liquidity risk:**
Represents the risk that bank might not be able to meet its obligations as they become due.

The Bank dedicates significant resources to constantly adapting its risk management to its activities and ensures that its risk management framework operates in full compliance with the following fundamental principles of:

- Full independence of risk assessment departments from the operating divisions; and
- Consistent approach to risk assessment and monitoring applied throughout the bank.

The Risk Division is independent from the bank's operating entities and reports directly to general management. Its role is to contribute to the development and profitability of the bank by ensuring that the risk management framework in place is both robust and effective. It employs various teams specializing in the operational management of credit and market risk.

More specifically, the Risk Division:

- Defines and approves the methods used to analyze, assess, approve and monitor credit risks, country risks, market risks and operational risks; conducts a critical review of commercial strategies in high risk areas and continually seeks to improve such risk forecasting and management;
- Contributes to independent assessment by analyzing transactions implying a credit risk and by providing guidance on transactions proposed by sales managers;
- Identifying a frame for all Bank's operational risks.

The Assets and Liabilities Unit under the Finance Division, for its part, is entrusted with assessing and managing other major types of risks, namely liquidity and structural risks (resulting from interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity) as well as the bank's long term financing, management of capital requirements and equity structure.

The Internal Legal Counsel deals with compliance and legal risks.

Responsibility for devising the relevant risk management structure and defining risk management operating principles lies mainly with both the Risk Division and, in particular fields, the assets and liabilities management under Finance Division.

The Bank's Risk Committee is in charge of reviewing all the bank's key risk management issues and meets at least on quarterly basis. Risk Committee's monthly meetings involve members of the Executive Committee, the heads of the business lines and the Risk Division managers and are used to review all the core strategic issues: risk-taking policies, assessment methods, material and human resources, analysis of credit portfolios and of the cost of risk, market and credit concentration limits (by product, country, sector, region, etc.).

On the other hand, the Assets and Liabilities management committee (ALCO) is competent for matters relating to funding and liquidity policy making and planning.

All new products and activities or products under development must be submitted to the New Product Committee.

This New Product Committee aims at ensuring that, prior to the launch of a new activity or product, all associated risks are fully understood, measured, approved and subject to adequate procedures and controls, using the available information and processing systems.

Operational risks, permanent control and audit (periodic) control process are supervised by the Audit and Accounts Committee that meets on a quarterly basis.

Finally, the Bank's risk management principles, procedures and infrastructures and their implementation are monitored by the Internal Audit team and the External Auditors.

(A) CREDIT RISKS

The Bank is exposed to the credit risk which is the risk resulting from failure of the client to meet its contractual obligations towards the bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risk for the bank, therefore requiring careful management. The credit risk manifests itself in the lending activities and debt instruments in bank's assets as well as off balance sheet financial instruments, such as letters of credit and letters of guarantee.

(A/1) Credit risk management: organization and structure

Maintaining comprehensive and efficient management and monitoring of credit risk – which constitutes the bank's primary source of risk – is vital to preserving bank financial strength and profitability. As a result, the bank implements a tight credit risk control framework, whose cornerstone is the Credit Risk Policy and Authorities defined jointly by the Risk Division and the Business Lines, and is subject to periodic review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Within the Risk Division, persons are responsible for:

- Setting credit limits by customer, customer group or transaction type;
- Approving credit score or internal customer rating criteria;
- Monitoring and surveillance of large exposures and various credit portfolios; and
- Reviewing specific and general provisioning policies.

In addition, comprehensive portfolio analysis is performed in order to provide guidance to the General Management on the bank's overall credit risk exposure as well as reporting to Risk Committee.

The Risk Division also helps define criteria for measuring risk and defining appropriate provisioning practices.

Risk approval

Embedded in bank's credit policy is the concept that approval of any credit risk undertaking must be based on sound knowledge of the client and a thorough understanding of the client's business, the purpose, nature and structure of the transaction and the sources of repayment, while bearing in mind the bank's risk strategy and risk appetite.

The risk approval process is based on four core principles:

- All transactions involving replacement risk must be pre-authorized, replacement risk is bearing a loss when a bank is forced to replace a contract in case of breaching the original party's contract (debtor risk, non-settlement or non-delivery risk and issuer risk).

- Staff assessing credit risk is fully independent from the decision-making process.

- Subject to relevant credit delegations, responsibility for analyzing and approving risk lies with the most appropriate business line or credit risk unit, which reviews all authorization requests relating to a specific client or client group, to ensure a consistent approach to risk management.

- All credit decisions systematically include internal obligor risk ratings, as proposed by business lines and vetted by the Risk Division and approved by concerned Credit Committee.

Risk management and audit

Changes in the quality of outstanding commitments are reviewed on a periodic basis and at least once a quarter, as part of the "sensitive names" and provisioning procedures. This review is based on analyses performed by the business divisions and the risk function. Furthermore, the Internal Audit also carries out file reviews or risk audits in the bank's branch groups and reports its findings to the General Management.

Replacement risk

Replacement risk provides the measurement of the replacement cost of a transaction in the event of default by the original counterparty and the necessity to close the ensuing position with counterparty; hence, the replacement cost is the result of the market price between the date on which the original transaction is entered into and the default date. Transactions giving rise to replacement risk include interest rate swaps and forward FX deals.

Replacement risk management

The Bank places great emphasis on carefully monitoring its replacement risk exposure in order to minimize its losses in case of default of its counterparties and counterparty limits are, therefore, assigned to all trading counterparties, irrespective of their status (bank, other financial institution, corporate and public institutions).

(A/2) Risk measurement and internal ratings

Bank rating system is based on three key pillars:

- The internal ratings models used to measure and quantify counterparty risk.
- A set of procedures defining guidelines for devising and using ratings (scope, frequency of rating revision, procedure for approving ratings, etc.).
- Reliance on human judgment to improve modeling results to include elements outside the scope of rating model.

Credit risk rating is supported by a set of procedures ensuring reliable, consistent and timely default and loss data detection.

Rating models are reviewed and developed when necessary. The Bank regularly evaluates performance of credit rating models and their capacity to predict default cases.

The calculations used to measure and monitor replacement risk include:

- Current Average Risk (CAR) is a calculation of the Average risk of all the future scenarios, excluding the negative scenarios, i.e., when the replacement makes a gain.
- Credit value at risk (VAR) is a calculation of the largest loss that would be incurred in 99% of cases.

Following are some risk mitigations methods:

Collaterals

The Bank designs several policies and controls for credit risk mitigation such as collaterals for funds provided. The Bank lays down guidelines for specific categories of the accepted collaterals.

The main types of collaterals for Loans and credit facilities to customers are:

- Real estate mortgage;
- Pledge on business assets like machinery and merchandise;
- Pledge in financial instruments like debt instruments and equity.

The long term financing and lending for companies are often collaterized while credit facilities for persons are not collaterized. The Bank attempts to mitigate the credit risk through additional collaterals from the concerned parties immediately on arising of impairment indicators for any of the loans or facilities.

Collaterals taken to secure assets other than Loans and credit facilities are identified according to the nature of the instrument.

Debit instruments and treasury bills are often not collaterized.

Derivatives

The Bank exercise prudential strict control procedures on net open positions of derivatives. i.e. the difference between sale and purchase agreements at the level of value and duration. The amount exposed to credit risk at any time is determined at fair value of the instrument that may achieve benefit to the bank. i.e. any assets with high positive fair value which represents insignificant part of contractual imputed value used to reflect the volume of existing instruments. This credit risk is managed as part of overall lending limit granted to the customer together with the potential risk as a result of market changes.

The Bank doesn’t obtain collaterals for credit risk related to such instruments except for the amounts requested by the bank as marginal deposits from other parties.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/3) Provisioning policy (Measurement of expected credit losses)

The Bank's policies require the identification of three stages of classifying financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and financial guarantees as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with changes in credit quality since initial recognition and thereafter measuring the impairment losses (expected credit losses) as follows:

The un-impaired financial asset is classified at initial recognition in the first stage and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk management.

In the case of a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to the second stage and the financial asset is not considered at this stage (the expected credit loss over the life of the asset without impairment).

In case of indications of impairment of the financial asset, it is transferred to the third stage. The Bank relies on the following indicators to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

- A significant increase in the rate of return on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk.
- Significant negative changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.
- Scheduling request as a result of difficulties facing the borrower.
- Significant negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.
- Future economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.
- Early indicators of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors / business loans.
- Cancellation of a direct facility by the bank due to the high credit risk of the borrower.

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and credit facilities reported in the financial position for each of the four internal ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss
1- Good debts	86.65%	11.05%	86.51%	8.43%
2- Normal watch-list	5.79%	11.15%	5.72%	10.01%
3- Special watch-list	3.00%	20.70%	2.85%	19.71%
4- Non performing loan	4.56%	57.10%	4.92%	61.85%
	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

(A/4) General Model for Measurements of Banking Risks:

In addition to the four categories of the bank's internal credit ratings indicated above, management classifies Loans and credit facilities based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE requirements.

Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record.

The Bank calculates the allowances required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the allowance required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the provisions as required by the expected credit loss, that excess shall be debited from distributable net profits and carried to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution; note (34) shows the movement (if any) on the general banking risk reserve during the financial period.

Below is a statement of credit rating for corporations as per the Bank's internal ratings compared with those of CBE's; it also includes the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	Description	Required Provision According to ORR%	Internal Rating	Internal Description
1	Low risk	0%	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risks	1%	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risks	1%	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risks	2%	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risks	2%	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risks	3%	2	Normal watch-list
7	Watch-list	5%	3	Special watch-list
8	Substandard debts	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful debts	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-performing loans

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/5) Maximum limit for credit risk before collaterals

Financial position items exposed to credit risks	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Treasury bills	70,701,033,388	67,814,297,699
Loans and credit facilities to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdrafts	4,464,213,922	4,067,094,495
- Credit cards	1,614,530,829	1,581,196,876
- Personal loans	34,832,975,346	33,727,404,139
- Real estate loans	4,914,936,079	4,633,413,392
Corporate loans		
- Overdrafts	97,169,260,142	87,964,889,193
- Direct loans	63,453,131,607	59,888,990,906
- Syndicated Loans and facilities	24,063,626,856	22,210,229,914
- Other loans	2,983,096,095	2,692,284,579
Segregated interest , unearned discount & deferred income	(171,066,271)	(174,923,274)
Financial derivatives	-	23,578,000
Financial investments		
- Debt instrument	99,679,760,627	105,636,715,758
Other Financial assets	6,534,778,873	6,328,690,914
Total	**410,240,277,493**	**396,393,862,591**

The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets during the period:

Due from banks	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	2,900,135,409	397,122,595	-	**3,297,258,004**
Normal watch-list	27,933,987,281	24,798,499,248	-	**52,732,486,529**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	30,834,122,690	**25,195,621,843**	**-**	**56,029,744,533**
Allowance for impairment losses	(16,809,534)	-	-	(16,809,534)
Carrying amount	**30,817,313,156**	**25,195,621,843**	**-**	**56,012,934,999**

Due from banks	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	2,429,847,029	525,857,613	-	**2,955,704,642**
Normal watch-list	14,689,805,344	12,593,700,258	-	**27,283,505,602**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	17,119,652,373	**13,119,557,871**	**-**	**30,239,210,244**
Allowance for impairment losses	(14,109,794)	-	-	**(14,109,794)**
Carrying amount	**17,105,542,579**	**13,119,557,871**	**-**	**30,225,100,450**

Treasury bills	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	70,818,222,609	-	-	**70,818,222,609**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	70,818,222,609	**-**	**-**	**70,818,222,609**
Allowance for impairment losses	(117,189,221)	-	-	(117,189,221)
Carrying amount	**70,701,033,388**	**-**	**-**	**70,701,033,388**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Treasury bills	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	67,847,716,023	-	-	67,847,716,023
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	67,847,716,023	-	-	67,847,716,023
Allowance for impairment losses	(33,418,324)	-	-	(33,418,324)
Carrying amount	67,814,297,699	-	-	67,814,297,699

Retail loans	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	43,070,112,610	-	-	43,070,112,610
Normal watch-list	2,066,039,450	-	-	2,066,039,450
Special watch-list	-	1,042,885,313	-	1,042,885,313
Non performing loan	-	-	915,634,353	915,634,353
	45,136,152,060	1,042,885,313	915,634,353	47,094,671,726
Allowance for impairment losses	(331,551,159)	(97,692,571)	(838,771,820)	(1,268,015,550)
Carrying amount	44,804,600,901	945,192,742	76,862,533	45,826,656,176

Retail loans	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	41,827,699,110	-	-	41,827,699,110
Normal watch-list	1,779,523,255	-	-	1,779,523,255
Special watch-list	-	695,145,315	-	695,145,315
Non performing loan	-	-	924,627,665	924,627,665
	43,607,222,365	695,145,315	924,627,665	45,226,995,345
Allowance for impairment losses	(291,012,829)	(81,531,385)	(845,342,229)	(1,217,886,443)
Carrying amount	43,316,209,536	613,613,930	79,285,436	44,009,108,902

Corporate loans	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	160,761,670,015	10,946,859,231	-	171,708,529,246
Normal watch-list	239,134,788	12,042,835,712	-	12,281,970,500
Special watch-list	-	6,405,797,052	-	6,405,797,052
Non performing loan	-	-	10,391,801,802	10,391,801,802
	161,000,804,803	29,395,491,995	10,391,801,802	200,788,098,600
Allowance for impairment losses	(845,127,248)	(4,897,148,284)	(7,376,708,368)	(13,118,983,900)
Carrying amount	160,155,677,555	24,498,343,711	3,015,093,434	187,669,114,700

Corporate loans	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	147,083,343,632	10,724,134,623	-	157,807,478,255
Normal watch-list	39,756,632	11,373,030,262	-	11,412,786,894
Special watch-list	-	5,885,319,247	-	5,885,319,247
Non performing loan	-	-	10,435,407,052	10,435,407,052
	147,123,100,264	27,982,484,132	10,435,407,052	185,540,991,448
Allowance for impairment losses	(802,778,336)	(4,166,720,386)	(7,815,098,134)	(12,784,596,856)
Carrying amount	146,320,321,928	23,815,763,746	2,620,308,918	172,756,394,592

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	5,641,130,400	-	-	**5,641,130,400**
Normal watch-list	10,619,683,318	-	-	**10,619,683,318**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	16,260,813,718	**-**	**-**	**16,260,813,718**
Allowance for impairment losses	(500,314)	-	-	(500,314)
Carrying amount - fair value	**16,260,813,718**	**-**	**-**	**16,260,813,718**

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	4,147,015,624	-	-	**4,147,015,624**
Normal watch-list	10,298,205,909	-	-	**10,298,205,909**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	14,445,221,533	**-**	**-**	**14,445,221,533**
Allowance for impairment losses	(334,557)	-	-	(334,557)
Carrying amount - fair value	**14,445,221,533**	**-**	**-**	**14,445,221,533**

Debt instruments at amortized cost	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	**-**
Normal watch-list	83,418,946,909	-	-	**83,418,946,909**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	83,418,946,909	**-**	**-**	**83,418,946,909**
Allowance for impairment losses	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	**83,418,946,909**	**-**	**-**	**83,418,946,909**

Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	**-**
Normal watch-list	91,193,931,697	-	-	**91,193,931,697**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	91,193,931,697	**-**	**-**	**91,193,931,697**
Allowance for impairment losses	(2,437,472)	-	-	**(2,437,472)**
Carrying amount	**91,191,494,225**	**-**	**-**	**91,191,494,225**

The following table shows changes in impairment credit losses between the beginning and ending of the period as a result of these factors:

Due from banks	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2023	14,109,794	-	-	**14,109,794**
New financial assets purchased or issued	16,809,534	-	-	**16,809,534**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(17,619,594)	-	-	**(17,619,594)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	**-**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	3,509,800	-	-	**3,509,800**
Balance at the end of the period	**16,809,534**	**-**	**-**	**16,809,534**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Due from banks	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2022	3,246,515	1,913,366	-	5,159,881
New financial assets purchased or issued	11,514,495	-	-	11,514,495
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(3,246,515)	(1,913,366)	-	(5,159,881)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	2,595,299	-	-	2,595,299
Balance at the end of the year	**14,109,794**	**-**	**-**	**14,109,794**

Treasury bills	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2023	33,418,324	-	-	33,418,324
New financial assets purchased or issued	97,356,921	-	-	97,356,921
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(21,898,804)	-	-	(21,898,804)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	8,312,780	-	-	8,312,780
Balance at the end of the period	**117,189,221**	**-**	**-**	**117,189,221**

Treasury bills	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2022	11,532,464	-	-	11,532,464
New financial assets purchased or issued	26,544,294	-	-	26,544,294
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(11,532,464)	-	-	(11,532,464)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	6,874,030	-	-	6,874,030
Balance at the end of the year	**33,418,324**	**-**	**-**	**33,418,324**

Retail loans	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2023	291,012,829	81,531,385	845,342,229	1,217,886,443
Net impairment loss recognized during the period	40,538,330	13,616,014	19,047,548	73,201,892
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	(25,623,217)	(25,623,217)
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	2,545,172	-	2,545,172
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	5,260	5,260
Balance at the end of the period	**331,551,159**	**97,692,571**	**838,771,820**	**1,268,015,550**

Retail loans	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2022	177,646,277	95,458,695	594,044,091	867,149,063
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	113,366,552	(26,246,307)	288,511,793	375,632,038
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	(37,221,369)	(37,221,369)
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	12,318,997	-	12,318,997
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	7,714	7,714
Balance at the end of the year	**291,012,829**	**81,531,385**	**845,342,229**	**1,217,886,443**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Corporate loans	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2023	802,778,336	4,166,720,386	7,815,098,134	**12,784,596,856**
New financial assets purchased or issued	58,308,183	89,668,632	-	**147,976,815**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(163,616,345)	(724,565,663)	(386,469,309)	**(1,274,651,317)**
Transfer to stage 1	14,379,302	(14,379,174)	(128)	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	(6,749,602)	6,749,602	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	(32,331)	(163,630,240)	163,662,571	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	45,590,193	1,046,312,094	797,308,064	**1,889,210,351**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	(7,003,099)	(1,414,247,054)	**(1,421,250,153)**
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	6,943,569	-	**6,943,569**
Foreign exchange translation differences	94,469,512	490,332,177	401,356,090	**986,157,779**
Balance at the end of the period	**845,127,248**	**4,897,148,284**	**7,376,708,368**	**13,118,983,900**

Corporate loans	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2022	886,925,221	3,683,232,793	4,574,017,535	**9,144,175,549**
New financial assets purchased or issued	328,870,886	481,467,025	-	**810,337,911**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(252,915,780)	(944,216,369)	(115,081,502)	**(1,312,213,651)**
Transfer to stage 1	19,088,318	(19,088,318)	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	(90,142,582)	90,142,582	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	(7,420,763)	(1,178,281,275)	1,185,702,038	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(218,246,498)	1,454,704,324	2,538,005,908	**3,774,463,734**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the year	-	(169,436)	(972,010,472)	**(972,179,908)**
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	31,573,983	-	**31,573,983**
Foreign exchange translation differences	136,619,534	567,355,077	604,464,627	**1,308,439,238**
Balance at the end of the year	**802,778,336**	**4,166,720,386**	**7,815,098,134**	**12,784,596,856**

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2023	334,557	-	-	**334,557**
New financial assets purchased or issued	85,582	-	-	**85,582**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	80,175	-	-	**80,175**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the period	**500,314**	**-**	**-**	**500,314**

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2022	105,685	-	-	**105,685**
New financial assets purchased or issued	136,826	-	-	**136,826**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(994)	-	-	**(994)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	93,040	-	-	**93,040**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**334,557**	**-**	**-**	**334,557**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Debt instruments at amortized cost	March 31, 2023 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2023	2,437,472	-	-	**2,437,472**
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(3,043,791)	-	-	**(3,043,791)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	-
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	606,319	-	-	**606,319**
Balance at the end of the period	-	-	-	-

Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2022	5,457,439	-	-	**5,457,439**
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	-
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(3,681,563)	-	-	**(3,681,563)**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange translation differences	661,596	-	-	**661,596**
Balance at the end of the year	**2,437,472**	**-**	**-**	**2,437,472**

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial guarantees	255,000	255,000
L/Cs	4,071,578,648	3,206,343,484
Accepted papers	1,692,660,000	1,878,129,718
L/Gs	55,468,767,675	49,406,278,293
Total	**61,233,261,323**	**54,491,006,495**

Commitments for credit facilities have a carrying amount of EGP 26,641,079,642 at the end of current reporting period against EGP 24,355,577,867 in the prior year.

The preceding table shows the maximum limit exposure to risks at the end of March 2023 and December, 2022 without taking into consideration collaterals held by the bank, if any. For financial position items, amounts stated depend on the net carrying amount shown in the financial position.

The preceding table related to financial position items exposed to credit risks shows that 57% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk at the end of current reporting period is attributable to loans and credit facilities to customers against 55% at the end of the prior year, investments in debt instruments constitute 24% against 27% at the end of the prior year and treasury bills constitute 17% against 17% at the end of the prior year.

The management is confident of its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from loan portfolio, facilities, and debt instruments based on the following facts:

- 92% of the loans and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting period comprises loans and credit facilities classified at the top 2 categories of the internal rating against 92% at the end of the prior year.
- 94% of the loan and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting period does not have arrears or indicators of impairment against 94% at the end of the prior year.
- Loans and credit facilities that are individually assessed for impairment (Stage 3) at the end of the current reporting period have a carrying amount of EGP 11,307,436,155 . Impairment on these loans and credit facilities represents 73% of their carrying amount. Loans and credit facilities, that are individually assessed for impairment at the end of the prior year had a carrying amount of EGP 11,360,034,717 and their impairment represents 76% of such carrying amount.
- The Bank applied more prudential selection process on granting loans and credit facilities during the current reporting period ended March 31, 2023.
- 97% of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills at the end of the current reporting period comprise local sovereign debt instruments against 98% at the end of the prior year.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/6) Loans and credit facilities

Balances of loans and credit facilities in terms of credit risk rating are analyzed below:

	March 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Loans and credit facilities to customers	Loans and credit facilities to banks	Loans and credit facilities to customers	Loans and credit facilities to banks
Neither have arrears nor impaired	232,715,867,958	-	216,562,122,259	-
Have arrears but not impaired	3,859,466,213	-	2,845,829,817	-
Impaired	11,307,436,155	-	11,360,034,717	-
Total	**247,882,770,326**	**-**	**230,767,986,793**	**-**
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(14,386,999,450)	-	(14,002,483,299)	-
Less: Segregated interest	(205,721)	-	(205,721)	-
Less: Unearned discount & deferred income	(170,860,550)	-	(174,717,553)	-
Net	**233,324,704,605**	**-**	**216,590,580,220**	**-**

Total credit allowance for loans and credit facilities at the end of the current reporting period amounted to EGP 14,386,999,450 (EGP 14,002,483,299 at the end of the prior year) of which EGP 8,215,480,188 represent impairment in stage three (EGP 8,660,440,363 at the end of the prior year) and EGP 6,171,519,262 represent impairment for stage one and stage two in the credit portfolio (EGP 5,342,042,936 at the end of the prior year).

Note (19-A) includes additional information on the allowance for impairment losses for Loans and credit facilities to customers during the current reporting period.

During the current accounting Period, the loans and credit facilities portfolio increase by 7% due to the increase on lending activity.

Loans and credit facilities which do not have arrears and are not subject to impairment

The credit quality of Loans and credit facilities that not subject to impairment is assessed by reference to the bank's internal rating.

Loans and credit facilities to customers

March 31, 2023

Rating	Retail: Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Good debts	4,461,791,482	1,363,125,724	32,473,077,034	4,772,118,370	**43,070,112,610**
Normal watch-list	963,339	-	-	-	**963,339**
Special watch-list	2,024,821	-	-	-	**2,024,821**
Total	**4,464,779,642**	**1,363,125,724**	**32,473,077,034**	**4,772,118,370**	**43,073,100,770**

	Corporate: Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated Loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Good debts	92,227,928,795	53,469,515,872	22,886,384,207	2,954,396,270	**171,538,225,144**
Normal watch-list	4,941,302,850	5,625,591,806	1,436,588,099	7,600,000	**12,011,082,755**
Special watch-list	1,787,000,499	4,243,369,806	2,388,955	60,700,029	**6,093,459,289**
Total	**98,956,232,144**	**63,338,477,484**	**24,325,361,261**	**3,022,696,299**	**189,642,767,188**

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

December 31, 2022

Rating	Retail: Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Good debts	4,064,999,319	1,432,259,251	31,805,333,451	4,525,107,089	**41,827,699,110**
Normal watch-list	978,961	-	-	-	**978,961**
Special watch-list	1,498,279	-	-	-	**1,498,279**
Total	**4,067,476,559**	**1,432,259,251**	**31,805,333,451**	**4,525,107,089**	**41,830,176,350**

	Corporate: Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated Loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Good debts	83,154,163,236	50,550,551,781	21,342,819,392	2,662,304,876	**157,709,839,285**
Normal watch-list	4,714,642,763	5,471,746,222	1,068,595,185	7,600,000	**11,262,584,170**
Special watch-list	1,695,340,772	4,001,200,228	2,281,425	60,700,029	**5,759,522,454**
Total	**89,564,146,771**	**60,023,498,231**	**22,413,696,002**	**2,730,604,905**	**174,731,945,909**

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Loans and credit facilities which have arrears but are not subject to impairment

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

March 31, 2023

Retail

	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	250,195,485	1,662,688,040	152,192,587	**2,065,076,112**
More than 30 – 60 days	-	33,166,983	638,893,890	40,419,265	**712,480,138**
More than 60 – 90 days	-	15,940,694	289,853,626	22,586,033	**328,380,353**
Total	**-**	**299,303,162**	**2,591,435,556**	**215,197,885**	**3,105,936,603**

Corporate

	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated Loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	188,265,490	-	-	**188,265,490**
More than 30 – 60 days	11,018,620	166,943,165	-	-	**177,961,785**
More than 60 – 90 days	-	331,744,026	-	-	**331,744,026**
More than 90 days	-	55,558,309	-	-	**55,558,309**
Total	**11,018,620**	**742,510,990**	**-**	**-**	**753,529,610**

December 31, 2022

Retail

	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	149,746,063	1,504,310,222	124,488,009	**1,778,544,294**
More than 30 – 60 days	-	27,650,962	440,765,671	28,142,684	**496,559,317**
More than 60 – 90 days	-	9,904,927	178,360,691	8,822,101	**197,087,719**
Total	**-**	**187,301,952**	**2,123,436,584**	**161,452,794**	**2,472,191,330**

Corporate

	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated Loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	51,349,625	-	-	**51,349,625**
More than 30 – 60 days	-	69,246,667	-	-	**69,246,667**
More than 60 – 90 days	-	96,289,630	-	-	**96,289,630**
More than 90 days	783,521	155,969,044	-	-	**156,752,565**
Total	**783,521**	**372,854,966**	**-**	**-**	**373,638,487**

Past due loans and credit facilities are those amounts, or any part thereof, which have fallen due but for which no payment has been received in accordance with the contractual terms. These include arrears for periods more than one day.

Amounts shown in the note represent the whole balance of the loan or facility and not only the past due amounts. These do not include the remaining loans and credit facilities of the same customer so long default has not fully or partially occurred on those loans.

On initial recognition of loans and credit facilities, the fair value of collaterals, if any, is assessed based on valuation methods used for similar assets but are not recognized in the financial statements since these do not represent assets of the bank at that date. In subsequent periods, the fair value is updated to reflect the market price or prices for similar assets.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired
Loans and credit facilities to customers

At the end of the current reporting period the carrying amount of loans and credit facilities, that are assessed to be individually impaired (Stage 3) excluding any cash flows expected to arise from the associated guarantees, amounted to EGP 11,307,436,155 against EGP 11,360,034,717 at the end of the prior year.

The following table provides a breakdown of the balance of such loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired including the fair value of the collaterals shall prevail when calculating the provisions.

	March 31, 2023				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	60,355,353	32,157,972	752,150,794	70,970,234	**915,634,353**
Fair value of collaterals	-	1,088,640	222,115	-	**1,310,755**

	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated Loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	2,218,372,338	8,173,429,464	-	-	**10,391,801,802**
Fair value of collaterals	43,934,260	203,028,517	-	-	**246,962,777**

	December 31, 2022				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	64,311,931	27,358,661	748,034,408	84,922,665	**924,627,665**
Fair value of collaterals	-	20,000	144,199	-	**164,199**

	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated Loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	965,730,380	9,469,676,672	-	-	**10,435,407,052**
Fair value of collaterals	20,958,919	144,573,134	-	-	**165,532,053**

Restructured Loans and credit facilities:

The Bank applies different types of restructuring policies to its loans and credit facilities, which include extending payment terms, executing forced management programmes and applying prepayment and extension provisions to the loan. The applied restructuring policies depend on factors or criteria that indicate, in management judgment that the counterparty's continuous payment of the loan is unlikely to occur in the absence of such restructuring policies that are subject to ongoing review. Within the bank renegotiated outstanding loans relate to long-term loans made to any type of clientele (retail and corporate loans clients).

Total renegotiated loans amounted to EGP 1,581,267,504 at the end of the current reporting period against EGP 1,663,199,766 at the end of the prior year. These balances do not include any amounts whose commercial terms were renegotiated to preserve the quality of the bank's relationship with its clients, including those terms pertaining to loans interest rates and/or loans repayment periods .

The Bank practice calls for most clients whose loans have been renegotiated to be maintained in the "non-performing" category, as long as the bank remains uncertain of their ability to meet their future commitments in accordance with the definition of default under Basel II.

Loans and credit facilities to customers

Corporate loans	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Overdrafts	22,618,967	24,874,678
Direct loans	1,558,648,537	1,638,325,088
Total	**1,581,267,504**	**1,663,199,766**

(A/7) Debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes

The following table shows a breakdown of debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes (excluding allowances for impairment) per last rating for Standard and Poor's and its equivalent:

	Rating	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Egyptian Treasury Bills	**B**	70,818,222,609	67,847,716,023
Fair value through other comprehensive income			
Other debt instruments	**Unrated**	1,089,199,602	1,121,285,192
Egyptian debt instruments	**B**	10,619,683,318	10,298,205,909
US Treasury Bonds	**AA+**	4,551,930,798	3,025,730,432
Amortized cost			
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	**B**	83,418,946,909	91,193,931,697
Total		**170,497,983,236**	**173,486,869,253**

(A/8) Acquisition of collaterals

The Bank acquire foreclosed asset as acquisition of guarantees as following:

Asset type	March 31, 2023	31-Dec-22
Building	-	115,000,000

Assets acquired are classified under the other Assets item in the financial position. These assets are sold or used for the purposes of the Bank whenever practicable.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/9) Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to credit risks

(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 (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets including loans and credit facilities is segmented into the geographical regions of the bank's clients except for investments in foreign treasury bonds which are reported in the "other countries" category.

	Arab Republic of Egypt						
	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea & Upper Egypt	Total	Other countries	Total
Treasury bills	70,818,222,609	-	-	-	**70,818,222,609**	-	**70,818,222,609**
Loans and credit facilities to customers							
Retail loans							
Overdrafts	2,751,657,222	1,382,276,804	291,822,195	99,378,774	**4,525,134,995**	-	**4,525,134,995**
Credit cards	1,251,009,172	204,408,897	172,535,312	66,633,477	**1,694,586,858**	-	**1,694,586,858**
Personal loans	25,826,925,612	3,451,552,108	5,126,961,023	1,411,224,641	**35,816,663,384**	-	**35,816,663,384**
Real estate loans	3,710,763,851	269,995,531	428,465,215	649,061,892	**5,058,286,489**	-	**5,058,286,489**
Corporate loans							
Overdrafts	76,066,430,979	14,186,908,703	7,371,408,304	3,560,875,116	**101,185,623,102**	-	**101,185,623,102**
Direct loans	49,028,376,579	10,297,564,070	9,313,794,853	3,614,682,436	**72,254,417,938**	-	**72,254,417,938**
Syndicated loans and facilities	23,341,647,139	263,739,537	601,496,817	118,477,768	**24,325,361,261**	-	**24,325,361,261**
Other loans	2,997,775,483	19,920,816	-	5,000,000	**3,022,696,299**	-	**3,022,696,299**
Financial investments							
Debt instruments	95,127,829,829	-	-	-	**95,127,829,829**	4,551,930,798	**99,679,760,627**
Other financial assets	6,129,773,077	214,369,205	126,455,322	38,352,289	**6,508,949,893**	29,695,827	**6,538,645,720**
Total at the end of the current period	**357,050,411,552**	**30,290,735,671**	**23,432,939,041**	**9,563,686,393**	**420,337,772,657**	**4,581,626,625**	**424,919,399,282**
Total at the end of the comparative year	**347,879,827,871**	**27,845,449,979**	**22,652,678,935**	**9,180,203,053**	**407,558,159,838**	**3,051,308,710**	**410,609,468,548**

(Business 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 (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets is segmented into business sectors in which the bank's clients operate.

	Agricultural entities	Industrial entities	Trading entities	Service entities	Governmental sector	Foreign Governments	Other activities	Individuals	Total
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	70,818,222,609	-	-	-	**70,818,222,609**
Loans and credit facilities to customers									
Retail loans									
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,525,134,995	**4,525,134,995**
Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,694,586,858	**1,694,586,858**
Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,816,663,384	**35,816,663,384**
Real estate loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,058,286,489	**5,058,286,489**
Corporate loans									
Overdrafts	2,058,631,157	44,425,431,413	17,502,919,437	37,198,641,095	-	-	-	-	**101,185,623,102**
Direct loans	1,246,029,068	48,337,833,021	10,838,844,544	11,831,711,305	-	-	-	-	**72,254,417,938**
Syndicated loans and facilities	124,547,754	20,496,190,418	678,858,650	3,025,764,439	-	-	-	-	**24,325,361,261**
Other loans	-	1,401,514,385	49,473,795	933,757,699	-	-	637,950,420	-	**3,022,696,299**
Financial investments									
Debt instruments	-	-	-	1,089,199,602	94,038,630,227	4,551,930,798	-	-	**99,679,760,627**
Other financial assets	35,582,772	1,189,766,015	301,642,425	628,456,232	3,864,830,146	29,695,827	-	488,672,303	**6,538,645,720**
Total at the end of current period	**3,464,790,751**	**115,850,735,252**	**29,371,738,851**	**54,707,530,372**	**168,721,682,982**	**4,581,626,625**	**637,950,420**	**47,583,344,029**	**424,919,399,282**
Total at the end of the comparative year	**3,086,492,450**	**95,551,288,783**	**30,109,330,203**	**59,388,915,540**	**173,578,304,120**	**3,069,887,739**	**205,219,101**	**45,620,030,612**	**410,609,468,548**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(B) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from unfavorable changes in market parameters. It contains all trading book transactions as well as some banking book portfolios valued using the mark-to-market approach. The bank's policy on market risk transactions is “Prudent” in that:

- Products subject to “market risk” which are offered by the Bank to its customers are restricted to cash and simple financial derivatives such as interest rate swaps and foreign exchange swap and forward contracts.
- The only trading activity conducted by the Bank is over-night foreign exchange position, within a prudent limit that cannot be exceeded.
- Open positions must be centrally managed and matched.

The front-office managers assume primary responsibility in terms of risk exposure; however, management lies with an independent structure being the Market Risk Controller (MRC), within Risk Division. The main function of MRC is the ongoing analysis, independently from the trading rooms, of the positions and risks linked to the market activities of the bank and the comparison of these positions to the allowed limits. The MRC carries out the following functions:

- Daily and periodic analysis and reporting (independently from the front office) of the exposures, stress tests and risks incurred by the bank’s market activities and comparison of said exposure and risks with the pre-set limits.
- Definition of the risk-measurement methods and control procedures, approval of the valuation methods used to calculate and monitor risks, including those made on a gross or nominal basis.
- Management of the approval process for limits.
- Reviewing new products or services from market risk aspect under New Product Committee to ensure that market risks are properly identified and controlled.

At the proposal of this MRC and Head of Risk Division, the board sets the levels of authorized risk by type of market activity and makes the main decisions concerning bank’s market risk management.

(B/1) Methods of Measuring Market Risk and Defining Exposure Limits

As a part of managing market risk, the Bank has several hedging strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to balance the risks inherent in debt instruments and fixed rate long term loans, if the fair value option is applied. The Bank uses a lot of methods to control market risk such as stress testing "ST".

Stress testing gives indicator of the loss volume expected that may arise from sharp adverse circumstances. Stress testing is designed to match business using standard analysis for specific scenarios. The Bank sets a maximum limit of expected losses of 10% from authorized limit according to internal bank rules.

(B/2) Stress test for foreign exchange risk

The following table provides FX position (whether short or long) for all balance sheet items and off balance sheet items.

Currency	Short/Long FX positions	FX short positions	FX long positions	Expected loss at 10%
USD	157,241,022	-	157,241,022	15,724,102
EUR	10,173,515	-	10,173,515	1,017,352
GBP	429,872	-	429,872	42,987
JPY	381,793	-	381,793	38,179
CHF	173,827	-	173,827	17,383
DKK	74,541	-	74,541	7,454
NOK	64,279	-	64,279	6,428
SEK	41,910	-	41,910	4,191
CAD	(119,673)	(119,673)	-	(11,967)
AUD	(87,180)	(87,180)	-	(8,718)
AED	(180,208)	(180,208)	-	(18,021)
BHD	4,958	-	4,958	496
KWD	543,378	-	543,378	54,338
OMR	175,768	-	175,768	17,577
QAR	330,272	-	330,272	33,027
SAR	(51,223)	(51,223)	-	(5,122)
CNY	6,763	-	6,763	676
EGP	(169,203,614)	(169,203,614)	-	-
Maximum expected loss at March 31, 2023				**16,920,362**
Maximum expected loss at December 31, 2022				**(10,193,413)**

(B/3) Foreign exchange rate volatility risk (concentration of FX risk on financial instruments)

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 current reporting period. This table includes the carrying amounts of the financial instruments in terms of their relevant currencies and in EGP equivalent.

	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	41,951,376,125	910,841,376	298,426,972	35,795,352	61,603,235	**43,258,043,060**
Due from banks	18,495,487,757	28,502,256,867	7,804,519,894	814,843,253	395,827,228	**56,012,934,999**
Treasury bills	58,924,356,658	11,776,676,730	-	-	-	**70,701,033,388**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	171,122,520,360	58,432,268,844	3,529,874,751	187,784,089	52,256,561	**233,324,704,605**
Financial investments						
Fair value through other comprehensive income	12,147,686,492	5,608,089,755	2,157,698	-	-	**17,757,933,945**
Amortized cost	83,418,946,909	-	-	-	-	**83,418,946,909**
Fair value through profit or loss	75,716,383	-	-	-	-	**75,716,383**
Other financial assets	6,140,238,970	383,511,104	10,703,132	147,241	178,426	**6,534,778,873**
Total financial assets	**392,276,329,654**	**105,613,644,676**	**11,645,682,447**	**1,038,569,935**	**509,865,450**	**511,084,092,162**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	4,551,962,222	177,216,180	65,114,756	44,446,452	-	**4,838,739,610**
Customer deposits	337,203,246,396	92,888,669,237	11,516,673,434	996,727,613	504,387,001	**443,109,703,681**
Financial derivatives	570,534	19,336,471	-	-	-	**19,907,005**
Other loans	71,391,987	3,701,875,937	-	-	-	**3,773,267,924**
Other financial liabilities	1,450,252,023	324,251,021	5,092,701	780,341	44,523	**1,780,420,609**
Total financial liabilities	**343,277,423,162**	**97,111,348,846**	**11,586,880,891**	**1,041,954,406**	**504,431,524**	**453,522,038,829**
Net financial position	**48,998,906,492**	**8,502,295,830**	**58,801,556**	**(3,384,471)**	**5,433,926**	**57,562,053,333**
At the end of the comparative year						
Total financial assets	**383,835,944,248**	**77,176,206,464**	**8,544,106,399**	**637,491,372**	**430,928,546**	**470,624,677,029**
Total financial liabilities	**335,133,550,535**	**70,826,083,628**	**8,477,826,150**	**633,416,463**	**451,106,143**	**415,521,982,919**
Net financial position	**48,702,393,713**	**6,350,122,836**	**66,280,249**	**4,074,909**	**(20,177,597)**	**55,102,694,110**

(B/4) Structural Interest Rate Risk

- Structural interest rate risk is linked to commercial activities and corporate center transactions. Structural interest rate risk arises from residual gaps (surplus or deficit) of the bank's fixed-rate positions. The general principle is to reduce structural interest rate risk to the maximum extent.
- Whenever possible, commercial operations are hedged against interest rate, either through micro-hedging (individual hedging of each commercial transaction) or macro-hedging techniques (hedging of portfolios of similar commercial transactions within the treasury department).
- Consequently, structural interest rate risk only results from the residual positions remaining after hedging. The absence of interest rate derivative market in Egyptian Pound makes it difficult to hedge positions in this currency.

Organization of the management of Structural Interest Rate risks

- Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the Bank's finance department.
- Risk assessment, limits and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) headed by the Chief Executive Officer with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.
- Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room through the financial market. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties

- Decide on the limits for the sensitivity.
- Review, validate and approve any assumptions used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review interest rate Gap and sensitivity position reported through ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for bringing the Gap (if any) within the previously approved limits.

Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties

- Document and maintain the respective risks management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Provide recommendations for bringing the gaps within limits.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Dealing Room duties

Provide frequent updates on markets movements.
Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
Co-ordinate with ALMU on the spontaneous hedging of special transactions according to ALCO approved policy and recommendations.

Bank's Objective of Interest Rate Risk Management

The Bank's aim is to reduce exposure to structural interest rate risk as much as possible.
Any residual interest rate risk exposure must comply with the sensitivity limits approved by the ALCO. Sensitivity is defined as the variation in the net present value of future residual fixed-rate positions for a 1% parallel increase in the yield curve. Adherence to applicable limits is closely monitored.

Measurement and monitoring of structural interest rate risks

In order to quantify the Bank's exposure to structural interest rate risks, all fixed rate assets and liabilities on future maturities are analyzed to identify any gaps.

On a quarterly basis, assets and liabilities are analyzed independently, without any prior matching. Maturities on outstanding positions are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of the transactions and models of historic client behavior (e.g. saving accounts) as well as conventional assumptions for some balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

Once the gaps have been identified for each major currency, the sensitivity is calculated as the variation of the net present value of the fixed rate position of an instantaneous parallel shift of the 1% in the yield curve of each major currency. The cumulative sensitivity for all currencies as well as for any single currency should not exceed the above mentioned limit.

The following table summarizes the extent to which the bank is exposed to the risks of fluctuations in the interest rate including the carrying amount of the financial instruments distributed on the basis of the rate prevailing in re-pricing dates or maturity dates, whichever is earlier.

At the end of the current period	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Interest free	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	-	-	-	-	-	43,258,043,060	**43,258,043,060**
Due from banks	45,491,781,766	9,528,757,726	-	-	-	992,395,507	**56,012,934,999**
Treasury bills	2,191,598,504	16,314,507,602	52,194,927,282	-	-	-	**70,701,033,388**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	190,734,830,851	4,625,636,787	9,303,656,919	21,754,765,551	6,905,814,497	-	**233,324,704,605**
Financial investments							
Fair value through other comprehensive income	80,000,000	-	4,132,368,429	11,455,004,813	593,440,476	1,497,120,227	**17,757,933,945**
Amortized cost	2,904,621,546	1,957,930,150	27,358,480,978	47,211,056,806	3,986,857,429	-	**83,418,946,909**
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	75,716,383	**75,716,383**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	6,534,778,873	**6,534,778,873**
Total financial assets	**241,402,832,667**	**32,426,832,265**	**92,989,433,608**	**80,420,827,170**	**11,486,112,402**	**52,358,054,050**	**511,084,092,162**
IRS (notional amount)	**-**	**-**	**1,158,686,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,158,686,250**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	4,588,820,390	-	-	-	-	249,919,220	**4,838,739,610**
Customer deposits	203,679,805,278	44,382,006,177	66,442,113,823	71,369,139,577	254,844,363	56,981,794,463	**443,109,703,681**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	19,907,005	**19,907,005**
Other loans	3,701,875,937	23,790,000	1,695,584	45,906,403	-	-	**3,773,267,924**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,780,420,609	**1,780,420,609**
Total financial liabilities	**211,970,501,605**	**44,405,796,177**	**66,443,809,407**	**71,415,045,980**	**254,844,363**	**59,032,041,297**	**453,522,038,829**
IRS (notional amount)	**1,158,686,250**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,158,686,250**
Re-pricing gap	**28,273,644,812**	**(11,978,963,912)**	**27,704,310,451**	**9,005,781,190**	**11,231,268,039**	**(6,673,987,247)**	**57,562,053,333**
At the end of the comparative year							
Total financial assets	**206,894,762,689**	**40,207,985,358**	**79,397,642,484**	**78,951,826,350**	**13,727,533,368**	**51,444,926,780**	**470,624,677,029**
IRS (notional amount)	**643,328,409**	**262,898,623**	**262,898,623**	**664,978,870**	**-**	**-**	**1,834,104,525**
Total financial liabilities	**195,751,293,149**	**36,012,940,088**	**62,320,057,695**	**68,413,645,468**	**259,081,025**	**52,764,965,494**	**415,521,982,919**
IRS (notional amount)	**1,834,104,525**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,834,104,525**
Re-pricing gap	**9,952,693,424**	**4,457,943,893**	**17,340,483,412**	**11,203,159,752**	**13,468,452,343**	**(1,320,038,714)**	**55,102,694,110**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(C) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to meet cash flow or collateral requirements when they fall due and at a reasonable price.
The bank manages this exposure through modeling of its cash flow under several scenarios.

Organization of Liquidity Risk Management

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the bank's Finance Department.

Risk assessment and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) headed by the Chief Executive Officer with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.

Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room and/or the business lines. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties

- Review, validate and approve any assumptions and scenarios used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review the structured liquidity Gap reported by ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for funding strategy and/or the portfolio composition for the remedy of the gaps.

Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties

- Document and maintain the respective risks' management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.
- Co-ordinate with the various business lines for funding needs and report potential impact on the liquidity gap.
- Test and advice on the potential impact of any new product offering on the structured liquidity positions.

Dealing Room duties

- Is responsible for managing short term liquidity.
- Provide frequent updates on markets' status and alerting signals of liquidity stretches.
- Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
- Communicate their funding needs to ALMU for the construction of the liquidity gap.

Bank's Objective of Liquidity Risk Management

The bank's objective is to finance its activities at the best possible rates under normal conditions and to ensure it can meet its obligations in the event of a crisis.

To this end, the main principles of the bank's liquidity management are as follows:

- Management of the short-term liquidity in accordance with the regulatory framework.
- Diversification of funding sources.
- Maintenance of a portfolio of liquid assets.

Measurement and monitoring of structural liquidity risks

The bank's liquidity management framework comprises the following processes:

- Regular assessment of the bank structural liquidity profile and its development over time.
- Monitoring of the diversification of funding sources.
- Assessment of the bank's funding needs on the basis of the budget forecasts in order to plan appropriate funding solutions.

Liquidity gaps are constructed by listing the respective on and off-balance sheet-items according to the currency of denomination and residual maturity. Maturities on outstanding assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of transactions, models of historic client behavior patterns (e.g. savings accounts) as well as conventional assumptions relating to certain balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the bank in meeting its financial commitments upon maturity and refurbishing amounts withdrawn. This may results in failure in fulfilling obligations related to depositors and meeting lending commitments.

March 31, 2023

Contractual maturities	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	4,887,746,154	-	-	-	-	**4,887,746,154**
Customer deposits	262,199,821,085	47,598,642,203	76,747,647,623	82,136,171,659	337,857,191	**469,020,139,761**
Other loans	22,814,209	60,538,978	1,229,470,145	2,774,073,340	-	**4,086,896,672**
Total financial liabilities	**267,110,381,448**	**47,659,181,181**	**77,977,117,768**	**84,910,244,999**	**337,857,191**	**477,994,782,587**

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

December 31, 2022

Contractual maturities	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	3,544,530,140	-	-	-	-	**3,544,530,140**
Customer deposits	241,125,399,363	38,817,590,097	70,658,781,007	78,311,369,381	351,020,157	**429,264,160,005**
Other loans	450,068,301	26,326,734	559,970,380	2,704,540,387	-	**3,740,905,802**
Total financial liabilities	**245,119,997,804**	**38,843,916,831**	**71,218,751,387**	**81,015,909,768**	**351,020,157**	**436,549,595,947**

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover loan commitments include cash, balances with Central Banks, due from banks, treasury bills, other governmental notes and Loans and credit 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.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Cash flow derivatives
Derivatives settled on a gross-basis

The Bank is a party to derivative contracts that are settled on a gross-basis, in particular foreign exchange derivatives. The following table shows derivative financial liabilities that shall be settled in gross distributed over the remaining periods of contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows.

March 31, 2023

Maturities for statement of financial position items	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Held for trading derivatives						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash outflows	655,979,169	1,109,585,295	104,763,815	-	-	**1,870,328,279**
Cash inflows	655,702,533	1,110,837,240	104,849,996	-	-	**1,871,389,769**

December 31, 2022

Maturities for statement of financial position items	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Held for trading derivatives						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash outflows	617,477,974	679,562,313	59,258,771	-	-	**1,356,299,058**
Cash inflows	626,080,991	688,501,648	59,337,734	-	-	**1,373,920,373**

Cash flow for Off-balance sheet items

March 31, 2023

Maturities for off-balance sheet items	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial guarantees	255,000	-	-	**255,000**
Operating lease commitments	163,469,169	347,492,313	117,607,317	**628,568,799**
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	1,127,095,026	-	-	**1,127,095,026**
Total	**1,290,819,195**	**347,492,313**	**117,607,317**	**1,755,918,825**

	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Commitments for credit facilities	23,340,235,795	3,300,843,847	-	**26,641,079,642**

December 31, 2022

Maturities for off-balance sheet items	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial guarantees	255,000	-	-	**255,000**
Operating lease commitments	153,387,944	350,799,600	128,175,885	**632,363,429**
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	1,002,721,195	-	-	**1,002,721,195**
Total	**1,156,364,139**	**350,799,600**	**128,175,885**	**1,635,339,624**

	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Commitments for credit facilities	21,804,382,319	2,551,195,548	-	**24,355,577,867**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(D) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and sources of fair value
(D/1) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial assets classified as trading financial assets at fair value with changes in fair value are measured in the statement of income under 'Net trading income'.

Debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the other comprehensive income statement under "fair value reserve".

For investments in equity instruments, equity securities listed on the stock exchange are measured at fair value in accordance with quoted market prices on the date of the separate financial statements.

For non-listed shares, except for strategic investments, they are evaluated in one of the accepted techniques: discounted cash flow method multiples of value "and the inclusion of the valuation differences in other comprehensive income within the" fair value reserve "; for strategic investments, the cost or nominal value is the fair value of those investments.

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the separate financial statements within the fair value hierarchy, based on the levels of inputs that are essential for measuring the fair value as a whole:

Level 1:

The first level inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access on the measurement date.

Level 2:
The inputs of the second level are all inputs other than quoted prices within the first level and these inputs are observable for the asset or liability, directly or indirectly.

Level 3:
The third level inputs are the unobservable inputs of the asset or liability.

	March 31, 2023			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
US Treasury Bonds	4,551,930,798	-	-	**4,551,930,798**
Other debt instruments	-	1,089,199,602	-	**1,089,199,602**
Egyptian debt instruments	10,619,683,318	-	-	**10,619,683,318**
Funds at fair value through other comprehensive income	58,712,870	-	-	**58,712,870**
Funds at fair value through profit or loss	75,716,383	-	-	**75,716,383**
Equity Instruments	152,573,447	-	1,285,833,910	**1,438,407,357**

	December 31, 2022			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
US Treasury Bonds	3,025,730,432	-	-	**3,025,730,432**
Other debt instruments	-	1,121,285,192	-	**1,121,285,192**
Egyptian debt instruments	10,298,205,909	-	-	**10,298,205,909**
Funds at fair value through other comprehensive income	55,682,165	-	-	**55,682,165**
Funds at fair value through profit or loss	73,975,416	-	-	**73,975,416**
Equity Instruments	187,691,889	-	1,092,365,143	**1,280,057,032**
Financial derivatives	-	23,578,000	-	**23,578,000**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(D/2) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial assets				
Due from banks	56,012,934,999	30,225,100,450	56,012,934,999	30,225,100,450
Loans and credit facilities to customers	233,324,704,605	216,590,580,220	229,973,964,369	214,371,283,108
Financial investments at amortized Cost				
Debt instruments	83,418,946,909	91,191,494,225	75,431,613,368	87,201,002,754
Financial liabilities:				
Due to banks	4,838,739,610	3,521,728,022	4,838,739,610	3,521,728,022
Customer deposits	443,109,703,681	407,066,800,830	426,585,616,517	393,274,460,425
Other loans	3,773,267,924	3,459,330,313	3,773,267,924	3,459,330,313

Due from banks:

The carrying amount of variable interest rate of placements and deposits for one day represents reasonable estimate for its fair value. Fair value expected for due to banks with free interest rate is the current value. Fair value expected for deposits bearing fixed interest rate is the current value for those deposits as it is maturity is less than one year.

Loans and credit facilities to customers:

Loans and credit facilities are stated at the statement of financial position net of allowance for impairment losses.

Debt instruments at amortized cost:

The fair value of debt instruments is determined at the cost charged on the "Egyptian Treasury Bonds" according to Reuters announced at the end of the financial period.

Customer deposits and due to other banks:

The estimated fair value for deposits of indefinite maturity, including free-interest rate deposits, represents the amount paid on demand.

(E) Capital management

For capital management purposes, the Bank's capital includes total equity as reported in the statement of financial position plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Compliance with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the Bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank's operations.
- Capital adequacy and uses are reviewed by the bank's management in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). Data is submitted and filed with the CBE on a quarterly basis. The CBE requires the Bank to comply with the following:
- Maintaining EGP 5 Billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-up capital. The Bank's paid-up capital amounted to EGP 10,774,114,830 at the end of the current period.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 10%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted average of the bank's assets and contingent liabilities. Minimum level of capital adequacy ratio reached 12.50 % during current period, The Bank's capital adequacy ratio reached 21.22% at the end of the current period (December 31, 2022: 21.79%) according to Basel II.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

The numerator in the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II comprise the following 2 tiers:

- Tier 1: basic capital which comprises paid-up capital (net of treasury stock), plus: retained earnings and reserves resulting from profit appropriations (other than general reserve for banking risks & special reserve), less: any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses, plus: the carrying amount of other comprehensve income.
- The interim net profit was incorporated in Tier 1 capital in accordance with the decision of Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors held on 15 February 2017.
- Tier 2: subordinated capital which comprises with equivalent amount of the loans provision for debt instrument / Loans and credit facilities at stage 1 which does not exceed 1.25% from the total risk-weighted average of assets and contingent liabilities, plus: the carrying amount of subordinated loans/deposits maturing over more than 5 years (provided that such carrying amount shall be reduced by 20 % of its value in each of the last five years of their maturity), in addition to 45% from increase in fair value above the carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates and 45% from special reserve.

In calculating the numerator of the capital adequacy ratio, total value of Tier 2 should not exceed total value of Tier 1. Also, total value of subordinated loans (deposits) should not exceed 50 % of Tier 1.

Assets are risk weighted at a range of 0 to 200%. Risk classification of these assets is based on the type of the debtor as to reflect the associated credit risk and after consideration of cash collaterals. The same treatment is applied for the off-balance sheet items which shall be adjusted to reflect the contingent nature of and potential loss on these amounts.

Capital adequacy Standard had been prepared based on Basel II requirements, and Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on December 18, 2012, which had been issued on December 24, 2012 and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt for the capital adequacy ratio (Basel II) issued during May 2019, And CBE instructions issued in January 2021 regarding the adoption of Standardized Approach for mearuting operational risk starting from year 2022 to replace Basic Indicator Approach.
The tables below summarizes the compositions of Tier 1, Tier 2 and the capital adequacy ratio based on Basel II:

According to Basel II	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 Restated**
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	10,774,114,830	10,774,114,830
General reserve	28,884,568,918	28,884,568,918
Legal reserve	3,296,885,849	3,296,885,849
Other reserves	43,050,621	43,050,621
Retained earnings	7,232,067,723	7,232,067,723
Interim profit	4,506,945,051	-
General risk reserve	21,453,923	21,453,923
Other comprehensive income	(286,800,969)	236,973,781
Total deductions from capital invested	(905,938,388)	(815,687,591)
Total tier 1 capital	**53,566,347,558**	**49,673,428,054**
Tier 2 capital		
45% from special reserve	16,761,150	16,761,150
Impairment provision for loans, debt instruments and contingent liabilities in stage one*	1,763,629,992	1,469,988,017
Total tier 2 capital	**1,780,391,142**	**1,486,749,167**
Total capital	**55,346,738,700**	**51,160,177,221**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities:		
Credit Risk	246,928,825,222	220,821,796,364
Market Risk	18,592,279	527,418
Operational Risk	13,831,742,710	13,931,603,333
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**260,779,160,211**	**234,753,927,115**
Capital adequacy ratio for Tier 1	**20.54%**	**21.16%**
Capital adequacy ratio	**21.22%**	**21.79%**

* Provided it does not exceed 1.25% from total value of risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities.
** After 2022 profit distribution.
- Based on Consolidated financial statement after the disposal of insurance activity.

Leverage financial ratio

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on July 7, 2015 on special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio which maintaining a minimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported in quarterly basis to be obligatory ratio started from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement Tier1 in order to maintain Egyptian Banking system strong and safe, as long to keep up with best international regulatory treatments.

Leverage financial ratio reflect relationship between Tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (after exclusions) and other assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that are not risk weighted assets.

Ratio Elements

I- The numerator elements

The numerator consists of Tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (after exclusions) in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE).

II- The denominator elements

The denominator consists of all bank assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) according to financial statements called "Bank exposures" which include total the following:

1- On balance sheet exposure items after deducting some of Tier I Exclusions for capital base.
2- Derivatives contracts exposures.
3- Financing Financial papers operations exposures.
4- Off-balance sheet items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

The tables below summarizes the leverage financial ratio:	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 Restated*
Tier 1 capital after exclusions	**53,566,347,558**	**49,673,428,054**
Total on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives contracts and financial papers operations.	518,886,150,700	478,146,793,491
Total exposures off-balance sheet	34,882,183,110	31,222,435,285
Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet	**553,768,333,810**	**509,369,228,776**
Leverage financial ratio	**9.67%**	**9.75%**

* After 2022 profit distribution.
- Based on Consolidated financial statements after the disposal of insurance activity.

4- Significant accounting estimates and assumptions :

In the application of the bank's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a. Impairment of Loans and credit facilities (Expected Credit Loss)

The Bank reviews its Loans and credit facilities portfolio, at least, on a quarterly basis. Management uses its discretionary judgment in determining whether it is necessary to recognize impairment loss in the income statement. This requires it to identify any reliable evidence indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline for each individual loan.

This evidence includes data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having similar credit risks. Such experience refers to impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question. The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on management given experience.

b. Fair value of derivatives

Fair value of derivative financial instruments not quoted in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. When these techniques (such as the pricing models) are used to determine fair value, periodic tests and review are performed on them using competent independent personnel other than those responsible for the preparation of such techniques. All such models have been approved and tested prior to use to ensure that their results reflect reliable data and prices that can be compared to the market. These models use market observable data only to the extent it is practical to obtain such data, however, some areas such as credit risk related to the bank and counterparties, volatility and correlations requires management judgement. Changes in assumptions about these factors can affect the fair value of the financial instrument's disclosure.

C. Debt instrument at amortized cost:

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and maturity dates are classified as debt instruments at amortized cost "within the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows".

If classification of investments as amortized cost – other than stakes required to be retained by the Bank in accordance with the provisions of the law – were suspended by the bank, the carrying amount of the outstanding amortized cost investements at the end of the current reporting period would have decreased by EGP 7,987,333,541 to reach the fair value with a corresponding decrease in the fair value through other comprehensive income.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

5-Segmentation analysis

(5/A) Segmental analysis by activity

Segment activity includes operational processes, assets used in offering banking services, management of surrounding risks and related yield. Such activity may be different from other activities. Segmentation analysis of operations according to banking activities includes:

Corporate:
This includes current account activities, deposits, overdrafts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives to large, medium, and small entities.

Individual :
This includes current account activities, deposits, savings, credit cards, personal loans, and real estate loans.

Other businesses:
They include other Banking activities such as fund management.
Inter-segment activities are affected within the bank's normal course of business. Assets and liabilities of each segment include operating assets and liabilities as shown in the bank's balance sheet.

At the end of the current period

Income and expenses according to segmental activities (March 31, 2023)	Corporate	Investments	Individual	Other businesses	Total
Net interest income	1,893,628,454	1,126,237,531	1,913,264,622	1,589,038,532	**6,522,169,139**
Net fee and commission income	611,249,037	45,183	350,432,154	51,290,741	**1,013,017,115**
Dividend income	-	46,541,509	-	-	**46,541,509**
Net trading income	455,881,484	-	24,574,682	(296,821,651)	**183,634,515**
Gain on financial investments	-	17,470,368	-	-	**17,470,368**
Impairment credit losses	(762,535,849)	(72,580,083)	(73,201,892)	(713,197)	**(909,031,021)**
Administrative expenses	(673,527,352)	(1,720,724)	(891,494,207)	56,089,954	**(1,510,652,329)**
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(64,738,238)	(69,201,640)	(124,951,980)	1,350,753,646	**1,091,861,788**
Profit before income tax	**1,459,957,536**	**1,046,792,144**	**1,198,623,379**	**2,749,638,025**	**6,455,011,084**
Income tax expense	(446,403,112)	(320,071,824)	(366,496,418)	(840,741,558)	**(1,973,712,912)**
Net profit for the current period	**1,013,554,424**	**726,720,320**	**832,126,961**	**1,908,896,467**	**4,481,298,172**

Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities (March 31, 2023)	Corporate	Investments	Individual	Other businesses	Total
Segment activity assets	187,539,314,302	172,493,892,464	45,785,390,303	94,806,039,873	**500,624,636,942**
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	**16,811,486,143**
Total assets	**187,539,314,302**	**172,493,892,464**	**45,785,390,303**	**94,806,039,873**	**517,436,123,085**
Segment activity liabilities	288,298,858,153	-	154,797,744,915	8,645,015,152	**451,741,618,220**
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	**11,943,397,453**
Total liabilities	**288,298,858,153**	**-**	**154,797,744,915**	**8,645,015,152**	**463,685,015,673**

At the end of the comparative period

Income and expenses according to segmental activities (March 31, 2022)	Corporate	Investments	Individual	Other businesses	Total
Net interest income	1,419,550,180	888,639,379	1,249,770,816	595,824,780	**4,153,785,155**
Net fee and commission income	351,332,102	118,601	191,305,275	36,386,028	**579,142,006**
Dividend income	-	11,325,209	-	-	**11,325,209**
Net trading income	119,559,152	-	7,545,366	(55,520,845)	**71,583,673**
Gain on financial investments	-	4,834,380	-	-	**4,834,380**
Impairment credit losses	(869,835,284)	(49,268,171)	(84,672,699)	(1,434,015)	**(1,005,210,169)**
Administrative expenses	(487,641,362)	(1,228,246)	(678,404,967)	56,061,644	**(1,111,212,931)**
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(119,921,454)	(27,627,242)	(74,884,807)	564,333,296	**341,899,793**
Profit before income tax	**413,043,334**	**826,793,910**	**610,658,984**	**1,195,650,888**	**3,046,147,116**
Income tax expense	(136,431,529)	(273,096,664)	(201,705,562)	(394,933,084)	**(1,006,166,839)**
Net profit for the comparative period	**276,611,805**	**553,697,246**	**408,953,422**	**800,717,804**	**2,039,980,277**

At the end of the comparative year

Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities (December 31, 2022)	Corporate	Investments	Individual	Other businesses	Total
Segment activity assets	172,665,154,881	175,400,989,909	43,967,582,368	67,422,291,401	**459,456,018,559**
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	**17,336,113,004**
Total assets	**172,665,154,881**	**175,400,989,909**	**43,967,582,368**	**67,422,291,401**	**476,792,131,563**
Segment activity liabilities	262,386,649,381	-	144,680,151,449	7,004,012,970	**414,070,813,800**
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	**10,140,102,043**
Total liabilities	**262,386,649,381**	**-**	**144,680,151,449**	**7,004,012,970**	**424,210,915,843**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(5/B) Segmental analysis by geographic area

At the end of the current period

Income and expenses according to geographical segments (March 31, 2023)	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	3,217,363,842	542,951,370	476,451,827	183,979,072	2,101,423,028	6,522,169,139
Net fee and commission income	533,575,455	101,068,829	83,503,624	31,290,586	263,578,621	1,013,017,115
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	46,541,509	46,541,509
Net trading income	182,094,210	29,976,054	19,542,441	7,373,308	(55,351,498)	183,634,515
Gain on financial investments	-	-	-	-	17,470,368	17,470,368
Impairment credit losses	(512,877,876)	(45,151,015)	(96,800,267)	(180,908,581)	(73,293,282)	(909,031,021)
Administrative expenses	(1,087,622,786)	(201,014,506)	(177,139,066)	(88,569,896)	43,693,925	(1,510,652,329)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(116,437,297)	(30,164,835)	(29,153,560)	(12,336,227)	1,279,953,707	1,091,861,788
Profit before income tax	**2,216,095,548**	**397,665,897**	**276,404,999**	**(59,171,738)**	**3,624,016,378**	**6,455,011,084**
Income tax expense	(677,603,236)	(121,592,094)	(84,514,822)	18,092,614	(1,108,095,374)	(1,973,712,912)
Net profit for the current period	**1,538,492,312**	**276,073,803**	**191,890,177**	**(41,079,124)**	**2,515,921,004**	**4,481,298,172**

Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (March 31, 2023)	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea/ Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	179,755,108,033	29,395,550,469	20,754,959,453	8,787,127,995	278,324,224,460	517,016,970,410
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	419,152,675
Total assets	**179,755,108,033**	**29,395,550,469**	**20,754,959,453**	**8,787,127,995**	**278,324,224,460**	**517,436,123,085**
Liabilities of geographical segments	356,517,051,030	52,195,900,147	30,078,900,751	10,087,829,012	9,152,586,278	458,032,267,218
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	5,652,748,455
Total liabilities	**356,517,051,030**	**52,195,900,147**	**30,078,900,751**	**10,087,829,012**	**9,152,586,278**	**463,685,015,673**

At the end of the comparative period

Income and expenses according to geographical segments (March 31, 2022)	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea/ Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	2,153,594,153	364,285,299	329,682,989	138,322,638	1,167,900,076	4,153,785,155
Net fee and commission income	345,310,112	59,999,225	59,391,965	29,129,818	85,310,886	579,142,006
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	11,325,209	11,325,209
Net trading income	88,778,627	14,140,298	13,439,987	2,011,028	(46,786,267)	71,583,673
Gain on financial investments	-	-	-	-	4,834,380	4,834,380
Impairment credit losses	(639,379,798)	(76,797,262)	(168,409,375)	(69,921,548)	(50,702,186)	(1,005,210,169)
Administrative expenses	(806,381,855)	(150,085,556)	(138,395,855)	(67,968,076)	51,618,411	(1,111,212,931)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(142,671,513)	(15,471,766)	(21,429,096)	(15,234,089)	536,706,257	341,899,793
Profit before income tax	**999,249,726**	**196,070,238**	**74,280,615**	**16,339,771**	**1,760,206,766**	**3,046,147,116**
Income tax expense	(330,060,204)	(64,763,573)	(24,535,483)	(5,397,157)	(581,410,422)	(1,006,166,839)
Net profit for the comparative period	**669,189,522**	**131,306,665**	**49,745,132**	**10,942,614**	**1,178,796,344**	**2,039,980,277**

At the end of the comparative year

Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (December 31, 2022)	Great Cairo	Alex	Delta	Red Sea/ Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	165,834,647,275	27,072,830,512	20,294,699,756	8,661,508,072	254,565,263,759	476,428,949,374
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	363,182,189
Total assets	**165,834,647,275**	**27,072,830,512**	**20,294,699,756**	**8,661,508,072**	**254,565,263,759**	**476,792,131,563**
Liabilities of geographical segments	329,869,240,602	44,836,823,838	27,386,502,048	9,050,024,095	8,623,144,785	419,765,735,368
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	4,445,180,475
Total liabilities	**329,869,240,602**	**44,836,823,838**	**27,386,502,048**	**9,050,024,095**	**8,623,144,785**	**424,210,915,843**

Geographical segmental analysis is based on the locations of branches through which the bank provides its services.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

6- Net interest income	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest from loans and similar income:		
Loans and credit facilities:		
- Customers	8,339,322,293	4,487,690,195
Total	**8,339,322,293**	**4,487,690,195**
Treasury bills and bonds	6,260,369,380	4,206,969,786
Other debt instruments	56,189,543	9,639,011
Deposits and current accounts	601,467,024	431,389,876
Net interest differential on hedging instruments (IRS contracts)	(8,499,350)	10,331,105
Total	**15,248,848,890**	**9,146,019,973**
Cost of deposits and similar expense :		
Deposits and current accounts:		
- Banks	(102,334,948)	(39,425,594)
- Customers	(8,565,343,954)	(4,936,542,991)
Total	**(8,667,678,902)**	**(4,975,968,585)**
Repo arrangements	(4,033,100)	(6,673,296)
Other loans	(54,967,749)	(9,592,937)
Total	**(8,726,679,751)**	**(4,992,234,818)**
Net	**6,522,169,139**	**4,153,785,155**

7- Net fee and commission income:	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Fee and commission income:		
Credit fees and commission	763,833,105	480,324,541
Custody fees	18,114,736	13,315,338
Investment commission	5,887,640	7,218,568
Other fees	576,894,590	339,440,751
Total	**1,364,730,071**	**840,299,198**
Fee and commission expense:		
Brokerage fees	(6,389,388)	(5,007,074)
Other fees	(345,323,568)	(256,150,118)
Total	**(351,712,956)**	**(261,157,192)**
Net	**1,013,017,115**	**579,142,006**

8- Dividend income	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	46,541,509	11,325,209
Total	**46,541,509**	**11,325,209**

9- Net trading income:	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Forex operations:		
Foreign exchange trading gains (loss)	208,250,218	(92,212,310)
Changes in fair value of currency forward contracts	(24,148,534)	162,943,783
Changes in fair value of currency swap contracts	-	(841,820)
Changes in fair value IRS contracts	(467,169)	1,694,020
Total	**183,634,515**	**71,583,673**

10- Administrative expenses	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Staff cost:		
Salaries and wages	590,087,702	457,324,535
Social insurance	35,934,487	29,884,762
Pension cost:		
Defined contribution scheme	23,284,469	23,922,848
Other retirement benefits (Defined benefit scheme)	20,025,395	14,598,322
	669,332,053	**525,730,467**
Depreciation and amortization	114,840,418	108,411,367
Other administrative expenses	726,479,858	477,071,097
Total	**1,510,652,329**	**1,111,212,931**

11- Other operating revenues (expenses)	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities other than held for trading items and those classified as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	1,256,282,332	520,026,547
Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	779,000
Software cost	(143,141,966)	(71,444,926)
Operating lease rental expense	(48,523,067)	(39,676,834)
Gain on sale of foreclosed assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	446,205	-
Other provisions (net of reversed amounts)	(5,949,094)	(94,789,363)
Other income (expense)	32,747,378	27,005,369
Total	**1,091,861,788**	**341,899,793**

12- Impairment credit losses	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(835,737,741)	(954,507,983)
Due from banks	810,060	(1,439,107)
Treasury bills	(75,458,117)	(44,791,834)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(165,757)	(54,608)
Debt instruments at amortized cost	3,043,791	(4,421,729)
Other assets	(1,523,257)	5,092
Total	**(909,031,021)**	**(1,005,210,169)**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

13- Income tax expense

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current tax	(2,035,321,866)	(1,043,938,866)
Deferred tax	61,608,954	37,772,027
Total	**(1,973,712,912)**	**(1,006,166,839)**

Additional data on deferred tax is disclosed in note 31. Income tax expense is different from the tax that would have arisen had the statutory tax rate been applied on pre-tax accounting profit as shown below:

Profit before tax	6,455,011,084	3,046,147,116
Income tax calculated at 22.5 % tax rate	1,452,377,494	685,383,101
Tax impact for:		
Non-taxable income	(43,272,883)	(12,860,650)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	477,713,961	286,248,739
Prior-years' tax settlements	-	-
Recognize of deferred tax assets	4,198,587	3,851,523
Provision and segregated interest	140,388,339	80,183,635
Tax deductible (10% on dividend income)	3,916,368	1,132,518
Effective income tax expense	**2,035,321,866**	**1,043,938,866**

Tax Position

A) QNB ALAHLI Position:

A-1) Corporate Tax

The Bank's accounts were tax-inspected and settled with respect to Tax since the beginning of activity till the end of December 31, 2010.
Years 2011 and 2012 transferred to court.
Years 2013 till 2020 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
Years 2021 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.
Year 2022 the Bank is preparing its' tax return and will be submitted to the tax authority on the due dates.

A-2) Salaries Taxes

The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid until year 2020.
Year 2021 and 2022 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

A-3) Stamp duties

The Bank's books have been inspected, for all branches until July 31, 2006 and all tax was paid.
Years August 01 ,2006 till December 31, 2020 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
Year 2021 & 2022 the Bank paid the taxes on the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

(B) EX-MIBank Position:

B-1) Corporate tax

The Bank's accounts were tax- inspected and settled since the beginning of activity till November 30,2006.

B-2) Salaries taxes

The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid till November 30, 2006.

B-3) Stamp duties

The Bank's books have been inspected for all branches until July 31, 2006 and all due tax was paid.
Period from August 01, 2006 till November 30, 2006 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.

14- Earnings Per Share

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net Profit for the Period	4,481,298,172	2,039,980,277
Remuneration for the Board Members (from the period's net profit)*	(4,000,000)	(7,250,000)
Staff profit share (from the period's net profit)*	(454,791,044)	(160,357,735)
Profit available to shareholders	**4,022,507,128**	**1,872,372,542**
Weighted average number of the shares outstanding during the period	2,154,822,966	2,154,822,966
Earning Per Share	1.87	0.87

* Based on Profits distribution proposal. The actual amounts will be subject to the ordinary AGM approval .

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

15- Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The following table shows the gross financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding allowances for impairment) according to the business model classification:

March 31, 2023	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	43,258,043,060	-	-	-	**43,258,043,060**
Due from banks	56,029,744,533	-	-	-	**56,029,744,533**
Treasury bills	54,680,637,761	16,137,584,848	-	-	**70,818,222,609**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	247,882,770,326	-	-	-	**247,882,770,326**
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	16,260,813,718	1,497,120,227	-	**17,757,933,945**
Amortized cost	83,418,946,909	-	-	-	**83,418,946,909**
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	75,716,383	**75,716,383**
Other financial assets	6,538,645,720	-	-	-	**6,538,645,720**
Total financial assets	**491,808,788,309**	**32,398,398,566**	**1,497,120,227**	**75,716,383**	**525,780,023,485**
Due to banks	4,838,739,610	-	-	-	**4,838,739,610**
Customer deposits	443,109,703,681	-	-	-	**443,109,703,681**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	19,907,005	**19,907,005**
Other loans	3,773,267,924	-	-	-	**3,773,267,924**
Other financial liabilities	1,780,420,609	-	-	-	**1,780,420,609**
Total financial liabilities	**453,502,131,824**	**-**	**-**	**19,907,005**	**453,522,038,829**

December 31, 2022	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	42,595,999,375	-	-	-	**42,595,999,375**
Due from banks	30,239,210,244	-	-	-	**30,239,210,244**
Treasury bills	67,847,716,023	-	-	-	**67,847,716,023**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	230,767,986,793	-	-	-	**230,767,986,793**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	23,578,000	**23,578,000**
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	14,445,221,533	1,335,739,197	-	**15,780,960,730**
Amortized cost	91,193,931,697	-	-	-	**91,193,931,697**
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	73,975,416	**73,975,416**
Other financial assets	6,331,034,502	-	-	-	**6,331,034,502**
Total financial assets	**468,975,878,634**	**14,445,221,533**	**1,335,739,197**	**97,553,416**	**484,854,392,780**
Due to banks	3,521,728,022	-	-	-	**3,521,728,022**
Customer deposits	407,066,800,830	-	-	-	**407,066,800,830**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	22,954,635	**22,954,635**
Other loans	3,459,330,313	-	-	-	**3,459,330,313**
Other financial liabilities	1,451,169,119	-	-	-	**1,451,169,119**
Total financial liabilities	**415,499,028,284**	**-**	**-**	**22,954,635**	**415,521,982,919**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

16- Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash	4,464,938,186	5,380,229,395
Balances with CBE (mandatory reserve)	38,793,104,874	37,215,769,980
Total	**43,258,043,060**	**42,595,999,375**
Interest free balances	43,258,043,060	42,595,999,375
Total	**43,258,043,060**	**42,595,999,375**

17- Due from Banks	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current accounts	1,256,505,919	1,642,610,333
Deposits	54,773,238,614	28,596,599,911
	56,029,744,533	**30,239,210,244**
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(16,809,534)	(14,109,794)
Total	**56,012,934,999**	**30,225,100,450**
Balances at CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	27,933,987,280	14,689,805,344
Local banks	24,983,377,684	12,742,160,658
Foreign Banks	3,112,379,569	2,807,244,242
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(16,809,534)	(14,109,794)
Total	**56,012,934,999**	**30,225,100,450**
Interest free balances	992,395,507	1,086,943,877
Balances at floating interest rates	264,110,412	555,666,456
Balances at fixed interest rates	54,773,238,614	28,596,599,911
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(16,809,534)	(14,109,794)
Total	**56,012,934,999**	**30,225,100,450**
Current balances	56,012,934,999	30,225,100,450
Total	**56,012,934,999**	**30,225,100,450**

18- Treasury bills	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
91 days maturity	772,875,000	8,386,025,000
182 days maturity	20,990,000,000	26,167,450,000
More than 182 days maturity	54,036,853,060	37,654,991,980
Less : Unearned interest	(4,957,608,989)	(4,360,750,957)
	70,842,119,071	**67,847,716,023**
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(117,189,221)	(33,418,324)
Fair Value Reserve	(23,896,462)	-
Total	**70,701,033,388**	**67,814,297,699**
Treasury bills classified as amortized cost	54,563,448,540	67,814,297,699
Treasury bills classified as FVOCI	16,137,584,848	-
Total	**70,701,033,388**	**67,814,297,699**

19- Loans and credit facilities to customers	March 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Total	Allowance for impairment losses	Net	Total	Allowance for impairment losses	Net
Individuals						
Overdrafts	4,525,134,995	(60,921,073)	4,464,213,922	4,131,788,490	(64,693,995)	4,067,094,495
Credit cards	1,694,586,858	(80,056,029)	1,614,530,829	1,646,919,864	(65,722,988)	1,581,196,876
Personal loans	35,816,663,384	(983,688,038)	34,832,975,346	34,676,804,443	(949,400,304)	33,727,404,139
Real estate loans	5,058,286,489	(143,350,410)	4,914,936,079	4,771,482,548	(138,069,156)	4,633,413,392
Total (1)	**47,094,671,726**	**(1,268,015,550)**	**45,826,656,176**	**45,226,995,345**	**(1,217,886,443)**	**44,009,108,902**
Corporate including small loans for businesses						
Overdrafts	101,185,623,102	(4,016,362,960)	97,169,260,142	90,530,660,672	(2,565,771,479)	87,964,889,193
Direct loans	72,254,417,938	(8,801,286,331)	63,453,131,607	69,866,029,869	(9,977,038,963)	59,888,990,906
Syndicated loans and facilities	24,325,361,261	(261,734,405)	24,063,626,856	22,413,696,002	(203,466,088)	22,210,229,914
Other loans	3,022,696,299	(39,600,204)	2,983,096,095	2,730,604,905	(38,320,326)	2,692,284,579
Total (2)	**200,788,098,600**	**(13,118,983,900)**	**187,669,114,700**	**185,540,991,448**	**(12,784,596,856)**	**172,756,394,592**
Total loans and credit facilities to customers (1+2)	**247,882,770,326**	**(14,386,999,450)**	**233,495,770,876**	**230,767,986,793**	**(14,002,483,299)**	**216,765,503,494**
Less: Segregated interest			(205,721)			(205,721)
Less: Unearned discount and deferred income			(170,860,550)			(174,717,553)
Net Loans and credit facilities to customers distributed as follows:			**233,324,704,605**			**216,590,580,220**
Current balances			170,110,967,930			155,971,868,986
Non-current balances			63,213,736,675			60,618,711,234
Net Loans and credit facilities to customers			**233,324,704,605**			**216,590,580,220**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

19-A Allowance for impairment losses

March 31, 2023

Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	64,693,995	65,722,988	949,400,304	138,069,156	**1,217,886,443**
Net impairment loss recognized during the period	20,211,913	14,333,041	33,375,684	5,281,254	**73,201,892**
Loans written-off during the period	(23,984,835)	-	(1,638,382)	-	**(25,623,217)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	-	2,545,172	-	**2,545,172**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	5,260	-	**5,260**
Balance at end of the period	**60,921,073**	**80,056,029**	**983,688,038**	**143,350,410**	**1,268,015,550**

Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	2,565,771,479	9,977,038,963	203,466,088	38,320,326	**12,784,596,856**
Net impairment loss recognized during the period	1,252,677,106	(531,038,918)	42,573,675	(1,676,014)	**762,535,849**
Loans written-off during the period	-	(1,421,250,153)	-	-	**(1,421,250,153)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	6,943,569	-	-	**6,943,569**
Foreign exchange translation differences	197,914,375	769,592,870	15,694,642	2,955,892	**986,157,779**
Balance at end of the period	**4,016,362,960**	**8,801,286,331**	**261,734,405**	**39,600,204**	**13,118,983,900**
Total					**14,386,999,450**

December 31, 2022

Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at beginning of comparitive year	8,216,968	57,304,948	701,338,722	100,288,425	**867,149,063**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	61,064,296	15,390,995	261,366,749	37,809,998	**375,632,038**
Loans written-off during the year	(4,587,269)	(6,972,955)	(25,631,878)	(29,267)	**(37,221,369)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	-	12,318,997	-	**12,318,997**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	7,714	-	**7,714**
Balance at end of the year	**64,693,995**	**65,722,988**	**949,400,304**	**138,069,156**	**1,217,886,443**

Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at beginning of comparitive year	1,785,635,795	7,230,060,793	114,836,031	13,642,930	**9,144,175,549**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	524,629,225	2,653,035,359	72,198,180	22,725,230	**3,272,587,994**
Loans written-off during the year	-	(972,179,908)	-	-	**(972,179,908)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	31,573,983	-	-	**31,573,983**
Foreign exchange translation differences	255,506,459	1,034,548,736	16,431,877	1,952,166	**1,308,439,238**
Balance at end of the year	**2,565,771,479**	**9,977,038,963**	**203,466,088**	**38,320,326**	**12,784,596,856**
Total					**14,002,483,299**

20- Financial Derivatives

March 31, 2023

	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
(A) Held for trading			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,870,328,279	-	570,534
Total	**1,870,328,279**	**-**	**570,534**
(B) Fair value hedge			
- Interest rate swap contracts	1,158,686,250	-	19,336,471
Total	**1,158,686,250**	**-**	**19,336,471**
Total	**3,029,014,529**	**-**	**19,907,005**

December 31, 2022

	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
(A) Held for trading			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,356,299,058	23,578,000	-
Total	**1,356,299,058**	**23,578,000**	**-**
(B) Fair value hedge			
- Interest rate swap contracts	1,834,104,525	-	22,954,635
Total	**1,834,104,525**	**-**	**22,954,635**
Total	**3,190,403,583**	**23,578,000**	**22,954,635**

Forward exchange contracts represent commitments to purchase local and foreign currencies including the unexecuted part of regular-way transactions. Interest rate swap contracts represent commitments to swap fixed interest rate with variable interest rate where the physical exchange of funds is not required except in foreign exchange swaps. The Bank's credit risk represents the cost of potential replacement of the swaps in case other parties fail to meet their obligations. This risk is controlled on an ongoing basis in terms of fair value and percentage of contracted amounts. To control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank assesses counterparties to the contract in the same manner used in lending activities.

- **Fair value hedge**

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to mitigate part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies to the extent caused by declining market interest rates.

Net fair value of hedging instruments (Interest rate swap) liability amounted to EGP 19,336,471 as of March 31, 2023 (Liability EGP 22,954,635 in the prior year). Gain resulting from hedging instruments amounted to EGP 3,618,164 (Loss of EGP 59,496,900 in the prior year) and Loss arose from the hedged items reached EGP 4,085,333 (Gain of EGP 62,644,219 in the prior year).

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

21- Financial investments

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(A) Debt instruments at fair value:		
Listed Instruments in Egyptian Stock Exchange Market	11,708,882,920	11,419,491,101
Listed instruments in foreign stock exchange market	4,551,930,798	3,025,730,432
Total debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**16,260,813,718**	**14,445,221,533**
(B) Equity instruments at fair value:		
Listed instruments in Egyptian stock exchange market	152,573,447	187,691,889
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	1,285,833,910	1,092,365,143
Total equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,438,407,357**	**1,280,057,032**
(C) Money market funds and balanced funds:		
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	58,712,870	55,682,165
Total financial investments measured at Fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	**17,757,933,945**	**15,780,960,730**
Amortized cost		
(A) Debt Instruments:		
Listed instruments in stock exchange market	83,418,946,909	89,999,239,328
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	-	1,194,692,369
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	-	(2,437,472)
Total Debt instruments measured at amortized cost (2)	**83,418,946,909**	**91,191,494,225**
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(A) Mutual funds:		
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market*	75,716,383	73,975,416
Total equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (3)	**75,716,383**	**73,975,416**
Total Financial investments (1+2+3)	**101,252,597,237**	**107,046,430,371**
Current balances	35,446,479,593	40,865,056,180
Non-current balances	65,806,117,644	66,181,374,191
Total financial investment	**101,252,597,237**	**107,046,430,371**
Fixed interest debt instruments	98,590,561,025	104,515,430,566
Variable interest debt instruments	1,089,199,602	1,121,285,192
Total debt instruments	**99,679,760,627**	**105,636,715,758**

The following table analyzes the movements on financial investments during the period:

	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost
Balance at the beginning of the current year	15,780,960,730	91,191,494,225
Additions	1,606,214,721	4,199,215,741
Amortization of premium / discount	(28,573,374)	545,774,960
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(704,009,604)	(12,800,392,950)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency denominated assets	1,567,077,251	280,417,461
Changes in fair value reserve	(463,735,779)	-
Change in Allowance for impairment during the year	-	2,437,472
Balance at the end of the current period	**17,757,933,945**	**83,418,946,909**

The following table analyzes the movements on financial investments during the comparative year:

	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost
Balance at the beginning of the comparative year	15,123,771,188	75,291,377,974
Additions	11,004,688,640	21,842,887,034
Amortization of premium / discount	(76,120,758)	1,767,042,219
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(11,218,254,607)	(8,142,528,000)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency denominated assets	995,141,521	429,695,030
Changes in fair value reserve	(48,265,254)	-
Change in Allowance for impairment during the year	-	3,019,968
Balance at the end of the comparative year	**15,780,960,730**	**91,191,494,225**

Gain on financial investments	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gain on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	2,336,383	2,112,405
Gain on selling financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,133,985	2,721,975
Total	**17,470,368**	**4,834,380**

* The Bank's equity instruments classified in the fair value through other comprehensive income category represent Bank subscribed stake at 5% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund) upon its initial offering, in addition to the Bank subscribed stake at 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI Second Fund with yearly / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund), in addition to the 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI Third Fund with yearly / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund) upon its initial offering. All stakes required to be retained by the Bank until maturity of the funds in accordance with the provisions of the law, had a nominal value of EGP 5 million each.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

22- Investments in subsidiaries

The following table summarizes the Bank's holdings in its subsidiaries:

March 31, 2023	Country of residence	Investee's assets	Investee's liabilities (excluding equity)	Investee's revenues	Investee's profit (loss)	Carrying amount	The Bank's stake
QNB ALAHLI leasing company (Subsidiary)	Egypt	4,109,858,266	3,497,084,490	165,935,503	23,127,793	144,915,453	99.98%
QNBALAHLI Life Insurance company (Subsidiary)	Egypt	7,235,784,226	6,194,902,731	245,189,260	207,939,025	69,179,676	99.98%
QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt (Subsidiary)	Egypt	15,710,537	322,304	343,876	272,593	1,176,710	97.48%
QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company (Subsidiary)	Egypt	1,123,450,508	788,453,296	59,146,160	1,139,869	324,990,000	99.997%
Total		**12,484,803,537**	**10,480,762,821**	**470,614,799**	**232,479,280**	**540,261,839**	

December 31, 2022	Country of residence	Investee's assets	Investee's liabilities (excluding equity)	Investee's revenues	Investee's profit (loss)	Carrying amount	The Bank's stake
QNB ALAHLI leasing company (Subsidiary)	Egypt	4,048,827,022	3,445,293,646	486,914,406	136,623,930	144,915,453	99.98%
QNBALAHLI Life Insurance company (Subsidiary)	Egypt	6,646,182,677	5,813,240,207	399,790,243	276,288,649	69,179,676	99.98%
QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt (Subsidiary)	Egypt	15,386,966	271,327	1,356,408	960,751	1,176,710	97.48%
QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company (Subsidiary)	Egypt	1,132,552,363	798,259,780	171,889,253	3,452,404	324,990,000	99.997%
Total		**11,842,949,028**	**10,057,064,960**	**1,059,950,310**	**417,325,734**	**540,261,839**	

23- Intangible assets

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Software		
Net book value at the beginning of the period	341,252,070	275,574,773
Additions	55,740,166	152,706,976
Amortization	(25,236,125)	(87,029,679)
Net book value at the end of the period	**371,756,111**	**341,252,070**

24- Other assets

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accrued revenues	6,538,645,720	6,331,034,502
Pre-paid expenses	208,635,858	206,282,390
Advance payments for acquisition of property and equipment	1,089,219,326	1,066,233,152
Foreclosed assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	115,412,277	115,536,072
Deposits held with others and custody	21,785,479	21,037,130
Advance payments to tax authority	15,215,830	14,491,072
Others	1,230,355,885	1,062,254,637
	9,219,270,375	**8,816,868,955**
Less : Expected credit loss (ECL)	(3,866,847)	(2,343,588)
Total	**9,215,403,528**	**8,814,525,367**

25- Property and Equipment

	Lands and buildings	Renovations of leased assets	Machinery & equipment	Others	Total
January 1, 2022					
Cost	2,929,518,028	329,616,275	1,418,642,850	292,664,495	**4,970,441,648**
Accumulated depreciation	(975,256,143)	(169,790,794)	(890,808,924)	(166,747,990)	**(2,202,603,851)**
Net book value	**1,954,261,885**	**159,825,481**	**527,833,926**	**125,916,505**	**2,767,837,797**
December 31, 2022					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1,954,261,885	159,825,481	527,833,926	125,916,505	**2,767,837,797**
Additions	173,622,316	33,332,400	142,769,181	9,968,147	**359,692,044**
Disposals from property and equipment	(1,575,596)	-	(26,577,700)	(6,103,502)	**(34,256,798)**
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	1,373,362	-	26,527,825	6,103,502	**34,004,689**
Depreciation for the year	(129,105,103)	(23,648,547)	(169,821,433)	(26,526,596)	**(349,101,679)**
Net book value	**1,998,576,864**	**169,509,334**	**500,731,799**	**109,358,056**	**2,778,176,053**
January 1, 2023					
Cost	3,101,564,748	362,948,675	1,534,834,331	296,529,140	**5,295,876,894**
Accumulated depreciation	(1,102,987,884)	(193,439,341)	(1,034,102,532)	(187,171,084)	**(2,517,700,841)**
Net book value	**1,998,576,864**	**169,509,334**	**500,731,799**	**109,358,056**	**2,778,176,053**
March 31, 2023					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1,998,576,864	169,509,334	500,731,799	109,358,056	**2,778,176,053**
Additions	1,398,230	3,752,721	10,563,953	7,707,204	**23,422,108**
Disposals from property and equipment	-	-	(4,699)	-	**(4,699)**
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	-	-	2,585	-	**2,585**
Depreciation for the period	(32,851,110)	(6,208,894)	(44,120,861)	(6,423,428)	**(89,604,293)**
Net book value	**1,967,123,984**	**167,053,161**	**467,172,777**	**110,641,832**	**2,711,991,754**
Balances at March 31, 2023					
Cost	3,102,962,978	366,701,396	1,545,393,585	304,236,344	**5,319,294,303**
Accumulated depreciation	(1,135,838,994)	(199,648,235)	(1,078,220,808)	(193,594,512)	**(2,607,302,549)**
Net book value	**1,967,123,984**	**167,053,161**	**467,172,777**	**110,641,832**	**2,711,991,754**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

26- Due to banks

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current accounts	316,307,337	373,766,225
Deposits	3,798,770,066	2,340,731,540
Repos transactions	723,662,207	807,230,257
Total	**4,838,739,610**	**3,521,728,022**
Central banks	723,662,207	807,230,257
Local banks	908	908
Foreign banks	4,115,076,495	2,714,496,857
Total	**4,838,739,610**	**3,521,728,022**
Non-interest bearing balances	249,919,220	319,016,137
Variable interest rate balances	66,388,117	54,750,088
Fixed interest rate balances	4,522,432,273	3,147,961,797
Total	**4,838,739,610**	**3,521,728,022**
Current balances	4,838,739,610	3,521,728,022
Total	**4,838,739,610**	**3,521,728,022**

27- Customer deposits

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Demand deposits	132,087,675,293	124,192,519,726
Time deposits and call accounts	183,657,850,705	160,626,747,989
Term saving certificates	88,317,823,591	84,911,180,783
Saving deposits	30,553,394,046	30,340,189,452
Other deposits*	8,492,960,046	6,996,162,880
Total	**443,109,703,681**	**407,066,800,830**
Corporate deposits	288,311,958,766	262,386,649,381
Retail deposits	154,797,744,915	144,680,151,449
Total	**443,109,703,681**	**407,066,800,830**
Non-interest bearing balances	56,981,794,463	50,971,825,603
Variable interest rate balances	116,103,500,398	111,896,612,604
Fixed interest rate balances	270,024,408,820	244,198,362,623
Total	**443,109,703,681**	**407,066,800,830**
Current balances	370,801,480,078	337,710,153,778
Non-current balances	72,308,223,603	69,356,647,052
Total	**443,109,703,681**	**407,066,800,830**

* Other deposits include deposits covering irrevocable letters of credit in the total of EGP 1,699,599,443 as of March 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 EGP 1,313,923,906). The fair value of these deposits approximates its carrying amount.

28- Other loans

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
National Bank of Egypt (Epap & Eco)	11,679,888	3,820,977
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3,697,523,969	3,391,330,269
The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency	64,064,067	64,179,067
Total	**3,773,267,924**	**3,459,330,313**
Current balances	1,124,410,357	889,721,381
Non-current balances	2,648,857,567	2,569,608,932
Total	**3,773,267,924**	**3,459,330,313**

29- Other liabilities

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Accrued interest	1,780,420,609	1,451,169,119
Unearned revenues	181,101,862	136,292,043
Accrued expenses	1,623,196,356	1,308,512,143
Sundry credit balances	2,705,930,171	2,798,948,263
Total	**6,290,648,998**	**5,694,921,568**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

30- Other provisions

March 31, 2023

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed during the period	Released during the period	Foreign currencies translation differences + (-)	Used during the period	Balance at the end of the period
Provision for tax claims	37,391,004	-	-	-	-	**37,391,004**
Provision for legal claims	8,843,548	10,244,176	-	158,965	(298,247)	**18,948,442**
Provision for contingent liabilities	875,390,079	-	(4,295,082)	128,580,478	-	**999,675,475**
Provision for fidelity	49,162,902	-	-	12,019,030	-	**61,181,932**
Total	**970,787,533**	**10,244,176**	**(4,295,082)**	**140,758,473**	**(298,247)**	**1,117,196,853**

December 31, 2022

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Released during the year	Foreign currencies translation differences + (-)	Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Provision for tax claims	38,880,823	-	-	-	(1,489,819)	**37,391,004**
Provision for legal claims	18,768,411	-	(5,407,970)	230,924	(4,747,817)	**8,843,548**
Provision for contingent liabilities	413,479,382	442,549,179	-	19,361,518	-	**875,390,079**
Provision for fidelity	36,125,405	845,027	-	17,626,962	(5,434,492)	**49,162,902**
Provision for operational risk	415,000	-	(415,000)	-	-	-
Total	**507,669,021**	**443,394,206**	**(5,822,970)**	**37,219,404**	**(11,672,128)**	**970,787,533**

31- Deferred income tax

Deferred tax has been calculated on all temporary tax differences using the balance sheet method and using the expected tax rate on a time that the Bank will recognize a benefit from assets / incurred liabilities at a tax rate of 22.5% for the current financial Year. The Bank does not offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities unless the bank has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and if the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Below are the balances and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
Tax impact on temporary differences arising from:	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Property and equipment	-	-	(138,734,524)	(142,933,586)
Provisions (other than the provision for loan impairment)	390,802,982	334,672,215	-	-
Differences in fair value of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(213,890,293)	(177,747,784)
Others	9,218,399	7,939,274	-	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**400,021,381**	**342,611,489**	**(352,624,817)**	**(320,681,370)**
Net balance of DTA (DTL)	**47,396,564**	**21,930,119**		

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Beginning balance	342,611,489	229,573,853	(320,681,370)	(212,037,513)
DT recognized / utilized during the period	57,409,892	113,037,636	(31,943,447)	(108,643,857)
Closing balance	**400,021,381**	**342,611,489**	**(352,624,817)**	**(320,681,370)**

Balances of deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized directly in equity

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Differences in fair value of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(213,890,293)	(177,747,784)

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

32- Defined benefits obligation

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:		
Liability for post-retirement medical benefits	585,029,617	565,184,100
Amounts recognized in the income statement:		
Post-retirement medical benefits	20,025,395	58,393,290
Post-retirement medical benefits obligation constitutes of:		
Balances shown in the statement of financial position are represented as follows:		
Present value of unfunded liabilities	519,819,009	499,198,065
Unrecognized actuarial gain	65,210,608	65,986,035
	585,029,617	**565,184,100**
Liability movements during the period are represented as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	565,184,100	543,536,132
Current service cost	1,280,187	4,472,992
Interest cost	19,520,635	52,430,234
Actuarial gain/losses	(775,427)	1,490,064
Benefits paid	(179,878)	(36,745,322)
	585,029,617	**565,184,100**
Amounts recognized in the income statement are shown below:		
Current service cost	1,280,187	4,472,992
Interest cost	19,520,635	52,430,234
Actuarial gain/losses recognized during the period	(775,427)	1,490,064
	20,025,395	**58,393,290**

The main actuarial assumptions used by the Bank are outlined below:	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate (two plans):		
A- QNB ALAHLI current employees plan	17.00%	17.00%
B-Ex-MIBank retirees plan	17.00%	17.00%
QNB ALAHLI -long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	11.00%	11.00%
Ex-MIBank - long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	11.00%	11.00%

Sensitivities to +1% in discount rate (duration of the plan):	Service cost	DBO
Post-retirement medical benefits	9.86%	8.71%

33- Issued and paid-up capital

(A) Authorized Capital

- The authorized capital amounts to EGP 15 billion.

(B) Issued and Paid up Capital

- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 9,794,649,850 on December 31, 2018 representing 979,464,985 shares with a nominal value of EGP 10 each, of which 854,141,985 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 125,323,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on February 28, 2019 decided to increase the capital from EGP 9,794,649,850 to EGP 10,774,114,830,an increase of EGP 979,464,980 by transferring from the general reserve, and decided to split the face value of each share of the Bank's capital from EGP 10 to be EGP 5 .

- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 10,774,114,830 on March 31, 2023 representing 2,154,822,966 shares with a nominal value of EGP 5 each, of which 1,904,176,966 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 250,646,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

34- Reserves and retained earnings

(1) Reserves	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
General reserve (a)	28,884,568,918	23,979,176,120
General banking risk reserve (b)	1,545,271	1,669,066
Legal reserve (c)	3,296,885,849	2,790,716,593
Fair value reserve (d)	(286,300,655)	237,308,338
Special reserve (e)	12,856,666	12,856,666
Capital reserve	43,050,621	42,271,621
General risk reserve	21,453,923	21,453,923
Total reserves at the end of the period	**31,974,060,593**	**27,085,452,327**

Reserve movements are as follows:

(a) General reserve	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	23,979,176,120	19,533,050,946
Transferred from retained earnings	4,905,392,798	4,446,125,174
Balance at the end of the period	**28,884,568,918**	**23,979,176,120**
(b) General banking risk reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,669,066	153,028,333
Transferred to retained earnings	(123,795)	(151,359,267)
Balance at the end of the period	**1,545,271**	**1,669,066**

General bank risk reserve represent the difference between the allowance required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules and the allowance as required by the expected credit loss which recognized in financial statements .

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt, the general banking risk reserve is supported annually by 10% of the value of the assets owned by the Bank in return for debt if these assets are not disposed of within the period specified in the law.

(c) Legal reserve	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,790,716,593	2,418,770,935
Transferred from the net profit of the prior year	506,169,256	371,945,658
Balance at the end of the period	**3,296,885,849**	**2,790,716,593**

According to the provisions of local laws, 5% of net profit of the year shall be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until it reaches 100% of the bank's capital.

(d) Fair value reserve	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	237,308,338	379,822,282
Net change in fair value (Notes 18 and 21)	(487,632,241)	(48,265,254)
Impairment losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	165,757	228,872
Deferred tax recognized during the period (Note 31)	(36,142,509)	(94,477,562)
Balance at the end of the period	**(286,300,655)**	**237,308,338**

(e) Special reserve

The application of the CBE new basis rules of preparation and presentation of financial statements as well as the modified principles of recognition and measurement requires to restate the comparative figures of the first financial year that have been impacted by this change, including comparative figures in the balance sheet and the income statements for the previous year as the impact of adjustment is positive, such impact was carried directly to retained earnings then transferred to the special reserve in equity and shall not be used except by approval from CBE. The following is a breakdown of the items that generated the special reserve amount:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amortized cost method using EIR for held to maturity investments	253,607	253,607
Amortized cost method using EIR for Available-for-sale investments	393,930	393,930
Deferred tax (Tax impact on adjustment)	(4,249,739)	(4,249,739)
Available-for-sale investments (Equity instruments)	16,458,868	16,458,868
Total	**12,856,666**	**12,856,666**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(2) Profit for the period / year and retained earnings

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Movements on retained earnings:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	14,721,648,563	11,729,469,816
Net profit of the financial period / Year	4,481,298,172	10,124,164,122
Previous year's profit distribution	(1,616,117,225)	(1,616,117,225)
Employees' profit share	(1,057,772,118)	(747,158,368)
Board of directors' remuneration	(11,160,700)	(16,000,000)
Banking System Support and Development Fund	(102,747,444)	(72,873,731)
Transferred to capital reserve	(779,000)	(13,124,486)
Transferred to general reserve	(4,905,392,798)	(4,446,125,174)
Transferred to legal reserve	(506,169,256)	(371,945,658)
Transferred from general banking risk reserve	123,795	151,359,267
Balance at the end of the period	**11,002,931,989**	**14,721,648,563**

35- Cash and cash equivalents

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash and balances with central banks	4,464,938,186	3,727,004,472
Due from banks in less than 3 months	56,029,744,533	33,405,036,832
Treasury bills and other governmental notes (91 days)	750,697,604	307,612,501
Total	**61,245,380,323**	**37,439,653,805**

36- Contingent liabilities and other commitments

(a) Legal claims (litigation)

Several lawsuits were brought against the Bank and are still outstanding as of March 31, 2023. No provision has been formed since it is not probable that the Bank will incur losses in regard of these lawsuits.

(b) Capital commitments:

The Bank is a party to contracts for capital commitments amounting to EGP 1,127,095,026 as of March 31, 2023 (EGP 1,002,721,195 on December 31, 2022). These represent commitments by the Bank for the purchases of buildings and equipment. Management is sufficiently confident that net profit shall be realized and finance shall be made available to cover these commitments.

(c) Commitments for guarantees

The bank's commitments for loans, guarantees and facilities are set out below:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Financial guarantees	255,000	255,000
Accepted papers	1,692,660,000	1,878,129,718
L/Gs	55,468,767,675	49,406,278,293
Import L/Cs	3,815,421,000	3,106,055,000
Export L/Cs	256,157,648	100,288,484
Total	**61,233,261,323**	**54,491,006,495**

(d) Commitments for credit facilities

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Commitments for credit facilities	26,641,079,642	24,355,577,867

(e) Commitments under operating lease contracts

Total minimum rental payments for the irrevocable operating lease contracts are as follows:

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Not more than one year	163,469,169	153,387,944
More than one year and less than 5 years	347,492,313	350,799,600
More than 5 years	117,607,317	128,175,885
Total	**628,568,799**	**632,363,429**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

37- Related-party transactions

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) is the ultimate parent and controlling party as at the end of the reporting Period which owns 94.97% of the bank's ordinary shares whereas the remaining 5.03% are held by other shareholders.
A number of transactions have been conducted during the reporting Year with related parties within the bank's normal course of business. These include loans, deposits, and foreign currency transactions.

Related party transactions with the parent company other than the payment of dividends on ordinary shares:

QNB Group	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Due from banks	35,615,551	36,447,035
Due to banks	4,020,237,985	2,605,843,696
Export LC	1,053,632	843,750
LGs for banks	9,032,807,810	7,917,607,811
Interest rate swap	1,158,686,250	1,834,104,525
Administrative expenses	80,030,951	231,256,711

(A) Loans and credit facilities to related parties

	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Subsidiaries	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Outstanding loans at the beginning of the financial year	111	111	4,028,199,751	3,275,523,072
Loans issued during the financial period	-	-	521,924,146	2,187,816,365
Loans repayment during the financial period	-	-	(525,851,264)	(1,435,139,686)
Loans outstanding at the end of the financial period	**111**	**111**	**4,024,272,633**	**4,028,199,751**
Interest income on loans	-	-	152,463,643	386,820,903

* No provisions have been recognized in respect of loan provided to related parties.

Loans and credit facilities to related parties can be analyzed below

	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Subsidiaries	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Overdrafts	111	111	169,417	-
Revolving term loan	-	-	3,906,212,051	3,917,365,760
Visa card	-	-	600	-
Direct loans	-	-	117,890,565	110,833,991
Total	**111**	**111**	**4,024,272,633**	**4,028,199,751**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(B) Deposits from related parties

	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Subsidiaries	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Deposits outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	11,768,595	85,022,402	824,364,339	747,909,065
Changes in board members	-	(76,411,375)	-	-
Deposits placed during the period	4,939,211	9,159,086	27,723,581	161,380,972
Deposits repaid during the period	(401,895)	(6,001,518)	(480,567,283)	(84,925,698)
Deposits outstanding at the end of the financial period	**16,305,911**	**11,768,595**	**371,520,637**	**824,364,339**
Interest expense on deposits	163,346	451,886	6,094,785	27,456,905

Deposits from related parties can be analyzed below

	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Demand Deposits	3,960,847	1,202,901	51,378,746	31,592,358
Saving account	511,251	666,247	-	-
Certificates of deposits	10,781,422	8,688,756	12,173,930	375,926,476
Time Deposits	1,052,391	1,210,691	307,967,961	416,845,505
Total	**16,305,911**	**11,768,595**	**371,520,637**	**824,364,339**

(C) Other transactions with related parties

	Directors and other key management personal (and close family members)		Subsidiaries	
	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Fee and commission income	1,783	-	4,560,485	17,478,482
Guarantees issued by the bank	-	-	43,555,968	24,792,802
The above guarantees comprise:				
LGs	-	-	3	3
LCs	-	-	43,555,965	24,792,799
Total	**-**	**-**	**43,555,968**	**24,792,802**

The pricing for related parties' transactions are the same for other parties.

38- Money Market and balanced Funds

A- QNB ALAHLI First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund)

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of "THEMAR" with daily accumulated interest as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

THEMAR initial offering was for one million certificates at nominal value of EGP 100 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed by the bank at that time. EFG HERMES is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at March 31, 2023 reached 9,993,591 at a total value of EGP 5,048,832,129 The Bank currently holds 199,872 certificates worth of EGP 100,976,734 of which EGP 25,260,350 classified as fair value through other comprehensive income that represent 5% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued, whereas the remaining value of EGP 75,716,384 which represents 2% of the increase in fund’s net asset value since initial subscription are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

According to the management agreement and the fund’s prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 5,695,815 have been reported in the “fees and commission income” line item in the income statement.

B- QNB ALAHLI Second Fund with periodly / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund)

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tawazon Fund with periodic income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tawazon initial offering was for two hundred and fifty thousand certificates amounting to EGP 25 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed by the bank at that time. Beltone Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at March 31, 2023 reached 63,225 at a total value of EGP 18,591,558 The Bank currently holds 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 14,702,695 that are classified as fair value through other comprehensve income and represent 20% of the total number of certificates that were initially issued.

According to the management agreement and the fund’s prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 51,023 have been reported in the “fees and commission income” line item in the income statement.

C- QNB ALAHLI Third Fund with periodly / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund)

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tadawol Fund with periodic accumulated income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tadawol certificates were offered in a public offering amounting to EGP 25 million distributed over two hundred and fifty thousand certificates with a nominal value of EGP 100 each, subscriptions have only covered a number of one hundred and twenty five thousand certificates amounting to EGP 12.5 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed at by the bank at that time. HC Fund Manager Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at March 31, 2023 reached 102,883 at a total value of EGP 38,580,765 The Bank currently holds 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 18,749,825 that are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and represent 40% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued.

According to the management agreement and the fund’s prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current Year amounting to EGP 140,802 have been reported in the “fees and commission income” line item in the income statement.