Separate Financial Statements

31 December 2022

And the Auditors' Report Thereon

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PricewaterhouseCoopers Ezzeldeen, Diab & Co.
Public Accountants

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

Translation of Audit Report originally issued in Arabic

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Al Baraka Bank Egypt S.A.E

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Al Baraka Bank Egypt S.A.E "The Bank", which comprise the separate financial position as at December 31, 2022 and the related separate statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Ezzeldeen, Diab & Co.
Public Accountants

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of the Bank as of December 31, 2022 and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the rules, pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements, basis of recognition and measurement issued by Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these separate financial statements.

Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements

No material contravention, during the financial year ended 31 December 2022, of the provisions of Central Bank of Egypt and the Banking Sector Law no 194 of 2020 in the light of our audit of the separate financial statements.

The Bank maintains proper books of accounts, which include all that is required by law and by the statutes of the bank. The separate financial statements are in agreement thereto.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report, which is prepared in accordance with Law no. 159 of 1981 and its Executive Regulations and their amendments, are in agreement with the Bank's books of account.

Auditors

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Cairo: 16 February 2023

Separate statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022

	Note	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	16	7,251,399	6,526,250
Due from banks, net	17	10,269,262	29,711,266
Investment with banks, net	18	3,521,211	2,585,910
Financing and credit facilities to customers, net	19	31,395,338	21,030,772
Financial investments			
- Measured at FVPL	20/1	67,928	47,275
- Measured at FVOCI	20/2	2,239,520	721,436
- Measured at Amortized cost	20/3	29,346,960	19,693,874
Investment in subsidiaries	21	98,000	98,000
Intangible assets, net	22	31,999	27,648
Other assets, net	23	2,414,759	1,292,342
Property, plant and equipment, net	24	588,565	633,625
Total assets		**87,224,941**	**82,368,398**
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	26	1,902,905	896,770
Customers' deposits	27	74,419,953	72,569,388
Subordinated and other financing	28	1,125,168	1,035,129
Other liabilities	29	1,428,354	1,343,712
Current income tax liabilities	25/2	543,704	267,821
Other provisions	30	150,738	115,182
Defined benefits obligation	31	63,925	130,206
Deferred tax liabilities	25/1	5,113	6,017
Total liabilities		**79,639,860**	**76,364,225**
Equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	32	5,089,974	1,546,447
Paid under capital increase	32	-	1,422,732
Reserves	33	604,230	1,770,503
Retained earnings *	34	1,890,877	1,264,491
Total equity		**7,585,081**	**6,004,173**
Total liabilities and equity		**87,224,941**	**82,368,398**

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

(Auditors' report attached)

* Including net profit for the current year

Hazem Hegazy
Vice Chairman & CEO

Abdulaziz Yamani
Chairman

Cairo: 16 February 2023

Separate statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Income from Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudarabah and similar income	7	8,349,947	7,205,565
Cost of deposits and similar costs	7	(4,914,792)	(4,455,607)
Net income from funds		**3,435,155**	**2,749,958**
Fees and commission income	8	292,148	290,521
Fees and commission expenses	8	(27,247)	(18,973)
Net fees and commission income		**264,901**	**271,548**
Dividends income	10	31,592	17,267
Net trading income	11	103,758	62,977
Administrative expenses	9	(885,462)	(792,080)
Impairment charge of expected credit losses	13	(343,851)	(554,790)
Gains on financial investments		-	678
Other operating income (expenses)	12	48,922	(8,683)
Net profit for the year before tax		**2,655,015**	**1,746,875**
Income tax expense	14	(899,998)	(614,508)
Net profit for the year		**1,755,017**	**1,132,367**
Basic earning per share	15	**2.12**	**1.37**

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

Hazem Hegazy
Vice Chairman & CEO

Abdulaziz Yamani
Chairman

Separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year	**1,755,017**	**1,132,367**
Comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Net change in fair value of equity instruments measured at FVOCI	10,555	13,463
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss	(11,447)	-
Comprehensive income items that is or may be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at FVOCI	(34,198)	7,254
Expected credit loss for fair value of debt instruments measured at FVOCI	2,421	(400)
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the profit or loss	5,873	-
Net other comprehensive income for the year , After tax	**(26,796)**	**20,317**
Total comprehensive income for the year , After tax	**1,728,221**	**1,152,684**

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

Separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

(EGP Thousands)

	Issued and paid up capital	Paid under capital increase	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total
31 December 2021					
Balance at 1 January 2021	**1,546,447**	**309,290**	**1,750,186**	**1,422,269**	**5,028,192**
Net other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	20,317	-	**20,317**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	1,132,367	**1,132,367**
	1,546,447	**309,290**	**1,770,503**	**2,554,636**	**6,180,876**
Cash dividends (share of employees and remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and shareholders)	-	-	-	(164,227)	**(164,227)**
Shareholders' dividends used to increase capital	-	1,113,442	-	(1,113,442)	-
Banking system development fund	-	-	-	(12,476)	**(12,476)**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**1,546,447**	**1,422,732**	**1,770,503**	**1,264,491**	**6,004,173**
31 December 2022					
Balance at 1 January 2022	**1,546,447**	**1,422,732**	**1,770,503**	**1,264,491**	**6,004,173**
Net other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(26,796)	-	**(26,796)**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	1,755,017	**1,755,017**
	1,546,447	**1,422,732**	**1,743,707**	**3,019,508**	**7,732,394**
Transferred to legal reserve	-	-	237,897	(237,897)	-
Transferred to capital reserve	-	-	1,126	(1,126)	-
Cash dividends (share of employees and remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and shareholders)	-	-	-	(136,000)	**(136,000)**
Shareholders' dividends used to capital increase	-	742,295	-	(742,295)	-
Dividends for year 2019 used to capital increase	309,290	(309,290)	-	-	-
Reserves used to capital increase	3,234,237	(1,855,737)	(1,378,500)	-	-
Banking system support and development fund	-	-	-	(11,313)	**(11,313)**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**5,089,974**	**-**	**604,230**	**1,890,877**	**7,585,081**

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

Separate statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		2,655,015	1,746,875
Adjusted by:			
Property and Equipment depreciation and Intangible assets amortization	9	110,015	94,064
Impairment credit losses	13	343,851	554,790
Impairment charge (Released) of other provisions	12	61,517	(2,403)
Impairment charge (Released) of assets reverted to the bank	12	(1,483)	-
Provisions no longer required other than financing provision	30	(138,538)	-
Provisions used other than financing provision	30	(34,117)	(100)
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds	20/2	(100,260)	8,574
Exchange translation differences of financing provisions		259,318	(775)
Exchange translation differences of financial investment measured at FVOCI	20/2	(46,015)	7,642
Exchange translation differences of financial investment measured at Amortized cost	20/2	(2,036,887)	31,135
Exchange translation differences of subordinated financing	28	406,201	(1,001)
FV revaluation differences of financial investment measured at FVPL	20/1	(10,653)	(4,471)
Loss (Gain) on sale of financial investment measured at FVOCI		-	(678)
Loss (Gain) on sale of property and equipment	12	(1,611)	(1,126)
Loss (Gain) on sale of assets reverted to the bank	12	(19,474)	-
Dividend income	10	(31,592)	(17,267)
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**1,415,287**	**2,415,259**
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities			
Balances with central banks within the required reserve ratio	16	(698,636)	15,182
Treasury bills with maturity more than 90 days	20/3	(2,812,205)	10,615,733
Investments with banks	18	(1,012,253)	(608,937)
Financing and facilities to customers	19	(10,823,642)	(2,027,732)
Financial investments measured at FVPL	20/1	(10,000)	(8,458)
Other assets	23	(1,111,868)	121,707
Due to banks	26	1,006,135	(156,561)
Customers' deposits	27	1,850,565	6,098,259
Other liabilities	29	84,643	(88,387)
Employees' Benefits obligations		(66,281)	-
Current income tax obligations paid	25/2	(485,343)	(662,423)
Net cash flows (used in) generated from operating activities		**(12,663,598)**	**15,713,642**

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

Separate statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 December 2022 – Cont.

	Note	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of Property and Equipment	24	(35,518)	(148,109)
Proceeds from sale of Property and Equipment		8,546	1,126
Acquisition of Intangible assets	22	(40,722)	(28,870)
Acquisition of investment measured at FVOCI	20/2	(1,506,962)	(220,384)
Proceeds from sale of investment measured at FVOCI	20/2	8,549	1,773
Acquisition of investment measured at Amortized cost	20/3	(9,286,949)	(2,253,387)
Proceeds from sale of investment measured at Amortized cost	20/3	4,654,092	3,359,686
Proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiaries		-	98,000
Dividends received		31,592	17,267
Net cash flows (used in) generated from investing activities		**(6,167,372)**	**827,102**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Subordinated Financing	28	(316,162)	10,755
Dividends paid		(147,313)	(176,705)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**(463,475)**	**(165,950)**
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		**(19,294,445)**	**16,374,794**
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent		30,148,808	13,774,014
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		**10,854,363**	**30,148,808**
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:			
Cash and balances at the central bank	16	7,251,399	6,526,250
Due from banks - Current accounts	17	484,070	468,431
Due from banks - Deposits	17	9,789,206	29,244,553
Treasury bills measured at amortized cost	20/3	5,975,088	3,109,849
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		(6,789,062)	(6,090,426)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months		(5,856,338)	(3,109,849)
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		**10,854,363**	**30,148,808**

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

Statement of proposed profit distribution for the year ended 31 December 2022

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year (from income statement)	1,755,017	1,132,367
(Deduct)/Add :		
Profits of sale fixed assets transferred to capital reserve	(1,611)	(1,126)
Net profit for the year, available for distribution	**1,753,406**	**1,131,241**
Add: Beginning balance of retained earnings	135,860	7,349
Total	**1,889,266**	**1,138,590**
Distributed as follows:		
Statutory reserve 10%	175,341	113,124
Banking system support and development fund	17,534	11,312
Employees' profit share	175,500	114,000
Shareholders' dividends (T1)*	254,500	77,322
Remuneration for board members	35,000	22,000
Shareholders' dividends (T2)*	495,500	664,972
Retained earnings carried forward	735,891	135,860
Total	**1,889,266**	**1,138,590**

*The proposed cash dividends to shareholders for the financial year ended December 31, 2022, of EGP 750,000 (Cash dividends - a first share of 5% of the capital paid up in the amount of EGP 254,500 thousand, as well as cash dividends - a second share of EGP 495,500 thousand) while the shareholders' dividends for the financial year ended December 31, 2021, of EGP 742,294 thousand.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General Information

Al-Ahram Bank (an Egyptian joint stock company) was established as a commercial bank on March 19, 1980, in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law no 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon. In accordance with the extraordinary general assembly resolution of 21 September 1988, the name of the bank was amended to become "Saudi Egyptian Finance Bank", and according to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 30 April 2009, the Bank's name was changed to become "alBaraka Bank-Egypt".

The Bank provides corporate and retail banking and investments services, which complies with the provisions of Islamic Sharia in all products provided to its clients, through its 33 branches served by 1127 staff at the date of the financial statements. The Head Office is located in the southern 90th Street, City Centre, the first sector in the Fifth Settlement, New Cairo, Egypt. The Bank is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange.
<u>The Bank does not deal in financial derivatives, futures, or loans in accordance with its Islamic business system and this applies to any of these terms where they are provided with supplementary explanations of the financial statements.</u>

These separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 February 2023. The Bank's General Assembly has the right to amend the separate financial statements after their issuance.

2. Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements, basis of recognition and measurement issued by Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008, as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019, and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations, and reference is made to the Egyptian Accounting Standards in matters not mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt, these separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the relevant local laws. The Bank also prepared the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008, as modified by the instructions for applying the International Standard for Financial Reports (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019. Reference is made to the Egyptian Accounting Standards for policies not specifically mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt. Subsidiaries 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 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 December 31, 2022 to get complete information on the Bank's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in ownership equity.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

A) Investment in subsidiaries and associates

<u>**A/1 Subsidiaries**</u>

Subsidiaries are entities 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 subsidiaries.

A/2 Associates

Associates are entities over which the Bank has significant influence (directly or indirectly), but without control, and the bank usually has an ownership stake of 20% to 50% of the voting rights. Subsidiaries and associates' companies are accounted for using the cost method in the bank separate financial statements. According to this method, the investments in subsidiaries and associates are initially recognized at purchase cost, including any goodwill, less any impairment losses. Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the distribution of these profits is approved, and the bank has the right to collect it.

The purchase method is used to account for bank acquisition of companies, the cost of acquisition is measured at the fair value or consideration provided by the Bank of assets for purchase and/or equity instruments issued and/or obligations incurred by the Bank and/or obligations accepted by it on behalf of the acquiring company. And that is on the date of exchange plus any costs directly attributable to the acquisition process, and the net assets, including identifiable acquired contingent liabilities, are measured at their fair value on the date of acquisition. Regardless of the existence of any minority rights, the increase in the acquisition cost over the fair value of the Bank's share in that net is considered goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net referred to, the difference is recorded directly in the income statement under the item "other operating income / (expenses) ".

B) Segment Reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments. 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 preparing segment reporting according to geographical region, segment profit or loss and assets and liabilities are presented based on the location of the branches.

C) Foreign currency translation

C/1 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements of the bank are presented using the currency of the economic environment in which the Bank operates (the functional currency) ,The financial statements of the bank are presented in the Egyptian pound which is the bank's functional and presentation currency.

C/2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound. Transactions in foreign currencies during the period/year are translated into the Egyptian pound using the prevailing exchange rates on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of reporting period/year at the prevailing exchange rates. 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.
- Items of other comprehensive income with equity in relation to investments in equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income.
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.

C) Foreign currency translation - continued

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments of a monetary nature in foreign currencies that are classified as financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income are analyzed between valuation differences that resulted from changes in the cost consumed for the instrument and differences that resulted from changing the exchange rates in effect and differences caused by changing the fair value For the instrument, the evaluation differences related to changes in the cost consumed are recognized in the income of loans and similar revenues and in the differences related to changing the exchange rates in other operating income (expenses) item, and are recognized in the items of comprehensive income right The ownership of the difference in the change in the fair value (fair value reserve / financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income).

Valuation differences arising from the measurement of items of a non-monetary nature at fair value through profit and losses resulting from fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as at fair value through the profit or loss, whereas valuation differences arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as financial investments at FVOCI are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

D) <u>Financial assets and financial liabilities</u>

<u>D/1 Financial assets -Initial recognition</u>

The initial recognition of financial assets and liabilities on the date on which the bank becomes a party to the contractual conditions of financial instrument. The financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value. With regard to asset or liability that is not subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss, it would be measured at fair value plus cost of transaction that is connected directly with acquisition or issuance. The best evidence of fair value is price in an active market. An active market is one in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with enough frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured as the product of the quoted price for the individual asset or liability and the quantity held by the entity.

Valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models are used to measure fair value of certain financial instruments for which external market pricing information is not available. Fair value measurements are analyzed by level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

- **level one**: are measurements at quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **level two measurements**: are valuations techniques with all material inputs observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).
- **level three measurements:** are valuations not based on solely observable market data (that is, the measurement requires significant unobservable inputs).

Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial instrument. An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the transaction had not taken place. Transaction costs include fees and commissions paid. Transaction costs do not include debt premiums or discounts. Amortized cost is the amount at which the financial instrument was recognized at initial recognition less any principal repayments, plus accrued interest, and for financial assets less any allowance for expected credit losses. Accrued interest includes amortization of transaction costs deferred at initial recognition and of any premium or discount to maturity amount using the effective interest rate.

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/2 Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – measurement categories.

Upon initial recognition, the Bank classifies the financial assets into financial assets at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit and loss.

- The financial asset is measured at amortized cost upon fulfilment of the following two conditions and when it has not been allocated by Bank's management upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss:
  - The financial asset is held within a business model whose purpose is to hold financial asset to collect contractual cash flows.
  - The contractual conditions of financial asset result, on specific dates, in contractual cash flows for the asset and is represented only in the principal amount of the financial instrument and the interest.

- The debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income upon fulfilment of the following two conditions and when it has not been allocated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss:
  - The financial asset is held within a business model whose purpose is to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset.
  - The contractual conditions of financial asset result on specific dates, in contractual cash flows for the asset and is represented only in the principal debt and the interest.

- Upon initial recognition of an equity instrument not held for trading, Bank can take irrevocable option to present subsequent changes in fair value through statement of other comprehensive income. Such option is adopted for each investment individually.
- Other outstanding financial assets are classified as financial investments at fair value through profit and loss.

Furthermore, Bank may, upon initial recognition, irrevocably allocate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss despite of fulfilling the conditions of classifying as financial asset at amortized cost or fair value through statement of other comprehensive income, if so materially prevents or reduces the conflict that may arise in accounting measurement.

The following table summarizes the classification along with the relevant business model and key characteristics.

Financial Instrument	**Methods of Measurement according to Business Models**		
	Amortized Cost	**Fair Value**	
		Through Other Comprehensive Income	**Through Profit or Loss**
Equity Instruments	Not Applicable	An irrevocable election at Initial Recognition	Normal treatment of equity instruments
Debt Instruments / Financing & Facilities	Business Model of Assets held forCollecting Contractual Cash Flows	Business Model of Assets held for Collecting Contractual Cash Flows & Selling	Business Model of Assets held forTrading

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/3 Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – Business Model.

The business model reflects how the bank manages the assets in order to generate its cash flows – whether the bank's objective is: (i) solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows",) or (ii) to collect both the contractual cash flows and the cash flows arising from the sale of assets ("hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell") or, if neither of (i) and (ii) is applicable, the financial assets are classified as part of "other" business model and measured at FVTPL

Business model is determined for a group of assets (on a portfolio level) based on all relevant evidence about the activities that the bank undertakes to achieve the objective set out for the portfolio available at the date of the assessment. Factors considered by the bank in determining the business model include the purpose and composition of a portfolio, experience on how the cash flows for the respective assets were collected, how risks are assessed and managed, how the assets' performance is assessed.

Bank prepares documents, and approves the Business Model(s) in compliance with IFRS 9 requirements to reflect the bank strategy made for managing financial assets and its cash flows as follows.

Financial asset	Business model	Principal characteristics
- **Financial assets at amortized cost**	Business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows.	▪ The objective of the business model is to retain financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows represented in the principal amount of the investment and the interests. ▪ Sale is an exceptional contingent event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the Standard comprising deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument. ▪ Lowest sales in terms of periodic and value. ▪ A clear and reliable documentation process for the justifications of each sale and its conformity with the requirements of the Standard are conducted by the bank.
- **Financial assets at FVTOCI**	Business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sale	▪ Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale are complementary to the objective of the model. ▪ High sales (in terms of turnover and value) compared to the business model held for the collection of contractual cash flows
- **Financial assets at FVTPL**	Other business models, which include (trading - management of financial assets based on fair value - maximising cash flows through sale)	▪ The objective of the business model is not to hold the financial asset for the collection of contractual cash flows or hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and sale. ▪ Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the model objective. ▪ Management of financial assets by the management at fair value through profit and loss to avoid accounting inconsistencies

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/3 Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – Business Model - Continued

The Bank evaluates the purpose of business model at the level of portfolio in which the financial asset is held to reflect the method of management and supplying information. Such information, which is taken into consideration when evaluating the business model, includes the following:

- Documented approved policies and portfolio's objectives and application of such policies in the real world. Whether the management's strategy focuses only upon collection of contractual cash flows and holding a definite interest rate to compare maturity dates of financial assets with maturity dates of liabilities that fund such assets or generates cash flows from sale of assets.
- Way of evaluating and reporting on portfolio's performance to senior management.
- Risks that affect business model performance including nature of financial assets held in such model and the way of managing such risks.
- Way of evaluating the performance of business managers (fair value and/or interest on portfolio).
- Periodic, value and date of sale transactions in previous periods, reasons of such transactions, and forecasts regarding future sale activities. However, information regarding sale activities is not taken into consideration separately but as a part of a whole comprehensive valuation of how to achieve the bank's objective from managing the financial assets and how to generate cash flows.

The financial assets held for trading or managed, and its performance valued on basis of fair value are measured at fair value through profit and loss since they are not held to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets together.

D/4 Financial assets – classification and subsequent measurement – cash flow characteristics

Assess whether an asset's contractual cash flows represent payments limited only to the principal amount of the instrument and the return.

The Bank defines the principal amount of the financial instrument as the fair value of the financial asset upon initial recognition. The return is defined as the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal amount within a specified period, other underlying financing risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as the profit margin.

To assess whether the contractual cash flows of the asset are represented in payments restricted upon the principal of financial instrument and profit, the Bank takes into its consideration the contractual conditions of the instrument. This includes valuation of whether the financial asset includes contractual conditions that may change date or amount of contractual cash flows which result in breach of this condition. To carry out such valuation, Bank takes into consideration the following matters:

- Potential events that may change the amount or date of cash flows.
- Characteristics of financial leverage (Profit rate, terms, currency type ...).
- Terms of accelerated payment and term extension.
- Terms that may limit the bank's ability to claim cash flows from certain assets.
- Characteristics that may be adjusted against the time value of money (periodically redefining the return price).

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/5 Financial assets - Reclassification

The financial assets are reclassified upon initial recognition only if the bank changes business model of managing such assets. In all cases, reclassification between financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost are not conducted.

D/6 Financial assets impairment – credit loss allowance for ECL

The bank assesses, on a forward-looking basis for the financial instruments that are not measured at fair value are recognized through profit and loss, which are 1) Debt instruments and 2) Outstanding debts and 3) Financial guarantee contracts and 4) Financing and debts commitments.

Impairment losses are not recognized for the equity instruments.

D/6/1 Debt instruments related to Retail, Small & Micro finance.

- The bank consolidates debt instruments related to retail banking products and small and micro enterprises based on groups with similar credit risks based on the type of banking product.
- The Bank classifies debt instruments within the Retail Banking or Microenterprise Product Group into three stages based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Classifying the financial instrument	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)	Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)	Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)	Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)	Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)	Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)
Low credit risk financial instruments	No past dues	Fall under acceptable risk				
Financial instruments on which a substantial increase in credit risk occurred			Past due for more than 30 days from the date of the maturity of contractual instalments.	If the borrower encounters one or more of the following events at least: - The borrower requests to restructure the payment terms from short-term to long-term due to negative effects related to the borrower's cash flows. - Cancel one of the Bank's direct facilities due to the high credit risk of the borrower. - Extend the repayment's grace period upon the borrower's request. - Past dues are frequent during the past 12 months. - Negative future economic/legislative/technological changes affecting the future cash flows of the borrower		
Impaired financial instruments					If the borrower defaults for more than 90 days to pay its contractual instalments	N/A

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/6/2 Debt instruments related to Corporates and SMEs:

- The Bank categorize of all debt instruments relating to Corporates and SMEs based on the similar credit risk groups depending on borrowing CBE classification (ORR).
- The Bank classifies all customers within each group into three stages based on the following quantitative and qualitative criteria:

Classification of the financial instrument	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
	Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)	Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)	Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)	Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)	Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)	Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)
Low credit risk financial instruments	No past dues	Fall under acceptable risk				
Financial instruments on which a substantial increase in credit risk occurred			Past due for more than 30 days from the date of maturity of the contractual instalments.	If the borrower is on the watch list and/ or the financial instrument encounters at least one or more of the following events: - Significant increase in the interest rate on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk - Fundamental negative changes in the activity and financial or economic conditions in which the borrower operates. - Request of rescheduling. - Fundamental negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows. - Negative future economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows. - Early signs of cash flow/liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors/ trade funds.		

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/6/2 Debt instruments related to Corporates and SMEs - Continued:

<table>
<tr><th>Classification of the financial instrument</th><th colspan="2">Stage 1</th><th colspan="2">Stage 2</th><th colspan="2">Stage 3</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)</th><th>Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)</th><th>Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)</th><th>Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)</th><th>Main identifier (Quantitative criteria)</th><th>Additional identifier (Qualitative criteria)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Impaired financial instruments</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>If the borrower defaults for more than 90 days to pay its contractual instalments</td><td>When the borrower fails to meet one or more of the following criteria, indicating that the borrower is facing significant financial difficulty:
- The death or disability of the borrower.
- The borrower defaults financially.
- Initiate scheduling as a result of the deterioration of the borrower's creditworthiness.
- Failure to comply with financial commitments.
- The disappearance of the active market of the financial asset or one of the financial instruments of the borrower due to financial difficulties.
- Granting financiers privileges related to the borrower’s financial difficulty, which would not have been granted under normal circumstances.
- The borrower will enter into bankruptcy or restructuring as a result of financial difficulties.
- If the borrower's financial assets are acquired at a significant discount that reflects the credit losses incurred.</td></tr>
</table>

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/6/3 Measurement of expected credit losses

- The Bank evaluates the debt instruments portfolio level on a quarterly basis for all financial assets of retail, corporates, SMEs and micro-enterprises, and on a regular basis with respect to the financial assets of institutions classified ranked in the watch list in order to monitor the risk of credit related thereto and such assessment shall be made at the counterparty level on a periodic basis; The criteria used to determine the substantial increase in credit risk are periodically reviewed and monitored by Credit Risk Management.
- At the date of the financial statements, the bank estimates the impairment loss for financial instruments at a value equal to the expected credit losses over the life of the financial instrument except for the following cases where the provision for impairment losses is estimated at a value equal to the expected credit losses over 12 months:
- A debt instrument that has been identified as having low credit risk at the financial statements date [debt instruments in the stage (1)].
- Other financial instruments whose credit risk at the reporting date has not increased significantly since the initial recognition [debt instruments in the stage (1)].
- The Bank considers the expected credit losses to be a probability-weighted estimate of the expected credit losses, which are measured as follows:

  a) The expected credit losses on financial assets are measured at the stage (1) based on the present value of the total cash deficit calculated on the basis of the historical probability of default scenarios, which are adjusted according to the average forecasts of the scenarios of macroeconomic indicators for the future 12 months multiplied by the value at default, considering the expected recovery rates upon calculating the loss rate for each group of debt instruments with similar credit risk. Since the credit losses consider the amount and timing of payments consider the amount and timing of payments, credit losses arise even if the enterprise expects to be paid in full but later after the debt becomes due under contractual terms. And the expected credit losses over 12 months are part of the expected credit losses over the life of the asset resulting from delinquency events of a financial and potential instrument within 12 months after the date of the financial statements.

  b) The expected credit losses on financial assets are measured at the stage (2) based on the present value of the total cash deficit calculated based on the historical probability of default scenarios and adjusted by the average forecasts of macroeconomic indicators for the life of the financial asset multiplied by the value at default, considering the expected recovery rates upon calculating the loss rate for each group of debt instruments with similar credit risk.

  c) Impaired financial assets at the financial statements date are measured as the difference between the total book value of the asset and the present value of the expected future cash flows.
- The unutilized commitments on facilities and similar debt instruments are included in the calculation of value upon default. They are calculated on the balances outstanding on the date of the financial statements after they have been converted into value if these commitments are used in the future.
- Upon calculating loss rates, the Bank calculates the expected recovery rates from the present value of the expected cash flows either from cash and in-kind collateral; or historical or expected future payment rates as follows:

  A) For debt instruments classified in stage (1), it is considered the value of cash collateral and equivalents represented in cash and other financial instruments that may be easily converted into cash within a short period of time (3 months or less) and without any change (loss) in value as a result of credit risk. And **B)** For the debt instruments classified in the stages (2) and (3), only the types of guarantees will be considered in accordance with the instructions issued by the (CBE) dated 24/5/2005 regarding the determination of the creditworthiness of the customers and formation of the provisions, while the value of such guarantees will be calculated according to the instructions of preparing and presenting the financial statements of the banks, the recognition and measurement bases issued by the (CBE) dated 16 December 2008. And **C)** For debt instruments held by banks operating outside Egypt, the probability rates of default are determined based on the credit rating of the headquarters of the Bank operating outside of Egypt in no more than the credit rating of the country of the headquarters, taking into consideration the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on the risks of countries. The loss rate is calculated at 45%. And **D)** As for the instruments held by the banks operating inside Egypt, the probability of default is calculated based on bank's classification by the external international rating institutions. The branches of the Egyptian banks abroad will be treated as the headquarters. The branches of the foreign banks operating in Egypt will be treated as their headquarters, and the loss rate is calculated at 45%. And **E)** For debt instruments issued by entities other than the banks, the probability of default is calculated based on the rating of the issuing entity for the financial instrument by the external international rating institutions in no more than the credit rating of the issuing country in the case of external entities and the loss rate is calculated at 45%.

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

- The impairment provision for financial assets recognised in the financial position is deducted from the carrying amount of the financial assets at the time of the of financial position, while the provision for impairment relating to funds commitments, financial guarantee contracts and contingent liabilities is recognised within other provisions for the liabilities in the financial position.
- For financial guaranteed contracts, the bank estimates the expected credit loss based on the difference between the payments expected to be made to the guaranteed holder less any other amounts that, the Bank expects to recover.

D/6/4 Transition from Stage 2 to Stage 1

The financial asset must not be transferred from Stage 2 to Stage 1 until all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the Stage 1 have been met and the full arrears of the principal and profits of 3 consecutive months pass when the requirements are fulfilled.

D/6/5 Transition from Stage 3 to Stage 2

Financial assets must not be transferred from Stage 3 to Stage 2 - including schedules - unless all the following conditions are met:

1. Fulfilling all quantitative and qualitative elements of the Stage 2
2. Payment of 25% of outstanding financial asset balances including profits in suspense/marginalized profits - depending on the circumstances.
3. Regular repayment of the principal and its accrued profits for at least 12 months continuous.

According to the requirements of applying the standard, the principal in the payment of a debtor's obligations is the cash flow resulting from the client's activity. Therefore, credit studies must accurately indicate the expected cash flows and are based on audited financial statements that reflect the debtor's ability to provide such cash flows.

D/6/6 Restructured financial assets.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated, amended or a new financial asset is replaced by a current financial asset because of the financial difficulties of the borrower, an assessment is made as to whether the financial asset should be excluded from the books and the expected credit losses measured as follows:

- If the restructuring will not lead to the exclusion of the current asset, the expected cash flows from the adjusted financial asset will be used upon calculating the cash deficit in the current asset. The expected credit losses are calculated over the life of the instrument.
- If the restructuring would exclude the current asset, the expected fair value of the new asset will be deemed as final cash flows from the current financial asset upon exclusion. This value will be used to calculate the cash deficit from the current financial asset, which is deducted from the expected date of the asset exclusion at the financial statements date using the original effective interest rate of the current financial asset.

D/6/7 Presentation of the expected credit losses provisions in the statement of financial position

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

1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost as a deduction from the total book value of the assets.
2. Financial commitments and financial guarantee contracts as a provision in general.
3. When the financial instrument includes both the utilized and unutilized authorized limit of the instrument, The bank cannot determine the expected credit losses of the unused portion separately, bank presents a provision for the loss of the used and unused portion, and the aggregate amount will be presented as a deduction from the total book value for the used portion, and any increase in the loss provision is presented on the total amount of the used portion as a provision of the unused portion.
4. A provision for impairment of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is not recognized in the statement of financial position because the book value of such assets is their fair value. However, the provision for impairment is disclosed and recognized in the fair value reserve in statement of Other comprehensive income.

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/7 Financial assets – Write-off

Debts are written off (either partially or fully) when there is no realistic possibility of recovering such debt. Generally, when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets, resources or sources of funds that may generate sufficient cash flows to repay the debts that will be written off; however, the impaired financial assets may continue to be subject to follow-up considering the Bank's procedures to recover the due amounts. The deduction is charged to the impairment provision account for debts written off, whether they have provision, and any collections for previously written off funds will be added to the provision of impairment.

D/8 Financial assets - Disposal

The financial asset is disposed, when the contractual right to obtain cash flows from the financial asset expires or when the bank transfers the right to receive contractual cash flows in a transaction whereby the risks and benefits associated with ownership are materially transferred to another party.

When a financial asset is disposed, difference between asset's book value (or book value allocated to part of the excluded principal) and total of received consideration (including any new asset obtained less any new commitment incurred) and any consolidated profit and loss has been previously recognized in the fair value reserve of financial investments at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income.

As of 1 January 2019, any accumulated profit or loss recognized in statement of other comprehensive income related to investing in equity instruments classified as investments at FVTOCI are not recognized in profit and loss upon disposal of such asset. Any share resulted or held from the asset qualified for disposal (eligible for disposal) is recognized as separate asset or liability.

When the Bank makes transactions whereby it transfers assets that have been previously recognized in statement of financial position, but materially held most of risks and benefits associated with the transferred asset or part of it. In such cases, the transferred asset is not excluded.

For transactions where the Bank does not substantially hold or transfer all risks and benefits associated with asset ownership and hold control over the asset, Bank continues to recognize the asset within the limitation of its continuous commitment to financial asset. The continuous commitment of bank to the financial asset is determined based on bank's exposure to the changes in the value of transferred asset.

In some transactions, the bank retains the obligation to service the transferred asset against a commission. Thereupon, the transferred asset is excluded if it meets the exclusion conditions. An asset or liability to provide service is recognized if the service commission is higher than the appropriate amount (asset) or less than the appropriate amount (liability) to perform the service.

D/9 Financial liabilities – measurement categories

At the initial recognition, the bank classifies financial liabilities into financial liabilities at amortized cost and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss based on the Bank's business model objective.

All financial liabilities at fair value are initially recognized on the date on which the bank becomes a party to the financial instrument's contractual terms.

Classified financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost based on amortized cost by using effective interest rate.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value and change in fair value related to change in credit rating degree of the bank is recognized in statement of other comprehensive income whilst the outstanding amount from change in fair value is presented in profit and loss.

D/10 Financial liabilities – derecognition

The bank derecognized the financial liabilities when is disposed of or cancelled or its term set forth in the contract expires.

D) Financial assets and financial liabilities - continued

D/11 Adjustments to financial assets and financial liabilities

1) Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are amended, bank evaluates whether the cash flows of adjusted asset are materially different. If the cash flows materially differ, the contractual rights of cash flows from the original financial asset are considered expired and hence the original financial asset is excluded and the new financial asset is recognized at fair value and the value resulting from adjusting aggregate book value is recognized as profits or losses under profits and losses. On the other hand, if such adjustment has occurred due to financial difficulties of the borrower, the profits must be deferred and presented with aggregate impairment losses whilst losses must be recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

If the cash flows of adjusted asset recognized at amortized cost do not materially differ, the adjustment will not result in the exclusion of the financial asset.

2) Financial liabilities

The Bank may adjust a financial liability when its terms are amended, and the cash flows of adjusted liability will materially differ. In such case, a new financial liability is recognized according to the amended terms at fair value. The difference between book value of old financial liability and new financial liability is recognized in accordance with amended terms in the profit and loss.

D/12 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to be settled on a net basis or to receive the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

E) Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held-for-trading or designated at fair value are recognized in 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the profit and loss statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that represents an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once the loans or debts are classified as nonperforming or impaired (stage 3), the revenue of interest income will not be recognized and will be recorded off balance sheet, and are recognized as income subsequently based on a cash basis according to the following:

- When all arrears are collected for consumer loans, personnel mortgages, and micro-finance loans.
- When calculated interest for corporate are capitalized according to the rescheduling agreement conditions until paying 25% from rescheduled payments for a minimum performing period of one year, if the customer continues to perform, the calculated interest will be recognized in interest income (interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance) without the marginalized before the rescheduling agreement which will be recognized in interest income after the settlement of the outstanding loan balance.

F) 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 and loss, at that time, fees and commissions that represent 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 and related direct costs for loans and advances where draw down is probable are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognized at the maturity of the term of the commitment.

Fees are recognized on the debt instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition and syndicated loan fees received by the Bank are recognized when the syndication has been completed and the Bank does not hold any portion of it or holds a part at the same effective interest rate used for the other participants portions.

Commission and fee arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities and the purchase or sale of properties are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction in the profit and loss statement.

Profit and loss statement will be impacted by the fees and commissions that resulting from negotiation or participation in negotiation of a transaction in favor of another party such as arranging the purchase of shares or other financial instruments or the acquisition or sale of enterprises upon completion of the transaction in question. Advisory and other service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis. Also, the financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis over the period in which the service is provided.

G) Dividend's income

Dividends from investments in equity instruments and similar assets are recognized in the profit and loss statement when the right to collect it is declared.

H) Sale and repurchase agreements (repos and reverse repos)

Securities may be sold according to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest rate method.

I) Investment property

The investment property represents lands and buildings owned by the Bank to obtain rental returns or capital gains and therefore do not include real estate assets which the Bank is carrying out its operations through or those that have owned by the Bank as settlement of debts. The accounting treatment is the same used with property, plant and equipment.

J) Intangible Assets

J/1 Goodwill

Goodwill is capitalized and represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Bank's share in the acquired entity's net identifiable assets on the date of acquisition. Goodwill is included in the cost of investments in associates and subsidiaries in the Bank's separate financial statements. Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis or shorter when trigger event took place, impairment loss is charged to the income statement. Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The cash generating units represented in the Bank main segments.

J/2 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 computer's software beyond its original specification.

Cost of computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the period of expected benefits over 3 years.

J/3 Other intangible assets

The intangible assets other than goodwill and computer programs. Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset with definite life. Intangible assets with indefinite life are not amortized and tested for impairment. However, the impairment in their value is considered annually and the impairment value – if any – is charged to the profit and loss Statement.

K) Property, Plant and equipment

Lands and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

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

Type of assets	Lifetime/consumption rate
Buildings	20 years
Decorations and improvements	As per the asset type – (from 4 to 20 years)
Furniture and safes	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Computers and core systems	2 years
Fixtures and fittings	20 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, on each balance sheet date. Depreciable assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable value if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the selling proceeds with the asset carrying amount and charged to other operating income (expenses) in profit and loss statement.

L) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized -except goodwill- and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Assets are tested for impairment with reference to the lowest level of cash generating unit(s). A previously recognized impairment loss relating to a fixed asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstances leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the fixed asset's recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the fixed asset will only be increased up to the amount that the original impairment not been recognized.

M) Leases

The finance lease is accounted for pursuant to Law number 95/1995 regulating finance lease, if the contract authorizes the lessee to purchase the asset on a fixed date and against a fixed value and if the contract duration represents at least 75% of the useful life expected for the asset, or if the current value of the total lease payments represents at least 90% of the asset value. Other lease contracts are considered "Operating Lease Contracts".

M/1 lessee

Finance lease contract recognizes the lease cost, including the cost of maintenance of the leased assets in the income statement for the period in which they occurred. If the Bank decides to exercise the right to purchase the leased asset the leased assets are capitalized and included in 'property, plant and equipment' and depreciated over the useful life of the expected remaining life of the asset in the same manner as similar assets.

Operating lease payments leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases and are included in 'general and administrative expenses.

M/2 lessor

For finance lease, assets are recorded in the property and equipment in the balance sheet and amortized over the expected useful life of this asset in the same manner as similar assets. Lease income is recognized based on rate of return on the lease in addition to an amount corresponding to the cost of depreciation for the period. The difference between the recognized rental income and the total finance lease clients' accounts is transferred to the income statement until the expiration of the lease to be reconciled with a net book value of the leased asset. Maintenance and insurance expenses are charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are not charged to the tenant.

In case there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect the financial lease obligations, the finance lease payments are reduced to the recoverable amount.

For assets leased under operating lease it appears in the balance sheet under property and equipment and depreciated over the expected useful life of the asset in the same way as similar assets, and the lease income recorded less any discounts given to the lessee on a straight-line method over the contract period.

N) Cash & 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 other governmental notes.

O) Other Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

In case of similar obligations, the related cash outflow should be determined in order to settle these obligations as a group. The provision is recognized even in case of minor probability that cash outflow will occur for an item of these obligations.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income (expenses).

The current value of the payments estimated to be made for the settlement of the obligations, having a one-year value date as of the date of reporting, is measured using a rate appropriate to the obligation settlement term – without being influenced by the prevailing tax rate – which reflects the time value of money. If this value date is less than a year, the obligation estimated value shall be calculated at the current value, unless having substantial influence.

P) Commitments and financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees represent contracts in which the Bank is the guarantor or the guarantor of financing or overdrafts (mudaraba) towards other entities. This requires the Bank to make certain payments to compensate the beneficiary for loss incurred due to default of the debtor when payment is due in accordance with the terms of the debt instrument. These financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions, and other entities on behalf of Bank's customers.

Commitments on financing which the Bank is obliged to grant credit under pre-defined conditions/terms and thus include the unused portions of the credit limits granted within the amounts expected to use in the future. And 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. The recognized fair value is initially consumed over the lifetime of the guarantee / commitment.

In subsequent measurement, the Bank's obligation under the guarantee / commitment is measured at the higher of:

The bank has not made any commitments during the period / year on finances measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Obligations arising from financial guarantees contracts are recognized within provisions. And any increase in the obligations resulting from the financial guarantee, shall be recognized within other operating income (expenses) in the income statement. And the calculated provision for commitments for financing is recognized as part of the provision for impairment of financing for each debt, to the extent that it equals the value of financing. Any increase in the provision for commitment over finance is recognized within provisions in the statement of financial position.

Q) Employee benefits

Q/1 Defined contribution plan – "Employees' End of service fund."

The bank established a private insurance fund "The Fund" in accordance with law no. 54 of 1975 for private insurance funds and its Executive Regulation issued by the Minister of Economy and Economic Cooperation decision No.78 of 1977.

The fund was registered the fund under No. 643 pursuant to the Egyptian Insurance Supervision Authority's decision of 16 December 1997.

The payment of compensation will be as the following cases: age of retirement, disability, death, or termination for any other reason, in accordance with the fund's article of association. The Bank is obliged to pay the due contributions monthly to the fund which calculated in accordance with the fund's regulations and amendments, thereto the fund shall be financed through a monthly contribution in accordance with the fund's article of association – Article no. 5, the bank shall be under no additional obligations other than the contribution payment. The fund's contributions were calculated at 14% of the gross monthly salaries which paid as follows: **1)** Total staff's share is 6% 2) Total bank share 8% of the staff's wages.

Q/2 post-employment benefits (defined benefit plans)

The Bank applies the medical care scheme for its employees during the period of service and their families, and post-retirement only until the age of 65 without their families. 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. Which comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the balance sheet date after deduction of the fair value of the assets of the plan and the deduction (addition) of the unrealized actuarial profit (loss) adjustments and the cost of the additional benefits relating to the previous service periods.

The liability of the defined benefit plans (future cash flows expected to be paid) is calculated by an independent actuarial expert using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the obligation of the defined benefit plans is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using the interest rate of high-quality corporate notes or the interest rate on government notes bonds in the same currency of paying the benefits and with almost the same maturity term of the pension benefit liability.

The forecasted costs of these benefits are accrued throughout the recruitment period using an accounting method similar to that used in defined benefit systems.

- The discount rate used to determine benefit obligations is 16.10%.
- The inflation rate used to determine benefit obligations is 13.00%.
- The compensation increase rate used to determine benefit obligations is 16.24%.
- Life and mortality schedule used: Based on the British A67-70ULT table to calculate the rates of both life and total disability.
- Termination benefits table (Projected unit credit method)

R) Borrowings

Borrowings obtained by the bank are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost, with the difference between net proceeds and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate.

S) Income tax

Income tax expense on the profit and loss for the period and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income that are recognized directly through OCI.

Income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable on the date of the balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with the principles of accounting and value according to the foundations of the tax, this is determining the value of deferred tax on the expected manner to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable on the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred tax assets of the Bank recognized when there is likely to be possible to achieve profits subject to tax in the future to be possible through to use that asset and is reducing the value of deferred tax assets with part of that will come from tax benefit expected during the following years, that in the case of expected high benefit tax, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the above reduced.

T) Capital

T/1 Capital issuance cost

The issuance expenses directly related to the issuance of new shares or shares against an entity acquisition or else options issuance are displayed, being discounted of the shareholders' equity, at the net collections after taxation.

T/2 Dividend distributions

Dividends on ordinary shares and profit sharing are recognized as a charge of equity upon the general assembly approval. Profit sharing includes the employees' profit share and the Board of Directors' remuneration as prescribed by the Bank's articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

T/3 Treasury shares

If the Bank purchases capital shares, the purchase amount shall be discounted of the total shareholders' equity, as this represents treasury shares cost until they are abrogated. In case of selling these shares or reissuing them at a subsequent period, all collected amounts shall be credited to the shareholders' equity.

U) 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.

D) Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in the presentation of the current period where necessary. (Note No. 39).

4. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

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

A) Estimates:

Information on estimates used in applying accounting policies that have a material impact on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

Classification of financial assets: Valuation of the business model in which the asset shall be retained and evaluated whether contractual terms of the financial asset shall result in the generating of cash flows in the form of payment of profit and instalments on the outstanding balances of those assets.

B) Uncertainty Related with Assumptions and Estimates:

Uncertainties related with assumptions and estimates of significant risks that may result in material adjustments in the financial period ended on 31 December 2022 shall be appeared in the following notes:

- **Impairment of financial instruments:** An assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on financial assets since the initial recognition, considering the impact of future information upon measuring the expected credit losses. (Note. 3/W - Note. 19)
- **Fair value of financial investments through the other comprehensive income list**. (Note. 3/W - Note. 20)
- **Determination of the fair value of financial instruments**: using unobservable inputs upon measuring. (Note. 3/W – Note. 20)
- **Measurement of defined benefit liabilities**: Key actuarial assumptions. (Note. 3/Q - Note. 31)
- **Income taxes** (Note. 3/g - Note. 14)

5. Financial Risk Management

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

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

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

5. Financial risk management - continuing

Risk Categories:

The following are part of the risks associated with Al Baraka's banking activities:

5.1 Credit Risk

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

Credit risk is the most important risk to the bank's activity and therefore it manages the credit risk exposures carefully. Management and control of the Bank's credit risk shall focus on the retail banking credit risk management group and the institutions at the Risk Department, which reports to the Risk Committee, Senior Management, Heads of Operation Department and BOD on interim basis.

5.1.1 Credit risk measurement

Financing and facilities to banks and customers (including commitments and financial guarantees)

The estimated exposure to credit risk for purpose of credit risk management is complex, requiring the use of statistical and electronic models, as credit risk exposure varies with changes in market conditions and other economic aspects in a complex and rapid manner. Exposure of credit risk changes with changes in the level, value, time of expected cash flows and over time. The credit risk assessment of the asset portfolio, therefore, requires further estimates of the probability of default and related loss rates. the Bank measures the credit risk losses using the rates of probability of failure (failure to fulfil contractual obligations) (Probability of default) based on the book balance of the financial instrument at the date of failure (Exposure at default), and the rate of loss upon failure (Loss given default).

Bank's rating	Classification rating
1	Good Debts
2	Regular follow-up
3	Special Follow-up
4	Non-performing Debts

5. Financial risk management - continuing

Credit Risks Classification

The bank assesses the probability of default of each customer/ group/ product, using methods to classify the customers in different categories, considering the minimum rating as per CBE's instructions on determining the creditworthiness of customers and provisions issued during 2005. Hence, the bank uses a group of models and methods that are internally designed for the counterparty categories and customers and the nature of the various financings upon the available information at the date of model application (e.g., income level, spendable income level, guarantees for individuals, revenue, industry, and other financial and non-financial indicators for corporates). The Bank supplements these indicators with a range of external data such as CBE and credit query reports on recipients of finance and reports of other domestic and external credit rating agencies. In addition, the models used by the Bank shall allow the systematic assessment of experts by credit risk officers' experts in the final internal credit rating. Thus, this allows to consider other matters and indicators that may not have been taken as part of other data inputs into evaluation forms and methods designed internally or through external sources.

Credit scores are calibrated so that the risk of default increases incrementally with each higher risk. which means that the difference in grade A and A- grade default rates is lower than the difference in B and B-.

Additional considerations for each type of credit portfolio held by the Bank are as follows:

1. **Individuals, Retail Banking Products and Small & Micro Enterprises**

   After the date of initial recognition, the payment behavior of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis to calculate a measure of the payment pattern. Any other known information about the borrower identified by the Bank may affect the creditworthiness of credit such as unemployment rates and non-payment precedents as they are included to measure the payment pattern.

2. **Corporates and SMEs Enterprises**

   The rating is determined at the level of the borrower / groups with similar credit risk, and any updated or new credit information or assessments are included in the credit system continuously and periodically. In addition, information on the creditworthiness of the borrower / groups with similar credit risk are periodically updated from other sources such as financial statements and other published financial and non-financial data. This will determine the degree of internal credit rating updated and defaulting rates.

3. **Debt Instruments issued by the Egyptian Government and CBE**

   The Bank uses external classifications of institutions that comply with the CBE's instructions to manage the credit risk for debt instruments in the investment portfolio. These ratings are regularly monitored and updated periodically. The default rates associated with each rating are determined on the basis of rates achieved over the previous 12 months as published by the aforementioned rating agencies. The loss rate for government debt instruments and the central bank in local currency equals zero.

   The Bank's rating of creditworthiness of government debt instruments, where the primary measure of each rating category gives a specific range of probability of default, is stable over time. it complies with the internal rating categories alongside with the rating categories set by CBE according to the instructions of determining creditworthiness and the formation of provisions and reviewing that compliance on a regular basis. The rating methods are periodically re-calibrated and validated to reflect the most recent projections in light of all assumptions observed in reality.

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.1.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, and to industries and countries.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by individual, counterparties, product, and industry sector and by country are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

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

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

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

Guarantees

The Bank sets a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

The principal collateral types for financing and facilities are:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Mortgage business assets
- Mortgage financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

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

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

Credit-related commitments

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

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.1.3 Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating system mainly focus on the credit-quality mapping from the lending and investment activities perspective. Conversely, for only financial reporting purposes impairment losses are recognized for that has been incurred on the balance sheet date when there is objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred impairment losses in balance sheet are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and CBE regulation purposes.

The impairment provision reported in balance sheet at the end of the period is derived from each of the four internal credit risk ratings. However, the majority of the impairment provision is usually driven by the last two rating degrees.

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of financing and advances reported in the balance sheet for the year ended 31 December 2022 for each of the internal credit risk ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Bank's rating	Financing to customers(%)	Impairment provision(%)	Financing to customers(%)	Impairment provision(%)
Good debts	73.2%	4.1%	64.1%	1.8%
Regular watch list	20.6%	23.5%	30.7%	44.2%
Special watch list	1.4%	8.8%	0.8%	6.4%
Non-Performing debts	4.8%	63.7%	4.4%	47.6%
	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists according to EAS no. (26), based on the following criteria set by the Bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower or debtor.
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position
- Bank granted concessions may not be approved under normal circumstances due to economic, legal reasons and financial difficulties facing the borrower.
- Deterioration of the collateral value
- Deterioration of the creditworthiness situation.

The Bank's policy requires to review of all financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when circumstances require. Impairment provisions on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance- sheet date and are applied to all significant accounts individually. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account. Collective impairment provisions are provided portfolios of homogenous assets by using the available historical loss experience, experienced judgment, and statistical techniques.

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.1.4 Model of measuring the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the Bank's internal credit ratings previously stated, management classifies financing and advances based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the instructions for applying the International Standard for Financial Reports (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019. 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 required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit based on rates determined by CBE. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provisions by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance with EAS. That excess shall be debited to retained earnings 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 reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution.

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings, compared to CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

CBE rating	CBE Categorization	Provision %	Internal rating	Internal rating categorization
1	Low risk	0%	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risk	1%	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risk	2%	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular watch up
7	Risk needs special attention	5%	3	Special watch up
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non-performing debts
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non-performing debts
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-performing debts

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.1.5 Maximum limit for credit risk before collaterals.

Financial position items exposed to credit risks	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,251,399	6,526,250
Due from banks	10,269,261	29,711,266
Investment with banks	3,521,211	2,585,910
Financing and credit facilities to customers, net		
Retail		
- Credit cards	29,299	24,812
- Personal financing	2,771,981	1,437,588
- Mortgages	447,065	454,852
Corporate		
- Direct financing	23,444,832	16,397,314
- Syndicated financing	4,702,161	2,708,470
- Other financing	-	7,736
Financial investments		
Debt instruments measured at FVPL		
Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	2,133,492	644,479
Debt instruments measured at Amortized cost	29,346,960	19,693,874
Total	**83,917,661**	**80,192,551**
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Letter of Credit (import and export)	334,254	387,282
Letter of Guarantee	2,902,881	2,526,179
Customers Acceptances	108,933	437,530
Total	**3,346,068**	**3,350,991**

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2022, before considering any held collateral. For assets recognized on balance sheet, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

As shown above, 37% of the total maximum exposure is derived from financing and advances to banks and customers against 26% on December 31, 2021, while investments in debt instruments represent 38% against 25% on December 31, 2021.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk resulting from both the bank's loans and advances portfolio and debt instruments based on the following:

- 95% of the financing portfolio is rated at the two highest degrees of internal rating, against 96% at December 31, 2021.
- The financing portfolio having been individually assessed amount to EGP 1,707,936 thousand against EGP 1,063,978 thousand on December 31, 2021.
- 94% of the debt instruments represents debt instruments of the Egyptian Government against 97% on December 31, 2021.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

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

(EGP Thousands)

Due from banks	31 December 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total	31 December 2021 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating as per CBE classification								
Good debts	10,273,277	-	-	**10,273,277**	29,712,983	-	-	**29,712,983**
Total	**10,273,277**	**-**	**-**	**10,273,277**	**29,712,983**	**-**	**-**	**29,712,983**
Deduct: Expected credit losses	(4,015)	-	-	**(4,015)**	(1,717)	-	-	**(1,717)**
Ending Balance	**10,269,262**	**-**	**-**	**10,269,262**	**29,711,266**	**-**	**-**	**29,711,266**

(EGP Thousands)

Investments with banks	31 December 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total	31 December 2021 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating as per CBE classification								
Good debts	850,000	2,682,694	-	**3,532,694**	1,159,611	1,434,435	-	**2,594,046**
Non-Performing debts	-	-	229,864	**229,864**	-	-	151,297	**151,297**
Total	**850,000**	**2,682,694**	**229,864**	**3,762,558**	**1,159,611**	**1,434,435**	**151,297**	**2,745,343**
Deduct: Expected credit losses	-	(2)	(229,864)	**(229,866)**	(10)	(1,606)	(151,297)	**(152,913)**
Deduct: Profit in suspense	-	-	(11,481)	**(11,481)**	-	-	(6,520)	**(6,520)**
Ending Balance	**850,000**	**2,682,692**	**(11,481)**	**3,521,211**	**1,159,601**	**1,432,829**	**(6,520)**	**2,585,910**

(EGP Thousands)

Retail	31 December 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total	31 December 2021 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating as per CBE classification								
Good financing	1,628,238	104,238	-	**1,732,476**	636,322	46,982	-	**683,304**
Regular watch list	1,433,764	122,502	-	**1,556,266**	1,215,419	30,070	-	**1,245,489**
Non-performing financing	-	-	55,098	**55,098**	-	-	55,161	**55,161**
Total	**3,062,002**	**226,740**	**55,098**	**3,343,840**	**1,851,741**	**77,052**	**55,161**	**1,983,954**
Deduct: Expected credit losses	(37,659)	(4,127)	(53,709)	**(95,495)**	(24,022)	(1,847)	(40,833)	**(66,702)**
Ending Balance	**3,024,343**	**222,613**	**1,389**	**3,248,345**	**1,827,719**	**75,205**	**14,328**	**1,917,252**

(EGP Thousands)

Corporate	31 December 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total	31 December 2021 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating as per CBE classification								
Good financing	19,885,203	3,549,983	-	**23,435,186**	12,634,936	2,015,621	-	**14,650,557**
Regular watch list	710,825	4,277,645	-	**4,988,470**	739,250	4,465,651	-	**5,204,901**
Special watch list	-	380,355	-	**380,355**	-	127,050	-	**127,050**
Non-performing financing	-	-	1,541,979	**1,541,979**	-	-	986,796	**986,796**
Total	**20,596,028**	**8,207,983**	**1,541,979**	**30,345,990**	**13,374,186**	**6,608,322**	**986,796**	**20,969,304**
Deduct: Expected credit losses	(68,641)	(752,221)	(1,378,135)	**(2,198,997)**	(39,445)	(942,277)	(874,061)	**(1,855,783)**
Deduct: Profit in suspense				**-**				**-**
Ending Balance	**20,527,387**	**7,455,762**	**163,844**	**28,146,993**	**13,334,741**	**5,666,045**	**112,735**	**19,113,521**

(EGP Thousands)

Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	31 December 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total	31 December 2021 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating as per CBE classification								
Good debts	2,133,492	-	-	**2,133,492**	644,479	-	-	**644,479**
Total	**2,133,492**	**-**	**-**	**2,133,492**	**644,479**	**-**	**-**	**644,479**
Deduct: Expected credit losses	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
Ending Balance	**2,133,492**	**-**	**-**	**2,133,492**	**644,479**	**-**	**-**	**644,479**

(EGP Thousands)

Debt instruments measured at Amortized cost	31 December 2022 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total	31 December 2021 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating as per CBE classification								
Good debts	29,460,712	-	-	**29,460,712**	19,757,052	-	-	**19,757,052**
Total	**29,460,712**	**-**	**-**	**29,460,712**	**19,757,052**	**-**	**-**	**19,757,052**
Deduct: Expected credit losses	(113,752)	-	-	**(113,752)**	(63,178)	-	-	**(63,178)**
Ending Balance	**29,346,960**	**-**	**-**	**29,346,960**	**19,693,874**	**-**	**-**	**19,693,874**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

The following table shows changes in customer financing balances during the period between the three stages:

(EGP Thousands)

	Retail				Corporate			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31 December 2022	12-Months	Life time	Life time		12-Months	Life time	Life time	
Balance at 1 January 2022	**1,851,741**	**77,052**	**55,160**	**1,983,953**	**13,374,186**	**6,608,322**	**986,796**	**20,969,304**
Transferred to (from) stage 1	-	-	-	-	371,405	(371,405)	-	-
Transferred to (from) stage 2	-	-	-	-	(1,176,685)	1,176,685	-	-
Transferred to (from) stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	(627,955)	627,955	-
New financial assets purchased or issued	1,210,261	149,688	-	**1,359,949**	10,079,713	2,450,846	167,126	**12,697,685**
Matured or disposed financial assets	-	-	(62)	**(62)**	(2,052,591)	(1,028,510)	(239,898)	**(3,320,999)**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**3,062,002**	**226,740**	**55,098**	**3,343,840**	**20,596,028**	**8,207,983**	**1,541,979**	**30,345,990**

The following table shows changes in ECL balances during the financial period between the three stages:

(EGP Thousands)

	Retail				Corporate			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31 December 2022	12-Months	Life time	Life time		12-Months	Life time	Life time	
Balance at 1 January 2022	**24,022**	**1,847**	**40,833**	**66,702**	**39,445**	**942,277**	**874,061**	**1,855,783**
Transferred to (from) stage 1	-	-	-	-	9,409	(9,409)	-	-
Transferred to (from) stage 2	-	-	-	-	(2,973)	2,973	-	-
Transferred to (from) stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	(466,910)	466,910	-
Released (charged) during the year	13,637	2,280	15,390	**31,307**	22,760	177,418	64,516	**264,694**
Written off during the year	-	-	(2,514)	**(2,514)**	-	-	(133,062)	**(133,062)**
Recoveries during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,536	**38,536**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	105,872	67,174	**173,046**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**37,659**	**4,127**	**53,709**	**95,495**	**68,641**	**752,221**	**1,378,135**	**2,198,997**

(EGP Thousands)

	Retail				Corporate			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
31 December 2021	12-Months	Life time	Life time		12-Months	Life time	Life time	
Balance at 1 January 2021	**28,937**	**12,151**	**27,386**	**68,474**	**169,464**	**420,786**	**1,051,175**	**1,641,425**
Transferred to (from) stage 2	-	-	-	-	(130,019)	130,019	-	-
Transferred to (from) stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	(102,264)	102,264	-
Released (charged) during the year	(4,915)	(10,304)	14,944	**(275)**	-	493,736	50,276	**544,012**
Written off during the year	-	-	(1,497)	**(1,497)**	-	-	(328,472)	**(328,472)**
Recoveries during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	**163**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,345)	**(1,345)**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**24,022**	**1,847**	**40,833**	**66,702**	**39,445**	**942,277**	**874,061**	**1,855,783**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

Financing and credit facilities which are individually impaired.

the carrying amount of financing and credit facilities, that are assessed to be individually impaired excluding any cash flows expected to arise from the associated guarantees, amounts to EGP 1,745,113 thousand against EGP 1,096,193 thousand on December 31, 2021.

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

	31 December 2022				31 December 2021			
Retail	Credit cards	Personal financing	Mortgages	**Total**	Credit cards	Personal financing	Mortgages	**Total**
Individually impaired	2,222	49,288	13,870	65,380	457	51,613	12,418	64,488
Total	**2,222**	**49,288**	**13,870**	**65,380**	**457**	**51,613**	**12,418**	**64,488**

(EGP Thousands)

	31 December 2022				31 December 2021			
Corporate	Direct financing	Syndicated financing	Other financing	**Total**	Direct financing	Syndicated financing	Other financing	**Total**
Individually impaired	1,162,794	479,762	-	**1,642,556**	667,794	324,565	7,131	**999,490**
Total	**1,162,794**	**479,762**	**-**	**1,642,556**	**667,794**	**324,565**	**7,131**	**999,490**
Fair value of collaterals	519,466	-	-	**519,466**	790,948	-	-	**790,948**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.1.6 Debt instruments & other governmental notes

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

(EGP Thousands)

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes	Rating	Carrying value	Rating	Carrying value
Fair value through other comprehensive income				
- Egyptian Treasury Bonds	B	**333,943**	B	86,154
- Islamic Sukuk	Unrated	**1,506,878**	Unrated	558,325
- Securitization Bonds	Unrated	**292,671**	Unrated	-
Amortized cost				
- Egyptian Treasury Bills	B	**5,975,089**	B	3,044,133
- Egyptian Treasury Bonds	B	**23,215,899**	B	16,539,672
- Islamic Sukuk	Unrated	**269,724**	Unrated	173,247
Total		**31,594,204**		20,401,531

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.1.7 Concentration of the risks of financial assets exposed to the credit risk.

5.1.7.1 Geographical Segments:

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting year, The gross amount of all financial assets including financing and credit facilities is segmented into the geographical regions of the bank's clients:

(EGP Thousands)

	Arab Republic of Egypt			Total	Gulf	Other	Total
	Great Cairo	Alex and Delta	Upper Egypt			Countries	
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,251,399	-	-	**7,251,399**	-	-	**7,251,399**
Due from banks	9,839,033	-	-	**9,839,033**	15,449	418,794	**10,273,276**
Investment with banks	1,491,754	-	-	**1,491,754**	1,807,075	463,729	**3,762,558**
Gross financing and credit facilities to customers							
Retail							
- Credit cards	22,627	7,079	-	**29,706**	-	-	**29,706**
- Personal financing	3,270,515	471,158	-	**3,741,673**	-	-	**3,741,673**
- Mortgages	483,744	70,731	-	**554,475**	-	-	**554,475**
Corporate							
- Direct financing	21,888,058	4,048,453	-	**25,936,511**	-	-	**25,936,511**
- Syndicated financing	5,117,299	-	-	**5,117,299**	-	-	**5,117,299**
Financial investments							
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	2,133,492	-	-	**2,133,492**	-	-	**2,133,492**
- Debt instruments measured at Amortized cost	29,378,633	-	-	**29,378,633**	269,724	-	**29,648,357**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**80,876,554**	**4,597,421**	**-**	**85,473,975**	**2,092,248**	**882,523**	**88,448,746**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**71,677,630**	**3,932,243**	**-**	**75,609,873**	**1,112,440**	**456,757**	**77,179,070**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.1.7.2 Activity Segments

The following table analyses the Group's main credit exposure at their book value categorized by the Bank's customers activities.:

(EGP Thousands)

	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Governmental	Other activities	Individuals	Total
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,251,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7,251,399**
Due from banks	10,273,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,273,276**
Investment with banks	3,762,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,762,558**
Gross financing and credit facilities to customers								
Retail								
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,706	**29,706**
- Personal financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,741,673	**3,741,673**
- Mortgages	-	-	554,475	-	-	-	-	**554,475**
Corporate								
- Direct financing	5,811,813	10,474,002	23,223	4,718,121	56,555	4,852,797	-	**25,936,511**
- Syndicated financing	-	1,828,354	-	500,282	1,578,176	1,210,487	-	**5,117,299**
Financial investments								
- Debt instruments measured at FVPL								**-**
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	292,671	-	1,506,878	-	333,943	-	-	**2,133,492**
- Debt instruments measured at Amortized cost	-	-	-	-	29,648,357	-	-	**29,648,357**
Balance at 31 December 2022	**27,391,717**	**12,302,356**	**2,084,576**	**5,218,403**	**31,617,031**	**6,063,284**	**3,771,379**	**88,448,746**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**32,866,080**	**6,788,497**	**694,934**	**5,516,314**	**22,183,224**	**6,648,369**	**2,481,652**	**77,179,070**

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.2 Market Risk

Market Risks represent the potential losses resulting from unfavorable movements in market prices that may negatively affect the values of the bank's investment positions. Market risk results from open positions of the rate of return, currencies, and equity products, as each of them is exposed to general and specific risks in the market and changes in the level of sensitivity to market rates or to prices such as interest rates, exchange rates and prices of equity instruments. The bank distinguishes between the trading book portfolio and the non-trading book portfolio in measuring market risks.

The management of market risk arising from trading or non-trading activities is concentrated in the Bank's risk management and is monitored by two separate teams. Periodic reports on market risks are submitted to the Board of Directors and the members of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

The portfolios of financial investments at fair value through profit or loss include those positions resulting from the Bank's direct dealing with customers or with the market, while non-trading portfolios arise primarily from managing the interest rate on assets and liabilities. These portfolios include foreign exchange risk and equity instruments arising from financial investments at amortized cost and financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

5.2.1 Market risk measurement techniques

5.2.1.1 Value at Risk

- The Bank applies a "Value at Risk" methodology (VaR) to its trading and non-trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected under normal market conditions. The Board sets a limit for the value of risk that may be accepted by the Bank for trading and non-trading portfolios and are monitored daily by the Bank's market risk management.

- VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements, it expresses the 'maximum' amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (98%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (2%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed 10 Days. It is also assumed that the market movement during the holding period will follow the same pattern of movement that occurred during the previous 10 Days. The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations for the previous 5 Years. the Bank applies these historical changes in rates, prices, indicators, etc., directly to its current positions. This approach is called historical simulation. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and factors used in the VAR calculation.

- The use of that technique does not prevent the loss to exceed those limits in the case of a larger movement in the market.

- As VaR constitutes an integral part of the Bank's market risk control regime, the Market Risk Management set VaR Limits, for the trading book and non- trading transactions, which have been approved by the board, and are monitored and reported on a daily basis to the Senior Management. In addition, monthly limits compliance is reported to the ALCO.

- The quality of VAR model is monitored on an ongoing basis by reinforced tests to the results of the VAR of trading portfolio, and the results of tests are reported to the senior management and Board of Directors.

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.2.1.2 Stress Testing

Stress tests give an indication of the magnitude of the expected loss that may arise from extreme market conditions. Stress testing are tailored to activity using standard analysis for specific scenarios. The stress testing carried out by the risk management include risk factor stress testing where a range of acute movements are applied to each risk category and emerging markets stress tests, as emerging markets are subject to abnormal movements and special stress tests, including possible stress events affecting specific positions or regions, such as what may arise in a certain region due to applying a free rate on a certain currency. The results of the stress tests are reviewed by the top management and the board on a regular basis.

5.2.1.3 Summary of the (Value at Risk)

Total value at risk as per the risk type

(EGP Thousands)

	Last 12 months ended 31 December 2022			Last 12 months ended 31 December 2021		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Total VaR according to risk type						
- Foreign exchange risk	178,633	433,509	7,479	28,519	113,974	6,198
- Profit rate risk	615,570	696,345	359,961	341,200	429,299	210,662
Total VaR	**794,203**	**1,129,854**	**367,440**	**369,719**	**543,273**	**216,860**
VaR of a non-trading portfolio according to risk type						
- Foreign exchange risk	178,633	433,509	7,479	28,519	113,974	6,198
- Profit rate risk	615,570	696,345	359,961	341,200	429,299	210,662
Total VaR	**794,203**	**1,129,854**	**367,440**	**369,719**	**543,273**	**216,860**

- The bank isn’t exposed to the profit rate risk as it distributes variable return on it’s customers as per the quarterly achieved revenues and returns.
- The increase in the value at risk, particularly the return rate, is linked to the increase of the return rate sensitivity at the world financial markets.
- The three previous outcomes of the VAR were calculated independently from the positions involved and historical market movements. The aggregate value at risk for trading and non-trading is not the Bank's risk value because of the correlation between types of risks.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.2.2 Risk of Fluctuation of Foreign Currencies Exchange Rates

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

(Equivalent EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	EGP	USD	GBP	EUR	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	7,050,740	154,220	4,724	37,132	4,583	**7,251,399**
Due from banks	8,945,397	4,574,092	45,609	393,669	77,068	**14,035,835**
Gross financing and credit facilities to customers	31,511,768	3,815,956	-	51,940	-	**35,379,664**
Financial Investments measured at FVPL	67,928	-	-	-	-	**67,928**
Financial Investments measured at FVOCI	2,105,101	-	-	108,819	25,600	**2,239,520**
Financial Investments measured at Amortized cost	19,517,589	9,163,303	-	967,465	-	**29,648,357**
Investment in subsidiaries	98,000	-	-	-	-	**98,000**
Other financial assets	1,498,208	134,542	96	21,092	349	**1,654,287**
Total financial assets	**70,794,731**	**17,842,113**	**50,429**	**1,580,117**	**107,600**	**90,374,990**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	-	1,327,617	36	569,921	5,331	**1,902,905**
Customers' deposits	58,604,289	14,665,400	51,623	1,017,148	81,493	**74,419,953**
Subordinated and other Islamic financing	11,715	1,113,453	-	-	-	**1,125,168**
Other financial liabilities	115,417	509,554	-	16,554	335	**641,860**
Total financial liabilities	**58,731,421**	**17,616,024**	**51,659**	**1,603,623**	**87,159**	**78,089,886**
Net financial position	**12,063,310**	**226,089**	**(1,230)**	**(23,506)**	**20,441**	**12,285,104**
31 December 2021						
Total financial assets	71,706,208	11,002,550	41,395	1,003,784	82,134	**83,836,071**
Total financial liabilities	63,128,885	10,323,317	42,162	944,610	62,313	**74,501,287**
Net financial position	**8,577,323**	**679,233**	**(767)**	**59,174**	**19,821**	**9,334,784**

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.2.3 Profit Rate Risk

The Bank is exposed to the effects of volatility in the prevailing market interest rate levels on both of fair value and cash flow risks, profit margin may increase as a result of those changes, but profits may decrease due to unexpected changes in the market. The Board sets limits on the gaps of profit rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the bank's Risk Management Department.

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to profit rate risks. It includes the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of repricing or contractual maturity dates.

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	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 3 years	More than 3 years	Non-Profit Bearing	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	7,251,399	7,251,399
Due from banks and Investments with banks	13,520,972	30,793	-	-	-	484,070	14,035,835
Gross financing and credit facilities to customers	2,314,070	4,056,969	11,933,595	4,315,641	12,759,389	-	35,379,664
Financial Investments measured at FVPL	-	-	-	-	-	67,928	67,928
Financial Investments measured at FVOCI	1,430,046	-	-	703,446	-	106,028	2,239,520
Financial Investments measured at Amortized cost	1,217,476	2,563,491	6,423,749	11,437,174	8,006,467	-	29,648,357
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	98,000	98,000
Total financial assets	**18,482,564**	**6,651,253**	**18,357,344**	**16,456,261**	**20,765,856**	**8,007,425**	**88,720,703**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	1,834,830	-	-	-	-	68,075	1,902,905
Customers' deposits	4,702,013	18,145,632	7,683,220	36,097,340	1,376,479	6,415,269	74,419,953
Subordinated and other Islamic financing	-	-	-	1,113,453	11,715	-	1,125,168
Total financial liabilities	**6,536,843**	**18,145,632**	**7,683,220**	**37,210,793**	**1,388,194**	**6,483,344**	**77,448,026**
Total profit re-pricing gap	**11,945,721**	**(11,494,379)**	**10,674,124**	**(20,754,532)**	**19,377,662**	**1,524,081**	**11,272,677**
31 December 2021							
Total financial assets	20,035,139	13,119,713	19,501,357	19,728,959	4,331,991	7,118,912	**83,836,071**
Total financial liabilities	18,565,726	6,543,155	7,239,755	33,765,200	2,753,994	5,633,457	**74,501,287**
Total profit re-pricing gap	**1,469,413**	**6,576,558**	**12,261,602**	**(14,036,241)**	**1,577,997**	**1,485,455**	**9,334,784**

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of the Bank's inability to meet cash flows or collateral requirements associated with its financial obligations. This could result in a failure to meet obligations to pay depositors and meet funding commitments.

Organization of Liquidity Risk Management and Measurement Tools:

Liquidity Risk is governed by Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Board Risk Committee (BRC) subject to provisions of Treasury Policy Guide (TPG).

Board Risk Committee: Provides oversight of risk management functions and assesses compliance to the set risk strategies and policies approved by the board through periodic reports submitted by the Risk Group, The committee makes recommendations to the board with regards to risk management strategies and policies (including those related to capital adequacy, liquidity management, various types of risks: credit, market and operation, compliance, reputation, and any other risks the Bank may be exposed to).

Asset and Liability Committee: Optimizes the allocation of the Bank's assets and liabilities, taking into consideration expectations of the potential impact of future profit rate fluctuations, liquidity constraints, and foreign exchange exposures. ALCO monitors the Bank's liquidity and market risks, economic developments, market fluctuations, and risk profile to ensure ongoing activities are compatible with the risk/ reward guidelines approved by the board.

Treasury Policy Guide: the purpose of TPG is to document and communicate the policies that govern the activities performed by the Treasury Group and monitored by Risk Group, the main measures and monitoring tools used to assess the Bank's liquidity risk include regulatory and internal ratios, gaps, Basel III liquidity ratios, asset and liability gapping mismatch, stress testing, and funding base concentration. More conservative internal targets and Risk Appetite indicators (RAI) against regulatory requirements are set for various measures of Liquidity and Funding.

5.3.1 Liquidity risk management

The Bank's liquidity managed by ALCO and monitored independently by the Risk Management as follows:

- Day-to-day funding is managed by monitoring the future cash flows to ensure that all requirements can be met when due. This includes replacing funds when they are due or when financing them to customers. The Bank exists in the global financial markets to ensure that this goal is achieved.
- Maintaining a portfolio of high-marketing assets that can easily be liquidated to meet any unexpected disruptions in cash flows.
- Monitoring the liquidity ratios according to the bank's internal and CBE requirements
- Managing concentration and financing maturity.

For control and reporting purposes, cash flows are measured and projected for the following day, week, and month, as these are main periods of liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the dates of expected collections of the financial assets. It also monitors the incompatibility between medium-term assets, the level and type of unused portion of financing commitments, the extent to which current account facilities are used, and the effect of contingent liabilities such as letters of guarantees and letters of credit.

5.3.2 Funding approach

Liquidity sources are reviewed by a separate liquidity risk management team in order to provide a wide diversification of currencies, geographical areas, sources, products, and terms.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.3.3 Non-derivative cash flows

All balances shown in the table below represent the undiscounted cash flows of the bank's financial liabilities based on the remaining contractual maturities and based on the behavioral study of non-contractual products, at the date of balance sheet.

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	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 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,902,905	-	-	-	-	**1,902,905**
Customers' deposits	11,117,282	18,145,632	7,683,220	36,097,340	1,376,479	**74,419,953**
Subordinated and other Islamic financing	-	-	-	1,113,453	11,715	**1,125,168**
Total financial liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**13,020,187**	**18,145,632**	**7,683,220**	**37,210,793**	**1,388,194**	**77,448,026**
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**19,907,771**	**6,651,253**	**18,357,344**	**22,872,550**	**20,931,784**	**88,720,702**
31 December 2021						
Total financial liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**24,199,224**	**6,543,155**	**7,239,755**	**36,519,153**	**-**	**74,501,287**
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**20,939,392**	**13,119,713**	**19,501,357**	**25,896,343**	**4,379,266**	**83,836,071**

All financial assets are available to meet all liabilities and to cover the outstanding financing commitments include Cash and due from CBE, Due from banks, T-bills and other government notes, financing and advances to customers in the normal course of business, a proportion of customer financing contractually matured within one year, will be extended. In addition, debt instrument and treasury bills and other governmental notes have been pledged to secure liabilities. Also, The Bank would be able to meet the unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources.

5.3.4 Cash flow for Off-Balance Sheet Items

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Operating lease commitments	7,422	38,592	23,801	**69,815**
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	83,227	-	-	**83,227**
Contingent liabilities	2,126,066	3,064,054	566,117	**5,756,237**

31 December 2021	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	35,299	-	-	**35,299**

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.4 Fair Value of Financial Assets & Liabilities

5.4.1 Financial instruments measured at the fair value using valuation techniques.

During the financial period ended December 31, 2022, the Bank does not re-evaluate its financial assets and liabilities items using any valuation techniques.

5.4.2 Financial instruments not measured at the fair value.

The table below summarizes the book value and fair value of those financial assets and liabilities that measured at amortized cost.

(EGP Thousands)

	31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
	Carrying amount	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Financial Assets				
Due from banks	10,269,262	10,269,262	29,711,266	29,898,839
Investments with banks	3,521,211	3,680,118	2,585,910	2,597,468
Financing and credit facilities to customers				
- Retail	3,248,345	3,248,345	1,917,251	1,917,251
- Corporate	28,146,993	28,146,993	19,113,521	19,113,521
Debt instruments measured at Amortized cost	29,346,960	28,355,352	16,674,041	17,115,523
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	1,902,905	1,926,991	896,770	896,879
Customers' deposits	74,419,953	75,045,679	72,569,388	73,235,298
Subordinated and other Islamic financing	1,125,168	1,137,426	1,035,129	1,055,649

Balances with banks: Represents the value of floating rate short-term placements and overnight deposits, The estimated fair value of floating profit bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk, rates, and similar maturity date.

Investment with banks: Represents the value of floating rate long-term deposits with banks, The estimated fair value of floating profit bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk, rates, and similar maturity date.

Financing and facility for customers: Represents the value of gross financing to customers, net of impairment losses provision, The estimated fair value of the financing is the discounted cash flows expected to be collected. The cash flows were discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk, rates, and similar maturity date.

Investments in securities at amortized cost: Represents the value of financial assets measured at amortized cost, The estimated fair value is based on the current market prices, or which obtained from brokers. If these data are not available, the estimated fair value will be determined through the financial market prices of traded securities with similar credit risk, rates, and similar maturity date.

Due to other banks: the fair value estimated for the deposits having indefinite value dates, including non-profits-bearing deposits represents the amount to be paid on demand.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.4.3 Fair value measurement

- The Bank determines the fair value on the basis that it is the price to be obtained for the sale of an asset or to be paid for the transfer of an obligation in an organized transaction between market participants on the date of measurement, taking into account when measuring the fair value the asset's characteristics or obligation if market participants take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset and/or obligation on the date of measurement.

- The Bank uses the market approach to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities as it uses prices and other relevant information arising from market transactions involving assets, liabilities or a range of assets and liabilities, which are identical or comparable. The Bank may therefore use valuation methods consistent with the market approach such as market multipliers derived from comparable groups. The selection of an appropriate multiplier from within the scope requires the use of a personal judgement considering the quantitative and qualitative factors of measurement.

- When the market input cannot be relied upon to determine the fair value of a financial asset or liability, the Bank uses the income method to determine the fair value under which future amounts such as cash flows or income and expenses are converted into a current amount (discounted) so that the fair value measure reflects current market expectations about future amounts.

- When the Bank cannot rely on the market approach or income method to determine the fair value of its' financial asset or financial liability, the bank uses the cost method to determine fair value in order to reflect the amount currently claimed to replace the asset in its current state (the current replacement cost) so that the fair value reflects the cost incurred by the participant in the market as a buyer of acquiring an alternative asset of similar benefits since the participant in the market as a buyer will not pay for an asset more than the amount that replaces benefit of the asset.

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the bank can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the assets and liabilities according to EAS.

(EGP Thousands)

	31 December 2022			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Debt instruments	-	2,133,492	-	2,133,492
Mutual funds	-	-	67,928	67,928
Equity Instruments	83,698	-	22,330	106,028

	31 December 2021			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Debt instruments	-	644,479	-	644,479
Mutual funds	-	-	47,275	47,275
Equity Instruments	58,408	-	18,549	76,957

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.5 Capital Management

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

- Complying with the legal capital requirements in the Arab Republic of Egypt and other countries in which bank's branches operate.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling the generation of 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 the use of regulatory capital are monitored on a daily basis by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the Central Bank of Egypt.

The required data is submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt on a monthly basis.

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining EGP 5 billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital, noting that at the reporting date the issued and paid-up capital has reached EGP 5,090 million.
- Maintaining a ratio between the capital base and the total credit and market and operating risks and the excess value of the top 50 customers over the regulatory limits and the excess value of the regulatory limits for the recruitment of countries equal to or greater than 10%.

The numerator in capital adequacy comprises the following two tiers:

Tier One: Comprises of paid-in capital ,retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits except the general banking risk reserve, interim profits and deducting previously recognized goodwill and any retained losses.

Tier Two : Represents the gone concern capital which is composed of general risk provision according to stage one ECL to the maximum of 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinated financing with more than five years to maturity (amortizing 20% of it carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity).

When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, the rules set limits of total Tier 2 to no more than Tier 1 capital and also limits the subordinated to no more than 50% of Tier 1.

The bank has complied with all local capital requirements during the past two years.

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.5.1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR%)

The tables below summarize the compositions of tier 1, tier 2 , the capital adequacy ratio and leverage ratio .

According to Basel II	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Tier 1 capital		
Basic going concern capital		
Issued and paid up capital	5,089,974	1,546,447
Other reserves	249,619	1,387,740
General risk reserve	214,926	214,926
Retained earnings	1,894,350	2,680,756
Other comprehensive income	24,776	49,272
Total basic going concern capital after disposal	**7,473,645**	**5,879,141**
Additional basic capital		
Non-Controlling interest	2,315	2,281
Total deductions from capital invested	(22,963)	(17,756)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	**7,452,997**	**5,863,666**
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated financing	540,676	738,685
Impairment provision for Financing, debt instruments and contingent liabilities in stage one*	274,157	126,646
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	814,833	865,331
Total capital base after disposal	**8,267,830**	**6,728,997**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities excluding top 50		
Total credit risk	42,732,647	27,826,602
Cross border over limit	104,908	-
Total market risk	388,448	529,344
Total operational risk	3,478,802	4,054,765
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**46,704,804**	**32,410,711**
***Capital adequacy ratio (%)**	**17.70%**	**20.76%**

The “capital adequacy ratio” has been added pursuant to the instructions dispatched to the Central Bank of Egypt.

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

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Financial risk management - continuing

5.5.2 Leverage Ratio%

Within the framework of its endeavour to apply the best international practices in the field of banking supervisory regulations, the Central Bank of Egypt issued its instructions for the measurement of the adequacy of "Tier 1" of the capital base, in comparison to the total risk-weighted assets (the financial leverage), committing banks to the minimum ratio of 3% on quarterly basis, as follows:

The tables below summarizes the leverage financial ratio:	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	**7,452,997**	**5,863,666**
Total on-balance sheet exposures	87,514,040	82,319,248
Total off-balance sheet exposures	4,903,068	3,594,201
Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet	**92,417,108**	**85,913,449**
Leverage financial ratio % (1/2)	**8.06%**	**6.83%**

* Based on the Bank's Consolidated financial statements and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 14 July 2015.

- In December 2022 NSFR% recorded 207.54% and LCR% recorded 854.11%
- In December 2021, NSFR% recorded 274.4% and LCR% recorded 513.4%

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

6. Segments Reporting

6.1 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:

- The Bank's Head Office
- Cairo Governorate Branches
- Giza Governorate Branches
- Alexandria Governorate Branches
- Other Governorates Branches

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Head office	Cairo branches	Giza branches	Alex branches	Other branches	Total
Total revenues and expenses according to segmental activities						
Total revenues	1,480,394	4,698,597	1,176,152	724,807	697,495	**8,777,445**
Total expenses	(1,860,289)	(2,516,212)	(751,827)	(536,114)	(457,988)	**(6,122,430)**
Net profit for the year before tax	**(379,895)**	**2,182,385**	**424,325**	**188,693**	**239,507**	**2,655,015**
Income tax expense	(899,998)	-	-	-	-	**(899,998)**
Net profit for the year	**(1,279,893)**	**2,182,385**	**424,325**	**188,693**	**239,507**	**1,755,017**
Total assets and liabilities according to segmental activities						
Total assets	5,274,773	51,246,174	13,865,926	8,930,468	7,907,600	**87,224,941**
Total liabilities	5,274,773	43,661,093	13,865,926	8,930,468	7,907,600	**79,639,860**

31 December 2021	Head office	Cairo branches	Giza branches	Alex branches	Other branches	Total
Total revenues and expenses according to segmental activities						
Total revenues	1,120,144	4,167,110	1,031,124	638,352	620,278	**7,577,008**
Total expenses	(1,660,019)	(2,474,664)	(733,993)	(499,411)	(462,046)	**(5,830,133)**
Net profit for the year before tax	**(539,875)**	**1,692,446**	**297,131**	**138,941**	**158,232**	**1,746,875**
Income tax expense	(614,508)	-	-	-	-	**(614,508)**
Net profit for the year	**(1,154,383)**	**1,692,446**	**297,131**	**138,941**	**158,232**	**1,132,367**
Total assets and liabilities according to segmental activities						
Total assets	5,041,778	49,232,427	12,201,211	7,719,749	8,173,233	**82,368,398**
Total liabilities	5,041,776	43,228,256	12,201,211	7,719,749	8,173,233	**76,364,225**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

6. Segments Reporting - continuing

6.2 Segmental analysis by geographic area

(EGP Thousands)

	Arab Republic of Egypt			
31 December 2022	**Great Cairo**	**Alex and Delta**	**Upper Egypt**	**Total**
Total revenues and expenses according to geographical segment				
Total revenues	7,739,068	1,038,377	-	**8,777,445**
Total expenses	(5,365,279)	(757,151)	-	**(6,122,430)**
Net profit for the year before tax	**2,373,789**	**281,226**	**-**	**2,655,015**
Income tax expense	(899,998)	-	-	**(899,998)**
Net profit for the year	**1,473,791**	**281,226**	**-**	**1,755,017**
Total assets and liabilities according to geographical segment				
Total assets	74,880,393	12,344,548	-	**87,224,941**
Total liabilities	67,295,312	12,344,548	-	**79,639,860**

(EGP Thousands)

	Arab Republic of Egypt			
31 December 2021	**Great Cairo**	**Alex and Delta**	**Upper Egypt**	**Total**
Total revenues and expenses according to geographical segment				
Total revenues	6,633,503	943,505	-	**7,577,008**
Total expenses	(5,101,149)	(728,984)	-	**(5,830,133)**
Net profit for the year before tax	**1,532,354**	**214,521**	**-**	**1,746,875**
Income tax expense	(614,508)	-	-	**(614,508)**
Net profit for the year	**917,846**	**214,521**	**-**	**1,132,367**
Total assets and liabilities according to geographical segment				
Total assets	71,254,094	11,114,304	-	**82,368,398**
Total liabilities	65,249,921	11,114,304	-	**76,364,225**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

7. Net income from funds

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Income from Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudaraba and other similar income:		
Financing and credit facilities		
- Customers	3,018,629	2,152,176
Total	**3,018,629**	**2,152,176**
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI and AC	3,698,315	2,617,301
Deposits and current accounts	1,633,003	2,436,088
Total	**8,349,947**	**7,205,565**
Cost of deposits and similar expenses:		
Deposits and current accounts		
- Banks	(32,995)	(8,669)
- Customers	(4,831,343)	(4,391,783)
Total	**(4,864,338)**	**(4,400,452)**
Other financings	(50,454)	(55,155)
Total	**(4,914,792)**	**(4,455,607)**
Net income from funds	**3,435,155**	**2,749,958**

8. Net fees and commission income

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Fees and commission income:		
Fees and commissions related to credit	176,598	147,483
Investment commission	1,600	22
Custody fees	1,125	679
Other fees	112,825	142,337
Total	**292,148**	**290,521**
Fees and commission expenses:		
Other fees paid	(27,247)	(18,973)
Total	**(27,247)**	**(18,973)**
Net fees and commission income	**264,901**	**271,548**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

9. Administrative expenses

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Staff cost:		
Salaries and wages	(393,631)	(343,454)
Social insurance	(15,927)	(12,009)
Pension cost:		
Defined contribution scheme	(14,030)	(8,511)
Defined benefit scheme	86,407	-
Zakah and charity fund	(25,500)	(10,448)
Depreciation and amortization	(110,015)	(94,064)
Other administrative expenses	(412,766)	(323,594)
Total	**(885,462)**	**(792,080)**

10. Dividend's income

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Equity instruments measured at FVOCI	20,856	6,146
Investment in subsidiaries	10,600	11,007
Mutual funds measured at FVPL	136	114
Total	**31,592**	**17,267**

11. Net trading income

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Profit from foreign exchange transactions	93,105	58,505
Mutual funds measured at FVPL	10,653	4,472
Total	**103,758**	**62,977**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

12. Other operating income (expenses)

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Gain (Loss) from Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities other than held for trading items and those classified as at FVPL at initial recognition	(55,895)	(64)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets reverted to the bank	19,474	-
Gain on sale of property and equipment	1,611	1,126
Operating lease rental expense	(9,322)	(10,367)
Impairment release (charges) of assets reverted to the bank	1,483	(4,281)
Other provisions (net of reversed amounts)*	77,021	2,403
Other income	14,550	2,500
Total	**48,922**	**(8,683)**

Other provisions (net of reversed amounts)*	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Tax provision	89,000	-
Contingent liabilities provision	(11,979)	2,403
Total	**77,021**	**2,403**

13. Impairment charge of expected credit losses

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Financing and credit facilities to customers	(296,001)	(543,737)
Investments with banks	7,875	(3,872)
Due from banks	(2,298)	(293)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,421)	400
Debt instruments at amortized cost	(50,575)	(6,157)
Other assets	(431)	(1,131)
Total	**(343,851)**	**(554,790)**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

14. Income tax expense

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Current tax	(906,476)	(611,946)
Deferred tax	6,478	(2,562)
Total	**(899,998)**	**(614,508)**

Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year before tax	2,655,015	1,746,875
Current tax rate (%)	22.5%	22.5%
Income tax calculated at applicable tax rate	**597,378**	**393,047**
Add / (Deduct)		
Tax exemptions	(629,700)	(376,289)
Non-deductible expenses	443,910	348,280
Other tax	488,410	249,470
Effective income tax expense	**899,998**	**614,508**
Effective tax rate (%)	**33.90%**	**35.18%**

15. Basic earnings per share

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year, available for distribution	**1,753,406**	**1,131,241**
Remuneration for the board members and staff profit share	(210,500)	(136,000)
Profit available to shareholders	**1,542,906**	**995,241**
Weighted average number of the shares outstanding during the year (Note 23/2)	**727,139**	**727,139**
Basic earning per share	**2.12**	**1.37**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

16. Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Cash	462,337	435,824
Mandatory reserve balances with CBE	6,789,062	6,090,426
Total	**7,251,399**	**6,526,250**
Non-profit bearing balances	7,251,399	6,526,250
Total	**7,251,399**	**6,526,250**

17. Due from banks, net

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	484,070	468,431
Deposits	9,789,207	29,244,552
	10,273,277	**29,712,983**
Deduct: Expected Credit Losses*	(4,015)	(1,717)
Total	**10,269,262**	**29,711,266**
Balances at CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	9,806,805	29,260,322
Local banks	32,228	75,146
Foreign Banks	434,244	377,515
Deduct: Expected Credit Losses*	(4,015)	(1,717)
Total	**10,269,262**	**29,711,266**
Non-profit bearing balances	484,070	468,431
Fixed profit bearing balances	9,789,207	29,244,552
Deduct: Expected Credit Losses*	(4,015)	(1,717)
Total	**10,269,262**	**29,711,266**
Due from banks-ECL provision analysis*		
Beginning balance	1,717	1,425
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	2,298	292
Ending balance	**4,015**	**1,717**

18. Investment with banks, net

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Investment with banks	3,762,558	2,745,343
Deduct:		
Expected Credit Losses*	(229,866)	(152,913)
Profit in suspense	(11,481)	(6,520)
Total	**3,521,211**	**2,585,910**
Investment with banks-ECL provision analysis*		
Beginning balance	152,913	149,121
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	(7,875)	3,872
Foreign currencies translation differences	84,828	(80)
Ending balance	**229,866**	**152,913**

- Representing “commodity Murabaha” with local and correspondent banks in foreign currencies.
- Investment with banks Includes of EGP 222,690 thousand representing investment operations with (Al Baraka Group) - the main shareholder of the Bank - (EGP 138,306 thousand at 31 December 2021).
- It also includes EGP 458,713 thousand representing investments with banks belonging to Al Baraka Group (EGP 301,379 thousand at 31 December 2021).
- An amount of EGP 6,520 thousand has been reclassified for profit in suspense from Al Baraka Bank Lebanon (modified to be in line with the nature of the operation)

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

19. Financing and credit facilities to customers, net

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Retail		
Credit cards	29,706	25,078
Personal financing	3,741,673	1,889,791
Mortgages	554,475	565,038
Total (1)	**4,325,854**	**2,479,907**
Corporate including (SMEs)		
Direct financing	25,936,511	18,642,786
Syndicated financing	5,117,299	3,070,707
Other financing	-	15,099
Total (2)	**31,053,810**	**21,728,592**
Gross financing and credit facilities (1+2)	**35,379,664**	**24,208,499**
Deduct:		
Expected Credit Losses*	(2,294,492)	(1,922,485)
Deferred profit	(1,689,834)	(1,255,242)
Net financing and credit facilities	**31,395,338**	**21,030,772**
Financing and credit facilities-ECL provision analysis*		
Beginning balance	1,922,485	1,709,899
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	296,001	543,737
Recoveries during the year	38,536	163
Written off during the year	(135,576)	(329,969)
Foreign currencies translation differences	173,046	(1,345)
Ending balance	**2,294,492**	**1,922,485**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

19. Financing and credit facilities to customers, net - continuing

Analysis of the expected credit losses on financing and advances to customers by type was as follows

(EGP Thousands)

	Retail			
31 December 2022	**Credit cards**	**Personal financing**	**Mortgages**	**Total**
Beginning balance	266	48,032	18,404	**66,702**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	1,180	31,517	(1,390)	**31,307**
Written off during the year	-	(82)	(2,432)	**(2,514)**
Ending balance (1)	**1,446**	**79,467**	**14,582**	**95,495**

	Corporate			
31 December 2022	**Direct financing**	**Syndicated financing**	**Other financing**	**Total**
Beginning balance	1,574,390	274,612	6,781	**1,855,783**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	199,281	72,194	(6,781)	**264,694**
Recoveries during the year	1,619	36,917	-	**38,536**
Written off during the year	(133,062)	-	-	**(133,062)**
Foreign currencies translation differences	141,629	31,417	-	**173,046**
Ending balance (2)	**1,783,857**	**415,140**	**-**	**2,198,997**
Ending balance (1+2)	**1,785,303**	**494,607**	**14,582**	**2,294,492**

(EGP Thousands)

	Retail			
31 December 2021	**Credit cards**	**Personal financing**	**Mortgages**	**Total**
Beginning balance	167	55,992	12,315	**68,474**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	353	(6,717)	6,089	**(275)**
Written off during the year	(254)	(1,243)	-	**(1,497)**
Ending balance (1)	**266**	**48,032**	**18,404**	**66,702**

	Corporate			
31 December 2021	**Direct financing**	**Syndicated financing**	**Other financing**	**Total**
Beginning balance	1,195,653	445,154	618	**1,641,425**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	511,454	25,247	7,311	**544,012**
Recoveries during the year	163	-	-	**163**
Written off during the year	(131,697)	(195,627)	(1,148)	**(328,472)**
Foreign currencies translation differences	(1,183)	(162)	-	**(1,345)**
Ending balance (2)	**1,574,390**	**274,612**	**6,781**	**1,855,783**
Ending balance (1+2)	**1,574,656**	**322,644**	**25,185**	**1,922,485**

20. Financial investments

20.1 Measured at FVPL

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
A) Mutual Funds		
Unlisted in stock exchange market	67,928	47,275
Total	**67,928**	**47,275**
Total financial instruments measured at FVPL (1)	**67,928**	**47,275**
Beginning balance	47,275	34,344
Additions	10,000	8,459
FV revaluation differences of financial investment measured at FVPL	10,653	4,472
Total financial instruments measured at FVPL (1)	**67,928**	**47,275**

20.2 Measured at FVOCI

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
A) Islamic Sukuk at fair value		
Listed in stock exchange market	1,506,878	558,325
Total	**1,506,878**	**558,325**
B) Treasury bonds at fair value		
Listed in stock exchange market	333,943	86,154
Total	**333,943**	**86,154**
C) Securitization bonds at fair value		
Listed in stock exchange market	292,671	-
Total	**292,671**	**-**
D) Equity instruments at fair value		
Listed in stock exchange market	83,698	58,408
Unlisted in stock exchange market	22,330	18,549
Total	**106,028**	**76,957**
Total financial instruments measured at FVOCI (2)	**2,239,520**	**721,436**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

20. Financial investments - continuing

20.3 Measured at Amortized Cost

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
A) Treasury bonds		
Listed in stock exchange market	22,957,202	16,336,702
Unlisted in stock exchange market	258,697	202,970
Deduct: Expected Credit Losses*	(76,374)	(38,878)
Total	**23,139,525**	**16,500,794**
B) Islamic Sukuk		
Listed in stock exchange market	269,724	173,247
Total	**269,724**	**173,247**
C) Treasury bills		
EGP TBills - 91 Days maturity	118,750	-
EGP TBills - 182 Days maturity	659,175	-
EGP TBills - 273 Days maturity	100,000	-
EGP TBills - 364 Days maturity	900,000	303,250
USD TBills - 364 Days maturity	3,909,457	2,483,239
EUR TBills - 364 Days maturity	475,352	323,360
Total	**6,162,734**	**3,109,849**
Deduct: Unearned interest	(187,645)	(65,716)
Deduct: Expected Credit Losses*	(37,378)	(24,300)
Net (1)	**5,937,711**	**3,019,833**
Total financial instruments measured at Amortized cost (3)	**29,346,960**	**19,693,874**
Total financial investment (1+2+3)	**31,654,408**	**20,462,585**
Non-profit bearing balances	173,956	124,232
Floating profit bearing balances	1,776,602	731,572
Fixed profit bearing balances	29,703,850	19,606,781
Total financial investment (1+2+3)	**31,654,408**	**20,462,585**
Debt instruments-ECL provision analysis*		
Beginning balance	63,178	57,706
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	50,575	6,158
Foreign currencies translation differences	-	(686)
Ending balance	**113,753**	**63,178**

- The carried value of financial investments in governmental debts at 31 December 2022 reached EGP 29,524 931 thousand. These investments are used to contribute to the financing of Egypt national projects , strategic and development projects.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

20. Financial investments - continuing

The following table analyzes the movements on financial investments:

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Fair value through OCI	Amortized cost	Total
Beginning balance	721,436	19,693,874	**20,415,310**
Additions	1,506,962	11,064,874	**12,571,836**
Amortization of premium / discount	(2,701)	(18,968)	**(21,669)**
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(8,549)	(4,957,342)	**(4,965,891)**
Foreign currencies translation differences	46,015	3,615,096	**3,661,111**
Changes in fair value reserve	(23,643)	-	**(23,643)**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	-	(50,574)	**(50,574)**
Ending balance	**2,239,520**	**29,346,960**	**31,586,480**

31 December 2021	Fair value through OCI	Amortized cost	Total
Beginning balance	490,171	31,459,985	**31,950,156**
Additions	220,384	2,033,002	**2,253,386**
Amortization of premium / discount	(434)	257,739	**257,305**
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(1,773)	(14,020,234)	**(14,022,007)**
Foreign currencies translation differences	(7,642)	(30,460)	**(38,102)**
Changes in fair value reserve	20,730	-	**20,730**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	-	(6,158)	**(6,158)**
Ending balance	**721,436**	**19,693,874**	**20,415,310**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

21. Investment in subsidiaries

Subsidiaries:	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
alBaraka Investment Company	98,000	98,000
Total	**98,000**	**98,000**

- During the year ended December 31, 2018, the bank established Al Baraka Financial Investments Company (it was entered in the commercial register on 10/17/2018) with a capital of 200 million Egyptian pounds and the contribution rate was 98% of the company's capital on 8/16/2021. In the commercial register of the company, it was noted that the capital would be reduced to 100 million pounds.
- Al Baraka Financial Investments Company during the year ended December 31, 2022, established Tanfez Company for real estate investment (Date of registration in the commercial register 10 November 2022), the value of the authorized capital of EGP 50 million and issued capital of EGP 5 million. And paid-up capital of EGP 1.25 million, while the share of Al Baraka Financial Investments Company in the company's capital was 98% of the total capital paid.

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

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Country of residence	Total assets	Total liabilities (without equity)	Total revenues	Net profit (loss)	The Bank's stake(%)
Subsidiaries:						
alBaraka Investment Company	Egypt	117,041	13,666	7,620	1,991	98%
Total		117,041	13,666	7,620	1,991	98%

31 December 2021	Country of residence	Total assets	Total liabilities (without equity)	Total revenues	Net profit (loss)	The Bank's stake(%)
Subsidiaries:						
alBaraka Investment Company	Egypt	116,408	9,269	12,536	6,057	98%
Total		116,408	9,269	12,536	6,057	98%

22. Intangible assets, net

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Net book value at the beginning of the year	27,648	22,785
Additions	40,722	28,870
Amortization expense	(36,371)	(24,007)
Net book value at the end of the year	**31,999**	**27,648**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

23. Other assets, net

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued revenues	1,654,287	863,052
Deduct: Expected Credit Losses*	(1,762)	(1,331)
Accrued revenues,net	**1,652,525**	**861,721**
Pre-paid expenses	15,649	1,359
Advance payments for acquisition of property and equipment	352,583	135,955
Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts,net	261,588	250,602
Deposits held with others and custody	11,070	7,690
Others debit balances	121,344	35,015
Total	**2,414,759**	**1,292,342**
Accrued revenues-ECL provision analysis*		
Beginning balance	1,331	200
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	431	1,131
Ending balance	**1,762**	**1,331**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

24. Property , plant and equipment, net

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Lands and Premises	Machines and Equipment	Information Technology	Furniture and Renovations	Others	Total
Cost	468,231	89,582	128,142	317,267	21,814	**1,025,035**
Accumulated depreciation	(154,792)	(58,875)	(117,833)	(92,308)	(12,663)	**(436,470)**
Net book value	**313,439**	**30,707**	**10,309**	**224,959**	**9,151**	**588,565**
Net book value at the beginning of the year	326,668	39,763	25,415	237,989	3,790	**633,625**
Additions	9,472	6,257	3,671	8,111	8,007	**35,518**
Disposals	(4,873)	-	-	(4,252)	(181)	**(9,307)**
Depreciation for the year	(18,986)	(15,313)	(18,777)	(17,921)	(2,646)	**(73,643)**
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	1,158	-	-	1,033	181	**2,372**
Net book value	**313,439**	**30,707**	**10,309**	**224,959**	**9,151**	**588,565**

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2021	Lands and Premises	Machines and Equipment	Information Technology	Furniture and Renovations	Others	Total
Cost	463,632	83,325	124,471	313,408	13,988	**998,824**
Accumulated depreciation	(136,964)	(43,562)	(99,056)	(75,419)	(10,198)	**(365,199)**
Net book value	**326,668**	**39,763**	**25,415**	**237,989**	**3,790**	**633,625**
Net book value at the beginning of the year	303,344	35,017	16,252	198,502	2,458	**555,573**
Additions	41,250	17,773	30,944	55,292	2,850	**148,109**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1,408)	**(1,408)**
Depreciation for the year	(17,926)	(13,027)	(21,781)	(15,805)	(1,518)	**(70,057)**
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	1,408	**1,408**
Net book value	**326,668**	**39,763**	**25,415**	**237,989**	**3,790**	**633,625**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

25. Income Tax

25.1 Deferred income tax

Deferred tax has been calculated on all temporary tax differences using the balance sheet method .The deferred tax assets as a result of the carried forward tax losses are not recognized unless in case of probable future tax profits, 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.

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
Deferred tax assets and liabilities	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Tax impact on temporary differences arising from:	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Property and equipment	-	-	(5,405)	(10,115)
Provisions (other than the provision for loan impairment)	5,867	4,098	-	-
Differences in fair value of financial investments at FVOCI	5,873	-	(11,447)	-
Total	**11,739**	**4,098**	**(16,852)**	**(10,115)**
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), net	**(5,113)**	**(6,017)**		

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	4,098	3,634	(10,115)	(7,088)
DT recognized during the year	7,641	464	-	(3,027)
DT utilized during the year	-	-	(6,737)	-
Ending balance	**11,739**	**4,098**	**(16,852)**	**(10,115)**

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
Balances of DT assets (liabilities) recognized directly in equity	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Differences in fair value of financial investments at FVOCI	(5,574)	-
Ending balance	**(5,574)**	**-**

25.2 Current income tax payable

	31 December 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	267,821	318,298
Current income tax recognized during the year	906,476	611,946
Transferred from tax liability provision to tax claims	(145,250)	-
Tax paid during the year	(485,343)	(662,423)
Ending balance	**543,704**	**267,821**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

26. Due to banks

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	68,075	342,599
Deposits	1,834,830	554,171
Total	**1,902,905**	**896,770**
Local banks	866,019	89,326
Foreign banks	1,036,886	807,444
Total	**1,902,905**	**896,770**
Non-profit bearing balances	68,075	342,599
Floating profit bearing balances	1,834,830	554,171
Total	**1,902,905**	**896,770**

27. Customers' deposits

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Demand deposits	11,029,713	10,640,242
Time deposits and call accounts	27,741,162	28,854,776
Term saving certificates	26,449,754	22,706,628
Saving deposits	7,843,402	9,058,744
Other deposits	1,355,922	1,308,998
Total	**74,419,953**	**72,569,388**
Corporate deposits	37,350,838	37,527,918
Retail deposits	37,069,115	35,041,470
Total	**74,419,953**	**72,569,388**
Non-profit bearing balances	6,415,269	5,290,892
Floating profit bearing balances	68,004,684	67,278,496
Total	**74,419,953**	**72,569,388**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

28. Subordinated and other Islamic financing

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
(A) Long-Term Restricted Finances	11,715	13,543
(B) Subordinated Finance (Main Shareholders)	-	314,334
(C) Subordinated Finance (Other Shareholders)	1,113,453	707,252
Total	**1,125,168**	**1,035,129**

(A) Long-Term Restricted Finances

- These represented as the “Musharaka” Contract concluded by and between the Bank & the Social Fund for Development to SMEs enterprises with a financing formula consistent with Islamic sharia instruction.

- Al Musharaka agreement profits (resulting from the returns on financing operations) are distributed equally to the Bank and SME Development Authority after a percentage of that return is deducted for the Bank as the Fund Manager.

- The Bank is also obliged to pay a return equal to the Bank's rate of return on deposits (3 months) for the lowest credit balance of the unused balance of the Fund's share of Al Musharaka agreement capital.

(A) Long-Term Restricted Finances	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	13,543	2,788
Additions	-	12,500
Amounts paid during the year	(1,828)	(1,745)
Total	**11,715**	**13,543**

28. Subordinated and other Islamic financing - continuing

(B) Subordinated Finance (Main Shareholder)

- On March 16, 2008, an "Investment Mudaraba Deposit Contract" has been concluded with (Al Baraka Group) - the bank's main shareholder - to support the Bank's subordinated capital in an amount of USD 20 million, and was due on 31 March 2013.
- On March 31, 2013, (Al Baraka Group) deposited the amount of USD 20 million, through an offset between the value of the old and new contract, as an (investment mudaraba deposit), in order to support the Bank's subordinated capital. The maturity date of this deposit on June 30, 2018, The deposit profits are calculated according to the return rates applied on the Bank's depositors in US Dollars over five years. The returns are paid annually after relinquishing 10% of the Bank's share as mudarib. Al Baraka Group may withdraw this deposit only with the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt. On October 20, 2015, the deposit was extended to maturity on 20 June 2021, and on 7 June 2017, the deposit was extended to maturity on 30 June 2025.
- On March 7, 2022, the Bank made an early repayment of all Subordinated Finance from Al Baraka Group, which was due on June 30, 2025, in the amount of USD 20 million, after obtaining the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt.

(B) Subordinated Finance (Main Shareholders)	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	314,334	314,642
Amounts paid during the year	(314,334)	(308)
Total	**-**	**314,334**

(C) Subordinated Finance (Other Shareholders)

- On February 5, 2017, an (Investment Mudaraba Deposit Contract) has been concluded with (Misr Insurance Company) (one of the largest shareholders of our Bank) to support the Bank's subordinated capital in the amount of USD 25 million. The contract commences on February 23, 2017, for seven years. and the deposit is entitled to a return of 6.75% approximately with quarterly disbursement.
- On July 2, 2017, another agreement has been concluded with Misr Insurance Company (Investment Mudaraba Deposit Contract) to support the Bank's subordinated capital in the amount of 20 million US Dollars, over eight years. The deposit is entitled to a return of about 6.25% disbursed quarterly.

(C) Subordinated Finance (Other Shareholders)	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	707,252	707,945
Foreign currencies translation differences	406,201	(693)
Total	**1,113,453**	**707,252**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

29. Other liabilities

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Accrued interest	641,860	562,463
Deferred revenues	25,119	40,193
Accrued expenses	176,166	129,200
Accounts under settlements	310,309	266,429
Other credit balances	274,900	345,427
Total	**1,428,354**	**1,343,712**

30. Other provisions

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Provision for legal claims	Provision for tax claims*	Provision for Contingents	Other provisions	Total
Beginning balance	6,628	15,436	81,531	11,587	**115,182**
Formed during the year	-	20,000	41,517	-	**61,517**
Released during the year*	-	(109,000)	(29,538)	-	**(138,538)**
Provisions no longer required during the year*	-	145,250	-	-	**145,250**
Used during the year	(470)	(33,647)	-	-	**(34,117)**
Foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	1,444	-	**1,444**
Ending balance	**6,158**	**38,039**	**94,954**	**11,587**	**150,738**

31 December 2021	Provision for legal claims	Provision for tax claims	Provision for Contingents	Other provisions	Total
Beginning balance	4,564	15,436	86,106	11,587	**117,693**
Formed during the year	2,164	-	(4,567)	-	**(2,403)**
Used during the year	(100)	-	-	-	**(100)**
Foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	(8)	-	**(8)**
Ending balance	**6,628**	**15,436**	**81,531**	**11,587**	**115,182**

Corporate tax provision: During 2022, the Bank charge the corporate tax provision of EGP 20 million in addition to EGP 127 million (transferred from credit balances) to reach EGP 162 million and according to ending the corporate tax inspection for the years (2007-2017), the Bank paid the tax dues and the delay penalties for that period with total amount of EGP 33.6 million.

On the other hand, and according to the tax liability study which declared that the total tax due for the years 2017 / 2021 amounted EGP 20 million therefore there is 109 million Egyptian pounds no longer required.

Stamp Duty tax Provision: according to the last tax inspection for the years until 2020 the expected tax dues for the years 2021 / 2022 is amounted EGP 2 million.

Salary tax provision: according to the last tax inspection for the years until 2017 the expected tax dues for the years 2018 / 2022 is amounted EGP 6 million.

Real estate tax provision: according to the current position of fixed assets and assets that were expropriated to the bank, the expected tax liability and the delay penalties amounted EGP 10 million. (Transferred from credit balances)

31. Defined benefits obligation

31.1 Post - employment benefits (defined benefit plans)

The Bank applies the medical care scheme for its employees during the period of service and their families, and post-retirement only until the age of 65 without their families. 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. Which comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the balance sheet date after deduction of the fair value of the assets of the plan and the deduction (addition) of the unrealized actuarial profit (loss) adjustments and the cost of the additional benefits relating to the previous service periods.

The liability of the defined benefit plans (future cash flows expected to be paid) is calculated by an independent actuarial expert using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the obligation of the defined benefit plans is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using the interest rate of high-quality corporate notes or the interest rate on government notes bonds in the same currency of paying the benefits and with almost the same maturity term of the pension benefit liability.

The forecasted costs of these benefits are accrued throughout the recruitment period using an accounting method similar to that used in defined benefit systems.

- The discount rate used to determine benefit obligations is 16.10%.
- The inflation rate used to determine benefit obligations is 13.00%.
- The compensation increase rate used to determine benefit obligations is 16.24%.
- Life and mortality schedule used: Based on the British A67-70ULT table to calculate the rates of both life and total disability.
- Termination benefits table (Projected unit credit method)

31.2 The main actuarial assumptions summarized as follows:

Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Liability for post-retirement medical benefits	**63,925**	**130,206**

Liability movements during the year are represented as follows	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	130,206	112,277
Current service cost	10,989	9,951
Past Service Cost - Adjustments to benefits	(100,134)	15,877
Cost of return on the medical benefits obligation	25,220	13,686
Actuarial gain/losses	5,873	(19,061)
Benefits paid by the employer	(8,230)	(2,524)
Estimate of post-retirement medical benefits during the year	**63,925**	**130,206**

The main actuarial assumptions used by the Bank are outlined below:	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Average assumptions to determine benefit obligations		
Rate of return used to dicount remedial benefits after retirement(%)	16.10%	16.10%
Rate of increase in compensation (%)	16.24%	16.24%
Rate of inflation (%)	13.00%	13.00%

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

32. Capital

32.1 Authorized Capital

The authorized capital amounted to EGP 10 billion (31 December 2021: EGP 2 billion).

32.2 Issued and paid-up Capital

The Issued and Paid-up Capital amounted to EGP 5,089,974 thousand on December 31, 2022, with a nominal value of EGP 7 each, the shares were paid in Egyptian pound (31 December 2021: EGP 1,546,447 thousand).

EGP Thousands

31 December 2022	No. of common shares	Common shares	Total
Beginning balance	220,921,033	1,546,447	1,546,447
Dividends for year 2019 used to capital increase	44,184,208	309,290	309,290
Reserves used to capital increase	462,033,889	3,234,237	3,234,237
Ending balance	**727,139,130**	**5,089,974**	**5,089,974**

31 December 2021	No. of common shares	Common shares	Total
Beginning balance	220,921,033	1,546,447	1,546,447
Ending balance	**220,921,033**	**1,546,447**	**1,546,447**

- On April 15, 2021, albaraka's OGM approved to increase the Paid-up Capital with a total amount of EGP 1 113 442 thousand, this amount was recognized under amounts paid under capital increase line, until the completion of the procedures for registering this increase to reach EGP 1,422,732 thousand, on April 14, 2022, the capital increase was approved with a total amount of EGP 2,120,795 thousand through the distribution of bonus shares. which funded by: the shareholders' share in the profits of the year 2021 of EGP 742,295 thousand; and Usage the balances of the legal and general reserve of EGP 1,378,501 thousand; On December 7, 2022, the bonus shares were distributed in accordance with the decision of the extraordinary general assembly dated September 29, 2022, Accordingly the issued and paid-up capital became EGP 5,089,974 thousand on December 31, 2022.

33. Reserves

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Legal reserve	237,897	448,666
General reserve	-	929,834
General banking risk reserve	118,566	118,566
Capital reserve	10,365	9,239
General risk reserve	214,926	214,926
Fair value reserve	22,476	49,272
Total	**604,230**	**1,770,503**

33. Reserves - continuing

33.1 Legal Reserve

According to the Bank's Articles of Association, 10% of net profit of the year shall be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until it reaches 100% of the bank's capital.

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	448,666	448,666
Transferred from retained earnings	237,897	-
Transferred to capital increase	(448,666)	-
Ending balance	**237,897**	**448,666**

33.2 General Reserve

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	929,834	929,834
Transferred to capital increase	(929,834)	-
Ending balance	**-**	**929,834**

33.3 Capital Reserve

It is supported by the profits ensuing of selling the fixed assets owned by the Bank, for the purpose of consolidating the Bank's financial position.

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	9,239	9,239
Transferred from retained earnings	1,126	-
Ending balance	**10,365**	**9,239**

33.4 Fair Value Reserve

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	49,272	28,955
Net change in fair value of equity instruments	10,555	13,463
Net change in fair value of debt instruments	(34,198)	7,254
Expected credit losses for debt instrument at FVOCI	2,421	(400)
Deferred income tax recognized during the year	(5,574)	-
Ending balance	**22,476**	**49,272**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

34. Retained Earnings

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	1,264,491	1,422,270
Transferred to legal reserve	(237,897)	-
Transferred to capital reserve	(1,126)	-
Banking system support and development fund	(11,313)	(12,477)
Cash dividends (share of employees and remuneration of members of the Board of Directors and shareholders)	(136,000)	(164,227)
Shareholders' dividends used to capital increase	(742,295)	(1,113,442)
Net profit for the year	1,755,017	1,132,367
Ending balance	**1,890,877**	**1,264,491**

35. Contingent Liabilities and other Commitments

35.1 Legal Claims (litigation)

Several lawsuits have been filed versus the Bank and accordingly a provision has been formed for this purpose on December 31, 2022, in the amount of EGP 6,157 thousand, against EGP 6,628 thousand as at December 31,2021.

35.2 Capital Commitments

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Operating lease commitments	7,422	38,592	23,801	**69,815**
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	83,227	-	-	**83,227**

31 December 2021	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	35,299	-	-	**35,299**

35.3 Contingent liabilities

	31 December 2022 EGP Thousands	31 December 2021 EGP Thousands
Letter of Credit (import and export)	334,254	387,282
Letter of Guarantee	2,902,881	2,526,179
Accepted notes for suppliers facilities	108,933	437,530
Total	**3,346,068**	**3,350,991**

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

36. Tax Position

36.1 Corporate Tax:

- **From the beginning of activity till the end of 31 December 2006**

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

- **Years 2007 till 2017**

  The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid were obtained (Form 9A)

- **Years 2018 till 2021**

  The Bank submitted its tax return in the due date according to the Income Tax Law No. 91 of 2005 and its amendments, the Bank's books have not been inspected yet.

- **Year 2022**

  The Bank will submit its tax return within the legal deadline before 4/30/2023.

36.2 Salaries Tax:

- **From the beginning of activity till the end of 31 December 2017**

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

- **Years from 2018 till 2022.**

  The years from 2018 to 2021 are being inspected, and the required documents have been submitted and the result of the tax inspection still awaiting till date, noting that the bank regularly calculating the salaries tax on a monthly basis and submit it to the Tax Authority.

36.3 Stamp duty Tax:

- **The period from the beginning of the activity till the end of 31 December 2020**

  The actual inspection was carried out and the final settlement and payment of the receivable was made for the period.

- **Years from 2021 till 2022**.

  The bank regularly calculates and pays its stamp duties, and no notice of inspection has been received to date.

36.4 Withholding Tax:

The bank regularly calculates and pays its withholding tax. and no notice of inspection has been received to date.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

37. Mutual Funds

(EGP Thousands)

31 December 2022	Al Baraka Fund	Al Bashayer Fund	Al Motawazen Fund	Al Barakat Fund
Establishment date	30 March 2006	31 March 2009	10 May 2010	24 June 2019
License	Number 246 issued by the Capital Market General Authority	Number 432 issued by the Capital Market General Authority	Number 580 issued by the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority	Number 778 issued by the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority
Fund Manager	Hermes Funds Management Company	The National Funds Management Company	Al Tawfik Company for Portfolio Management	Hermes Funds Management Company
Total number of fund's certificates	236,134	1,187,191	173,532	2,929,876
Total number of fund's certificates (Banks' share)	147,630	45,403	52,700	124,255
NAV per certificate	148.85	112.02	111.44	135.24
Total Redeemable value of fund's certificates	35,149	132,989	19,338	396,236
Total Redeemable value of fund's certificates (Banks' share)	21,975	5,086	5,873	16,804

38. Related Parties Transactions

(EGP Thousands)

Related parties outstating balances can be analyzed below:	31 December 2022 Main Shareholders	31 December 2022 Directors and other key management	31 December 2022 Subsidiaries	31 December 2021 Main Shareholders	31 December 2021 Directors and other key management	31 December 2021 Subsidiaries
Financing and credit facilities to customers	-	1,000	693,397	-	-	-
Financial investments measured at FVOCI	25,600	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Finance from ABG (Note 25)	-	-	-	314,334	-	-
Subordinated finance from Other Shareholders (Note 25)	1,113,453	-	-	707,252	-	-
Customers' deposits	597,803	18,674	102,641	269,594	17,632	102,956
Due to banks	623,819	-	-	-	-	-
Investment with banks (Note 17)	681,404	-	-	138,307	-	-

Related parties transactions can be analyzed below:	31 December 2022 Main Shareholders	31 December 2022 Directors and other key management	31 December 2022 Subsidiaries	31 December 2021 Main Shareholders	31 December 2021 Directors and other key management	31 December 2021 Subsidiaries
Profit received from financing and credit facilities	-	41	10,543	-	-	-
Profit received from placements and current accounts	8,209	-	-	-	-	-
Profit paid on subordinated finance	(49,917)	-	-	(41,030)	-	-
Profit paid on deposits and current accounts to customers	(18,850)	(659)	(6,413)	(18,482)	(988)	(9,934)
Profit paid on deposits and current accounts to banks	(8,446)	-	-	(79)	-	-
The annually average of gross salaries and benefits for top 20 employees*	-	(56,579)	-	-	(64,732)	-

- Investments with banks on December 31 2022 includes an amount of EGP 458,713 thousand representing investments with banks belonging to Al Baraka Group (EGP 301,379 thousand at 31 December 2021).
- Due to banks on December 31, 2022, includes an amount of EGP 361,192 thousand representing balances with banks belonging to Al Baraka Group - the bank's main shareholder.
- Financial assets at FVTOCI on 31 December 2022 includes the amount of EGP 25,600 thousand representing investments in the Islamic Bank of Jordan of Al Baraka Group - the bank's main shareholder (Compared to EGP 14,650 thousand at 31 December 2021).
- The total remuneration and allowances for board members during the financial period ended December 31, 2022, amounted to EGP 8,800 thousand.

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

39. Prior Years Adjustment

Comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect the reclassification impact of defined benefits obligation from other liabilities as well as the adjustment of profit in suspense on investments with banks in addition to the reclassification of government treasury bills to financial investments at amortized cost as follows:

(EGP Thousands)

	31 December 2021			
		Reclassification		
Balance sheet	Before	Transferred from	Transferred to	After
Other liabilities	1,427,302	(136,726)	53,136	1,343,712
Other assets	1,239,206	53,136	-	1,292,342
Defined benefits obligation	-	-	130,206	130,206
Investment with banks	2,592,430	-	(6,520)	2,585,910
Treasury bills	3,019,833	(3,019,833)	-	-
Financial investment measured at amortized cost	16,674,041	-	3,019,833	19,693,874

40. Significant events

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Central Bank of Egypt affirmed in its extraordinary meeting on **21 March 2022** that the Central Bank of Egypt believes in the importance of exchange rate flexibility, as global inflationary pressures began to appear again, after signs of recovery of the global economy from the turmoil caused by the Coronavirus pandemic, due to developments of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict. To maintain the targeted inflation rates, the Central Bank of Egypt raised the overnight deposit and lending rates and the main transaction price by 100 basis points to reach 9.25%, 10.25% and 9.75%, respectively. The credit and discount rate were also raised by 100 basis points to reach 9.75%, which may affect the bank's policies in pricing current and future banking products. As a result, the value of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as well as the income statement were affected by the valuation, where the average exchange rate of the dollar was raised from 15.7 pounds per dollar to 24.7 pounds per dollar, On **19 May 2022**, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 11.25 percent, 12.25 percent, and 11.75 percent, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 200 basis points to 11.75 percent, On **27 October 2022**, Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) has decided to intensify its reform agenda to secure macroeconomic stability and achieve strong, sustainable, and inclusive growth. To this end, the CBE moved to a durably flexible exchange rate regime, leaving the forces of supply and demand to determine the value of the EGP against other foreign currencies. Furthermore, to uphold the CBE's mandate of ensuring price stability over the medium term, the monetary policy committee (MPC) has decided in its special meeting to raise the overnight deposit rate, the overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 13.25 percent, 14.25 percent, and 13.75 percent, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 200 basis points to 13.75 percent, On **22 December 2022**, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 300 basis points to 16.25 percent, 17.25 percent, and 16.75 percent, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 300 basis points to 16.75 percent.

- **April 14, 2022**: the Extraordinary General Assembly of the Bank's shareholders approved the distribution of 71.427% of the paid capital at 0.714% bonus share for one. (Included PUC of EGP 1,422,732 thousand) accordingly the issue and paid-up capital reached EGP 5,089,974 thousand, the increase of EGP 2,120,795 thousand from shareholders' profits for 2021 and EGP 1,378,501 thousand by using statutory and public reserves balances before consolidating the 2020 dividend as approved by CBE.

- **September 29, 2022**: the bank's EGM approved to increase the Authorized Capital from EGP 2 billion to EGP 10 billion, and the Issued and Paid-up Capital from EGP 1,855,737 thousand to EGP 5,089,974 thousand, over EGP 727,139,130 shares. valued at 7 EGP each, all represents as a common stock equity, in accordance with the resolutions of the Regular General Assembly of 15 April 2021 and 14 April 2022, subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt.