Translated into English originally issued in Arabic

EGYPTIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANY
SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED
30 June 2022
WITH LIMITED REVIEW REPORT

Allied for Accounting and Auditing – E.Y
Public Accountants & Consultants

United Accountants (Member of Nexia international)
Public Accountants & Consultants

arab african international bank

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Limited review report on interim separate Financial statements

To : The Board of directors of "ARAB AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL BANK S.A.E"

Introduction

We have performed a limited review on the accompanying interim separate financial statements of the Arab African International Bank S.A.E. that represents the interim separate statement of financial position as of 30 June 2022 and the statements of interim separate statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and related cash flows for the six months then ended and the summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim separate financial statements in accordance with the rules of preparation, fair presentation and bases of recognition and measurement of the banks' financial statements issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008 ,and as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019, and in the light of applicable Egyptian laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim separate financial statements based on our limted review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on review engagements (2410). "Limited Review of interim separate financial statements performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity''. A review of interim separate financial statements include making inquiries, primarily from persons responsible for the financial and accounting matters in the bank, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim separate financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements do not present fairly in all material respects, the separate financial position of the bank as at 30 June 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the rules of preparation, fair presentation and bases of recognition and measurement of the banks' financial statements issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008, and as amended by the regulations issued on 26 February 2019 and with the requirements of applicable Egyptian laws and Regulations for preparing the interim separate financial statements .

Cairo, 30 August 2022.

Auditors

Ehab Morad Azer
Central Bank Registration No.148
Allied for Accounting and Auditing – E.Y
Public Accountants & Consultants

Sayed Khalil Sayed El deeb
Central Bank Registration No.464
United Accountants (Member of NEXIA international)
Public Accountants & Consultants

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Translated into English

For the period ended 30 June 2022
(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Arab African International Bank
(Egyptian joint stock company)
Separate statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2022

	Note	30 June 2022 US$ '000	31 December 2021 US$ '000
Assets			
Cash and due from Central Banks	(15)	844,052	1,437,278
Due from banks	(16)	2,900,327	3,655,051
Loans and advances to Banks	(19)	241,697	226,177
Loans and advances to customers	(20)	5,136,368	5,014,066
Financial derivatives	(21)	-	2
Financial Investments:-			
At fair value through profit or loss	(17)	16,292	19,613
At fair value through other comprehensive income	(17)	1,758,942	1,663,416
At amortized cost	(17)	2,577,190	2,852,772
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	(22)	43,298	45,781
Investments properties	(18)	2,090	2,110
Intangible assets	(26)	19,583	20,756
Other assets	(23)	311,599	279,986
Deferred tax assets	(24)	20,093	8,538
Fixed assets	(25)	116,558	119,314
Total Assets		**13,988,089**	**15,344,860**
Liabilities & Shareholders' equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	(27)	713,913	1,642,677
Treasury bills sold with repurchase agreement	(34)	25,938	31,566
Customers' deposits	(28)	9,791,387	10,165,962
Financial derivatives	(21)	764	-
Other liabilities	(29)	226,796	271,536
Loans and facilities from banks	(30)	1,033,571	1,042,857
Other provisions	(31)	25,633	22,742
Current income tax liabilities	(32)	18,458	19,805
Employee benefits obligations	(33)	2,185	5,714
Total Liabilities		**11,838,645**	**13,202,859**
Shareholders' equity			
Paid-in capital	(35)	500,000	500,000
Reserves	(36)	271,275	296,956
Retained earnings	(37)	1,378,169	1,345,045
Total owners' equity		**2,149,444**	**2,142,001**
Total liabilities and owners' equity		**13,988,089**	**15,344,860**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (47) form an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith.

Mohamed Raef
Group Chief Financial Officer

Sherif Elwy
Managing Director and Vice Chairman

Bader M. Alhumaidhi
Chairman

Limited Review Report "attached".

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Translated into English

For the period ended 30 June 2022
(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Arab African International Bank
(Egyptian joint stock company)
Separate statement of Profit or Loss
for the Period ended 30 June 2022

	Note	For the Period ended at		For three months ended at	
		30 June 2022	30 June 2021	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
		US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000
Interest Income & Similar revenues	(6)	482,782	426,901	229,362	215,333
Interest Expense & Similar costs	(6)	(290,220)	(263,384)	(138,620)	(133,261)
Net interest income		**192,562**	**163,517**	**90,742**	**82,072**
Fees & Commission income	(7)	38,247	37,120	17,893	17,900
Fees & Commission expenses	(7)	(9,442)	(6,170)	(5,177)	(3,366)
Net Fees & Commission income		**28,805**	**30,950**	**12,716**	**14,534**
Dividend income	(8)	1,076	285	1,076	281
Net trading income	(9)	15,969	12,651	8,692	6,917
Expected credit losses	(10)	(14,294)	(19,533)	(15,533)	(5,886)
loass/gain on Financial Investments	(17)	(1,380)	2,313	(2,469)	271
Administrative expenses	(11)	(71,251)	(64,492)	(33,953)	(33,133)
Other operating expense	(12)	(17,627)	(12,635)	(6,350)	(4,512)
Profit before income tax		**133,860**	**113,056**	**54,921**	**60,544**
Income tax expenses	(13)	(43,362)	(42,394)	(19,053)	(22,110)
Net profit for the period		**90,498**	**70,662**	**35,868**	**38,434**
Earnings per share (dollar / share)	(14)	**0.82**	**0.64**	**0.33**	**0.35**

* The accompanying notes from (1) to (47) form an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith .

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Translated into English

Arab African International Bank
(Egyptian joint stock company)
Separate statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the Period ended 30 June 2022

	for the Period ended at		For the three months ended at	
	30 June 2022	30 June 2021	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000
Net profit for the Period	90,498	70,662	35,868	38,434
Items that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss				
Net change in fair value reserve for financial investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,531)	(636)	(7,531)	(1,017)
Total	**(7,531)**	**(636)**	**(7,531)**	**(1,017)**
Items that may be reclassified to the profit or loss				
Net change in fair value reserve of debt instruments	(46,441)	(11,670)	(26,085)	1,912
Expected credit loss for fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,458	328	2,791	-
Total	**(43,983)**	**(11,342)**	**(23,294)**	**1,912**
Tax impact related to items that is or may be reclassified to income statement	12,794	2,552	6,518	(182)
Total other comprehensive income items	**(38,720)**	**(9,426)**	**(24,307)**	**713**
Total comprehensive income after tax	**51,778**	**61,236**	**11,561**	**39,147**

* The accompanying notes from (1) to (47) form an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith .

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Arab African International Bank

(Egyptian joint stock company)

Separate statement of Changes in Shareholders' equity

for the Period ended 30 June 2022

	Paid In Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Fair value reserve	Special reserve credit	General Risk reserve	General banking risk reserve	Other reserve(*)	Retained Earnings	Total
	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000	US$ '000
Balance as at 1 January 2021 Before dividends	500,000	171,052	10,000	35,064	25,782	23,481	251	5,381	1,264,188	2,035,199
Transferred to reserve from retained earnings	-	7,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,966)	-
Transferred from Retained Earnings to other credit balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(797)	(797)
Dividends declared for the year ended 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,618)	(7,618)
Net change in other comprehensive income items	-	-	-	(9,426)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,426)
Gains from sale of Equity instruments through other comperhensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	238
Net Profit for the Period Ended 30 June 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,662	70,662
Balance as at 30 June 2021	**500,000**	**179,018**	**10,000**	**25,638**	**25,782**	**23,481**	**251**	**5,381**	**1,318,707**	**2,088,258**
Balance as at 1 January 2022 before dividends	500,000	179,018	10,000	13,198	61,974	23,481	3,752	5,533	1,345,045	2,142,001
Transferred to reserve from Retained Earnings	-	13,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,655)	-
Dividends declared for the year ended 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,389)	(42,389)
Transferred from Retained Earnings to other credit balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,330)	(1,330)
Foreign Currency Exchange Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(616)		-	(616)
Net change in other comprehensive income items	-	-	-	(38,720)	-	-	-	-	-	(38,720)
Net Profit For the Period Ended at 30 June 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,498	90,498
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**500,000**	**192,673**	**10,000**	**(25,522)**	**61,974**	**23,481**	**3,136**	**5,533**	**1,378,169**	**2,149,444**

* Other Reserves contains the following types of reserves (special reserve , capital reserve, foreign exchange reserve) , Movement of each reserve has been dislcosed separately in the financial statement disclosures
The accompanying notes from (1) to (47) form an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith .

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Arab African International Bank
(Egyptian joint stock company)
Separate statement of cash flows
for the Period ended 30 June 2022

	Note	30 June 2022 US$ '000	30 June 2021 US$ '000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before income tax		133,860	113,056
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided from operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	(11)	5,936	5,346
Impairment charge for Expected credit losses	(10)	14,294	19,533
Proceeds from debts previously executed	(20)	15,663	5,586
Other provision charges	(12)	4,770	3,754
Used from loans provisions	(20)	(945)	(26,199)
Provision foreign currency translation differences	(31)	(1,817)	(11)
impairment in investment in subsidries and associates	(23)	2,801	-
Other provisions used other than loans provisions	(33)	(62)	(1,051)
Gain on sale of financial assets	(17)	(1,421)	(2,313)
Dividends income	(8)	(1,076)	(285)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	(12)	(38)	(17)
Contribution in employees retirement benefit obligations	(33)	1,301	1,203
Used from employees retirement benefit obligations	(33)	(4,830)	(7,892)
(loss) / Gain of monetary assets & liabilities revaluation difference	(17)	413,955	(6,917)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities provided from operating activities		**582,391**	**103,793**
Net Decrease (Increase) in Assets and Liabilities			
Due from banks		432,449	(217,125)
Treasury bills		(502,358)	(550,009)
Financial Investments - Fair value through profit and loss		3,321	6,039
Loans and advances to customers & banks		(126,496)	(228,401)
Derivative financial instruments (Net)		764	-
Other assets		(31,613)	(57,592)
Due to banks		(928,764)	(316,664)
Customers' deposits		(374,575)	(121,249)
Other liabilities		(48,269)	5,040
Income taxes paid		(44,709)	(45,055)
Net cash flows (Used in) operating activities		**(1,037,859)**	**(1,421,223)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Payment to purchase securities other than financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		(659,666)	(591,407)
Proceeds from sale / redemption of securities other than financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		572,756	238,344
Gain on sale of Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,421	2,313
Impairment charge in Investments in subsidiaries and associates		(2,801)	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets / assets reverted to the bank		38	17
Proceeds from dividends paid		1,076	285
Payment to purchase of fixed assets and branches equipment and improvement		(41,188)	(32,223)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(128,364)**	**(382,671)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Loans and advances from Banks		(9,286)	(16,786)
Cash dividends paid	(37)	(42,389)	(8,419)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		**(51,675)**	**(25,205)**
Net increase/(decrease)in cash and cash equivalents during the Period		**(1,217,898)**	**(1,829,099)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period		**4,178,196**	**4,464,905**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period/Year		**2,960,298**	**2,635,806**
Cash and cash equivalents are represented in:			
Cash and due from Central Banks		844,052	1,157,781
Due from banks		2,900,327	2,721,496
Treasury bills		1,775,386	1,659,149
Balances with the Central Banks limited to the reserve ratio		(770,579)	(1,063,862)
Deposits with banks (matured over than three months)		(235,100)	(366,713)
Treasury bills (matured over than three months)		(1,553,788)	(1,472,045)
Cash and cash equivalents	(45)	**2,960,298**	**2,635,806**

* The accompanying notes from (1) to (47) form an integral part of these financial statements and to be read therewith .

1. General Information

Arab African International Bank (Egyptian Joint Stock Company) was established by special law No. 45 for the year 1964 in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The bank carries out all commercial and banking services. The address of its Head office is as follows: 5 Midan Al-Saray Al Koubra, Garden City, Cairo
The bank is not listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.
Arab African International Bank (Egyptian joint stock Company) provides retail, corporate banking and investment banking services in Egypt and abroad through 96 branches and units, its Head Office and network of branches in the Arab Republic of Egypt (93 branches and units), United Arab Emirates (2 branches) and (1 branch) in Lebanon and employs over 2,798 employees at the balance sheet date.
These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 August , 2022.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

A. Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian financial reporting standards and its amendments and in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations and as approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008.
Also according to the instructions for applying the International Financial Reporting Standard no(9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019.

B. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified and measured according to amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
The financial assets are classified according to how they are managed (the Bank's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

B/1 Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if the following two conditions are met and it is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and:

- The management intented to maintain the asset to collect contractual cashflows and;
- This contractual condition of financial assets will build cashflows in certain dates which are Solely Payments of Principle and Interest (SPPI).

B/2 Debt instruments have been measured at fair value through other comprehensive income "FVTOCI" if it is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and the following two conditions are met:

- The management intented to maintain the asset to collect contractual cash flow and/or sale of the financial asset;

B/3 Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss "FVTPL" if the following condition is met:

- The management intended to maintain the asset within a business model that do not aim neither to hold the asset nor to collect its contractual cashflows.

Upon initial recognition of equity investments that are not held for trading, the Bank may choose irrevocably to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.
All other financial assets will be classified as fair value through profit or loss.

In addition to that, at initial recognition, the bank may choose irrevocably to measure a financial asset that satisfies the measurement conditions of amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

At initial recognition of investment in securities that are not held for trading, the bank may choose irrevocably to measure the subsequent changes in securities fair value through Other comprehensive income statement. All other financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Business model assessment

The Bank assesses the objective of a business model in which a financial asset is held at the portfolio level because this reflects the best way the business is managed and information is presented to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, specially to know whether these management policies concentrate to gain the contractual interest or reconcile financial assets with financial liabilities which finances these assets or target cash flow from selling the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- The risks affecting the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model and how these risks are managed;
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. Moreover, the bank doesn't focus only on information related to sales activity separately, but also takes into consideration an overall assessment on how achieving the goal that was announced by the bank to manage financial assets and how to achieve cash flow.

Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and or sell the financial assets.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI TEST).

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as a consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cashflows are solely payments of principal and interest, the bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cashflows such that it would not meet this condition.

Impairment of financial assets

According to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated February 26, 2019, IFRS9 to replace impairment loss model recognized according to previous instructions dated December 16, 2008, with excepted credit loss (ECL). Expected credit loss is also applied on all financial assets in addition to some financial guarantees and loan commitments.

According to IFRS 9; impairment losses will be recognized earlier than when applying impairment losses according to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated December 16, 2008.

The Bank applies three stages to measure expected credit losses on financial assets that are recognized at amortized cost and debt instruments that are recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income. The financial assets can transfer between these three stages according to changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1: 12 months Expected Credit Loss:

It includes financial assets on initial recognition and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or that have low credit risk. For these assets, expected credit loss is recognized on the gross carrying amount of the asset based on the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Stage 2: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - not credit impaired:
It includes financial assets that have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime expected credit losses are recognized, but interest is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Lifetime expected credit loss is the expected credit loss that results from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - credit impaired
It includes financial assets that have an objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime expected credit loss is recognized and interest is marginalized and recorded as Off-Balance sheet item.

C. Subsidiaries and associates

C/1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the bank has owned directly or indirectly the power to govern its financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the bank has the power to control the entity.

C/2 Associates

Associates are all entities over which the bank has direct or indirect significant influence but not control over the entity, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Purchase method of accounting has been applied to all the acquisition operations. The cost of acquisition is measured at fair value or through the assets offered and/or equity securities issued and/or liabilities incurred and/or liabilities accepted on behalf of the acquired company, at the date of the exchange, plus costs directly attributed to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the bank's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as Goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the entity acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement into other operating income (expenses).

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

D. Segment reporting

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

E. Foreign currency translation

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

E/1 Transactions in foreign currencies

The bank maintains its accounts in US dollar. Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities balances in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in the following items in the income statement:-

- Net trading income for trading assets and liabilities or net income from financial instruments classified at initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss, and for assets/liabilities classified at initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss are recognized according to its type.
- Other Operating income (expense) for the rest of items.
- Changes in the fair value of monetary instruments denominated in foreign currencies classified as available for sale investments (debt instruments) are analyzed between translation differences arising from changes in amortized cost of the instrument and differences arising from changes in exchange rates prevailing and differences arising from changes in the fair value of the instrument.
  In the income statement, the difference in valuation related to the changes in amortized cost is recognized with the income of loans and similar income and with differences in exchange rate in other operating income (expenses). The difference in fair value is recognized in equity (Fair value reserve / financial investments available for sale).
- Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available for sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

E/2 Foreign branches

The bank translates results of business and financial position of foreign branches to presentation currency (if they don't operate in an accelerating inflation economy) in which the functional currency is different from the presentation currency of the bank as follows:

Translation of assets and liabilities at each financial statement presented to the foreign branch using the closing price on the date of this financial statement.
Translation of income & expenditure in each income statement is presented using the average exchange rates, unless the average doesn't represent an acceptable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates applicable at the date of transactions, then the translation of income & expenditure will be by using exchange rate at the transaction date.

Recognition of the resulting currency differences in a separate item (foreign exchange transaction differences) in equity. Foreign exchange resulting from the assessment of net investment in foreign branches, loans and financial instruments in foreign currency to cover the investment with the same item are also transferred to equity. These difference are recognized in the income statement upon disposal of foreign branches as the part of other operating income (expense).

F. Financial assets

Financial assets classified as: Amortized cost, Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification depends on the business model that manages the financial assets and its contractual cash flow

F/1 Financial assets classified as amortized cost

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flow.

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

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

F/2 Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sale to achieve the objective of the model.

Sales are high in terms of turnover and value as compared to the business model retained for the collection of contractual cashflows.

F/3 Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss

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

The objective of the business model is not to maintain the financial asset for the redemption of principle or redemption of contractual cashflows and sale. Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model.

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

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

G. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

H. Financial Derivative and Hedge accounting

Derivatives are recognized at fair value at the date of the derivative contract, and are subsequently revalued at fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, or according to the recent market deals, or the revaluation methods such as the Discounted Cashflow module and the Options pricing module, as appropriate. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when its fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when its fair value is negative.

The financial derivatives embedded into other financial instruments such as convertible bonds must be treated as if they are separate derivatives when the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, and the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The embedded derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and changes in fair value are recognized in net trading income in the income statement.

The embedded derivatives are not separated if the Bank has chosen to classify the entire complex contract at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

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

H/1 Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognized immediately in profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss. Additionally, interest differential on interest rate swaps is recognized in profit or loss as part of "Net interest income" line item in the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss in "Net trading income".

When the hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item is measured at amortized cost by recognition to profit and loss during that period till the maturity date. Adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged equity instrument that has been deferred in equity remains in equity until the asset is derecognized.

H/2 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and qualified for cash flow hedge is recognized in equity while changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement in "Net trading income".

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

When a hedging item expires or is sold or if hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting requirements, gains or losses that have been previously accumulated in equity remain in equity and are only recognized in profit or loss when the forecast transaction ultimately occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in equity shall be reclassified immediately through profit or loss.

H/3 Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

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

I. Interest income and expense:

Interest income and expense on all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in "Interest income" and "Interest expense" line items in the income statement using the effective interest rate method, except for those classified as held for trading or initially classified as fair value through profit or loss.
The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating its interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or cash 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 on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the bank estimates the future cash flows, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and commissions paid or received between parties of the contract which is considered an integral part of the effective interest rate, in addition to transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets have been classified as nonperforming or impaired, the related interest income is not recognized and is recorded in marginal records apart from the financial statements, and is recognized as revenues according to cash basis as follows:

- When they are collected, after receiving all past due instalments for consumption loans, mortgage loans, and small business loans.
- For corporate loans, interest income is recognized on a cash-basis after the bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and provided these installments continue to be paid for at least one period. If a loan continues to be performing thereafter, interest accrued on the principal then outstanding starts to be recognized as revenues. Interest that is marginalized prior to the date when the loan becomes performing is not recognized in profit or loss except after paying all the loan balance in the balance sheet before rescheduling.

J. Fees and commission income

Fees charged for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost, are recognized as revenue as the service is provided. Fees and commissions on non-performing or impaired loans or receivables cease to be recognized as income and are rather recorded off-balance sheet. These are recognized as revenue - on a cash basis - only when interest income on those loans is recognized in profit or loss, at which time, fees and commissions that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset.
Commitment fees received by the bank to originate a loan are deferred if it is probable to be draw down and are regarded as a compensation for an ongoing involvement with the acquisition of the financial instrument and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan
And in case of the commitment period has expired without issuing the loan, fees and commission are considered as income at the end of the commitment period,
Fees related to debt instruments is mearsured by fair value and recognized as profit, Loan syndication fees are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the bank has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants.

Commission and fees 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 or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-apportionate basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognized ratably over the Period in which the service is provided. Fees from financial planning management and custodian services provided to clients over long periods are usually recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period in which these services are rendered.

K. Dividends income

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

L. Treasury Bills, Purchase and resale agreements, and sale and repurchase agreements

Treasury bills are recognized when they are bought at face value and the issuance cost which represents the unearned interest on these bills and government bonds is recognized through credit balances and other liabilities. And these treasury bills appear on the financial statement excluding the unearned interest and they are measured by the amortized cost using the effective interest rate.
Treasury bills purchased with resale agreement are presented in assets and treasury bills sold with repurchase agreement are presented in liabilities.

M. Impairment of financial assets

The Bank reviews all its financial assets except for financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss to assess the extent of impairment as described below.
Financial assets are classified as three stages at each reporting date:

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

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

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

M 1 Significant increase in credit risk

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

M 2 Quantitative factors

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

M 3 Qualitative factors
Retail loans, micro and small businesses
If the borrower encounters one or more of the following events:

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

Corporate loans and medium businesses

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

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

Unpayments

The loans and facilities of institutions, medium, small, micro and retail banking are included in stage two if the period of non-payment is more than (60) days and less than (90) days. Noting that this period (60 days) will be reduced by (10) days per period to become (30) days during (3) period from the date of application.

Transfer between three stages:

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

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

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

N. <u>Intangible Assets</u>
Intangible assets, other than goodwill, are recognized at cost of acquisition and amortized on a straight-line basis or on the basis of economic benefits expected from them over the estimated useful lives. For assets that do not have a specific useful life, they are not amortized, but impairment is measured annually and the impairment value (if any) is recognized in the statement of income.

Assets type	Useful life-
Integrated computer systems	10 years
Computer systems	3 years
Other assets	3 to 5 years

N/1 Computer software

Computers' software related development and maintenance expenses are recognized in the income statement when incurred. And specific direct costs of computer programs under the bank's control and when probable economic benefit is expected to be generated for more than one period are recognized as intangible assets. Direct costs include program development staff costs, and appropriate allocation of the overhead costs.
Development costs are recognized as computer program in which lead to an increase or expansion in the performance of computer programs and are added to the original costs of the program.
These costs are amortized on the basis of the expected useful lives, and not more than three periods.

O. Fixed Assets

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation & 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 are recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.
Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost to reach their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:
The residual value and useful lives of fixed assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted as necessary.

Assets type	Useful life
Building	40 years
Furniture	5 years
Equipment	7 years
Means of transportation	5 years
Computers	5 years
Installations	10 years or rent years which ever is less
Safes boxes & Secured rooms	40 years

The bank reviews the carrying amounts of its depreciable property and equipment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered.When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.
The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount. These are included in profit (loss) in other operating income (expense) in the income statement.

P. Investment Properties

Investments properties are represented in lands and buildings owned by the bank for obtaining lease income or capital increase, consequently it does not include property assets through which the bank executes its operations, or those properties which reverted to the bank in the settlements of debts, the investments properties are accounted for similarly with the same accounting method for the fixed assets.

Q. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that do not have definite useful lives - except for goodwill - are not amortized, 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 and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

R. Lease

Finance lease are accounted for according to Law No. 95 of 1995 if the contract gives the right to the lessee to purchase the asset on a specified period and with specified amount where the contract's period represents at least 75% of the expected useful life of the asset or the present value of total lease payments represents at least 90% of the asset's value. Other lease contracts are considered Operating leases.

R/1 The bank as a Lessee

Finance lease contracts are recognized at the lease cost - including the cost of maintenance of the leased assets - within the expenses in the income statement for the period in which they occurred. If the bank decided to exercise the right to purchase the leased assets, the cost of the right to purchase it as an asset is capitalized and amortized over the useful life of the expected remaining life of the asset in the same manner as similar assets.
Lease expenses are recognized in the income statement using straight line method over the term of contract, after deduction of any discounts obtained by the bank at initiation of the contract. In case of periods when the bank is exempted from paying the lease or if the lease is variable (more or less) in different periods, in this case the distribution of the total lease payments expected to be paid over the contract life is recognized in income statement in equal amounts per month including the periods that the bank does not pay the lease.

R/2 The bank as a Lessor

For assets leased Operationally, asset are recorded in the fixed assets in the financial statement and amortized over the expected useful life of this asset in the same manner as similar assets. Leasing income recorded less any discount given to the lessee on a straight line method over the contract period.

S. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and balances due from Central Banks other than for mandatory reserve, due from banks, and treasury bills

T. Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when: The bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; and it is more likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount can be reliably estimated.
When there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if there is slight probability of an outflow of cash for an item within that group.
Reversals of provisions no longer required are presented in other operating income (expense).
The present value of the estimated payments to be made for payment of the obligations specified for payment is measured one period after the balance sheet date using an appropriate rate for the payment of the obligation without being affected by the applicable tax rate - which reflects the time value of the money and if the term is less than one period, the estimated value of the obligation is calculated unless the impact of which is substantial then it's calculated at present value.

U. Financial guarantees contracts

The financial guarantees contracts are contracts that the bank issue as a guarantee for bank's customers for their loans with other parties, and it is required that the bank pays some claims for the beneficiary as a result of default in repayments. These financial guarantees are presented to banks and other financial institutions instead of the bank's customers.

These contracts are initially recognized at fair value on the contract date, and bank's liability is measured by the higher of the initial recognition value deducted by the calculated amortization of guarantee fees or the best estimated value payments required to settle any financial liability resulted from the financial guarantee on balance sheet date. And these estimated values are determined based on bank's management experience in similar transactions and any differences in bank's liabilities will be recorded in income statement in other operating income (expenses).

V. Income tax

The income tax on the bank's period profits or losses including both current tax, and deferred income tax is recognized in the income statement, except when it relates to items directly recognized into equity, in which case the tax is also recognized directly in equity. Income tax is calculated on the taxable profits using the prevailing tax rates as of balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous Period.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined based on the method used to realize or settle the current values of these assets and liabilities, using the tax rates prevailing as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized when there is a reasonable probability that future taxable profits will be realized through which the asset can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced by the portion that will not be realized for the expected tax benefit over the following periods. However, if the expected tax benefit increases, deferred tax assets will be increased to the extent of previous reduction

W. Employee benefits

W/1 Pension obligations

The bank has a special social fund scheme (the Fund) that is not subject to the general law (law 79 for 1975) as it was established under law 64 for 1980 and this Fund has its own alternative independent articles of insurable rights (Pension / Bonuses / one payment compensation) and according to the ministry decree 94 for 1985. This fund covers only the bank employees in the Head Quarter and branches in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The bank is committed to pay the Fund its monthly contributions, which calculated according the Fund's articles of associations and its amendments. The Fund is generally funded through monthly contributions payments and other resources as identified in the Fund's article of associations.

The fund's liabilities are the present values of the defined benefit obligations at the balance sheet date minus the current value of plan assets, together with adjustments for actuarial gains/losses and past service cost. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government securities, which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

The most basic assumptions used by the actuary are as follows: -

- Rates of death from the British Table A49-52ULT
- Deficit rates of Egyptian social insurance experience
- Average rates of salaries increases during the period for Egyptian pound & American dollar.
- Method used is the estimated additional unit in the calculation of the commitments and the present value of subscriptions (Unit Projected Method).

W/2 Bonuses scheme

A liability for employees and managers' benefits in the form of bonus is recognized in other credit balances and other liabilities according to the bank board of directors' decisions in this respect and the payments should be determined before the time of issuing the financial statements.

W/3 Employees share in profits

The bank pays a portion of the profits expected to be distributed as a share of the bank's personnel determined by the board under the statute of the bank. No liability is recognized for undistributed employees profit share.

W/4 Board of directors members profit sharing

The bank pays a percentage of its cash dividends as profit share to its Board of directors' members. Board of directors' profit sharing is recognized as a dividend distribution through equity and as a liability when approved by the bank's shareholders. No liability is recognized for profit sharing related to undistributed profits.

X. Capital

X/1- Cost of capital

Issue charges are presented, which is directly related to the issuance of new shares or shares for the acquisition of an entity or the issuance of options against owners' equity with the net proceeds after taxes.

X/2- Dividends

Dividends are deducted from equity in the period which the general assembly of the shareholders acknowledges these distributions. These distributions include the share of workers in the profits and remuneration of the board of directors as per regulation and law.

3. Financial Risk management

The bank is exposed to a variety of financial risks. Acceptance of risk is the basis of financial activity. Some risks or combination of risks are analyzed, evaluated and managed together. Therefore, the bank aims to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the bank's financial performance., The most important types of risk are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operational risks. Market risk includes foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and other price 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 system. The bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products, and best emerging applications.

Risk management is carried out by a risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Credit risk management identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks in close collaboration with the various operational units of the bank. The board provides written principles for risk management as a whole, as well as written policies covering specific risk areas such as credit risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and derivative and non-derivative instruments. In addition, credit risk management is responsible for periodic review of risk management and the control environment independently.

3.A. Credit risk

The bank is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a party will fail to fulfill its contractual obligations. The credit risk is the most important risk to the bank, and thus management carefully manages exposure to that risk. Credit risk is mainly presented through lending activities that result in loans, facilities and investment activities that result in including debt instruments in the bank's assets. Credit risk is also found in off-balance sheet financial instruments such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control operations of the Credit Risk Management Group are concentrated in the Credit and Risk Management Department, which reports to the Board of Directors, senior management, and heads of activity units on a regular basis.

3.A.1 : Credit risk measurement

3.A.1.1 Loans and advances to banks and customers

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to banks and customers, the bank reflects the following component:

- Probability of default – by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations.
- The bank assesses the probability of default of individual customers using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of the counterparty. They have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer judgment. Clients of The bank are segmented into four rating classes. The rating scale which is as shown below reflects the range of default probabilities-defined for each rating class. This means that in principal, exposures might migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The bank regularly assesses the performance of the rating and its predictive power with regard to default cases.

Bank's internal ratings scale and mapping of external ratings

Bank's rating	Description of the grade
1-5	Performing loans
6	Regular watching
7	Watch list
8-10	Nonperforming loans

Exposure at default is based on the amounts the bank expects to be outstanding at the time of default. For example, for a loan this is the face value. For a commitment, the bank includes any amount already drawn plus the further amount that may have been drawn by the time of default, if it occurred.
Loss given default or loss severity represents the bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as a percentage of loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation methods.

3.A.1.2 Debt securities and treasury bills

For debt securities and treasury bills external rating such as (Standard & Poor's) rating or their equivalents are used by the bank for managing of the credit risk exposures. In case such ratings are unavailable, internal rating methods are used that are similar to those used for credit customers. The investment in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirements at the same time.

3.A.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, groups 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 group 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 product, industry sector, and by country are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks is further divided by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily 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 the borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligation and by changing these lending limits when appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

3.A.2.1 : Collateral

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

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Pledge on business assets like machinery and merchandise.
- Pledge in financial instruments like debt instruments and equity.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. The Bank attempts to mitigate the credit risk through additional collaterals from the concerned parties immediately on arising of impairment indicators for any of the loans or facilities.
Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of Asset-backed Securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

3.A.2.2 :Derivatives

The bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts) by both amount and term. The amount subject to credit risk is limited to expect future net cash inflows of instruments, which in relation to derivatives are only a fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the bank requires margin deposits from counterparties
Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counter party to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the bank market's transactions on any single day.

3.A.2.3 : Master Netting Arrangements

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

3.A.2.4 : Credit Related Commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

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

3.A.3: Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal assessment systems mentioned above assessment (3.A.1) focus to a large extent on credit quality planning from the beginning of the validation of lending and investment activities. Otherwise, only impairment losses recognized on the balance sheet date for financial reporting purposes are recognized on the basis of objective evidence of impairment as described in this note. Due to the different methods applied, credit losses charged to the financial statements are usually less than the estimated loss using the expected loss model. The provision for impairment losses in the balance sheet at the end of the Period is derived from the four internal ratings.

The table below shows the percentage of the bank s on balance sheet items, relating to loans and advances and the associated impairment allowance for each of the bank internal rating categories:
The internal rating tool assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under EAS 26, based on the following criteria set out by the bank:

	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	Loans and advances	Impairment Losses	Loans and advances	Impairment Losses
Bank's rating	%	%	%	%
1-Performing loans	65	22	58	12
2-Regular watching	26	31	24	24
3-Watch list	1	-	5	10
4-Nonperforming loans	8	47	13	54
	100	**100**	**100**	**100**

- Significant financial difficulties facing the counterparty;
- Breach of loan covenants as in case of default;
- Expecting the bankruptcy of the counterparty, liquidation, lawsuit, or finance rescheduling.
- Deterioration of the borrower’s competitive position.
- Offering exceptions or surrenders due to economic and legal reasons related to financial difficulties encountered by the counterparty not provided by the bank in ordinary conditions.
- Deterioration in the value of collateral.
- Deterioration in credit situation.

The bank policies require the review of individual financial assets that are above materiality threshold at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowance on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance sheet on case-by –case basis , and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment normally encompasses collateral hold including re- confirmation of its enforceability and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.
Collectively assessed impairment allowances are provided for portfolios of homogenous assets using the available historical experience, experience judgment and statistical techniques

3.A.4 General Bank Risk Measurement Model

In addition to the four credit rating levels (note 3.A.1), management classifies categories that are more detailed so as to agree with the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). Assets subject to credit risk are classified in these categories in accordance with regulations and detailed conditions that largely depend on information related to the client, his/her activity, financial position, and regularity of repayment.

The bank calculates the required provisions for the impairment of the assets subject to credit risk, including commitments related to credit, on the basis of ratios specified by the Central Bank of Egypt. In case the impairment loss provision required by the Central Bank of Egypt exceeds that required for the purpose of financial statement preparation in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards, retained earnings are decreased to support the General Bank risk reserve with the amount of the increase. This reserve is periodically revised for an increase or a decrease to reflect the amount of increase between the two provisions.

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

CBE rating categorization	Rating description	Provision %	Indication of internal rating
1	Low risk	0%	Good loans
2	Average risk	1%	Good loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	Good loans
4	Reasonable risk	2%	Good loans
5	Acceptable risk	2%	Good loans
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	Standard monitoring
7	Watch List	5%	Special monitoring
8	Substandard	20%	non-performing
9	Doubtful	50%	non-performing
10	Bad Debt	100%	non-performing

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

3.A.5 Maximum credit risk limit before collaterals

In balance sheet credit risk exposure is shown below:

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Loans and advances to banks	241,697	226,177
Loans and advances to customers		
Retail:		
- Overdrafts	134,979	161,512
- Credit cards	16,400	17,594
- Personal loans	384,255	347,012
- Mortgage Loan	59,971	66,444
-Other Loans	2,621	613
-Discounted commercial papers	250,547	285,620
deduct : expected credit loss	(26,035)	(24,513)
Corporate:		
- Overdrafts	1,880,106	1,571,228
- Direct loans	1,016,293	1,181,368
- Syndicated loans	1,801,246	1,802,843
-Discounted commercial papers	34,580	35,718
-Other Loans	1,633	1,703
deduct : expected credit loss	(382,056)	(393,187)
deduct : unearned discounted commercial paper and unearned ineterest	(36,137)	(37,851)
deduct : off balance sheet interest	(2,035)	(2,038)
Financial investments:		
Financial investments through other comprehensive income	1,728,411	1,625,203
Financial investments at amortized cost	2,577,190	2,852,772
Other assets	120,842	143,999
Total	**9,804,508**	**9,862,217**

Off balance sheet credit risk exposure is shown below:	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Letters of guarantee	1,165,347	1,134,938
Letter of credit (import and export)	414,287	196,600
Customers Acceptances	126,522	54,357
Total	**1,706,156**	**1,385,895**

The above table represents maximum credit risk exposure to the bank at the end of 30 June 2022

As shown above, 53.66 % of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers against 53.13% for comparative year, while the investments in debt instruments represents 45.07% against 45.41% for the comparative year.
Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the bank resulting from both its loans and advances portfolio and debt Instruments base on the following:

- 80% of the loans and advances portfolio is categorized in the top two grades of the internal rating system.
- 82.44% of the loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.
- Loans and advances assessed on an individual basis valued USD 514,990 thousand at the end of the period has ECL expense represents 57% from it's value against 633,918 at the end of the comapartive year has ECL expense represents 47% of it's value.
- The bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial period ended in 31 June 2022.
- More than 83.4% of the investments in debt instruments are treasury bills are represented in debt instruments on the Egyptian government.

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

A.6 The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets for the year ended 30 June 2022

Due from banks and central banks limited to reserve ratio	Stage 1 1-12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
AAA to A-	594,226	-	-	594,226
BBB+ to BBB-	224,382	165,870	-	390,252
BB+to BB-	2,218,516	467,536	-	2,686,052
WD	-	-	13,511	13,511
Total	3,037,124	633,406	13,511	3,684,041
Expected credit loss	(49)	(94)	(12,992)	(13,135)
Carrying amount	**3,037,075**	**633,312**	**519**	**3,670,906**

Treasury bills at Amortized cost	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
AAA to A-	108,848	-	-	108,848
BB+to BB-	1,357,052	-	-	1,357,052
CCC+ to CCC-	2,567	-	-	2,567
Total	1,468,467	-	-	1,468,467
Expected credit loss	(5,890)	-	-	(5,890)
Carrying amount	**1,462,577**	**-**	**-**	**1,462,577**

Treasury bills at FVTOCI	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
BB+to BB-	312,809	-	-	312,809
Total	312,809	-	-	312,809
Expected credit loss	(1,562)	-	-	(1,562)
Carrying amount	**311,247**	**-**	**-**	**311,247**

Debt instruments at Amortized cost	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
BB+to BB-	901,777	216,329	-	1,118,106
CCC+ to CCC-	-	-	8,000	8,000
Total	901,777	216,329	8,000	1,126,106
Expected credit loss	-	(3,493)	(8,000)	(11,493)
Carrying amount	**901,777**	**212,836**	**-**	**1,114,613**

Debt instruments at FVTOCI	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
AAA to A-	507,147	-	-	507,147
BBB+ to BBB-	-	40,420	-	40,420
BB+to BB-	743,116	124,919.00	-	868,035
Total	1,250,263	165,339	-	1,415,602
Expected credit loss	(99)	(4,239)	-	(4,338)
Carrying amount	**1,250,164**	**161,100**	**-**	**1,411,264**

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Loans to banks	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Good debt (rating 1-5)	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list (rating 6)	243,312	-	-	243,312
Non performing loan (rating 8-10)	-	-	992	992
Total	243,312	-	992	244,304
Expected credit loss	(1,615)	-	(992)	(2,607)
Carrying amount	**241,697**	-	-	**241,697**

Retail Loans	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Bucket 1 (1-40 day)	460,658	-	-	460,658
Bucket 2 (40 - 90 day)	-	10,343	-	10,343
Bucket 3 (more than 90 day)	-	-	12,990	12,990
Total	460,658	10,343	12,990	483,991
Expected credit loss	(6,544)	(7,367)	(12,124)	(26,035)
Carrying amount	**454,114**	**2,976**	**866**	**457,956**

Corporate Loans	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Good debt (rating 1-5)	3,165,498	118,789	-	3,284,287
Normal watch-list (rating 6)	181,697	1,085,971	-	1,267,668
Special watch-list (rating 7)	-	30,265	-	30,265
Non performing loan (rating 8-10)	-	-	516,420	516,420
Total	3,347,195	1,235,025	516,420	5,098,640
Expected credit loss	(12,128)	(73,559)	(296,369)	(382,056)
Carrying amount	**3,335,067**	**1,161,466**	**220,051**	**4,716,584**

(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

The Following Table shows amounts as of 31 December 2021:

Due from banks and central banks limited to reserve ratio	**Stage 1 1-12 months**	**Stage 2 Life time**	**Stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
AAA to A-	790,052	-	-	790,052
BBB+ to BBB-	110,482	193,000	-	303,482
BB+to BB-	3,333,762	594,562	-	3,928,324
WD	-	-	14,113	14,113
Total	4,234,296	787,562	14,113	5,035,971
Expected credit loss	(57)	(29)	(13,534)	(13,620)
Carrying amount	**4,234,239**	**787,533**	**579**	**5,022,351**

Treasury bills at Amortized cost	**stage 1 1-12 months**	**stage 2 Life time**	**stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
AAA to A-	54,409	-	-	54,409
BB+to BB-	1,416,474	-	-	1,416,474
CCC+ to CCC-	3,198	-	-	3,198
Total	1,474,081	-	-	1,474,081
Expected credit loss	(3,972)	-	-	(3,972)
Carrying amount	**1,470,109**	**-**	**-**	**1,470,109**

Treasury bills at FVTOCI	**stage 1 1-12 months**	**stage 2 Life time**	**stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
BB+to BB-	107,083	-	-	107,083
Total	107,083	-	-	107,083
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	**107,083**	**-**	**-**	**107,083**

Debt instruments at FVTOCI	**stage 1 1-12 months**	**stage 2 Life time**	**stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
AAA to A-	540,540	-	-	540,540
BBB+ to BBB-	-	3,818	-	3,818
BB+to BB-	834,158	139,604	-	973,762
Total	1,374,846	143,422	-	1,518,268
Expected credit loss	(101)	(3,344)	-	(3,445)
Carrying amount	**1,374,745**	**140,078**	**-**	**1,514,823**

Debt instruments at Amortized cost	**stage 1 1-12 months**	**stage 2 Life time**	**stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
BB+to BB-	1,114,120	272,123	-	1,386,243
CCC+ to CCC-	-	-	8,000	8,000
Total	1,114,120	272,123	8,000	1,394,243
Expected credit loss	-	(3,580)	(8,000)	(11,580)
Carrying amount	**1,114,120**	**268,543**	**-**	**1,382,663**

Loans to banks	**stage 1 1-12 months**	**stage 2 Life time**	**stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
Good debt (rating 1-5)	8,225	-	-	8,225
Normal watch-list (rating 6)	221,056	-	-	221,056
Non performing loan (rating 8-10)	-	-	993	993
Total	229,281	-	993	230,274
Expected credit loss	(2,658)	-	(993)	(3,651)
Carrying amount	**226,623**	**-**	**-**	**226,623**

Retail Loans	**stage 1 1-12 months**	**stage 2 Life time**	**stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
Bucket 1 (1-40 day)	369,790	-	-	369,790
Bucket 2 (40 - 90 day)	-	12,075	-	12,075
Bucket 3 (more than 90 day)	-	-	13,102	13,102
Total	369,790	12,075	13,102	394,967
Expected credit loss	(6,425)	(6,114)	(11,974)	(24,513)
Carrying amount	**363,365**	**5,961**	**1,128**	**370,454**

Corporate Loans	**stage 1 1-12 months**	**stage 2 Life time**	**stage 3 Life time**	**Total**
Good debt (rating 1-5)	2,955,873	195,846	-	3,151,719
Normal watch-list (rating 6)	161,044	1,061,112	-	1,222,156
Special watch-list (rating 7)	-	52,990	-	52,990
Non performing loan (rating 8-10)	-	-	649,823	649,823
Total	3,116,917	1,309,948	649,823	5,076,688
Expected credit loss	(14,584)	(82,188)	(296,415)	(393,187)
Carrying amount	**3,102,333**	**1,227,760**	**353,408**	**4,683,501**

For the period ended 30 June 2022
(All amounts are in thousands US dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

The following table shows the amounts at 30 June 2022 :

following table shows changes in Expected Credit Losses between beginning and ending of the Period as a result of these factors:

Due from banks and central banks	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Expected credit loss at beginning of period	57	29	13,534	13,620
Transfer to stage 1	(3)	3	-	0
Net changes in the probability of failure	(21)	71	(547)	(497)
New financial assets purchased or issued	23	-	-	23
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(2)	(9)	-	(11)
Balance at the end of the Period	**54**	**94**	**12,987**	**13,135**

Treasury bills at amortized cost	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Expected credit loss at beginning of period	3,972	-	-	3,972
Net changes in the probability of failure	(1,510)	-	-	(1,510)
New financial assets purchased or issued	4,864	-	-	4,864
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(1,436)	-	-	(1,436)
Balance at the end of the Period	**5,890**	-	-	**5,890**

Treasury bills at fair value through other comprehensive income	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Expected credit loss at beginning of period	-	-	-	-
New financial assets purchased or issued	1,562	-	-	1,562
Balance at the end of the Period	**1,562**	-	-	**1,562**

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Expected credit loss at beginning of period	101	3,344	-	3,445
Transfer to stage 1	841	(841)	-	-
Net changes in the probability of failure	(845)	(728)	-	(1,573)
New financial assets purchased or issued	51	2,476	-	2,527
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(49)	(11)	-	(60)
Balance at the end of the Period	**99**	**4,240**	-	**4,339**

Debt instruments at amortized cost	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Expected credit loss at beginning of period	-	3,580	8,000	11,580
Net changes in the probability of failure	-	(797)	-	(797)
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	760	-	760
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	(49)	-	(49)
Balance at the end of the Period	-	**3,494**	**8,000**	**11,494**

Loans and Facilities (Corporate and banks)	stage 1 1-12 months	stage 2 Life time	stage 3 Life time	Total
Expected credit loss at beginning of period	17,242	82,188	299,426	398,856
Transfer to stage 1	17	(17)	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	(119)	119	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	-	(18)	18	-
Net changes in the probability of failure	(4,218)	(5,759)	55,331	45,354
New financial assets purchased or issued	3,256	1	-	3,257
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(2,435)	(2,983)	(37,423)	(42,841)
Recoveries	-	-	(25,532)	(25,532)
Execution during the period	-	-	5,423	5,423
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	28	118	146
Balance at the end of the Period	**13,743**	**73,559**	**297,361**	**384,663**

A.7 loans and facilities to banks & customers

loans and facilities to banks and customers

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Neither past due nor impaired	4,663,738	4,513,537
Past due but not impaired	628,924	523,451
Subject to impairment	534,602	664,941
Total	**5,827,264**	**5,701,929**
Deduct:		
Unearned discount for commercial papers & loans	(36,300)	(38,295)
Prepaid interest for loans	(166)	(1)
Impairment loss provision	(410,698)	(421,352)
Interest in suspense	(2,035)	(2,038)
Net	**5,378,065**	**5,240,243**

The individually impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is USD 410,698 million in the current period against 421,352 million comparing to last year 309,485 USD million comparing to last year represents individual loans impairment the rest amounted 101,213 USD million against 111,970 USD million to the comparative year.

Loans and advances past due but not impaired

These loans and advance are past due for up to 90 days but not impaired, unless the bank is otherwise informed. Loans and advance past due but not impaired and the fair values of the related collateral are as follows:

30 June 2022	Retail				
	Direct loans	Credit cards	Personal Loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	-	2,670	155,226	167	158,063
Past due 30-60 days	-	472	2,254	10	2,736
Past due 60-90 days	-	172	7,102	15	7,289
Total	-	**3,314**	**164,582**	**192**	**168,088**

30 June 2022	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	248,417	185,908	10,334	-	444,659
Past due 30-60 days	6,607	277	-	-	6,884
Past due 60-90 days	-	9,293	-	-	9,293
Total	**255,024**	**195,478**	**10,334**	-	**460,836**

31 December 2021	Retail				
	Direct loans	Credit cards	Personal Loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	-	2,259	84,275	8,093	94,627
Past due 30-60 days	-	706	16,360	2,778	19,844
Past due 60-90 days	-	291	107,523	864	108,678
Total	-	**3,256**	**208,158**	**11,735**	**223,149**

31 December 2021	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	185,330	66,394	116,837	-	368,561
Past due 30-60 days	5,231	5,438	-	-	10,669
Past due 60-90 days	-	21,707	-	-	21,707
Total	**190,561**	**93,539**	**116,837**	-	**400,937**

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Notes to the separate financial statements –For the Period ended 30 June 2022
(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Loans and advances neither past due nor impaired

30 June 2022

Rating	Individual						Corporate						
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage Loan	other loans	Discounted Commercial Papers	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	other loans	Discounted Commercial Papers	Total loans & advances to customer	Total loans & advances to banks
1.Good	123,573	7,958	73,934	-	18	250,547	1,043,395	112,107	1,224,610	122	34,580	2,870,844	243,640
2.Standard monitoring	11,405	4,965	130,735	59,779	2,603	-	580,861	307,124	420,005	1,509	-	1,518,986	-
3.Special monitoring	-	-	-	-	-	-	825	29,440	-	3	-	30,268	-
Total	**134,978**	**12,923**	**204,669**	**59,779**	**2,621**	**250,547**	**1,625,081**	**448,671**	**1,644,615**	**1,634**	**34,580**	**4,420,098**	**243,640**

31 December 2021

Rating	Individual						Corporate						
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage Loan	other loans	Discounted Commercial Papers	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	other loans	Discounted Commercial Papers	Total loans & advances to customer	Total loans & advances to banks
1.Good	143,071	9,242	84,779	211	-	285,620	883,896	241,938	1,037,379	107	35,718	2,721,961	229,281
2.Standard monitoring	16,338	4,949	139,129	54,142	613	-	496,771	283,088	502,315	1,593	-	1,498,325	-
3.Special monitoring	2,103	-	2,582	-	-	-	-	54,546	4,736	3	-	63,970	-
Total	161,512	14,191	226,490	54,353	613	285,620	1,380,667	579,572	1,544,430	1,703	35,718	4,284,256	229,281

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the bank.

Loans that are backed by collateral are not considered impaired for the non-performing category, taking into consideration the collectability of the collateral.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Loans and advances to customers
The individually impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is USD 534,602 thousand at the end of 30 June 2022 (against USD 664,941 thousand at the end of December 2021)

The following breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by class:

	Retail					
	Over Drafts	Credit cards	Personal Loans	Mortgage loans	Other loans	Total
30 June 2022						
Individually impaired loans	-	163	15,004	-	-	15,167
31 December 2021						
Individually impaired loans	-	147	13,318	649	-	14,114

	Corporate					
	Over Drafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Banks loans	Total
30 June 2022						
Individually impaired loans	-	372,145	146,297	-	993	519,435
31 December 2021						
Individually impaired loans	-	508,259	141,575	-	993	650,827

Loans and advances restructure
Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that, in the judgment of local management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to long term loans – in particular, customer finance loan. Total renegotiated loans results amounted to USD 15,751 thousand at the end of 30 June 2022 (was USD 19,498 thousand at 31 December 2021).

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Loans and Advances to customer		
Corporate		
Syndicated loans	9,757	9,757
Direct loans	5,072	8,792
Retail		
Credit card	2	41
Personal loans	920	908
Total	**15,751**	**19,498**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

A.8 Debt securities and treasury bills

The table below presents an analysis of debt securities & treasury bills according to the rating agencies: Based on standard poor's at period end based on Standard & Poor assessment or equivalent at 30 June 2022.

30 June 2022	Treasury Bills	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments at amortized cost	Total
AA+	-	93,525	-	**93,525**
AA	-	150,424	-	**150,424**
AA-	-	95,759	-	**95,759**
A+	-	50,950	-	**50,950**
A	-	61,453	-	**61,453**
A-	-	39,288	-	**39,288**
Less BBB	1,775,386	924,203	1,114,613	**3,814,202**
Total	**1,775,386**	**1,415,602**	**1,114,613**	**4,305,601**

31 December 2021	Treasury Bills	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments at amortized cost	Total
AA+	-	102,354	-	102,354
AA	-	173,531	-	173,531
AA-	-	116,278	-	116,278
A+	-	60,954	-	60,954
A	-	59,074	-	59,074
A-	-	29,505	-	29,505
Less than BBB	1,577,192	976,424	1,382,663	3,936,279
Total	**1,577,192**	**1,518,120**	**1,382,663**	**4,477,976**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

A.9 Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

- ***Geographical sectors***

- The following table breaks down the bank's credit exposure at their carrying amounts by geographical regions at the end of the Period for this table, the bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its clients.

	Cairo	Alex& Delta	Upper Egypt	Sinai,Red sea & Canal towns	Total	Gulf countries	Lebanon	Total
Balances with the central banks limited to the	685,692	-	-	-	**685,692**	84,622	265	**770,579**
Due from banks	1,686,094	-	-	-	**1,686,094**	1,214,122	13,246	**2,913,462**
Treasury bills and other governmental papers	1,669,864	-	-	-	**1,669,864**	108,847	2,567	**1,781,278**
Loans & advances to bank	99,295	-	-	-	**99,295**	145,338	-	**244,633**
Loans and advances to customers :								
Retail:								
Overdrafts	123,440	7,800	1,074	1,864	**134,178**	801	-	**134,979**
Credit cards	12,223	3,014	409	754	**16,400**	-	-	**16,400**
Personal loans	271,783	72,317	19,611	19,848	**383,559**	696	-	**384,255**
Mortgage Loan	59,971	-	-	-	**59,971**	-	-	**59,971**
Discounted Commercial Paper	250,547	-	-	-	**250,547**	-	-	**250,547**
Other loans	2,603	13	-	5	**2,621**	-	-	**2,621**
Corporate:								
Overdrafts	1,335,337	380,536	8,127	3,929	**1,727,929**	148,822	3,355	**1,880,106**
Direct loans	830,206	67,325	2,909	8,509	**908,949**	107,344	-	**1,016,293**
Syndicated loans	1,427,256	92,840	-	-	**1,520,096**	281,150	-	**1,801,246**
Discounted Commercial Paper	34,580	-	-	-	**34,580**	-	-	**34,580**
Other loans	1,230	196	12	195	**1,633**	-	-	**1,633**
Investment securities:								
Debt instruments	2,439,361	-	-	-	**2,439,361**	94,347	8,000	**2,541,708**
Other assets	112,200	1,817	485	419	**114,921**	6,288	-	**121,209**
Total as at 30 June 2022	**11,041,682**	**625,858**	**32,627**	**35,523**	**11,735,690**	**2,192,377**	**27,433**	**13,955,500**
Total as at 31 Decemeber 2021	**12,708,772**	**574,282**	**28,145**	**32,512**	**13,343,711**	**2,004,076**	**28,666**	**15,376,453**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

- **<u>Industry sectors</u>**

  The following table breaks down the bank's credit exposure at carrying amounts by industry sectors of the bank's clients

	Manufacturing	Agriculture	Commercial	Service	Financial Institutions	Constructions	Government	Individual	Others	Total
Balances with the central banks limited to the reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	770,579	-	-	**770,579**
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	2,913,462	-	-	-	-	**2,913,462**
Treasury bills & other governmental papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,781,278	-	-	**1,781,278**
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	-	-	244,633	-	-	-	-	**244,633**
<u>Loans and advances to customers:</u>										
<u>Retail:</u>										
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,979	-	**134,979**
Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,400	-	**16,400**
Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	384,255	-	**384,255**
Discounted Commercial Paper	-		-	-	-	-	-	250,547		**250,547**
Mortgage Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,971	-	**59,971**
Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,621	-	**2,621**
<u>Corporate:</u>										
Overdrafts	861,712	7,707	494,760	317,599	58,464	139,399	465	-	-	**1,880,106**
Direct Loans	121,481	4,569	191,592	539,649	140,681	15,892	2,429	-	-	**1,016,293**
Syndicated Loans	695,620	-	224,369	700,256	52,520	51,086	57,037	-	20,358	**1,801,246**
Other loans	144	13	386	911	62	56	61	-	-	**1,633**
Discounted Commercial Paper	-	-	34,580	-	-	-				**34,580**
<u>Investment securities</u>										
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	532,666	-	2,009,042	-	-	**2,541,708**
Other assets	9,220	110	3,212	8,115	12,372	2,064	77,526	8,380	210	**121,209**
Total as at 30 June 2022	**1,688,177**	**12,399**	**948,899**	**1,566,530**	**3,954,860**	**208,497**	**4,698,417**	**857,153**	**20,568**	**13,955,500**
Total as at 31 Decemeber 2021	**1,544,568**	**17,888**	**669,997**	**1,662,348**	**4,035,401**	**304,000**	**6,232,944**	**887,154**	**22,153**	**15,376,453**

.

B. Market risk

B.1 Value exposed to risk

B.1.1 Interest rate fluctuation risk

Interest rate risk is controlled by asset and liability committee (ALCO)

Financial assets in foreign currency

The interest rate is determined on the basis of (floating rate) therefore interest rate fluctuation is mitigated on foreign currency increasing or decreasing taking into consideration hedging price fluctuation risk resorting to financial derivatives Interest Rate Swap (IRS).

Financial assets in local currency

Fixed income financial assets:

The risk of fixed income assets is covered by issuing medium and long term (liability products) to meet fixed rate income risk.

Floating rate financial assets

Variable cost is risk free due to its compatibility with the prices prevailing at the grant.

B.1.2 Foreign exchange fluctuation risk

Foreign currency position is monitored momentary by the responsible department to preserve the allowed limits with currency position, whether by the Central Bank of Egypt or bank board of directors. The bank does not open position on foreign currency except on clients' requirement.

B.2 Foreign exchange risk

The bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The board sets limits on the level of exposure by level of currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions which are monitored daily. The table below summarises the bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at the end of the financial Period.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

The following table includes the carrying value at the financial ins truments distributed by its original currencies.

Foreign currency risk concentration on financial instruments

30 June 2022	USD	EGP	EUR	GBP	OTHER	TOTAL
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	19,154	734,507	2,598	639	87,154	844,052
Due from banks	2,461,148	-	6,254	39,534	393,391	2,900,327
Loans and advances to customers and banks	1,736,652	3,517,346	1,945	315	121,807	5,378,065
Deferred tax	5,359	-	-	-	14,734	20,093
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	404,872	1,352,415	1,595	-	60	1,758,942
Financial investment at amortized cost	1,409,221	901,777	152,619	-	113,573	2,577,190
Investment in subsidiaries and associates	27,833	15,465	-	-	-	43,298
Other assets	213,488	112,742	(2,440)	(222)	(11,969)	311,599
Total financial assets	**6,277,727**	**6,634,252**	**162,571**	**40,266**	**718,750**	**13,833,566**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	336,507	261,069	2,034	988	113,315	713,913
Sales of treasury bills with comitment to repurchase	-	25,938	-	-	-	25,938
Customers deposits	2,447,815	6,157,071	161,065	39,407	986,029	9,791,387
Financial derivatives	764	-	-	-	-	764
Loans and facilities from banks	1,033,571	-	-	-	-	1,033,571
Other provision	20,268	6,574	486	-	(1,695)	25,633
Income tax liability	-	12,699	-	-	5,759	18,458
Employees benefits	2,178	7	-	-	-	2,185
Other financial liabilities	454,377	198,390	(1,802)	(141)	(424,028)	226,796
Total financial liabilities	**4,295,480**	**6,661,748**	**161,783**	**40,254**	**679,380**	**11,838,645**
Net on balance sheet financial position	**1,982,247**	**(27,496)**	**788**	**12**	**39,370**	**1,994,921**
Credit commitments	**613,751**	**268,942**	**206,758**	**726**	**166,233**	**1,256,410**
31 December 2021						
Total financial assets	**6,578,635**	**7,892,257**	**72,644**	**41,652**	**617,492**	**15,202,680**
Total financial liabilities	**3,975,070**	**7,936,180**	**216,603**	**48,773**	**1,026,233**	**13,202,859**
Net on balance sheet financial position	**2,603,565**	**(43,923)**	**(143,959)**	**(7,121)**	**(408,741)**	**1,999,821**
Credit commitments	**291,438**	**604,197**	**286,248**	**726**	**203,286**	**1,385,895**

The Monetary Policy Committee 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 give rise 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.

In order 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 was also raised by 100 basis points to reach 9.75%, which may affect the bank's policies in pricing current and future banking products.

Based on the change in the average US dollar exchange rate from 15.70 Egyptian Pounds per dollar to 18.40 Egyptian Pounds per dollar, the values of assets and liabilities of monetary nature in foreign currencies, as well as the income statement, were affected by the results of evaluating the existing currency positions in the history of the financial position.

B.3 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase because of such changes but may reduce profits in the event that unexpected movements arise. The board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing and value at risk that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the respective bank's department.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

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

30 June 2022	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Financial Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	84,621	-	-	-	-	759,341	843,962
Due from banks	1,796,963	403,836	234,000	-	-	465,528	2,900,327
Treasury bills	111,513	110,085	1,553,788		-	-	1,775,386
Financial investment at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	16,292	16,292
Loans to customers and banks	2,730,860	1,169,242	720,999	347,532	409,144	288	5,378,065
Financial investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	202,206	197,754	57,337	215,631	735,143	38,062	1,446,133
Financial investment at amortized cost	10,534	30,243	194,867	475,882	395,087	8,000	1,114,613
Total financial assets	**4,936,697**	**1,911,160**	**2,760,991**	**1,039,045**	**1,539,374**	**1,287,511**	**13,474,778**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	628,421	5,265	2,741	-	-	77,486	713,913
Sales of treasury bills with comitment to repurchase	-	21,878	4,060	-	-	-	25,938
Customers deposits	4,783,672	1,313,019	1,223,223	1,348,949	292,156	830,368	9,791,387
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	764	764
Loans and facilities from banks	8,571	25,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,033,571
Total financial liabilities	**5,420,664**	**1,365,162**	**2,230,024**	**1,348,949**	**292,156**	**908,618**	**11,565,573**
Total interest repricing gap	**(483,967)**	**545,998**	**530,667**	**(309,604)**	**1,247,218**	**378,983**	**1,909,295**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

C. Liquidity risk

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

Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	705,907	5,265	2,741	-	-	**713,913**
Sales of treasury bills with comitment to repurchase	4,060	21,878	-	-	-	**25,938**
Customers deposits	2,893,052	1,379,503	1,354,985	2,611,049	1,552,798	**9,791,387**
Financial derivatives	902	-	-	-	-	**902**
Loans and facilities from banks	4,285	5,000	1,009,286	15,000	-	**1,033,571**
Total financial liabilities	**3,608,206**	**1,411,646**	**2,367,012**	**2,626,049**	**1,552,798**	**11,565,711**
Total liquidity gap	**505,306**	**(701,952)**	**1,282,937**	**(1,002,651)**	**1,825,517**	**1,909,157**

Liquidity risk management process

The bank liquidity management process, as carried out within the bank and monitored by assets and liability committee, includes:

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

Monitoring and reporting take the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key Periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Assets and liability management also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of undrawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit and guarantees.

Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by a separate team in bank's treasury to maintain a wide diversification by currency, geography, provider, product and term.

Derivatives

Derivatives settled on a gross basis

The bank's derivatives that will be settled on a gross basis include: Foreign exchange derivatives: currency forward, currency swaps.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

A. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

D.1Financial instruments measured at fair value using valuation techniques

No change in the assessed fair value using the valuation techniques through the financial period ended on 30 June 2022 comparing to 31 December 2021.

D.2Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the bank's statement of financial position at their fair value:

	Book Value		Fair Value	
	30 June 2022	31 December 2021	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Financial Assets				
Due from banks	2,900,327	3,655,051	2,900,327	3,865,960
Loans and advances to banks	241,697	57,927	241,697	57,927
Loans to customers				
- Individual	848,773	769,327	822,738	769,327
- Corporate Entities	4,733,858	3,788,723	4,351,802	3,788,723
Financial Investments				
At amortized cost	1,114,613	1,538,742	1,012,258	1,581,982
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	713,913	1,407,983	713,913	1,407,983
Customer deposits:				
- Individual	3,390,047	3,491,455	3,390,047	3,491,455
- Corporate Entities	6,401,340	6,284,126	6,401,340	6,284,126
Loans and facilities from banks	1,033,571	688,929	1,033,571	688,929

Due from banks

The fair value of due from banks represents the book value, where all balances are current balances matured during the Year.

Investment securities

Investment securities disclosed in the table above comprise only those financial assets classified as held to maturity. Where assets available for sale are valued at fair value except for equity investments which the bank couldn't determine its fair value with an acceptable degree of certainty. And the fair value of financial assets held to maturity is determined based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

Due to banks

The fair value of due to banks approximates the book value, where all balances are current balances matured during the Year.

Deposits due to customers:

The customer deposits are divided into current and non-current balances. The book value of the current balances approximates the fair value.

Other loans:

The other loans are divided into current and no-current balances. The book value of the current balances approximates the fair value.

B. Capital management

The bank's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of the statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by Arab Republic of Egypt and countries in which bank branches operate.
- To safeguard the bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.
- Capital adequacy and capital uses are reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory capital (the Central Bank of Egypt in the Arab Republic of Egypt) through the Bank's management, through models based on the Basel committee's guidelines. The required data are submitted and deposited with the Central Bank of Egypt on a quarterly basis

The CBE requires the bank to:

- The bank maintains a ratio of 10% or more of total regulatory capital to its risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities.
- Bank's branches operating outside Arab Republic of Egypt subject to banking supervision rules in countries which they operate.
- On December 18, 2012, the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) approved the minimum capital adequacy guidelines as part of the implementation of the Basel II directives. Under these instructions, the Bank is required to comply with these instructions as of December 2012

According to the new regulations issued on 18 December 2012

Tier 1 capital:

Tier 1 capital consists of two parts **Going Concern Capital and Additional Going Concern.**

Tier 2 capital:

Going Concern Capital consists of

- 45% of the increase in the fair value over the book value of financial investments (fair value reserve if it is positive, financial investments held to maturity, investments in subsidiaries and associates).
- 45% of the special reserve.
- 45% of the foreign currency reserve positive translation differences.
- Hybrid financial instruments.
- Loans (deposits) support.
- Provision for impairment losses for loans and advances and liabilities regular (must not exceed 1.25% of the total credit risk of the assets and liabilities of regular risk-weighted, must also be dedicated impairment losses for loans and credit facilities and contingent liabilities irregular enough to meet the liabilities component for which LCA).

Deducted 50% of the Tier 1 and 50% of the Tier 2:

- Investments in non-financial companies - each company alone, which amount to 15% or more of continuous core capital of the bank by regulatory amendments.
- The total value of the bank 's investments in non-financial companies - each individual company and that at least 15% of the basic capital continued by regulatory amendments provided that exceed those investments combined for 60% of the core capital continued by regulatory amendments
- Securitization portfolios.
- Regarding the value of the assets that devolved to the bank settlement of debts a general banking risks reserve.

When calculating the total extension of capital adequacy standard, shall not exceed loans (deposits) support for 50% of the first slide after the disposals.
And are weighted assets and contingent liabilities weighted credit risk, market risk, operational risk.

The capital adequacy criterion is composed of the following

1 - Credit risk
2 - Market risk
3 - Operational risk

The assets are weighted risk weights ranging from zero to 100% classified according to the nature of the debtor each asset to reflect the credit risk associated with it, and taking cash collateral account.
The treatment is used for extra-budgetary funds after making adjustments to reflect the episodic nature of the potential losses of those amounts.
Banks operating in the Arab Republic of Egypt are commited to maintain a capital base of at least 12.5% of its assets and incidental liabilities weighted with credit, market, and operational risks. Additionally, a capital requirement is mandatory for banks with local systematic importance. Accordingly, Arab African International Bank maintains an extra capital requirement of 0.25% summing up to 12.75% of its assets and probable liabilities weighed with market, credit, and operational risk as capital requirement.

The below tables summarize tier 1 and tier 2 components and capital adequacy ratio

	30 June 2022 USD '000	31 December 2021 USD '000
Capital		
Tier 1 Going Concern Capital (1)		
Share capital (net of the treasury shares)	500,000	500,000
Reserves	205,778	192,123
Retained earnings	1,322,117	1,234,368
General risk reserve	23,481	23,481
Total other comprehensive income items	(25,536)	26,577
Quarterly interim earnings	55,462	115,594
Non-Controlling Interest	-	-
Total deduction from capital invested	(44,634)	(48,051)
Total Common Equity capital	**2,036,668**	**2,044,092**
Tier 2 (Gone – Concern Capital) (2)		
45% of the value of the Special Reserve	1,102	1,102
45 % of the increase in the fair value above the carrying amount for investments in subsidries and associates	22,125	22,280
Provision for impairment losses for performing loans and advances and contingent liabilities	32,964	33,367
Total Deductions from tier 2	-	-
Total (Gone – Concern Capital)	**56,191**	**56,749**
Total capital base	**2,092,859**	**2,100,841**
Total Credit Risk , Market Risk and Operational Risk		
Credit Risk	10,058,841	9,962,089
Market Risk	344,849	121,115
Operational Risk	611,038	697,378
Total Credit Risk , Market Risk and Operational Risk	**11,014,728**	**10,780,582**
Capital Adequacy Ratio %	**19.00%**	**19.49%**

- The above consolidated balances as CBE instructions dated 24 December 2012 .

- NSFR ratio amounted 129.04% (113.09% in local currency and 145.86% in foreign currency) and the LCR amounted 426.01% (153.2% in local currency , 255.3% in foreign currency).

Financial Leverage Ratio

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on July 14, 2015 special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio of maintaining a minimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported on a quarterly basis as follows:

- As a guidance ratio starting from end of September 2015 till December 2017
- As an obligatory ratio starting from the period 2018

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement Tier 1 in order to maintain the effectiveness of the Egyptian banking system, as well as keep up with the best international regulatory practices.

Financial leverage ratio reflect the relationship between tier 1 for capital that are used in capital adequacy ratio (after exclusions) and the Bank's assets (on and off-balance Sheet items) that are no risk weighted assets

Ratio Components

The numerator components

The numerator consists of the tier 1 for capital that are used in capital adequacy ratio (after exclusions) in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt

The denominator components

The denominator consists of all bank's assets (on and off-balance sheet items) according to the financial statements, called "Bank Exposures" including the following totals:

1. On balance sheet exposure items after deducting Tier 1 exclusions for capital base
2. Derivatives contracts exposure
3. Financing financial securities operations exposure
4. Off-balance sheet exposures "weighted exchange transactions"

The Financial leverage ratio as follow:

	30 June 2022 USD '000	31 December 2021 USD '000
Tier 1 Capital after exclusion	2,036,668	2,044,092
Total Tier 1 Capital after exclusion	**2,036,668**	**2,044,092**
Total on balance sheet exposures items including derivatives contracts & financial securities	14,110,223	15,944,496
Total off-balance sheet exposures	1,609,206	1,490,352
Total exposures on and off-balance sheet	**15,719,429**	**17,434,848**
Financial leverage ratio	**12.96%**	**11.72%**

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the presented amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial Period. Estimates and judgments are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events which believed to be reasonable during the current conditions and available information.

74.A. Impairment losses on loans and advances

The bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating an impairment trigger followed by measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the bank. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The method and assumptions used to estimate the amount and the timing of future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis in order to reduce any difference between the expected and the actual loss based on experience

B. Impairment of equity investments through other comprehensive income

The bank determines that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of whether they are significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the bank evaluates among other factors, the volatility in share price. In addition, objective evidence of impairment may be deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

C. Fair value of Derivatives

The fair values of financial instruments where no active market exists or where quoted prices are not otherwise available are determined by using valuation techniques. In these cases, the fair values are estimated from observable data in respect of similar financial instruments or using models. Where market observable inputs are not available, they are estimated based on appropriate assumptions. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and Periodcally reviewed by qualified personnel independent of those that sourced them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own credit risk and counterparty risk), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

D. Amortized cost investments

The bank classifies some non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held to maturity. This classification requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the bank were to fail to keep these investments until maturity other than for the specific circumstances – for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity – the bank is required to reclassify the entire category as available for sale. Accordingly, the investments would be measured at fair value instead of amortized cost, in addition to suspending the classification of any investments in this category.

E. Income taxes

The bank is subject to income taxes in numerous jurisdictions. Significant estimates are required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The bank recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the Period where the differences exist.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

5. Segment reporting analysis

Segmental analysis of activities

Segment activity includes operating activities, assets used in providing banking services, and risk and return management associated with this activity, which might differ from other activities. Segment analysis for the banking operations involves the following:

Large, medium, and small enterprises:

Includes current accounts, deposits, overdraft accounts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives activities.

Investment:

Includes mergers, purchase of investments and financing the restructuring of companies and financial instruments.

Retail:

includes current account, saving accounts, deposits, credit card, personal loans, and real estate loans

Other activities:

Includes other banking operations, such as money management.

Transactions among segments are performed according to the bank's normal operating cycle, and includes operating assets and liabilities as presented in the bank's statement of financial position.

A. Segment reporting analysis

30 June 2022	**Corporate banking**	**Retail**	**Investment banking**	**Total**
Revenues and expenses according to the sector activity				
Revenues of the sector activity	127,175	28,939	79,983	236,097
Expenses of the sector	(34,403)	(9,781)	(27,034)	(71,218)
Result of the sector operations	**92,772**	**19,158**	**52,949**	**164,879**
Uncategorized expenses				(31,019)
Profit before tax				133,860
Income Tax expense				(43,362)
Net profit after tax				**90,498**
Assets and Liabilities according to the sector activity				
Assets of the sector activity	4,765,328	564,149	8,130,238	13,459,715
Uncategorized assets				528,374
Total assets				**13,988,089**
Liabilities of the sector activity	6,297,527	3,589,954	893,061	10,780,542
Uncategorized liabilities				3,207,547
Total Liabilities				**13,988,089**

30 June 2021	**Corporate banking**	**Retail**	**Investment banking**	**Total**
Revenues and expenses according to the sector activity				
Revenues of the sector activity	163,481	50,278	261,621	**475,380**
Expenses of the sector	(49,283)	(60,887)	(189,593)	**(299,763)**
Result of the sector operations	**114,198**	**(10,609)**	**72,028**	**175,617**
Uncategorized expenses				(62,561)
Profit before tax				113,056
Income Tax expense				(42,394)
Net profit after tax				**70,662**
Assets and Liabilities according to the sector activity				
Assets of the sector activity	3,844,049	733,350	8,040,325	**12,617,724**
Uncategorized assets				**1,229,454**
Total assets				**13,847,178**
Liabilities of the sector activity	6,111,494	3,353,549	1,367,245	10,832,288
Uncategorized liabilities				3,014,890
Total Liabilities				**13,847,178**

arab african international bank

Translated into English

(An Egyptian Joint Stock Company)
Notes to the separate financial statements –For the Period ended 30 June 2022
(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Segment analysis (continued)

b. **Geographical sector analysis**

Arab republic of Egypt

30 June 2022	Cairo	Alex Delta	Upper Egypt	Other	Total	Gulf	Lebanon	Total
Revenues & Expenses according to the geographical sectors								
Revenues of the Geographical sectors	856,357	94,346	27,561	48,867	1,027,131	95,905	245	1,123,281
Expenses of the Geographical sectors	(703,176)	(202,919)	(29,187)	(29,403)	(964,685)	(24,441)	(296)	(989,422)
Result of sector operations	153,181	(108,573)	(1,626)	19,464	62,446	71,464	(51)	133,859
Profit before tax								133,859
Income tax expense								(43,361)
Profit of the year after tax								90,498
Assets & liabilities according to the geographical sectors								
Geographical sectors assets	9,976,199	1,196,071	275,792	364,708	11,812,770	2,148,040	27,279	13,988,089
Total assets	9,976,199	1,196,071	275,792	364,708	11,812,770	2,148,040	27,279	13,988,089
Geographical sectors liabilities	9,976,199	1,196,071	275,792	364,708	11,812,770	2,148,040	27,279	13,988,089
Total liabilities	9,976,199	1,196,071	275,792	364,708	11,812,770	2,148,040	27,279	13,988,089

30 June 2021	Cairo	Alex Delta	Upper Egypt	Other	Total	Gulf	Lebanon	Total
Revenues & Expenses according to the geographical sectors								
Revenues of the Geographical sectors	402,705	36,798	6,689	5,364	451,556	22,952	872	475,380
Expenses of the Geographical sectors	(275,966)	(54,048)	(10,997)	(10,413)	(351,424)	(10,771)	(129)	(362,324)
Result of sector operations	126,739	(17,250)	(4,308)	(5,049)	100,132	12,181	743	113,056
Profit before tax								113,056
Income tax expense								(42,394)
Profit of the year								70,662
Assets & liabilities according to the geographical sectors								
Geographical sectors assets	10,721,243	607,676	64,963	36,925	11,430,807	2,389,175	27,196	13,847,178
Total assets	10,721,243	607,676	64,963	36,925	11,430,807	2,389,175	27,196	13,847,178
Geographical sectors liabilities	10,721,243	607,676	64,963	36,925	11,430,807	2,389,175	27,196	13,847,178
Total liabilities	10,721,243	607,676	64,963	36,925	11,430,807	2,389,175	27,196	13,847,178

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

6. Net Interest Income

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Interest revenue and similar items		
Loans and advances to Customers	240,422	180,823
Loans and advances to banks	1,514	322
Treasury bills and bonds	180,235	198,774
Deposits and current accounts	34,470	25,962
Investments in Amortized cost and OCI bonds	26,141	21,020
Total Interest and similar income	**482,782**	**426,901**
Interest expenses and similar charges		
Deposits and current accounts:		
To banks	(21,032)	(9,608)
To customers	(259,340)	(245,049)
Sales of treasury bills with comitment to repurchase	(315)	(544)
Other loans	(9,533)	(8,183)
Total Interest and similar expenses	**(290,220)**	**(263,384)**
Net interest income	**192,562**	**163,517**

7. Net fees and commission income

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Fees and Commissions income		
Credit related fees and commissions	23,988	20,738
Brokerage fees paid	1,125	1,446
Other fees	13,134	14,936
Total fees & Commission income	**38,247**	**37,120**
Fees and Commissions expense :		
Book keeping fees paid	(810)	(601)
Other fees and commissions paid	(8,632)	(5,569)
Total fees & Commission Expenses	**(9,442)**	**(6,170)**
Net fees and Commissions	**28,805**	**30,950**

8. Dividend Income

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,068	51
Subsidiaries	8	234
Total dividend income	**1,076**	285

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

9. Net trading income

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Foreign exchange:		
Gains from foreign currencies transactions	17,510	11,625
Capital (loss)/gains from SWAPS	(1,021)	(42)
change in fair value for equity instruments held for trading	(520)	1,068
Net trading income	**15,969**	**12,651**

10. Expected credit losses expense

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Loans and advances to Customers	(11,890)	(17,275)
Loans and advances to banks	1,022	(807)
Due from banks	449	(451)
Debt instruments at amortized cost	(4,442)	(1,458)
Other assets	567	458
Net	**(14,294)**	**(19,533)**

11. Administrative expenses

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Salaries, Wages & Staff Benefits	(35,222)	(28,769)
Staff medical expenses	(1,072)	(822)
Social insurance & pension	(3,857)	(5,465)
Merchandise supplies	(4,376)	(4,382)
Services supplies	(9,535)	(8,728)
Stamp duty taxes & Fees	(9,931)	(8,505)
Depreciation &Amortization	(5,936)	(5,346)
Donation	(25)	(1,379)
Comprehensive health insurance	(1,297)	(1,096)
Total	**(71,251)**	**(64,492)**

12. Other Operating Expense

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of monetary assets & liabilities balances in foreign currencies other than held for trading	(2,322)	(1,350)
Gain from sale fixed assets	38	17
Other operating income	503	508
Other operating expenses	(11,076)	(8,056)
Other provision expense	(4,770)	(3,754)
Net	**(17,627)**	**(12,635)**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

13. Income Tax Expense

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Current income taxes-Local Branches	(34,518)	(38,259)
Current income taxes-Foreign Branches	(13,453)	(3,260)
Deferred tax	4,609	(875)
Total	**(43,362)**	**(42,394)**

Income tax on profit before income tax differs from the theoretically expected current income tax when applying the average tax rate applicable to the bank profits realized from local and overseas units as follows

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Profit before taxes	133,860	113,056
The tax rate according to the average tax rates of local and Foreign branches	**22.50%**	**22.50%**
Income tax computed based on the average tax rates of local and Foreign branches on the profit in several tax circuits	30,119	25,438
Add/(Deduct)		
Revenues not subject to taxation	(67,488)	(43,671)
Expenses not deducted for tax purposes	55,690	32,860
Treasury Bills Taxes	29,649	26,892
Deferred tax	(4,608)	875
Income tax	43,362	42,394
Actual tax rate	**32.39%**	**37.50%**

14. Earnings per share

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Net profit for the Period	90,498	70,662
Expected / Actual distributions of profits to employees	(8,145)	(6,360)
Board of directors remuneration from net profit expected/actual	(225)	(225)
	82,128	**64,077**
Weighted average for the expected number of shares	100,000	100,000
Earnings per share (Dollar / share)	**0.82**	**0.64**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

15. Cash and due from Central banks

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Cash in hand	73,473	69,978
Balances with the Central Banks limited to the reserve ratio	770,579	1,367,300
	844,052	**1,437,278**
Non-interest bearing balances	844,052	1,437,278
Balance	**844,052**	**1,437,278**

16. Due from banks

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Current accounts	144,746	71,441
Deposits	2,768,716	3,597,230
Expected credit loss	(13,135)	(13,620)
Balance	**2,900,327**	**3,655,051**
Central banks other than those under Legal Reserve	261,721	780,117
Local banks	1,237,574	1,470,336
Foreign banks	1,414,167	1,418,218
Expected credit loss	(13,135)	(13,620)
Balance	**2,900,327**	**3,655,051**
Non-interest bearing balances	144,746	71,441
Variable interest bearing balances	2,768,716	3,597,230
Expected credit loss	(13,135)	(13,620)
Balance	**2,900,327**	**3,655,051**
Current balance	2,913,462	3,668,671
Expected credit loss	(13,135)	(13,620)
Balance	**2,900,327**	**3,655,051**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

17. Financial investments

17/1. Treasury bills

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Treasury bills issued from central bank of Egypt	1,669,864	1,523,543
Treasury bills issued from central bank of Emirates	108,847	54,409
Treasury bills issued from central bank of Lebanon	2,567	3,198
Net treasury bills	**1,781,278**	**1,581,150**
Treasury bills represent the following according to maturities:		
Treasury bills, maturity 91 days	117,007	34,851
Treasury bills, maturity 182 days	7,046	69,758
Treasury bills, maturity 273 days	30,758	8,520
Treasury bills, maturity 364 days	1,657,414	1,486,881
Treasury bills, maturity more than 1 year	300	300
Total nominal value	**1,812,525**	**1,600,310**
Less: Accrued interest	(31,247)	(19,160)
Total nominal value after deducting accrued interest	**1,781,278**	**1,581,150**
Expected credit loss	(7,452)	(3,972)
Fair value through comprehensive income reserve	1,560	14
Net treasury bills	**1,775,386**	**1,577,192**
Net Treasury bills at amortized cost	1,462,577	1,470,109
Net Treasury bills at fair value the copmrehensive income	312,809	107,083
Total	**1,775,386**	**1,577,192**

17/2 Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Equity securities		
Mutual funds*		
Non-listed in stock exchange market	16,292	19,613
Total	**16,292**	**19,613**
Total financial investments at fair value through profit and loss	**16,292**	**19,613**

The bank's investments in mutual funds documents represent the legal percentage of no less than the minimum stipulated by the Capital Market Law No. 95 of 1992

17/3 Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Debt securities – at fair value		
Listed at fair value	1,415,602	1,518,120
Total (1)	**1,415,602**	**1,518,120**
Equity securities - at fair value		
Non-listed securities at Cost value	30,531	38,213
Total (2)	**30,531**	**38,213**
17/3 Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,446,133**	**1,556,333**

17/4 Financial investments at amortized cost

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Debt instruments:		
Listed in stock exchange market	1,126,106	1,394,243
Expected credit loss	(11,493)	(11,580)
Total financial investments at amortized cost	**1,114,613**	**1,382,663**
Total financial investments	**2,577,038**	**2,958,609**
Current Balances	239,680	2,062,640
Non-current balances	4,112,744	2,473,161
	4,352,424	**4,535,801**
Debt instruments with fixed interest rates	3,965,117	4,056,072
Debt instruments with variable interest rates	340,484	421,903
	4,305,601	**4,477,975**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

The movement in financial investments during the year may be summarized as follows:

	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost	Total
Balance at 1 January 2021	1,422,651	3,103,232	4,525,883
Additions	1,271,100	2,583	1,273,683
Disposals (sale / redemption)	(980,641)	(162,054)	(1,142,695)
Translation differernces resulting from monetary foregin currency assets	1,942	1,937	3,879
Net changes in financial investments fair value through other comprehensive income	(23,074)	-	(23,074)
Treasury Bills	(28,562)	(94,381)	(122,943)
Expected credit loss	-	1,455	1,455
Balance at 31 December 2021	**1,663,416**	**2,852,772**	**4,516,188**
Balance at 1 January 2022	1,663,416	2,852,772	4,516,188
Additions	639,201	20,465	659,666
Disposals (sale / redemption)	(469,013)	(103,743)	(572,756)
Translation differernces resulting from monetary foregin currency assets	(229,097)	(184,858)	(413,955)
Net changes in financial investments fair value through other comprehensive income	(50,062)	-	(50,062)
Treasury Bills	205,726	(7,532)	198,194
Expected credit loss	(1,229)	86	(1,143)
Balance at 30 June 2022	**1,758,942**	**2,577,190**	**4,336,132**

Gain /loss from financial investments represented in:

	For The Period Ended 30 June 2022	For The Period Ended 30 June 2021
Gain on sale investment bonds	482	1,841
Gain on sale Treasury bills	939	472
impairment losses for investments in subsidries and associates	(2,801)	-
Total	**(1,380)**	**2,313**

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Total Financial Investments		
Financial Investments Through other comprehensive income	16,292	19,613
Financial Investments Through amortized cost	1,758,942	1,663,416
Financial Investments Through profit and loss	2,577,190	2,852,772
Total Financial Investments	**4,352,424**	**4,535,801**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

18.Investment properties

	Land	Buildings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2022			
Cost	958	2,177	3,135
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(1,025)	(1,025)
Net book value as of 1 January 2021	958	1,152	2,110
Depreciation expense	-	(20)	(20)
Net book value as of 30 June 2022	**958**	**1,132**	**2,090**
Net book value as of 31 December 2021	**958**	**1,152**	**2,110**

19. Loans & Advances to banks

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Long term loans	993	993
other loans	243,640	229,281
Less:		
Unearned discount for commercial papers and loans	(329)	(446)
Expected credit loss	(2,607)	(3,651)
Balance	**241,697**	**226,177**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

20. Loans & Advances to customers

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Retail		
Overdrafts	134,979	161,512
Credit cards	16,400	17,594
Personal Loans	384,255	347,012
Mortgage Loan	59,971	66,444
Other Loans	2,621	613
Discounted commercial papers	250,547	285,620
Total (1)	**848,773**	**878,795**
Corporate		
Overdrafts	1,880,106	1,571,228
Direct Loans	1,016,293	1,181,368
Syndicated loans	1,801,246	1,802,843
Other Loans	1,633	1,703
Discounted commercial papers	34,580	35,718
Total (2)	**4,733,858**	**4,592,860**
Total Loans and advances (1+2)	**5,582,631**	**5,471,655**
less:		
unearned discount for commercial papers and loans	(35,971)	(37,850)
prepaid interest for loans	(166)	(1)
Expected credit loss	(408,091)	(417,700)
suspense interest	(2,035)	(2,038)
Net balance distributed as follows:	**5,136,368**	**5,014,066**
Current Balances	2,318,840	2,144,666
Non-Current Balances	2,817,528	2,869,400
Net Balance	**5,136,368**	**5,014,066**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Expected credit losses

Movement of expected credit losses on loans and advances to banks and customers by class is as follows:

	30 June 2022				31 December 2021			
	Retail	Banks	Corporate	Total	Retail	Banks	Corporate	Total
Balance at the beginning of the Year	24,513	3,651	393,187	421,351	18,128	1,845	358,402	378,375
Proceeds from written off debts	6,529	(1,022)	5,361	10,868	6,850	1,806	54,762	63,418
Provision uses during financial Period	39	-	15,624	15,663	163	-	5,423	5,586
Utilized during the period	(921)	-	(24)	(945)	(667)	-	(25,532)	(26,199)
Foreign currencies revaluation differences	(4,125)	-	(32,114)	(36,239)	39	-	132	171
Balance at the end of Period/year	**26,035**	**2,629**	**382,034**	**410,698**	**24,513**	**3,651**	**393,187**	**421,351**

Financial Derivatives

21. Derivatives

Currency forwards represent commitments to purchase foreign and domestic currency, including undelivered spot transactions. Foreign currency and interest rate futures are contractual obligations to receive or pay a net amount based on changes in currency rates or interest rates, or to buy or sell foreign currency or a financial instrument on a future date at a specified price, established in an active financial market.

Credit risk is considered low, and future interest rate contract represents future exchange rate contracts negotiated for case by case, These contracts require financial settlements of any differences in contractual interest rates and prevailing market interest rates on future interest rates on future dates based on contractual amount (nominal value) pre agreed upon.

Forward rate agreements are individually negotiated interest rate futures that call for a cash settlement at a future date for the difference between a contracted rate of interest and the current market rate, based on a notional principal amount.

Currency and interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. Swaps result in an economic exchange of currencies or interest rates (for example, fixed rate for floating rate) or a combination of all these (i.e., cross-currency interest rate swaps). No exchange of principal takes place, except for certain currency swaps.

The bank's credit risk represents the potential cost to replace the swap contracts if counterparties fail to fulfill their obligation. This risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with reference to the current fair value, and a proportion of the notional amount of the contracts. In order to control the level of credit risk taken, the bank assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.

The notional amounts of certain types of financial instrument provide a basis for comparison with instruments recognized on the balance sheet but do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of the instruments and, therefore; do not indicate the bank 's exposure to credit or price risks.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

The derivative instruments become favorable (assets) or unfavorable (liabilities) as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates or foreign exchange rates relative to their terms. The aggregate contractual or notional amount of derivative financial instruments on hand, the extent to which instruments are favorable or unfavorable, and thus the aggregate fair values of derivative financial assets and liabilities, can fluctuate significantly from time to time.

30 June 2022	**Contractual / notional amount**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Derivatives held for trading		138	902
Currency forwards	-	-	-
Total derivatives	**-**	**138**	**902**

31 December 2021	**Contractual / notional amount**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Derivatives held for trading		**10**	**8**
Currency forwards	-	-	-
Total derivatives	**-**	**10**	**8**

22.-Investment in subsidiaries and associates

The bank's interest in its subsidiary and associates is as follows:

30 June 2022	Nature of relation	Country	Company assets	Company liabilities (without owners' equity)	Company revenues	Company profit/loss	Participation value	Participation percentage
			USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	%
Universal for investment and development company(S.A.E)	Subsidiary	Egypt	879	174	1,277	125	224	90
Arab African Holding company (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	Egypt	21,784	11,465	4,152	985	9,498	89.63
Arab African Real estate mortgage company (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	Egypt	60,333	38,234	7,381	2,645	17,787	95.46
Arab African financial leasing	Subsidiary	Egypt	40,485	22,120	11,582	2,544	14,086	99
Sandah Micro-Finance company	Subsidiary	Egypt	17,569	15,602	5,501	(1,703)	1,385	67
Nuun Fund Services	Associates	Egypt	92	14	28	(8)	-	20
Egypt Company for Investment & Development	Associates	Egypt	-	-	-	-	318	20
Total			**141,142**	**87,609**	**29,921**	**4,588**	**43,298**	

31 December 2021	Nature of relation	Country	Company assets	Company liabilities (without owners' equity)	Company revenues	Company profit/Loss	Participation value	Participation percentage
			USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	USD '000	%
Universal for investment and development company(S.A.E)	Subsidiary	Egypt	819	147	953	91	224	90
Arab African Holding company (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	Egypt	14,220	4,546	3,187	336	9,498	89.63
Arab African Real estate mortgage company (S.A.E)	Subsidiary	Egypt	55,919	34,684	5,300	1,772	17,787	95.46
Arab African financial leasing	Subsidiary	Egypt	45,506	27,899	5,791	1,617	14,086	99
Sandah Micro-Finance company	Subsidiary	Egypt	18,924	15,972	4,189	(711)	4,186	67
Nuun Fund Services	Associates		92	14	28	(8)	-	20
Total			**135,480**	**83,262**	**19,448**	**3,097**	**45,781**	

- The Bank has made an investment in Egypt company for investment and development amounted to 318 thousand USD that represents 20% of the investee shares .
- Created for Sanda microfinance impairment with USD 2,802 thousands to be total impairment is 4,204 USD thousands.
- Created for the bank's contribution to Nuun Fund Services an impairment amounted to 33 thousand USD
- Created for the bank's contribution to Universal for Investment and Development Company (S.A.E) impairment amounted to 280 thousand USD.
- Investments in subsidiaries and associates are not-listed in the stock exchange.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

23.Other assets

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Accrued revenues	121,209	145,040
Prepaid expenses	5,133	6,791
Advance payments for purchase of fixed assets	88,057	46,869
Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of	29,284	35,034
Deposits with others and staff advances	37,172	23,671
Miscellaneous Debit Balances	31,111	23,622
allowance for impairment loss	(367)	(1,041)
Balance	**311,599**	**279,986**

* Assets reverted to bank include 382 million stock from Palm Hills for Development amounted by 544,2 million EGP so the bank became the second biggest investor in the company by 12.3% , and inserted to Assets reverted to bank on 13 July, 2020 .

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

24-Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets resulting from tax differences of the assets and liabilities items comprise the following:

	30 June 2022		31 December 2021	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fixed assets	-	(5,001)	-	(3,077)
Other provisions	17,096	-	18,045	-
Employee benefits obligations	574	-	1,286	-
Change in investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,424	-	2,494	(10,210)
Total tax assets (liabilities)	**25,094**	**(5,001)**	**21,825**	**(13,287)**
Net deferred tax assets	**20,093**	**-**	**8,538**	**-**

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period	8,538	5,942
Deferred tax movement during the Period	11,555	2,596
Balance	**20,093**	**8,538**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

25-Fixed Assets

	Land & Building	Machinery & Equipment	Other	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2021				
Cost	128,595	23,247	46,619	198,461
Accumulated Depreciation	(41,376)	(11,316)	(26,821)	(79,513)
Net book value as of 1 January 2021	**87,219**	**11,931**	**19,798**	**118,948**
Additions	3,590	1,091	5,370	10,051
Disposal	(315)	(3)	(530)	(848)
Depreciation expense	(997)	(2,982)	(4,858)	(8,837)
Net book value as of 31 December 2021	**89,497**	**10,037**	**19,780**	**119,314**
Balance as of 1 January 2022				
Cost	131,870	24,335	51,459	207,664
Accumulated Depreciation	(42,373)	(14,298)	(31,679)	(88,350)
Net book value as of 1 January 2022	**89,497**	**10,037**	**19,780**	**119,314**
Additions	-	470	1,449	1,919
Disposal	-	(1)	(32)	(33)
Depreciation expense	(554)	(1,441)	(2,647)	(4,642)
Net book value as of 30 June 2022	**88,943**	**9,065**	**18,550**	**116,558**
Balance as of end of Period				
Cost	131,870	24,804	52,876	209,550
Accumulated Depreciation	(42,927)	(15,739)	(34,326)	(92,992)
Net book value as of 30 June 2022	**88,943**	**9,065**	**18,550**	**116,558**

26-Intangible assets :

intangible assets

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Cost	23,138	23,015
Accumlated depreciation	(3,555)	(2,259)
Net book value	**19,583**	**20,756**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

27.Due to banks

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Current accounts	189,482	246,289
Deposits	524,431	1,396,388
Balance	**713,913**	**1,642,677**
Central Banks	30,615	35,275
Local banks	323,840	1,252,741
Foreign banks	359,458	354,661
Balance	**713,913**	**1,642,677**
Non-interest bearing balances	189,482	246,289
Interest bearing balances	524,431	1,396,388
Balance	**713,913**	**1,642,677**
Current Balances	713,913	1,642,677
Balance	**713,913**	**1,642,677**

28.Customers' deposits

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Demand deposits	1,551,401	1,536,128
Time and call deposits	5,706,967	5,802,096
Certificates of deposits	1,178,753	1,399,591
Saving accounts	1,077,701	1,306,970
Other deposits	276,565	121,177
Balance	**9,791,387**	**10,165,962**
Corporate Deposits	6,401,340	6,588,926
Retail Deposits	3,390,047	3,577,036
Balance	**9,791,387**	**10,165,962**
Non-interest bearing balances	830,368	866,828
Interest bearing balances	1,641,105	2,040,270
Fixed rate interest balances	7,319,914	7,258,864
Balance	**9,791,387**	**10,165,962**
Current Balances	5,627,540	5,294,835
Non-current balances	4,163,847	4,871,127
Balance	**9,791,387**	**10,165,962**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

29-Other liabilities

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Accrued interest	138,950	177,976
Deferred revenue	930	1,596
Accrued expenses	17,365	15,524
Creditors	42,219	36,426
Other credit balances	27,332	40,014
Balance	**226,796**	**271,536**

30-Loans and Facilities from banks

	Interest Rate	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Loan for a Year from AFREXIM bank	4.92%	400,000	400,000
Loan for 6 months from AFREXIM bank	2.1%	400,000	400,000
Loan for a Year from AFREXIM bank	1.85%	200,000	200,000
Renewable Loan for a Year from Restructure and development bank	3.06%	8,571	12,857
Renewable Loan for 2.5 years from European bank for construction and development	3.06%	12,500	15,000
Renewable Loan for a Year of 2.5 years from Frensh Development agency	3.07%	12,500	15,000
Total		**1,033,571**	**1,042,857**
Current balances		1,018,571	563,000
Non Current Balance		15,000	479,857
Balance		**1,033,571**	**1,042,857**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

31-Other Provisions

30 June 2022	Balance at the beginning of the Period	Formed/ Released during the Period	Foreign exchange currency difference	Used during the Period	Balance at the end of the Period
Claims provision	1,115	46	(113)	(62)	**986**
Contingent liabilities provision	21,627	4,724	(1,704)	-	**24,647**
Balance	**22,742**	**4,770**	**(1,817)**	**(62)**	**25,633**

31 December 2021	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed/ Released during the year	Foreign exchange currency difference	Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Claims provision	2,182	(21)	5	(1,051)	**1,115**
Contingent liabilities provision	12,874	8,769	(16)	-	**21,627**
Balance	**15,056**	**8,748**	(11)	**(1,051)**	**22,742**

32.Current income tax liabilities

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Current tax obligation for Treasury bills and bonds	12,699	14,450
Current tax obligation local branches	-	26
Current tax obligation foreign branches	5,759	5,329
	18,458	**19,805**

33.Employment benefit obligation

The Department of Social Fund for employees in the Arab African International Bank conducted an actuarial study to determine the net present value of funds obligations. Thus, determine the surplus or deficit in the fund as at 31 December 2021 under which the bank will compensate any shortfall that may arise from the investment fund.

The most important was the basic assumptions used by the actuary are as follows: -

- Death rates from the British Table A49-52 ULT
- Disability rates from the experience of the Egyptian Social Security.
- Unity method is used in the calculation of the estimated additional commitments and the present value of subscriptions (Unit Projected method).

The bank is liable to pay the difference amounting to USD 70 thousand related to monthly pension for employees who receive their pension in USD

The pension and remuneration system for employees who receive their salaries in Egyptian pounds.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Employee benefits obligations	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	5,714	6,689
Formed during the Period/Year	1,301	6,917
Used during the Period/Year	(4,830)	(7,892)
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**2,185**	**5,714**

Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
The present value of funded obligations	27,822	25,767
The fair value of the assets system	15,164	13,119
Deficit of funded system	12,658	12,648
Unrealized actuarial losses	(9,756)	(11,193)
The liabilities in the Financial Position statement	**2,902**	**1,455**

Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Liabilities	2,902	1,455
Assets	-	-
The liabilities in the Financial Position statement	**2,902**	**1,455**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

	EGP %	USD %
Average assumptions for the determination of benefits obligations		
Discount rate%	14.70	2.25
Rate of increase in compensation%	5	2
Rate of price inflation%	5.9	7.04
Rate of increase in pension%	5.0	2
Average assumptions to determine the net cost		
Discount rate%	15	2.25
Expected long-term rate of return on the assets during the financial year	9.58	3.47
Rate of increase in compensation%	5	2
Rate of price inflation%	5.4	2
Rate of increase in pension%	5.5	2

34.Sales of Treasury Bills with a commitment to repurchase

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Sales of Treasury Bills with a commitment to repurchase maturity 91 days	25,938	31,566
Balance	**25,938**	**31,566**

35.Capital

A. Authorized capital

The authorized capital for the bank is 1 Billion USD.

B. Issued and Paid-in capital

The issued, subscribed and paid-in capital amounts to 500 million USD represented in 100 million shares of 5 USD par value.

On December 17, 2017, the Extraordinary General Meeting of Arab African International Bank shareholders approved the increase of the bank's authorized capital from 500 million USD to 1 billion USD and amended the provisions of Article (6) of the Bank's Articles of Association. Also, the increase of the issued and paid in capital from 100 million USD to 500 million USD from the retained earning represented in 100 million shares of 5 USD par value.

C. Shareholders

	Ownership Interest
Central Bank of Egypt	49.37%
Kuwait General Investment Authority	49.37%
Other Shareholders	1.26%
	100%

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

36.Reserves and Retained earning

Reserves and retained earnings

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Legal reserve	192,673	179,018
General reserve	10,000	10,000
Special reserve	2,448	2,448
General banking risks reserve	3,136	3,752
Capital reserve	3,105	3,105
Currencies translation reserve	(20)	(20)
Fair value reserve	(25,522)	13,198
Special reserve - Credit	61,974	61,974
General risk reserve	23,481	23,481
Total reserves at the end of the Period/Year	**271,275**	**296,956**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

Movements in reserves were as follows:

a.Legal reserve	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	179,018	171,052
Transferred from retained earning	13,655	7,966
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**192,673**	**179,018**

As per the bank's charter of association, 10% of the profits of the current Period appropriated to the legal reserve, and that appropriation only stops when the maintained legal reserve equals to 100% of the issued and paid in capital noting that this reserve is not distributable.

b.General reserve	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	10,000	10,000
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**10,000**	**10,000**

c. Special reserve	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	2,448	2,448
Transfer to general risk reserve	-	-
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**2,448**	**2,448**

As per the Central Bank of Egypt guidelines, the bank has no authority to use that reserve unless being approved by the Central Bank of Egypt

d.Banking risk reserve	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	3,752	251
Transferred from retained earning	-	3,501
Foreign Exchange differences	(616)	-
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**3,136**	**3,752**

In compliance with the Central Bank of Egypt guidelines, the balance of the banking risk reserve represents 10% of the assets that their ownership have transferred to the bank against settling debts unless these assets won't be disposed in a certain time interval.

e.Capital reserve	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	3,105	2,953
Transferred from retained earning	-	152
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**3,105**	**3,105**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

f. Currencies translation reserve

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	(20)	(20)
Foreign exchange difference	-	-
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**(20)**	**(20)**

In accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt guidelines, the results of the business and budget of the foreign branches are translated into the presentation currency, which is different from the presentation currency of the Bank. Exchange differences arising from a separate item (foreign currency translation differences) are recognized in equity as currencies translation reserve

g.Fair value reserve

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	13,198	35,064
Net change in fair value reserve for financial investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,531)	(12,315)
Net change in fair value reserve of debt instruments at FVTOCI	(46,441)	(11,818)
Expected credit loss	2,458	1,059
Deferred income tax during the Period/Year	12,794	1,208
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**(25,522)**	**13,198**

h.General risk reserve

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	23,481	23,481
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**23,481**	**23,481**

i.Special reserve - credit

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	61,974	25,782
Transferred to general risk reserve	-	36,192
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**61,974**	**61,974**

37-Retained earnings

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	1,345,045	1,264,188
Distributions of cash dividends	(42,389)	(7,618)
Transferred to credit balances	(1,330)	(797)
Transferred to legal reserve	(13,655)	(7,966)
Transferred to Capital reserve	-	(152)
transferred to banking risk reserve	-	(3,501)
Transferred to special reserve- credit	-	(36,192)
Gain on sale of FVOCI investments	-	381
Profit of the Period/Year	90,498	136,702
Balance at the end of the Period/Year	**1,378,169**	**1,345,045**

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

38.Contingent liabilities and commitments

	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Letters of guarantee	1,165,347	1,134,938
Commercial letters of credit (import and export)	414,287	196,600
Letters of acceptances	126,522	54,357
Total	**1,706,156**	**1,385,895**

39.Tax status

First: Corporate tax according to law for the year 2005

1-Years until 2016

The tax reports for those periods in accordance to tax law No. 91 for year 2005 , tax examination has been made by The tax authority and the internal committies the and the bank has settled all the tax differences ,The Bank has received final clearance for these periods without any remaining liabilities.

2-Years 2017

Tax examination is finished for this Period and tax payments have been agreed upon with the internal committee for the requested items, and payment for the total tax liabilitiy due, without any tax disputes, Tax settlements are being finalized in preparation for obtaining a final clearance from the Tax Authority

3-Year 2018/2020

The tax returns for these years have been submitted, and the documents, evidence and tax analysis necessary to conduct the tax examination for major taxpayers are being prepared and processed.

4-Year 2021:

Tax return has been prepared to be presented to the tax authority by end of April 2022, and there's no tax due to date for final tax clearance by this date

5-**year 2022**

The tax study for the tax examination has been prepared for the quarter ended 30/06/2022 and there is no tax due to date for final tax clearance by this date .

Second: Salary tax:

1-Years until 2019

the tax examination has been done in accordance to tax law No. 91 for year 2005 for these periods ,The tax authority has been made the tax examination and the internal commities and the bank has settled all the tax differences , Bank has received final clearance for these periods without any remaining liabilities.

2-Years 2020/2021

Monthly taxes have been paid in due time, tax returns for monthly and quarterly are presented on thier legal dates with tax differences paid on the mentioned period, and currently documents, data and related tax analysis are being prepared for the tax inspection for year 2020.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

3-Year 2022
Monthly taxes are being paid in due time as per bank's calculation, and the bank's delivering monthly and quarterly tax reports in due time till the quarter ended 30/06/2022.

Third: Stamp Duty Tax:

1-Years until 2020
The tax examination for these periods have been completed in accordance with law no.9 year 2013, internal committees took place for the related periods, and all due taxes has been paid, and all differences between tax authority have been settled , and final clearance for the period has been obtained.

2- Year 2021/2022 :
The tax obligations were paid at the end of each quarter for the 2021 on the legal dates and the quarter end by 30/06/2022 on the legal dates and there is no due tax .

Fourth : Properity Tax
The tax study has been presented to the tax authority on all the bank's assets by end of December 2020 for the property tax law No.117 for the year 2014 and all tax due have been paid till the quarter ended by 30/06/2022.

40.Related party transactions

A- Related parties include the major shareholders, subsidiaries and associates. During the Period the bank has dealt with related parties within its ordinary operations. The nature of these transactions and balances on the financial position date are as follows:

Related parties	30 June 2022	31 December 2021
Due from banks -Central Bank of Egypt (shareholder)	261,721	780,117
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	43,298	45,781
Loans to customers (subsidiaries and associates)		
Loans to customers (subsidiaries and associates)	28,617	23,127
Paid During the Period/Year	11,409	5,490
Balance of Loans to customers (subsidiaries and associates) as 31 March 2022	40,026	28,617
Interest on loans	1,704	-
Customers' deposits (subsidiaries and associates)		
Customers' deposits (subsidiaries and associates) in the Begining of the year	13,569	3,218
Paid During the Period/Year	(8,339)	10,351
Balance Customers' Deposits (subsidiaries and associates)	5,230	13,569
Ineterest On Deposits	(200)	-
Due to banks -Central Bank of Egypt (shareholder)	30,615	35,275

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

The value of the remuneration of the biggest twenty owners of bonuses and salaries in the bank together, including senior management and staff branches of the bank inside and outside Egypt (on the basis of monthly average for the Period), according to the stated rules to strengthen corporate governance and internal control of banks and issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on 23/8/2011 amount to U.S.dollars 496 thousand at 31 March 2022 (791 thousand U.S.dollars in 31 December 2021).

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
Salaries and benefits	1,690	1,956
Incentives granted within the framework of employee benefits in accordance with the regulations	283	329
	1,973	**2,285**

41.Arab African International Bank Mutual Fund “Shield”

The bank owns “shield” mutual fund which was established in accordance with the capital law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The bank shares are currently amounting 322,839 certificates equivalent to 50.56 M EGP and the value per certificates at the Financial position date was 156.6 EGP.

42.Arab African International Bank Mutual Fund “Juman”

The bank owns “Juman” mutual fund which was established in accordance with the capital law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The bank shares are currently amounting 439,259 certificates equivalent to 162.39 M EGP and the value per certificates at the Financial position date was 369.68 EGP.

43.Arab African International Bank Mutual Fund Fixed debt instrument”Gozor”

The bank owns “Fixed debt instrument mutual fund which was established in accordance with the capital law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The bank shares are currently amounting 2,807,009 certificates equivalent to 85 M EGP and the certificates value per certificates at the Financial position date was 30.28 EGP.

44. Arab African International Bank Mutual Fund Fixed debt instrument”Guard”

The bank owns “Fixed debt instrument mutual fund which was established in accordance with the capital law No. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The bank shares are currently amounting 500 thousand certificates equivalent to 8.4 EGP and the certificates value per certificates at the Financial position date was 16.79 EGP.

(All amounts are in thousand US Dollars unless otherwise mentioned)

45. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement presentation, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following balances with a maximum maturity of three months from the date of acquisition.

	30 June 2022	30 June 2021
Cash and balances with central banks	844,052	1,157,781
Due from banks	2,900,327	2,721,496
Treasury bills	1,775,386	1,659,149
Due from the central banks "obligatory reserve ratio"	(770,579)	(1,063,862)
Deposits at banks	(235,100)	(366,713)
Treasury bills (maturity more than 3 months)	(1,553,788)	(1,472,045)
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,960,298**	**2,635,806**

46.Important events

The Monetary Policy Committee 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 was also raised by 100 basis points to reach 9.75%, which may affect the bank's policies in pricing current and future banking products.

Based on the change in the average US dollar exchange rate from 15.70 pounds per dollar to 18.40 pounds per dollar, the values of assets and liabilities of monetary nature in foreign currencies, as well as the income statement, were affected by the results of evaluating the existing currency positions in the history of the financial position

On May 19, 2022, the Policy Committee of the Central Bank of Egypt decided in its meeting to raise the price of overnight deposits and loans and the rate of the main currency by 200 basis points to 11.25%, 12.25% and 11.75% respectively. The price of credit and discount was also raised by 200 basis points to reach 11.75%.

47.Translation

These financial statements are translated into English from the original Arabic statements. The original Arabic statements are the official financial statements.