IFRS Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31-December 2023

mha
MACINTYRE HUDSON

Independent auditor's report to the members of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E

For the purpose of this report, the terms "we" and "our" denote MHA in relation to UK legal, professional and regulatory responsibilities and reporting obligations to the members of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. For the purposes of the table in this report that sets out the key audit matters and how our audit addressed the key audit matters, the terms "we" and "our" refer to MHA. The Group financial statements, as defined below, consolidate the accounts of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E and its subsidiaries (the "Group"). The "Parent Company" or the "Bank" is defined as Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E, as an individual entity.

Opinion

We have audited the IFRS consolidated financial statements of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E for the year ended 31 December 2023.

The financial statements that we have audited comprise:

- the Consolidated Income Statement
- the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
- the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
- the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
- the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes 1 to 46 to the consolidated financial statements, including significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements is International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit Committee.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Using our knowledge of the strategic objectives of the Group, the Parent Company and the general economic environment to identify inherent risks in the business model and how such risks might affect the financial resources or the ability to continue operations over the going concern period.
- The evaluation of the current and forecast financial position, regulatory capital adequacy and liquidity, including internal stress tests performed on these.
- Evaluation of the strategic plans of the Group and Parent Company, and the supporting financial forecasts.
- Reading and evaluating the adequacy of the disclosures made in the financial statements in relation to going concern.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Matter

The financial statements on which our opinion is issued are the consolidated financial statements of the Bank, which have been prepared for the purpose of the Bank meeting its continuing obligations under the Listing Rules of the London Stock Exchange. These financial statements are therefore not the statutory financial statements of the Bank as required by law in the jurisdiction where the Bank is registered and regulated. The statutory financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023 are prepared using another accounting framework and are subject to audit by a separate auditor. Our audit opinion does not extend to those statutory financial statements.

Overview of our audit approach

Scope	Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the Group, including the Parent Company, and its environment, including the Group's system of internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. We also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including assessing whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that may have represented a risk of material misstatement. We assessed significant components based on their significance to the Group statement of financial position and operations. There were no material components noted based on our thresholds, as such the components not covered by our audit scope were subject to analytical procedures to confirm our conclusion that there were no significant risks of material misstatement in the aggregated financial information.

Materiality	2023	2022	
Group	EGP2,149.99 million	EGP1,119.41 million	5.58% (2022: 5%) of profit before tax

Key audit matters	
Recurring	1. Expected credit loss provisions - Impairment of loans and advances to customers. 2. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those matters which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Expected credit loss provisions - Impairment of loans and advances	
Key audit matter description	At 31 December 2023 the Group reported total gross loans of EGP266,375 million (2022: EGP219,746 million) and EGP29,237 million of expected credit losses (ECL) (2022: EGP24,536 million). The calculation of ECL require management to make significant judgments and estimates which are subjective due to significant uncertainty associated with the key assumptions used. Management uses a model to determine ECL. The key areas of judgement are: • Staging – Qualitative and quantitative criteria applied to effectively identify significant increase in credit risk and determination of a default. • Assumptions in relation to the probability of default (PD), Loss given default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD) models for computing ECL. Appropriateness of the data used in relation to these models for computing ECL. • Management overlays to take into account macroeconomic factors that have an impact on the calculation of the ECL. • Individually assessed stage 3 loans. Therefore, this matter was considered one of the most significant risks of material misstatement for our audit. The Group's accounting policy in respect of ECL is set out in note 2.3 to the consolidated financial statements, which states the critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions relating to the impairment of loans and advances and impairment assessment methodology used by the Group.

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	We performed the following procedures: *Validation of the design and implementation of controls around the ECL model* • We performed a walkthrough of the design and implementation of the Group's lending controls. We tested the operating effectiveness of the Group's key controls in relation to credit underwriting, monitoring, collections, and provisioning. • Tested the controls in place to allocate loans to the respective risk categories (staging) and the application of the significant increase in credit risk (SICR) criteria on loans. • Reviewed and tested the design of the ECL model for compliance with IFRS 9 requirements, including IT General Controls (ITGCs) and IT Application controls (ITACs) relevant to the model. • Reviewed the appropriateness of the Group's impairment policy against the requirements of IFRS 9. We have also assessed the appropriateness of the Significant Increase in the Credit Risk (SICR) criteria determined by management in relation to retail and corporate exposures. *Test of details* • For a sample of exposures, we tested the appropriateness of the staging of the exposures by testing the correct application of SICR criteria. Our work in this regard included validating the payment history of the exposure to ensure that the exposure has been correctly classified as either stage 1, 2 or 3. • Evaluated data quality by agreeing data points used in ECL calculation to relevant source systems. • Tested the process of allocation of customer loan repayments and identification of missed payments. This included testing on a sample basis that receipts are allocated to the correct loan accounts and missed payments are identified on a timely basis and appropriately reported. • For a sample of exposures, we assessed the appropriateness of the timing of annual loan reviews for corporate portfolio as this process drives the staging and determination of default. • We confirmed that the output of the model, specifically any ECL charge, or reversal was correctly reflected in the general ledger and ultimately the financial statements. • For a sample of individually assessed stage 3 loans we reviewed the detailed methodology for identifying and calculating individual impairment allowances. Performing a recalculation of the present value of future cashflows for each facility and testing mathematical accuracy. Further, we evaluated the adequacy of the rationale and analysis for significant assumptions used withing the stage 3 loans ECL. *Use of modelling and credit experts* • Engaged with and instructed modelling and credit risk experts to test the assumptions, inputs and formulae used in relation to models used for computing ECL provision. This work included evaluation and challenge of economic scenarios considered by

	management and comparing these to other scenarios from a variety of external sources. • Performed sensitivity analysis in relation to key management assumptions and judgements to assess the impact of these on the ECL provisions as at year-end. • Tested the appropriateness of the staging of exposures including the determination of the PD, EAD and LGD considered by management in the calculation of ECL. • Tested post model adjustments and overlays. This included assessing the completeness and appropriateness of these adjustments. *Disclosures* • We have assessed and challenged the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements for the year-ended 31 December 2023. • We confirmed that the output of the model, specifically any ECL charge or reversal was correctly reflected in the general ledger and ultimately the financial statements. • We tested the data flows used to populate the disclosures and assessed the adequacy of disclosures for compliance with the accounting standards and regulatory considerations.
Key observations	We found the approach taken in respect of ECL to be consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9 and that the assumptions and judgements made by management in the application of the ECL model were reasonable and supportable.

2. **Classification and measurement of financial assets**	
Key audit matter description	As of 31 December 2023, the Group held financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income and at amortised cost amounting to EGP233,430 million (2022: EGP208,144 million) and EGP38,341 million (2022: EGP34,524 million) respectively. This includes reported level 2 financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") of EGP118,456 million (2022: EGP62,331 million). We considered the following to be key areas of judgement: 1. Classification of financial assets in view of the intended use of such financial assets and the business model of the Group. 2. Valuation of unlisted financial assets, where significant judgement is required to determine the valuation. Therefore, this matter was considered one of the most significant risks of material misstatement for our audit. Refer to the significant accounting policies notes 2.3 to the consolidated financial statements which contains the disclosure of critical accounting judgement and assumptions relating to the classification of financial assets of the Group.

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	We performed the following procedures:
	
	Classification
	• We have obtained an understating of the process of how the Group determines classification of financial assets as per the requirements of IFRS 9.
	• For a sample of financial assets , we tested these to ensure that the classification of financial assets was consistent with the requirements of IFRS 9. This included a review of management's established business model for the use of such assets and validating the cash flow characteristics of those instruments.
	
	Measurement
	• For a sample of instruments, we validated managements measurement of the instrument by:
	  ○ Confirming the effective interest rate and recomputing amounts measured at amortised cost.
	  ○ Assessing the fair value methodology and where appropriate recomputing the fair value in line with that methodology using observable or unobservable inputs as appropriate. Where external prices are used to determine fair value assessing whether those prices appropriately reflected the prices for identical assets on an active market.
	• We have compared management's fair value methodologies to existing market practice to determine the appropriateness and adequacy of these methodologies.
	
	Disclosures
	We have reviewed and ensured the appropriateness of the disclosures in the financial statements for the year-ended 31 December 2023.

Key observations	We found that the approach taken by management on classification and measurement of financial investments to be reasonable and in line with IFRS.

Our application of materiality

Our definition of materiality considers the value of error or omission on the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, would change or influence the economic decision of a reasonably knowledgeable user of those financial statements. Misstatements below these levels will not necessarily be evaluated as immaterial as we also take account of the nature of identified misstatements, and the particular circumstances of their occurrence, when evaluating their effect on the financial statements as a whole. Materiality is used in planning the scope of our work, executing that work and evaluating the results.

Materiality in respect of the Group was set at EGP2,149.99 million (2022: EGP1,119.41 million) which was determined on the basis of 5.58% (2022: 5%) of the Group's profit before tax. Our key criterion in determining materiality remains our perception of the needs of Group's stakeholders. We consider which earnings, activity or capital-based measure aligns best with their expectations. In so doing, we apply a 'reasonable investor perspective', which reflects our understanding of the common financial information needs of the members of the Group. We continue to believe that these needs are best met by basing materiality on a profit before tax basis.

Performance materiality is the application of materiality at the individual account or balance level, set at an amount to reduce, to an appropriately low level, the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

Performance materiality for the Group was set at EGP1,289.99 million (2022: EGP671.65 million) which represents 60% (2022: 60%) of the above materiality levels.

The determination of performance materiality reflects our assessment of the risk of undetected errors existing, the nature of the systems and controls and the level of misstatements arising in previous audits.

We agreed to report any corrected or uncorrected adjustments exceeding EGP107.50 million (2022: EGP55.97 million) to the Audit Committee as well as differences below this threshold that in our view warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Overview of the scope of the Group audit

Our assessment of audit risk, evaluation of materiality and our determination of performance materiality sets our audit scope for each company within the Group. Taken together, this enables us to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. This assessment takes into account the size, risk profile, organisation / distribution and effectiveness of group-wide controls, changes in the business environment and other factors such as recent internal audit results when assessing the level of work to be performed at each component.

In assessing the risk of material misstatement to the consolidated financial statements, and to ensure we had adequate quantitative and qualitative coverage of significant accounts in the consolidated financial statements we identified Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E (the "Bank") which operates in Egypt as the entity which represent the principal business unit within the Group. A full scope audit was performed on the Bank. The Bank's gross assets represents 99.53% of the total assets of the Group.

We assessed significant components based on their significance to the Group financial position and operations. There were no other material components noted based on our thresholds, as such the components not covered by our audit scope were subject to analytical procedures to confirm our conclusion that there were no significant risks of material misstatement in the aggregated financial information. There are 3 (2022: 4) components which were subject to analytical procedures.

The control environment
We evaluated the design and implementation of those internal controls of the Group, including the Parent Company, which are relevant to our audit, such as those relating to the financial reporting cycle. We also tested operating effectiveness and placed reliance on certain controls over lending, customer deposits, classification and measurement of financial assets, bank and cash reconciliations, interest and interest expense and certain expenses such as payroll.

We deployed our internal IT audit specialists to obtain an understanding of the general IT environment.

Responsibilities of directors

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the IFRS consolidated financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the IFRS consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or Parent Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities . This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud
Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

Identifying and assessing potential risks arising from irregularities, including fraud

The extent of the procedures undertaken to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, included the following:

- We considered the nature of the industry and sector the control environment, business performance including remuneration policies and the Group's, including the Parent Company's, own risk assessment that irregularities might occur as a result of fraud or error. From our sector experience and through discussion with the directors, we obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks applicable to the Group focusing on laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a direct material effect on the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the listing rules of the London Stock Exchange and the Egyptian Exchange, regulatory and supervisory requirements of the Central Bank of Egypt and Egypt tax legislation.
- We enquired of the directors and management including the in-house legal counsel, compliance, risk and internal audit and audit committee concerning the Group's and the Parent Company's policies and procedures relating to:
  - identifying, evaluating and complying with the laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
  - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they had any knowledge of actual or suspected fraud; and
  - the internal controls established to mitigate risks related to fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by evaluating management's incentives and opportunities for manipulation of the financial statements. This included utilising the spectrum of inherent risk and an evaluation of the risk of management override of controls. We determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce costs, creating fictitious transactions to hide losses or to improve financial performance, and management bias in accounting estimates particularly in determining expected credit losses.

Audit response to risks identified

In respect of the above procedures:

- we corroborated the results of our enquiries through our review of the minutes of the Group's and the Parent Company's audit committee meetings, inspection of the complaints registers and breaches register, inspection of legal and regulatory correspondence and correspondences from the regulators;
- audit procedures performed by the engagement team in connection with the risks identified included:
  - reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations expected to have a direct impact on the financial statements.
  - testing journal entries, including those processed late for financial statements preparation, those posted by infrequent or unexpected users, those posted to unusual account combinations;
  - evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business, and reviewing accounting estimates for bias;
  - enquiry of management and legal advisors around actual and potential litigation and claims;
  - challenging the assumptions and judgements made by management in its significant accounting estimates, in particular those relating to the determination of the expected credit losses as reported in the key audit matter section of our report; and
  - obtaining confirmations from third parties to confirm existence of a sample of transactions and balances.
- The Parent Company operate in a highly regulated banking industry. As such, we considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities; and

- We communicated relevant laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members, including experts, and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Other requirements

We were appointed by the Directors of the Company on 6 April 2023 to audit the consolidated IFRS financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2023. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is three years, covering the years ended 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2023.

We did not provide any non-audit services which are prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard to the Group or the Parent Company, and we remain independent of the Group and the Parent Company in conducting our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Parent Company's members, as a body, in accordance with our engagement letter dated 6 April 2023. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Parent Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Parent Company and the Parent Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

As required by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rule (DTR) 4.1.14R, these financial statements form part of the European Single Electronic Format (ESEF) prepared Annual Financial Report filed on the National Storage Mechanism of the UK FCA in accordance with the ESEF Regulatory Technical Standard (('ESEF RTS'). This auditor's report provides no assurance over whether the annual financial report has been prepared using the single electronic format specified in the ESEF RTS.

MHA

MHA
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
6th Floor
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London
EC2Y 5AU
11 February 2024

MHA is the trading name of MacIntyre Hudson LLP, a limited liability partnership in England and Wales (registered number OC312313)

Consolidated Income Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income		**104,028,379**	55,723,701
Interest and similar expense		**(51,142,688)**	(24,828,159)
Net interest income	*3*	**52,885,691**	30,895,542
Fee and commission income		**9,049,924**	5,549,343
Fee and commission expense		**(3,611,699)**	(2,476,945)
Net fee and commission income	*4*	**5,438,225**	3,072,398
Dividend income	*5*	**234,010**	52,411
Net trading income	*6*	**4,006,880**	2,829,976
Gain on investments	*20*	**221,810**	1,162,195
Intangible assets	*38*	**(51,831)**	-
Goodwill	*38*	**(206,287)**	-
Administrative expenses	*7*	**(13,299,910)**	(9,452,863)
Other operating expenses	*8*	**(6,341,869)**	(4,562,828)
Impairment charges for credit losses	*9*	**(4,270,081)**	(1,584,944)
Bank's share in the (loss)/profit of associates	*12*	**(55,983)**	(19,253)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		**38,560,655**	22,392,634
Taxes	*10*	**(11,942,406)**	(7,769,064)
Net profit from continued operations		**26,618,249**	14,623,570
Discontinued Operations			
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations	*45*	**(42,102)**	(4,427)
Net profit for the year		**26,576,147**	14,619,143
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		**26,541,824**	14,561,381
Non-controlling interest		**34,323**	57,762
Net Profit for the year		**26,576,147**	14,619,143
Earnings per share	*11*		
Basic attributable to equity holders of the parent		**8.84**	4.85
Diluted attributable to equity holders of the parent		**8.74**	4.79

The accompying notes from 1 to 46 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Hussein Abaza
CEO & Managing director
11-Feb-2024

Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
Chairman
11-Feb-2024

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Dec. 31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Profit for the year	**26,618,249**	14,619,143
Comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the Profit or Loss:		
Change in fair value of equity instruments measured at fair value through comprehensive income	**259,291**	233,046
Tax impact for investments that will not be reclassified to Income Statement	**(131,008)**	(61,753)
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	**(95,308)**	(3,436)
Comprehensive income items that is or may be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through comprehensive income	**(7,070,544)**	(14,691,866)
Change in fair value from selling FVOCI financial instruments	**(205,344)**	(1,116,776)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	**(32,971)**	181,324
Tax impact for OCI investment that will be reclassified to Income Statement	**1,530,823**	1,215,530
Effect of ECL in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	**1,888,326**	455,047
Total comprehensive income for the year	**22,761,514**	830,259
As follows:		
Bank's shareholders	**22,727,191**	772,497
Non-controlling interest	**34,323**	57,762
Total comprehensive income for the year	**22,761,514**	830,259

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2023

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and balances at the central bank	13	**71,887,821**	47,492,549
Due from banks	14	**231,085,244**	133,856,720
Loans and advances to banks, net	15	**822,448**	2,978,197
Loans and advances to customers, net	16	**234,985,936**	193,599,872
Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	**306,375**	247,324
Derivative financial instruments	17	**1,105,148**	1,939,961
Financial Assets at fair value through OCI	19	**233,430,236**	208,144,247
Financial Assets at amortized cost	19	**38,341,019**	34,524,760
Right of use assets	23	**729,823**	1,726,082
Investments in associates	21	**115,979**	186,062
Non current assets held for sale	43	**161**	-
Other assets	22	**18,801,444**	14,521,427
Intangible assets	38	**-**	51,831
Goodwill	38	**-**	206,287
Deferred tax assets	10.2	**1,685,230**	185,745
Property and equipment	23	**2,739,092**	2,405,434
Total assets		**836,035,956**	642,066,498
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	24	**12,458,003**	3,496,698
Due to customers	25	**677,237,479**	531,616,550
Lease liabilities	23	**674,417**	1,690,099
Derivative financial instruments	17	**140,934**	219,752
Non current liabilities held for sale	44	**873**	-
Issued debt instruments	18	**3,073,349**	2,456,607
Other liabilities	27	**21,937,452**	17,700,479
Current Tax liability		**9,395,534**	3,051,583
Other loans	26	**12,483,907**	7,978,975
Provisions	28	**11,095,996**	7,067,599
Total liabilities		**748,497,944**	575,278,342
Equity			
Issued and paid in capital	29	**30,195,010**	29,825,134
Reserves	30	**28,362,690**	19,342,866
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	30	**1,486,010**	1,895,435
Retained earnings	30	**27,334,229**	15,144,290
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**87,377,939**	66,207,725
Non-controlling interest	39	**160,073**	580,431
Total equity		**87,538,012**	66,788,156
Total liabilities and equity		**836,035,956**	642,066,498

The accompying notes from 1 to 46 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Hussein Abaza	**Hisham Ezz Al-Arab**
CEO & Managing director	Chairman
11-Feb-2024	11-Feb-2024

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Dec. 31, 2022	Issued and paid in capital	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	Retained earnings	Reserves	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Beginning balance at 1st of Jan 2022	19,702,418	1,674,392	12,618,855	33,552,794	67,548,459	454,535	68,002,994
Total comprehensive income	-	-	14,561,381	-	14,561,381	57,762	14,619,143
Capital increase	10,122,716	-	-	(10,000,000)	122,716	-	122,716
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	723,965	-	-	723,965	-	723,965
Dividend	-	-	(3,019,442)	-	(3,019,442)	(10,247)	(3,029,689)
Transferred to reserves	-	(502,922)	(9,016,504)	(4,209,928)	(13,729,354)	78,381	(13,650,973)
Balance at 31 December 2022	**29,825,134**	**1,895,435**	**15,144,290**	**19,342,866**	**66,207,725**	**580,431**	**66,788,156**
Beginning balance at 1st of Jan 2023	**29,825,134**	**1,895,435**	**15,144,290**	**19,342,866**	**66,207,725**	**580,431**	**66,788,156**
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**26,541,824**	**-**	**26,541,824**	**34,323**	**26,576,147**
Capital increase	**369,876**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**369,876**	**-**	**369,876**
Change in non controlling interest from acquisition of subsidiaries	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(536,867)**	**(536,867)**
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	**-**	**754,817**	**-**	**-**	**754,817**	**-**	**754,817**
Dividend	**-**	**-**	**(2,016,159)**	**-**	**(2,016,159)**	**(17,108)**	**(2,033,267)**
Transferred to reserves	**-**	**(1,164,242)**	**(12,335,726)**	**9,019,824**	**(4,480,144)**	**99,294**	**(4,380,850)**
Balance at 31 December 2023	**30,195,010**	**1,486,010**	**27,334,229**	**28,362,690**	**87,377,939**	**160,073**	**87,538,012**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax from continued operations		**38,560,655**	22,392,634
Profit (loss) from discontinued operations		**(42,102)**	(4,427)
Adjustments to reconcile profits to net cash provided by operating activities			
Fixed assets depreciation		**788,209**	885,801
Impairment charge for credit losses (Loans and advances to customers)		**2,311,867**	1,043,776
Other provisions charges		**2,821,141**	2,134,462
Impairment (Released) charge for credit losses (due from banks)		**(47,234)**	8,395
Impairment (Released) charge for credit losses (financial investments)		**2,005,448**	524,838
Impairment (Released) charge for other assets		**17,620**	(277,766)
Exchange revaluation differences for financial assets at fair value through OCI and AC		**(5,442,433)**	(7,477,865)
Utilization of other provisions		**(5,850)**	(3,126)
Other provisions no longer used		**-**	(172)
Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets		**258,118**	206,287
Exchange Revaluation differences of other provisions		**1,213,126**	1,394,973
Revaluation differences Impairment charge for Financial Assets at Amortized cost		**607**	-
Impairment (Reversal of impairment) charges of investments in associates		**(9,000)**	-
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment		**(1,663)**	(2,208)
profits from selling financial investments at fair value through OCI		**(205,344)**	(1,162,195)
Revaluation differences Impairment charge for Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI		**1,903**	-
Shares based payments		**754,817**	723,965
Losses (Profits) from selling investments in associates		**(7,466)**	-
Bank's share in the profits / losses of associates		**55,983**	17,680
Operating profits before changes in working capital		**43,028,402**	20,405,052
Net decrease (increase) in working capital			
Due from banks		**18,441,280**	(25,811,654)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		**-**	240,987
Derivative financial instruments		**755,995**	(1,760,303)
Loans and advances to banks and customers		**(41,467,103)**	(51,705,061)
Other assets		**(3,968,123)**	(2,862,478)
Non current assets held for sale		**(161)**	-
Non current liabilities held for sale		**873**	-
Due to banks		**8,961,305**	2,630,642
Due to customers		**145,620,929**	124,375,012
Current income tax obligations paid		**(3,704,414)**	(3,293,520)
Other liabilities		**4,236,973**	3,989,688
Net cash generated from operating activities		**171,905,956**	66,208,365
Net cash generated from (used in) operating activities			
Cash flow from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of investments in associates		**4,510**	-
Payment for purchases of property, equipment and branches construction		**(1,685,846)**	(1,033,499)
Proceeds from selling property and equipment		**1,663**	2,208
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets at amortized cost		**6,125,452**	6,738,937
Payment for purchases of financial assets at amortized cost		**(9,290,232)**	(19,908,223)
Payment for purchases of financial assets at fair value through OCI		**(129,073,519)**	(45,665,232)
Proceeds from selling financial assets at fair value through OCI		**102,763,650**	26,046,482
Payment for investment in subsidiaries.		**(1,142,840)**	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities		**(32,297,162)**	(33,819,327)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Cont.)

		Dec. 31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from financing activities			
Other loans		**4,504,932**	2,838,193
Other loans - new loans obtained in the year		**9,604,139**	102,613
Other loans - loans repaid in the year		**(5,334,093)**	(554,539)
Other loans - movement in foreign exchange rate		**234,886**	3,290,119
Dividends paid		**(2,016,159)**	(3,019,442)
Issued debt instruments		**616,742**	899,344
Cash payments for lease (principle and interest)		**(248,871)**	(498,794)
Capital increase		**369,876**	122,716
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities		**3,226,520**	342,017
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalent during the year		**142,835,314**	32,731,127
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent		**83,106,069**	50,374,942
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		**225,941,383**	83,106,069
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year			
Cash and balances at the central bank	*13*	**71,887,821**	47,492,549
Due from banks with maturities of 3 months or less	*14*	**217,156,599**	76,096,552
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturities of three months or less	*19*	**1,293,148**	10,575
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	*13*	**(64,396,185)**	(40,493,607)
Total cash and cash equivalent	*31*	**225,941,383**	83,106,069

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year Ended December 31, 2023

1. Corporate Information

The Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. provides Retail, Corporate and Investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through the operation of 193 branches, 15 units, and 7,917 employees as at the date of the statement of financial position.

The Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. was formed as a commercial bank under the investment law no. 43 of 1974 amended by law no. 32/1977 and its amendments. The address of its registered head office is as follows: Nile tower, 21/23 Charles de Gaulle Street-Giza, Cairo, Egypt. The Bank is listed on the Egyptian stock exchange and has GDRs (Global Depository Receipt) in London Stock Exchange.

The bank owns investments in subsidiaries "Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya", "Damietta Shipping" and "Commercial International for Finance" in which the bank's shares are 100%, 49.95% and 99.83% respectively.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

In addition, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial investments at FVOCI, derivative financial instruments, financial assets and liabilities classified as trading or held at fair value through profit or loss, all of which have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognized assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortized cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound (EGP).

Presentation of Financial Statements

The Bank presents its Statement of Financial Position in order of liquidity.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the bank and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2023. Control is achieved when the bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with subsidiaries and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiaries companies. The Bank controls its subsidiaries in the cases of the following:

Power

-Has power over its subsidiaries when the bank has existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities, the activities that significantly affect the subsidiaries' returns.

-Power arises from rights. Assessing power is straightforward, as such when power over subsidiaries is obtained directly and solely from the voting rights granted by equity instruments such as shares, and can be assessed by considering the voting rights from those shareholdings.

-The current ability to direct the relevant activities has power even if its rights to direct have yet to be exercised.

-Have power over subsidiaries even if other entities have existing rights that give them the current ability to participate in the direction of the relevant activities.

Returns

-The bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiaries when the bank's returns from its involvement have the potential to vary as a result of the subsidiaries' performance. The bank's returns can be only positive, only negative or both positive and negative.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Bank obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Bank loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income from the date the Bank gains control until the date the Bank ceases to control the subsidiary. Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Bank's accounting policies. All intra-bank assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Bank are eliminated in full upon consolidation. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.
If the Bank loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Bank had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

Loss of Control

When the Bank loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Investment in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the decision-making of financial and operating policies of the investee, but is not in control or joint control over those polices.

Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. This method requires, the initial recognition of the investment at cost, and any increases or decreases are reflected in the carrying amount to recognize the investors share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition.

The Bank determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Bank calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount adjacent to 'share of profit/ (loss) of an associate' in the income statement.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the bank and its associate are recognized in the bank's financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investor's interests in the associates. Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences are recognized at statement of other comprehensive income. Unrealized losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

2.2. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized, and the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management also makes certain judgements, apart from those involving estimations, in the process of applying the accounting policies. Judgement made by management in applying the entity's accounting policies are clearly differentiated between judgements that have significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount within the next financial year.

ECL measurement

Measurement of ECLs is a significant estimate that involves determination of methodology, models and data inputs. The following components have a major impact on credit loss allowance: definition of default, SICR, probability of default ("PD"), exposure at default ("EAD"), and loss given default ("LGD"), as well as forward-looking of macro-economic indicators. The bank regularly reviews and validates the models and inputs to the models to reduce any gaps between expected credit loss estimates and actual credit loss experience.

The bank used forward-looking information for measurement of ECL, primarily an outcome of its own macro-economic forecasting model. The most significant forward-looking assumptions, for both corporate, that correlate with ECL level and their assigned weights were interest rate, GDP growth rate, Inflation rate and Foreign currency index. In addition to these assumptions liquidity standard M2 and foreign direct investment have been used for the retail facilities portfolio.

Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR"). In order to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the bank compares the risk of a default occurring over the life of a financial instrument at the end of the reporting date with the risk of default at the date of initial recognition. The assessment considers relative increase in credit risk rather than achieving a specific level of credit risk at the end of the reporting date using, Transition in risk ratings, delinquency status, number of defaulted days and restructured status resulting from credit risk in addition to watch list. The bank considers all information about actual or estimated negative changes at working environment , financial and economic circumstances and regulatory jurisdiction which may affect negatively the ability of the borrower to settle outstanding's dues. The bank identifies behavioral indicators of increases in credit risk prior to delinquency and incorporated appropriate forward-looking information into the credit risk assessment, either at an individual instrument, or on a portfolio level.

Business model assessment. The business model drives classification of financial assets. Management applied judgement in determining the level of aggregation and portfolios of financial instruments when performing the business model assessment. When assessing sales transactions, the bank considers their historical frequency, timing and value, reasons for the sales and expectations about future sales activity. Sales transactions aimed at minimizing potential losses due to credit deterioration are considered consistent with the "hold to collect" business model. Other sales before maturity, not related to credit risk management activities, are also consistent with the "hold to collect" business model, provided that they are infrequent or insignificant in value, both individually and in aggregate. The bank assesses significance of sales transactions by comparing the value of the sales to the value of the portfolio subject to the business model assessment over the average life of the portfolio. In addition, sales of financial asset expected only in stress case scenario, or in response to an isolated event that is beyond the bank's control, is not recurring and could not have been anticipated by the bank, are regarded as incidental to the business model objective and do not impact the classification of the respective financial assets.

The "hold to collect and sell" business model means that assets are held to collect the cash flows, but selling is also integral to achieving the business model's objective, such as, managing liquidity needs, achieving a particular yield, or matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that fund those assets.

The residual category includes those portfolios of financial assets, which are managed with the objective of realizing cash flows primarily through sale, such as where a pattern of trading exists. Collecting contractual cash flow is often incidental for this business model.

A change in the assigned weight to the base scenario of the forward looking macro-economic variables by 10% towards the downturn scenario would result in an increase in ECL by EGP 1,817,837 thousand as of 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: by EGP 1,188,080 thousand). A corresponding change towards the upturn scenario would result in a decrease in ECL by EGP 1,817,788 thousand as of 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: by EGP 1,179,558 thousand). A 10% increase or decrease in LGD estimates would result in an increase or decrease in total expected credit loss allowances of EGP 2,055,659 thousand at 31 December 2023 (31 December 2022: increase or decrease of EGP 1,530,366 thousand).

Assessment whether cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Determining whether a financial asset's cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest required judgement.

The time value of money element may be modified, for example, if a contractual interest rate is periodically reset but the frequency of that reset does not match the tenor of the debt instrument's underlying base interest rate. The impact of the modified time value of money was assessed by comparing relevant instrument's cash flows against a benchmark debt instrument with SPPI cash flows, in each period and cumulatively over the life of the instrument. The assessment was done for all reasonably possible scenarios, including reasonably possible financial stress situation that can occur in financial markets.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 December 2023 is set out below in relation to the impairment of financial instruments and in the following notes:

•• Note 33 – Determination of fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs;

•• Note 28 – Recognition and measurement of ECL for off-balance sheet items and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

•• Note 16 –ECL for loans and advances to customers (on balance sheet)

Going Concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

Therefore, the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

* In the principal market for the asset or liability

Or

* In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 33.4.

The Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

・Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

・Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

・Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Bank's Risk Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as investment properties and unquoted financial investment at FVOCI, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operation.

External valuator are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and financial investment at FVOCI, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of an external evaluator is decided upon annually by the Risk Committee after discussions and approvals by the Company's Audit committee are obtained. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. evaluator are normally rotated every three years. The Risk committee decides, after discussions with the Bank's external evaluator, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, "The Direct Investment Exposure Unit '' operating under "Investment Committee '' analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the bank's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Risk Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the computation of the valuation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Risk Committee, in conjunction with the Bank's external evaluator, also compares each the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Bank has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy Note 33.4.

Impairment of Loans and Advances

The Bank reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each statement-of-financial-position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement. In particular, management's judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance. Loans and advances that have been assessed individually (and found not to be impaired) are assessed together with all individually insignificant loans and advances in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics. This is to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence, but the effects of which are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as levels of arrears, credit utilization, loan-to-collateral ratios, etc.), and judgments on the effect of concentrations of risks and economic data (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual groups). The impairment loss on loans and advances is disclosed in more detail in Note 16.

In the case of equity investments classified as financial investment at FVOCI, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. When there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss – is removed from OCI and recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized in OCI.

The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

In the case of debt instruments classified as financial investment at FVOCI, the impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the statement of profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss.

Deferred Tax Assets (note 10.2)

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax-planning strategies. Tax losses can be used indefinitely.

2.3. Summary of material Accounting Policies

(1) Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are denominated and presented in Egyptian pound (EGP), which is also the functional currency of the Bank. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Egyptian pound at exchange rates prevailing at transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the end of the year are translated into Egyptian pound at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Non–monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as of the date of recognition. Non–monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates on the date when the fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income from FVTPL assets and liabilities.
- Items of other comprehensive income with equity in relation to investments in equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income.
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.

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

Valuation differences arising from the measurement of items of a non-monetary nature at fair value through profit and losses resulting from changes in the exchange rates used to translate those items include, and then are recognized in the income statement by the total valuation differences resulting from the measurement of equity instruments classified at fair value through Profits and losses, while the total valuation differences resulting from the measurement of equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income are recognized within other comprehensive income items in equity, fair value reserve item for financial investments at fair value through comprehensive income.

(2) Sale and Repurchase Agreements

Securities sold with a commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos), continue to be recognized in the statement of consolidated financial position and are measured in accordance with related accounting policies for FVOCI, FVPL and other investments at amortized cost. The counterparty liability for amounts received under these agreements is included in due to banks and other financial institutions or customer deposits, as appropriate. The difference between the sale and the repurchase price is treated as special interest expense and is recognized over the life of the repo agreement on an effective yield basis.

Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos), are not recognized in the statement of consolidated financial position, as the bank does not obtain control over the assets. Amounts paid under these agreements are included in cash and balances with Central Banks, due from banks and other financial institutions or loans and advances, as appropriate. The difference between the purchase and the resale price is treated as special commission income and is recognized over the life of the reverse repo agreement on an effective yield basis.

(3) Impairment of Non–Financial Assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre–tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the income statement.

Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

(4) Hedge Accounting

The Bank makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate, foreign currency and credit risks, including risk exposures arising from highly probable forecast transactions and firm commitments. In order to manage particular risks, the Bank applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet specified criteria.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Bank formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship at inception and on an ongoing basis.

At each hedge effectiveness assessment date, a hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and demonstrate that it was effective (retrospective effectiveness) for the designated period in order to qualify for hedge accounting. A formal assessment is undertaken by comparing the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk in the hedged item, both at inception and at each quarter end on an ongoing basis. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated were offset by the hedging instrument in a range of 80% to 125% and were expected to achieve such offset in future periods. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in the income statement in 'Net trading income'. For situations where the hedged item is a forecast transaction, the Bank also assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the income statement.

(5) Fair Value Hedges

Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the income statement. These gains and losses are reported in 'net trading income', except where derivatives are managed in conjunction with financial instruments designated at fair value, in which case gains and losses are reported in 'net income from financial instruments designated at fair value'.

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the cumulative change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognized in the income statement in Net trading income. Meanwhile, the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item in the statement of financial position and is also recognized in the income statement in Net trading income. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. For hedged items recorded at amortized cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortized over the remaining term of the original hedge using the recalculated EIR method. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value adjustment is recognized immediately in the income statement.

(6) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the bank has legal right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the trading activities.

(7) Financial Instruments

Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Date of Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial ~assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans and advances to customers are recognized once funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Bank recognizes balances due to customers once funds are transferred to the Bank.

Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Bank accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1Profit or Loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Bank recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases, where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognized in profit or loss once the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

(a) Classification and Measurement

From a classification and measurement perspective, all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

Defining a Business Model

Business Model is the overarching principle that determines the management philosophy and method by which the Bank manages its group of financial assets to achieve a particular objective. A business model document shall set the broader objectives of the Bank and serve as the guiding principle in developing portfolios of debt instruments.

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

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

Level of Portfolio Aggregation

Management shall define the level of portfolio aggregation at which the business model applies to aid in the management, monitoring, and operation of the model. The aggregation reflects the objective of the portfolio rather than the intent of each instrument.

The following diagram depicts the bank business segment and the financial asset portfolio being managed by each segment:

Investment and Treasury

Debt
- Treasury bills and bonds with CBE
- Balances with the CBE
- Investments in debt securities (quoted and unquoted)

Equity

Investments in equity securities (quoted and unquoted)

Funds

Investments in funds securities (quoted and unquoted)

Loans and Advances

Corporate
- Overdrafts
- Medium Term loans
- Syndicated MTL/ Club Deal/Working Capital Facility
- Fully Secured Direct Facility (Time Loan / Overdraft, Demand loan & Immediate Credit, Credit Cards etc.)

Retail
- Personal Loans
- Auto Loans
- Residential Property Finance
- Credit Cards
- Overdrafts

Management and Monitoring of Business Models

The business groups, in consultation with Finance, shall:

- Perform business model reassessment regularly to ensure that the portfolios are managed consistently with the business model; and
- Monitor and document deviations from the business model

If deviations to business model were noted, the business group shall document the nature, justification and impact of deviation.

Contractual Cash Flow Characteristics

The Bank should assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of its financial assets, which are debt instruments held within the following business model:

- Hold to Collect
- Hold to Collect and Sell

To do so, the Bank has to determine whether the asset’s contractual cash flows are consistent with the basic lending arrangement by performing a Contractual Cash Flow Characteristics of Financial Assets or more commonly known as Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (SPPI) testing.

In a basic lending arrangement, the contractual cash flows of debt investments and credit products are composed of principal value, and interest payment (i.e., rate of return). These two components are discussed further below:

Principal Value

Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. However, that principal amount may change over the useful life of the financial asset when there are principal repayments.

Rate of Return

Rate of return consists of consideration for the time value of money, credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The Bank derives the rate of return considering its cost of fund, provision for expected and unexpected losses, administrative costs, and reasonable return of investment.

Levels of SPPI Assessment

Generally, SPPI test is performed at an instrument level. Details of the assessment vary between debt securities and loan products as discussed further below:

Loan Facilities

Standard Loan Contracts

Standard loan contracts are based on master agreements where contracts for facilities include pre-defined contractual agreements. Lending terms may vary from obligor to obligor depending on the lending risk (e.g. interest rate, frequency, tenor, etc.)

Facilities under a standard loan contract is expected to have consistent cash flow features and characteristics. Therefore, assessment is performed on the master agreement to determine whether IFRS 9 criteria on cash flow characteristics are met. Rest of individual contracts within the product portfolio is presumed to be covered by the SPPI testing of single master agreement.

Bank has controls in place to consistently comply with the Bank's credit documentation requirements. Any deviation shall be reviewed and cleared by the Bank's legal unit.

New Credit Product – Standard Loan Contracts

Proposal for new credit products shall include full details of the offering such as credit criteria, pricing, legal terms and expected risk adjusted returns. In consultation with Finance, proposing business unit shall perform SPPI test on new credit product as per the requirement of IFRS 9. Clearance on SPPI testing is needed to be able to classify new credit products in accordance with IFRS 9 classification and measurement. Results of the SPPI testing will be communicated to Finance department prior to launch to ensure that the transactions under this product are properly accounted in the books.

Non-Standard Loan Contracts

Non-standard loan contracts are not based on master agreement where credit terms vary from one obligor to another. The contractual cash flow characteristics are expected to be different from each other, thus, SPPI testing is performed at instrument level.

The business unit managing a non-standard loan contracts shall perform the SPPI testing, in consultation with Finance. Results of the SPPI testing will be forwarded to Finance for the assessment of accounting treatment in the books.

Restructuring and Modification of Financial Assets

Some loan facilities are subject to restructuring or modification of credit terms. In such cases, modified or restructured terms of a credit facility shall be assessed for contractual cash flow characteristics and features.

The business unit managing the restructured or modified products shall perform the SPPI test with consultation with the Finance department, if needed. Results of the SPPI testing will be forwarded to Finance for the assessment of accounting impact in the financial statements.

Bonds and Other Debt Instruments

As part of the Bank's activity to maximize return on its assets, the Investment and Treasury department will attempt to find profitable investments within the acceptable risk limit.

The investment proposal should include the result of SPPI testing along with the business model objective for which the Bank would intend to manage the investment in following cases:

- Prior to approval to purchase
- Upon restructuring
- Modification of an investment

The business unit managing the investment shall perform the SPPI testing. Results shall be forwarded to Finance department for the assessment of accounting impact on the financial statements.

Equity Instruments and Derivatives

Equity instruments are generally measured at FVTPL as per IFRS 9. However, the Bank may acquire equity instruments, which is not held for trading. IFRS 9, upon initial recognition, provides an irrevocable election to designate equity securities (instrument level) to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). Amounts presented in OCI are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss even on De-recognition, although the cumulative amounts may be transferred within equity, as appropriate. Dividend on equity instruments is recognized in profit and loss, unless it represents recovery of the cost of investment consequently, there is no requirement to review equity instruments for impairment.

Reclassification of Financial Assets

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in certain rare circumstances when the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets, it should reclassify all affected financial assets within the portfolio in accordance with the new business model. However, it is expected to be infrequent as it occurs if the Bank begins or ceases activity of a significant operation and it is demonstrable to external parties.

The following are not considered changes in the business model:

- A change in intention related to particular financial assets
- A temporary discontinuation of a particular market for financial assets
- A transfer of financial assets between parts of the entity with different business models

The Bank does not allow the reclassification of equity instruments after the initial recognition.

The reclassification should be applied prospectively from the reclassification date, which is defined as, 'the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in an entity reclassifying financial assets'. Any previously recognised gains, losses or interest should not be restated.

Classification of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are to be subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost, measured using the effective interest method; OR
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The principal changes in the Group's accounting policies are as follows:

Impairment of Financial Assets:

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

Stage 1: 12 months Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

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

Stage 2: Life Time Expected Credit Loss (ECL) – Non-impaired credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit default, expected credit losses are recognized over the life of the asset.

Stage 3: Expected Credit Losses Financial assets are credit risk whereby one or more events have occurred that have a detrimental effect on the estimated future cash flows of those financial assets. Due to the use of the same standards in IAS 39, the Bank's methodology for specific provisions remains unchanged.

(b) Impairment

The Bank has established a policy to perform an assessment at the end of each reporting period of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

• To calculate ECL, the Bank estimates the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument during its expected life. ECLs are estimated based on the present value of all cash shortfalls over the remaining expected life of the financial asset, i.e., the difference between: the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank under the contract, and

• The cash flows that the Bank expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate of the loan.

The Bank groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below:

• Stage 1 – Performing loans: when loans are first recognized, the Bank recognizes an allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

• Stage 2 – Underperforming loans: when a loan shows a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank records an allowance for the lifetime expected credit loss.

• Stage 3 – Impaired loans: The Bank recognizes the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. In addition, in Stage 3 the Bank accrues interest income on the amortized cost of the loan net of allowances.

The Bank will record impairment for FVOCI debt securities, depending on whether they are classified as Stage 1, 2, or 3, as explained above. However, the expected credit losses will not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which will remain at fair value.

Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortized cost will be recognized in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

Additional details related to ECL calculation Under IFRS 9:

- ## Default Definition for CIB

Days Past Due: Exposures that have one or more instalment past due for more than 60 days both for Consumer and Business Banking assets. This will be consistent with the rebuttable criteria set out by IFRS 9 and existing practice of the Bank.

Rating: Customers rated 8 to 10 (applicable to both corporate and business banking as a whole)

Event driven defaults: this will be based on the customer specific factors such as breach of covenants which are deemed material, declaration of bankruptcy by the customer, death of borrower and other customer specific factors. This will be applied on a case-by-case basis, subject to IFRS 9 Committee approval.

Regulatory default: If in future, the local regulator prescribes the criteria of default for IFRS 9 purposes, the Bank will choose the criteria which is stricter of the criteria under this policy or regulatory purpose for defining default.

The definition should be applied to all financial instruments under the scope of IFRS 9 impairment with the exception of 'Rating' criteria which is only applicable for corporate and business banking facilities as the Bank does not currently maintain any rating or credit scoring for Consumer facilities.

- ## Modification of Assets

<u>Consumer Banking</u>

Stage 1 – Restructure: (within the policy) based on customer request (no credit reasons present)

Stage 2 – Restructure: In case of credit risk reasons and not in default will be classified into Stage 2. (The Impairment % of such accounts to follow the current bank's policy)

Stage 2 or Stage 3 – Reschedule: Reschedule in delinquency (customer in debt repayment) Stage 2 or Stage 3 depending upon the policy (100% Impairment is taken and kept for six months – post six months the release of the Impairment depends on the customer good performance)

<u>Corporate & Business Banking</u>

Stage 1 – Restructure: Business Banking is complying with the modification rules in the policy, regarding collateralized asset under Restructure (within the policy) based on customer request (no credit reasons present)

Stage 2 – Restructure: In case of credit risk reasons and not in default will be classified into Stage 2. (The Impairment % of such accounts to follow the current bank's policy).

Stage 2 or Stage 3 – Reschedule: Reschedule in delinquency (customer in debt repayment) Stage 2 or Stage 3 depending upon the policy (100% Impairment is taken and kept for six months – post six months the release of the Impairment depends on the customer good performance).

- **Individual vs Collective Assessment**

Corporate and Business Banking

For corporate exposures, CIB will assess SICR on an individual assessment at a facility/instrument level.

While for business banking (all segments):

- Business Banking (all segments) exposures will assess SICR on an individual assessment at a Customer level.
- Business Banking assessment will be on each facility level but if any facility assessed as SICR or default all other facilities granted to one counterparty will be assessed as SICR or default (contagion)

Consumer Exposures

- The Bank will determine SICR at both instrument level and collective basis. SICR can be assessed at a collective/portfolio level if common risk characteristics are shared. Any instruments that are assessed collectively must possess shared credit risk characteristics. This is to prevent significant increases in credit risk being obscured by aggregating instruments that have different risks. CIB's Consumer exposures are grouped into different segments by
- Products (i.e. auto loan, personal loan etc.) and their employment status (self-employed, salaried etc.) for cards we have further segmented by Limit buckets (Less than 10k and greater than 10K). CIB may try alternate segmentations if deemed to be significant.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR):

Corporate and Business Banking:

CIB will use the following indicators to identify any significant increase in credit risks. The occurrence of any one of the indicators should be considered as an indicator of SICR and consequently the related financial instrument will be classified as Stage 2 and will attract a lifetime ECL:

- **Risk Ratings:** All facilities with internal rating of 7 (watch list) will be directly categorised in Stage 2 (absolute measure).
- **Transition in Risk Ratings:** All facilities that have been downgraded at the reporting date by:
  - 2 or more grades: for facilities which were internally rated 2 to 4 at inception.
  - 1 or more grade: for other facilities which were internally rated 5 or 6.
- **Delinquency Status:** The facilities will be considered as SICR and will be moved to Stage 2 if the following conditions re prevail:

- Outstanding exposure (or related interest) is 30 days past due ("DPD") at the reporting date irrespective of the rating OR;
- Internal rating is 5 or 6 And DPD>=30 for 3 times or more over the last 12 months OR;
- Internal rating is 5 or 6 And DPD>=50 once or more over the last 12 months

- **Industry**: Certain industries/sectors are considered high risk. If the following conditions prevail, the account will be categorized in stage 2.

- Internal rating is 5 or 6 And Industry is classified as high risk, which will be determined and revised periodically.

Restructured Status: All facilities that have been restructured in the past period due to credit risk related factors or which were NPL in the past and now regular (subject to cooling period of 24 months) to be considered Stage 2.

- **Risk Parameters**

This section covers the calculation methodology of the risk parameters of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) measurement and this is complementary to all other individual policies on risk qualification.

The ECL methodology was detailed in the previous section on Expected Credit Loss Approach and the related scenario methodology is detailed in the next section on Scenarios and Forward Looking Information, this section restricts itself to the calculation methodology of PD, EAD and LGD, which are the key risk parameters for ECL calculation.

In the context of risk parameters, the key areas that need to be addressed are the following:

The Bank's Internal Rating and PD Estimation Process
The Bank's independent Credit Risk Department operates its internal rating models. The Bank runs separate models for its key portfolios in which its customers are rated from 1 to 10 using internal grades. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behaviour. Where practical, they also build on information from Good Rating Agency. PDs are then

adjusted for IFRS 9 ECL calculations to incorporate forward looking information and the IFRS 9 Stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

Exposure at Default – EAD

The Exposure at Default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

To calculate the EAD for a Stage 1 loan, the Bank assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12m ECL. However, if a Stage 1 loan that is expected to default in the 12 months from the balance sheet date and is also expected to cure and subsequently default again, then all linked default events are taken into account. For Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

The Bank determines EADs by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time, corresponding to multiple scenarios. The IFRS 9 PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of Bank's models.

Loss Given Default Methodology

For corporate and investment banking financial instruments, LGD values are assessed at least every three months by account managers and reviewed and approved by the Bank's specialized credit risk department. The credit risk assessment is based on a standardized LGD assessment framework that results in a certain LGD rate. These LGD rates take into account the expected EAD in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realized from any collateral held.

The Bank segments its retail lending products into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on key characteristics that are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows. The applied data is based on historically collected loss data and involves a wider set of transaction characteristics (e.g., product type, wider range of collateral types) as well as borrower characteristics.

Further recent data and forward-looking economic scenarios are used in order to determine the IFRS 9 LGD rate for each group of financial instruments. When assessing forward-looking information, the expectation is based on multiple scenarios. Examples of key inputs involve changes in, collateral values including property prices for mortgages, commodity prices, payment status or other factors that are indicative of losses in the group. The Bank estimates regulatory and IFRS 9 LGDs on a different basis. Under IFRS 9, LGD rates are estimated for the Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI IFRS 9 segment of each asset class. The inputs for these LGD rates are estimated and, where possible, calibrated through back testing against recent recoveries. These are repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

(c) Hedge Accounting

Financial Assets and Liabilities:

1. **Initial Recognition and Measurement**

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

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

2. **Classification**

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost, carried at fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are measured at amortized cost when each of the following officers is satisfied and is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss:

- Assets are retained in the business model, which is intended to retain assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;

- The contractual terms of the financial assets on specific dates result in cash flows which are only payments on the original amount and interest on the original outstanding amount.

Debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income only when both of the following conditions are met and are not classified as at fair value through profit or loss:

Assets are retained in the business model which is intended to achieve both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets. The contractual terms of the financial assets on specific dates result in cash flows that are only payments on the original amount and interest on the original outstanding amount.

Upon initial recognition of equity investments that are not held for trading, the Bank may elect irrevocably to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This choice is made on an investment-by-investment basis.
All other financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Evaluation of Business Model

The Bank assesses the objective of the business model in which assets are maintained at the business portfolio level. This method better reflects how business is managed and how information is communicated to management. The information to be considered is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Reclassification

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

3. De-recognition

Financial Assets

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

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

Gain / Loss recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of investment securities in equity securities is not recognized in profit or loss on disposal of such securities. Any interest on transferred financial assets that are eligible for disposal that are created or retained by the Group as a separate asset or liability is recognized.

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

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

- Expiration of rights to receive cash flows from the original;

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

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, canceled or expires.

Investments held for trading

Investments held for trading are subsequently measured at fair value with any gain or loss arising from the change in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of income or loss in the period in which they arise. Interest earned or dividends received are included in net trading income.

(8) Leasing

A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration

A-Financial Lease

Right-Of-Use Assets

The Bank recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.
The depreciation period of right of use should not exceed the lease term, unless the lease contract transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the customer (lessee) by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment under IAS 36.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Bank and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate is recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

B-Operational Lease

Leases of low value assets and short term leases are categorized as operational lease.

(9) Recognition of Income and Expenses

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

(i) Interest and Similar Income and Expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as FVOCI and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded as 'Interest and similar income' for financial assets and Interest and similar expense for financial liabilities.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

(ii) Fee and Commission Income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers.

Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee Income Earned from Services that are Provided Over a Certain Period of Time.

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees.

EIR method is used to spread income over life time of deals.

Fee Income from Providing Transaction Services

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. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

(iii) Dividend Income

Revenue is recognized when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(iv) Net Trading Income

Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair value and related interest income or expense and dividends for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading.

Segment analysis

The Bank is divided into main business segments on a worldwide basis:

- Corporate banking – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products

- SME's – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products.

- Investment banking – incorporating financial instruments Trading, structured financing, Corporate leasing, and merger and acquisitions advice.

- Retail banking – incorporating private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages;

- Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

(10) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as referred to in the cash flow statement comprises cash on hand, current accounts with central banks and amounts due from banks on demand or with an original maturity of three months or less from inception.

(11) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day–to–day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. Depreciation is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	20 years.
Leasehold improvements	3 years,
Furniture and safes	3-5 years.
Air-conditioners	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers and core systems	3-4 years
Fixtures and fittings	3 years

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

Property and equipment are derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in other operating income in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

(12) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. This involves recognizing identifiable assets (including previously unrecognized intangible assets) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities but excluding future restructuring) of the acquired business at fair value. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair values of the identifiable net assets acquired, the discount on acquisition is recognized directly in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Bank's cash– generating units (CGUs) or group of CGUs, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units. Each unit to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Bank at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and is not larger than an operating segment in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a CGU (or group of CGUs) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative fair values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.
Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.
Non-controlling interest is that part of the net results and of the equity of a subsidiary attributable to interests which are not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Bank. Non-controlling interest forms a separate component of the Group's equity.
Purchases and sales of non-controlling interests. The Bank applies the economic entity model to account for transactions with owners of no controlling interest. Any difference between the purchase consideration and the carrying amount of non-controlling interest acquired is recorded as a capital transaction directly in equity. The Bank recognizes the difference between sales consideration and carrying amount of non-controlling interest sold as a capital transaction in the statement of changes in equity.

(13) Intangible assets

The Bank's other intangible assets include the value of computer software and customer core deposits acquired in business combinations.

An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Bank. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as of the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful life of intangible assets is assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with a finite life is amortized over the useful economic life. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial yearend. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and they are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is presented as a separate line item in the income statement.

Amortization is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

(14) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

(15) Share–Based Payment Transactions

Employees (including senior executives) of the Bank receive remuneration in the form of share–based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity–settled transactions).

Equity–Settled Transactions

The cost of equity–settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date) the cumulative expense recognized for equity settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Bank's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period is recorded in administrative expense and represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as of the beginning and end of that period.

Where the terms of an equity–settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized in administrative expense is the expense as if the terms had not been modified.

Where an equity–settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non–vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the counterparty are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

(16) The Bank's Contributions to the Employees' Social Insurance Fund (Defined Contribution Plan)

Bank employees benefit from the Social Insurance Fund that has been established under the Law No. 64 of year 84 regarding alternative social insurance systems. This system is considered an alternative to state regulations and is subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Social Insurance. A Ministerial Resolution No. 22 of year 83 was issued regarding approval of the establishment of the Social Fund for Employees. The bank is obligated to pay towards the fund the contributions due for each month represented in the employer's share and the share of the insured and pay his obligations towards the fund in implementation of the provisions of the fund system. This is a system of benefits enjoyed by employees, a system of specific benefits for the bank, according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

(17) Taxes

(i) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

-Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

-In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

-Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

-In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity are also recognized in equity and not in the income statement, also for items at OCI related to investment.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(18) Borrowings

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

(19) Dividends on Ordinary Shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the Bank.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

(20) Equity Reserves

The reserves recorded in equity (Other comprehensive income) on the Bank's statement of financial position include financial investment at FVOCI reserve, which comprises changes in fair value of financial investment at FVOCI.

(21) Segment Reporting

The Bank's segment reporting is based on the following operating segments: Corporate Banking, SME's, Investment Banking and Retail Banking.

(22) Earnings Per Share

The bank presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss that is attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees.

(23) Financial Guarantees and Loan Commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan. Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

(24) Deposits

Deposits issued are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(25) Discontinued operation

Discontinued operation as 'a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and

(a) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,

(b) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or

(c) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

When presenting discontinued operations in the income statement, the comparative figures should be adjusted as if the operations had been discontinued in the comparative period.

(26) Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at cost and fair value is calculated (note 33.4.2)

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Bank's financial statements are disclosed below. The Bank intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendment narrows the scope of the initial recognition exemption to exclude transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporal differences e.g. leases and decommissioning liabilities. For changes affecting leases and decommission liabilities, the associated deferred tax assets and liabilities will need to be recognized from the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings or other components of equity at that date. For all other transactions, the amendments apply to transactions that occur after the beginning of the earliest period presented. The amendment is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and is endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board (UKEB).

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments, as issued in 2020, aim to clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or non-current, and apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.The IASB has subsequently proposed further amendments to IAS 1 and the deferral of the effective date of the 2020 amendments to no earlier than 1 January 2024. The amendment is not yet endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board (UKEB).

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments to IAS 1 specify that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. The amendments require a company to disclose more information regarding loan covenants in the notes to the financial statements and requires identification of which loans are affected by covenants. The amendment is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and is not yet endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board (UKEB).

Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)

The amendments to IAS 1 require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2 provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The amendment is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and are endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board (UKEB).

Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

The amendments clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. That distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively only to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally also applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events. The amendment is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and are endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board (UKEB).

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts [Non-insurer example]

IFRS 17 replaces IFRS 4 and sets out substantial requirements for the accounting of insurance contracts along with detailed disclosure. The company is not an insurer and has previously not entered into contracts that fall within the scope of IFRS 4 to be treated as insurance contract. However, the company is in the process of reviewing its transactions with customers to ensure that there are no contracts falling within the scope of IFRS 17 and therefore are to be accounted for as insurance contracts. The following new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements:

The new standard is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023 has been endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board (UKEB).

Lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction (Amendments to IFRS 16)

The amendments to IFRS 16 change the basis of calculation of a gain or loss arising on a sale and leaseback transaction to better reflect in terms of economic substance, the lessee's retained ownership interest.

The amendment is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and is endorsed by the UK Endorsement Board (UKEB).

Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities:

Cash Flow from Financing Activities	1/1/2023	New loans	Settlement	FX	31/12/2023
Other loans	7,978,975	9,604,139	(5,334,093)	234,886	12,483,907
Total	7,978,975	9,604,139	(5,334,093)	234,886	12,483,907

Cash Flow from Financing Activities	1/1/2022	New loans	Settlement	FX	31/12/2022
Other loans	5,140,782	102,613	(554,539)	3,290,119	7,978,975
Total	5,140,782	102,613	(554,539)	3,290,119	7,978,975

3 . Net interest income

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	30,018,930	5,345,778
- Clients	36,650,367	19,936,711
Total	66,669,297	25,282,489
Treasury bills, bonds and other governmental notes	32,950,513	28,823,013
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI and AC	4,408,569	1,618,199
Total	104,028,379	55,723,701
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	(2,458,316)	(195,095)
- Clients	(47,249,312)	(23,807,888)
Total	(49,707,628)	(24,002,983)
Repos	(156,017)	(165,895)
Finance expense related to financial lease contract	(43,971)	(109,928)
Other loans	(1,115,442)	(472,674)
Issued debt instruments	(119,630)	(76,679)
Total	(51,142,688)	(24,828,159)
Net interest income	52,885,691	30,895,542

4 . Net fee and commission income

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Fee and commission income		
Fee and commissions related to credit	3,286,402	1,885,109
Custody fee	551,324	241,455
Other fee	5,212,198	3,422,779
Total	9,049,924	5,549,343
Fee and commission expense		
Other fee paid	(3,611,699)	(2,476,945)
Total	(3,611,699)	(2,476,945)
Net income from fee and commission	5,438,225	3,072,398

5 . Dividend income

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,600
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	234,010	50,811
Total	234,010	52,411

6 . Net trading income

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Profit from foreign exchange transactions	4,016,338	1,619,748
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(60,945)	716,231
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	291,504	482
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	(401,470)	421,130
Profit (Loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	161,453	72,385
Total	4,006,880	2,829,976

7 . Administrative expenses

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	**(4,584,213)**	(2,972,146)
Social insurance	**(354,136)**	(157,565)
Other benefits	**(3,269,373)**	(1,937,369)
Stock option	**(754,817)**	(723,965)
Depreciation *	**(980,861)**	(1,153,982)
Maintenance	**(442,498)**	(337,318)
Premises & Vehicles improvements and maintenance	**(385,693)**	(770,597)
Internship expense	**(92,325)**	(72,252)
Board Meeting & Director's expense	**(15,306)**	(4,219)
Other administrative expenses	**(2,420,688)**	(1,323,450)
Total	**(13,299,910)**	(9,452,863)

*Includes depreciation related to right of use contracts

8 . Other operating income (expenses)

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Forex (losses) gains from non-trading assets and liabilities revaluation	**(756,492)**	(1,089,939)
Gains from selling property and equipment	**1,663**	2,208
Release (charges) of other provisions	**(2,838,761)**	(1,855,407)
Care Service & Cash Trans. Expense	**(198,816)**	(142,908)
Regulatory Expense	**(485,860)**	(394,378)
Consultants	**(125,235)**	(95,092)
IT communications	**(364,030)**	(294,080)
Utilities	**(196,442)**	(141,831)
Other income (expenses)	**(1,377,896)**	(551,401)
Total	**(6,341,869)**	(4,562,828)

9 . Impairment charges (reversals of impairments) for credit losses

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Loans and advances to customers	**(2,311,867)**	(1,043,778)
Due from banks	**47,234**	(8,395)
Financial investments	**(2,005,448)**	(532,771)
Total	**(4,270,081)**	(1,584,944)

10 . Taxes

10.1 . Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Profit before tax	**38,560,655**	22,392,634
Tax rate	**22.5%**	22.5%
Income tax based on accounting profit	**8,676,147**	5,038,343
Add / (Deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	**5,486,757**	4,202,132
Tax exemptions	**(7,458,312)**	(6,345,343)
Withholding tax	**5,237,814**	4,873,932
Income and Deferred tax	**11,942,406**	7,769,064
Effective tax rate	**30.97%**	34.69%

The Group operates in a number of jurisdictions and the effective tax rate for the financial year 2023 was 30.97% (2022: 34.69%). The Group's effective tax rate is above the 15% minimum global tax rate announced by the G7 and progressed by the OECD Pillar II Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting. The Group has assessed its exposure to Multinational Top Up Taxes and any impact will be immaterial.

10.2 . Deferred tax assets (liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Balance at 31 December 2023					
	Balance at 1 January 2023	Recognised in Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	Recognised in Consolidated Income statement	Balance at 31 December 2023 per Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	Deferred tax Assets/Liabilities in Subsidiaries	Deferred tax Assets/Liabilities for the bank
Fixed assets (difference between net book value and tax base cost)	(45,921)	-	(37,646)	(83,567)	-	(83,567)
Provisions (excluding loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	347,128	-	435,779	782,907	-	782,907
Change in fair value of investments through OCI	1,057,872	341,943	-	1,399,815	-	1,399,815
Other investments impairment	82,952	-	313,026	395,978	-	395,978
Other statement of financial position Revaluation	(1,582,895)	-	399,446	(1,183,449)	-	(1,183,449)
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	426,473	-	(92,121)	334,352	-	334,352
Interest rate swaps revaluation	(108)	-	(65,480)	(65,588)	-	(65,588)
Trading investment revaluation	17,770	-	(17,770)	-	-	-
Forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(117,526)	-	222,308	104,782	-	104,782
Total Assets / (Liabilities)	185,745	341,943	1,157,542	1,685,230	-	1,685,230

	Balance at 31 December 2022					
	Balance at 1 January 2022	Recognised in Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	Recognised in Consolidated Income statement	Balance at 31 December 2022 per Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	Deferred tax Assets/Liabilities in Subsidiaries	Deferred tax Assets/Liabilities for the bank
Fixed assets (difference between net book value and tax base cost)	(78,246)	-	32,325	(45,921)	2,890	(48,811)
Provisions (excluding loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	180,523	-	166,605	347,128	11,638	335,490
Change in fair value of investments through OCI	(95,905)	1,153,777	-	1,057,872	-	1,057,872
Other investments impairment	82,952	-	-	82,952	-	82,952
Other statement of financial position Revaluation	-	-	(1,582,894)	(1,582,895)	8,870	(1,591,765)
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	376,738	-	49,735	426,473	-	426,473
Interest rate swaps revaluation	687	-	(795)	(108)	-	(108)
Trading investment revaluation	(9,480)	-	27,250	17,770	-	17,770
Forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(1,267)	-	(116,259)	(117,526)	-	(117,526)
Tax Losses	-	-	-	-	138,108	(138,108)
Total Assets / (Liabilities)	456,002	1,153,777	(1,424,033)	185,745	161,506	24,239

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Recognition of deferred tax assets is based on management's profit forecasts (which are based on the available evidence, including historical levels of profitability), which indicates that it is probable that the Group's entities will have future taxable profits against which these assets can be utilised.

Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect of tax losses and other future deductions to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses and deductions can be utilized. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax-planning strategies. Tax losses can be used indefinitely.

11 . Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

	Earning per share	
	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)		
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the bank	26,541,824	14,561,381
(ii) Weighted - average number of ordinary shares (basic)		
Average number of shares	3,001,981	3,001,981
Basic earning per share	8.84	4.85

(b) Diluted earnings per share

(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)		
Net profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the bank	26,541,824	14,561,381
(ii) Weighted - average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		
Issued ordinary shares	3,001,981	3,001,981
Effect of ESOP program	36,059	36,059
Weighted - average number of ordinary shares diluted	3,038,040	3,038,040
Diluted earning per share	8.74	4.79

12 . Bank's share in the (loss)/profit of associates

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
- TCA Properties	(42,844)	(26,805)
- Fawry Plus	(11,137)	8,475
- Al Ahly Computer	(2,002)	(923)
Total	(55,983)	(19,253)

13 . Cash and balances at the central bank

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Cash	7,491,636	6,998,942
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		
Current accounts	64,396,185	40,493,607
Total	71,887,821	47,492,549

14 . Due from banks

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	4,750,675	2,920,513
Deposits	226,336,727	130,985,599
Expected credit losses	(2,158)	(49,392)
Total	231,085,244	133,856,720
Central banks	198,129,519	86,487,886
Local banks	7,418,937	25,816,767
Foreign banks	25,536,788	21,552,067
Total	231,085,244	133,856,720
Non-interest bearing balances	2,491,343	1,768,912
Floating interest bearing balances	98,470,020	69,663,117
Fixed interest bearing balances	130,123,881	62,424,691
Total	231,085,244	133,856,720
Current balances	226,451,466	130,145,210
Non-Current balances	4,633,778	3,711,510
Total	231,085,244	133,856,720

15 . Loans and advances to banks, net

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Time loans	823,739	2,988,410
ECL	(1,291)	(10,213)
Net	822,448	2,978,197
Current balances	822,448	2,978,197
Net	822,448	2,978,197

Analysis for ECL of loans and advances to banks	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning Balance	(10,213)	(2,118)
Released (charged) during the year	8,922	(8,095)
Ending balance	(1,291)	(10,213)

16 . Loans and advances to customers, net

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Individual		
- Overdraft	**2,927,620**	2,132,876
- Credit cards	**10,297,598**	7,636,331
- Personal loans	**42,552,132**	40,374,834
- Mortgage loans	**4,348,982**	3,399,858
Total 1	**60,126,332**	53,543,899
Corporate and Business Banking		
- Overdraft	**55,047,153**	42,595,303
- Direct loans	**99,455,837**	78,759,856
- Syndicated loans	**51,311,552**	44,722,871
- Other loans	**434,524**	124,453
Total 2	**206,249,066**	166,202,483
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	**266,375,398**	219,746,382
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	**(509,523)**	(678,795)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	**(145,003)**	(221,018)
Suspended credit account	**(1,497,199)**	(709,985)
ECL	**(29,237,737)**	(24,536,712)
Net loans and advances to customers	**234,985,936**	193,599,872
Distributed to		
Current balances	**126,122,466**	99,866,973
Non-current balances	**108,863,470**	93,732,899
Total	**234,985,936**	193,599,872

Analysis of the expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers by product during the year is as follows:

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023					
Individual Loans:	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Beginning balance	**(7,131)**	**(321,989)**	**(1,201,774)**	**(63,242)**	**(1,594,136)**
Released (charged) during the year	**663**	**(402,460)**	**(337,815)**	**(25,362)**	**(764,974)**
Written off during the year	**1,960**	**59,027**	**177,095**	**3,332**	**241,414**
Recoveries during the year	**(1,009)**	**(58,102)**	**(66,308)**	**(180)**	**(125,599)**
Ending balance	**(5,517)**	**(723,524)**	**(1,428,802)**	**(85,452)**	**(2,243,295)**

Dec.31, 2023					
Corporate and Business Banking:	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Beginning balance	**(2,516,317)**	**(15,277,168)**	**(5,140,284)**	**(8,807)**	**(22,942,576)**
Released (charged) during the year	**205,563**	**(2,270,797)**	**520,032**	**(10,613)**	**(1,555,815)**
Written off during the year	**2,529**	**2,234,286**	**-**	**-**	**2,236,815**
Recoveries during the year	**-**	**(51,666)**	**-**	**-**	**(51,666)**
Foreign currencies translation differences	**(506,322)**	**(3,002,315)**	**(1,172,563)**	**-**	**(4,681,200)**
Ending balance	**(2,814,547)**	**(18,367,660)**	**(5,792,815)**	**(19,420)**	**(26,994,442)**

Dec.31, 2022					
Individual Loans:	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage loans	Total
Beginning balance	(10,115)	(305,005)	(817,525)	(49,814)	(1,182,459)
Released (charged) during the year	1,213	(19,585)	(502,625)	(13,551)	(534,548)
Written off during the year	2,190	52,918	172,195	123	227,426
Recoveries during the year	(419)	(50,317)	(53,819)	-	(104,555)
Ending balance	(7,131)	(321,989)	(1,201,774)	(63,242)	(1,594,136)

Dec.31, 2022					
Corporate and Business Banking:	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Beginning balance	(1,650,580)	(10,896,531)	(4,180,998)	(6,795)	(16,734,904)
Released (charged) during the year	(233,631)	(1,044,899)	779,409	(2,012)	(501,133)
Written off during the year	5,145	980,540	-	-	985,685
Recoveries during the year	-	(9,662)	-	-	(9,662)
Foreign currencies translation differences	(637,251)	(4,306,616)	(1,738,695)	-	(6,682,562)
Ending balance	(2,516,317)	(15,277,168)	(5,140,284)	(8,807)	(22,942,576)

16.1 Loans and advances.

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands		Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Gross Loans and advances	266,375,398	823,739	219,746,382	2,988,410
Less:				
ECL	29,237,737	1,291	24,536,712	10,213
Unamortized bills discount	509,523	-	678,795	-
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	145,003	-	221,018	-
Suspended credit account	1,497,199	-	709,985	-
Net	234,985,936	822,448	193,599,872	2,978,197

Expected credit losses for loans and advances totaled EGP 29,239,028 thousand compared to EGP 24,546,925 thousand in 2022.
During the year, the Bank's total loans and advances increased by 19.96% compared to 35.60% in 2022.
In order to minimize the probable exposure to credit risk, the Bank focuses more on the business with large enterprises,banks or retail customers with good credit rating or sufficient collateral.

Total balances of loans and facilities to customers divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2023

EGP Thousands

	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Individuals	53,641,448	5,646,750	838,134	60,126,332
Corporate	129,155,165	68,344,499	8,749,402	206,249,066
Total	182,796,613	73,991,249	9,587,536	266,375,398

The below table covers Expected Credit Loss by segment in each stage

Dec.31, 2023

EGP Thousands

	Stage 1: 12 month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Individuals	1,551,112	205,628	486,555	2,243,295
Corporate	4,410,307	14,882,887	7,701,248	26,994,442
Total	5,961,419	15,088,515	8,187,803	29,237,737

Loans, advances and expected credit losses to banks divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2023

EGP Thousands

	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Time and term loans	86,495	737,244	-	823,739
Expected credit losses	-	(1,291)	-	(1,291)
Net	86,495	735,953	-	822,448

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2023

EGP Thousands

	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Facilities and guarantees	113,577,662	55,000,921	6,073,099	174,651,682
Expected credit losses	(5,128,681)	(3,391,432)	(2,150,455)	(10,670,568)
Net	108,448,981	51,609,489	3,922,644	163,981,114

Total balances of loans and facilities to customers divided by stages: **EGP Thousands**
Dec.31, 2022

	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Individuals	47,483,664	5,269,640	790,595	**53,543,899**
Corporate and Business Banking	91,616,120	64,555,274	10,031,089	**166,202,483**
Total	**139,099,784**	**69,824,914**	**10,821,684**	**219,746,382**

Expected credit losses for loans and facilities to customers divided by stages:
Dec.31, 2022

	Stage 1: 12 month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime ECL credit impaired	Total
Individuals	1,024,932	171,725	397,479	**1,594,136**
Corporate and Business Banking	2,631,413	11,053,147	9,258,016	**22,942,576**
Total	**3,656,345**	**11,224,872**	**9,655,495**	**24,536,712**

Loans, advances and expected credit losses to banks divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2022

	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Time loans	-	2,988,410	-	**2,988,410**
Expected credit losses	-	(10,213)	-	**(10,213)**
Net	**-**	**2,978,197**	**-**	**2,978,197**

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk and expected credit losses divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2022

	Stage 1: 12 months	Stage 2: Life time	Stage 3: Life time	Total
Facilities and guarantees	84,513,998	45,046,087	5,636,373	**135,196,458**
Expected credit losses	(3,561,390)	(1,443,926)	(1,670,378)	**(6,675,694)**
Net	**80,952,608**	**43,602,161**	**3,965,995**	**128,520,764**

The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets subject to ECL calculation during the financial yea EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023

Due from banks	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit rating	12 months	Life time	Life time	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	5,436,043	-	-	5,436,043
2 - Standard (6)	-	-	-	-
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	-	-	-
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	-	-
Total	5,436,043	-	-	5,436,043
Less: ECL	(2,158)	-	-	(2,158)
Net	5,433,885	-	-	5,433,885

Individual Loans:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit rating	12 months	Life time	Life time	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	53,641,448	-	-	53,641,448
2 - Standard (6)	-	5,608,073	-	5,608,073
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	38,677	207	38,884
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	837,927	837,927
Total	53,641,448	5,646,750	838,134	60,126,332
Less: ECL	(1,551,112)	(205,628)	(486,555)	(2,243,295)
Net	52,090,336	5,441,122	351,579	57,883,037

Corporate and Business Banking:	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit rating	12 months	Life time	Life time	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	117,477,290	46,809,570	-	164,286,860
2 - Standard (6)	11,677,875	20,062,699	-	31,740,574
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	1,472,230	46,604	1,518,834
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	8,702,798	8,702,798
Total	129,155,165	68,344,499	8,749,402	206,249,066
Less: ECL	(4,410,307)	(14,882,887)	(7,701,248)	(26,994,442)
Net	124,744,858	53,461,612	1,048,154	179,254,624

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit rating	12 months	Life time	Life time	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	184,216,436	-	-	184,216,436
2 - Standard (6)	47,951,170	-	-	47,951,170
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	-	-	-
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	-	-
Total	232,167,606	-	-	232,167,606
ECL	(2,868,271)	-	-	(2,868,271)

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit rating	12 months	Life time	Life time	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	34,467,915	-	-	34,467,915
2 - Standard (6)	4,071,573	-	-	4,071,573
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	-	-	-
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	-	-
Total	38,539,488	-	-	38,539,488
ECL	(198,469)	-	-	(198,469)
Net	38,341,019	-	-	38,341,019

The following table provides information on the quality of financial assets subject to ECL calculation during the financial yea EGP Thousands
Dec.31, 2022

Due from banks	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Credit rating	**12 months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	4,389,069	-	-	**4,389,069**
2 - Standard (6)	15,639,858	6,095,598	-	**21,735,456**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	-	-	-
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	-	-
Total	**20,028,927**	**6,095,598**	-	**26,124,525**
Less: ECL	(38,884)	(10,508)	-	**(49,392)**
Net	**19,990,043**	**6,085,090**	-	**26,075,133**

Individual Loans:	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Credit rating	**12 months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	47,483,664	-	-	**47,483,664**
2 - Standard (6)	-	5,269,603	-	**5,269,603**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	37	1,429	**1,466**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	789,166	**789,166**
Total	**47,483,664**	**5,269,640**	**790,595**	**53,543,899**
Less: ECL	(1,024,932)	(171,725)	(397,479)	**(1,594,136)**
Net	**46,458,732**	**5,097,915**	**393,116**	**51,949,763**

Corporate and Business Banking:	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Credit rating	**12 months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	81,876,093	42,257,778	-	**124,133,871**
2 - Standard (6)	9,740,027	18,454,375	-	**28,194,402**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	3,843,121	82,698	**3,925,819**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	9,948,391	**9,948,391**
Total	**91,616,120**	**64,555,274**	**10,031,089**	**166,202,483**
Less: ECL	(2,631,413)	(11,053,147)	(9,258,016)	**(22,942,576)**
Net	**88,984,707**	**53,502,127**	**773,073**	**143,259,907**

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Credit rating	**12 months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	167,823,467	-	-	**167,823,467**
2 - Standard (6)	39,247,384	-	-	**39,247,384**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	-	-	-
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	-	-
Total	**207,070,851**	-	-	**207,070,851**
ECL	(979,945)	-	-	**(979,945)**

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Credit rating	**12 months**	**Life time**	**Life time**	
1 - High Grade (1-5)	31,376,120	-	-	**31,376,120**
2 - Standard (6)	3,227,477	-	-	**3,227,477**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	-	-	-	-
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	-	-	-	-
Total	**34,603,597**	-	-	**34,603,597**
ECL	(78,837)	-	-	**(78,837)**
Net	**34,524,760**	-	-	**34,524,760**

By Internal Rating Dec 2023
Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

EGP Thousands

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1%-12%	3,513,490	4,535,215	-	**8,048,705**
2 - Standard (6)	12%-21%	896,817	9,607,743	-	**10,504,560**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	21%-37%	-	739,929	16,517	**756,446**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	7,684,731	**7,684,731**

By Internal Rating
Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1% - 10%	1,551,112	-	-	**1,551,112**
2 - Standard (6)	11% <	-	205,544	-	**205,544**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	11% <	-	84	-	**84**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	486,555	**486,555**

By Internal Rating
Loans and Advances to customers - Corporate

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1%-12%	117,477,290	46,809,570	-	**164,286,860**
2 - Standard (6)	12%-21%	11,677,875	20,062,699	-	**31,740,574**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	21%-37%	-	1,472,230	46,604	**1,518,834**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	8,702,798	**8,702,798**

By Internal Rating
Loans and Advances to customers - Individuals

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1% - 10%	53,641,448	-	-	**53,641,448**
2 - Standard (6)	11% <	-	5,608,073	-	**5,608,073**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	11% <	-	38,677	207	**38,884**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	837,927	**837,927**

By Internal Rating Dec 2022
Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

EGP Thousands

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1%-11%	2,066,209	2,522,526	-	**4,588,735**
2 - Standard (6)	11%-22%	565,204	5,403,728	-	**5,968,932**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	22%-38%	-	3,126,893	46,758	**3,173,651**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	9,211,258	**9,211,258**

By Internal Rating
Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1% - 9%	1,024,932	-	-	**1,024,932**
2 - Standard (6)	10% <	-	171,724	-	**171,724**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	10% <	-	1	253	**254**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	397,226	**397,226**

By Internal Rating
Loans and Advances to customers - Corporate

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1%-11%	81,876,093	42,257,778	-	**124,133,871**
2 - Standard (6)	11%-22%	9,740,027	18,454,375	-	**28,194,402**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	22%-38%	-	3,843,121	82,698	**3,925,819**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	9,948,391	**9,948,391**

By Internal Rating
Loans and Advances to customers - Individuals

	PD Range	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
1 - High Grade (1-5)	1% - 9%	47,483,664	-	-	**47,483,664**
2 - Standard (6)	10% <	-	5,269,603	-	**5,269,603**
3 - Sub Standard (7)	10% <	-	37	1,429	**1,466**
4 - Non - Performing Loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	789,166	**789,166**

The following table shows changes in expected ECL losses between the beginning and end of the year as a result of these factors:

Dec.31, 2023 **EGP Thousands**

Due from banks	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL on 1 January 2023	38,884	10,508	-	49,392
Impairment during the year	(36,726)	(10,508)	-	(47,234)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	2,158	-	-	2,158

Individual Loans:	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL on 1 January 2023	1,024,932	171,725	397,479	1,594,136
Impairment during the year	526,180	33,903	204,891	764,974
Write off during the year	-	-	(241,414)	(241,414)
Recoveries	-	-	125,599	125,599
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	1,551,112	205,628	486,555	2,243,295

Corporate and Business Banking:	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL on 1 January 2023	2,631,413	11,053,147	9,258,016	22,942,576
Impairment during the year	1,670,168	1,182,352	(1,296,705)	1,555,815
Transferred to stage 1	148,230	(148,230)	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	(70,107)	328,769	(258,662)	-
Transferred to stage 3	(33,076)	(7,716)	40,792	-
Recoveries	-	-	51,666	51,666
Write off during the year	-	-	(2,236,815)	(2,236,815)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	63,679	2,474,565	2,142,956	4,681,200
Ending balance	4,410,307	14,882,887	7,701,248	26,994,442

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL on 1 January 2023	979,945	-	-	979,945
Impairment during the year	1,886,423	-	-	1,886,423
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	1,903	-	-	1,903
Ending balance	2,868,271	-	-	2,868,271

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
ECL on 1 January 2023	78,837	-	-	78,837
Impairment during the year	119,025	-	-	119,025
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	607	-	-	607
Ending balance	198,469	-	-	198,469

The following table shows changes in expected ECL losses between the beginning and end of the year as a result of these factors:

Dec.31, 2022 **EGP Thousands**

Due from banks	**Stage 1** 12 months	**Stage 2** Life time	**Stage 3** Life time	**Total**
ECL on 1 January 2022	20,283	20,714	-	40,997
Impairment during the year	18,601	(10,206)	-	8,395
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	38,884	10,508	-	49,392

Individual Loans:	**Stage 1** 12 months	**Stage 2** Life time	**Stage 3** Life time	**Total**
ECL on 1 January 2022	826,702	91,111	264,646	1,182,459
Impairment during the year	198,230	80,614	255,704	534,548
Write off during the year	-	-	(227,426)	(227,426)
Recoveries	-	-	104,555	104,555
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	1,024,932	171,725	397,479	1,594,136

Corporate and Business Banking:	**Stage 1** 12 months	**Stage 2** Life time	**Stage 3** Life time	**Total**
ECL on 1 January 2022	1,484,973	7,600,199	7,649,732	16,734,904
Impairment during the year	1,045,691	260,873	(828,369)	478,195
Transferred to stage 1	75,252	(108,908)	-	(33,656)
Transferred to stage 2	(28,138)	86,815	(2,120)	56,557
Transferred to stage 3	(6,470)	(9,416)	15,923	37
Recoveries	-	-	9,662	9,662
Write off during the year	-	-	(985,685)	(985,685)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	60,105	3,223,584	3,398,873	6,682,562
Ending balance	2,631,413	11,053,147	9,258,016	22,942,576

Debt Instruments at Fair value through OCI	**Stage 1** 12 months	**Stage 2** Life time	**Stage 3** Life time	**Total**
ECL on 1 January 2022	515,177	9,721	-	524,898
Impairment during the year	464,768	(9,721)	-	455,047
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	979,945	-	-	979,945

Debt Instruments at amortized cost	**Stage 1** 12 months	**Stage 2** Life time	**Stage 3** Life time	**Total**
ECL on 1 January 2022	1,113	-	-	1,113
Impairment during the year	77,724	-	-	77,724
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	78,837	-	-	78,837

17 Derivative financial instruments

17.1 Derivatives

The Bank uses the following financial derivatives for non hedging purposes.
Forward contracts represent commitments to buy foreign and local currencies including unexecuted spot transactions. Future contracts for foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual commitments to receive or pay net on the basis of changes in foreign exchange rates or interest rates, and/or to buy/sell foreign currencies or financial instruments in a future date with a fixed contractual price under 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.
Foreign exchange and/or interest rate swap represents commitments to exchange cash flows, resulting from these contracts are exchange of currencies or interest (fixed rate versus variable rate for example) or both (meaning foreign exchange and interest rate contracts). Contractual amounts are not exchanged except for some foreign exchange contracts.
Credit risk is represented in the expected cost of foreign exchange contracts that takes place if other parties default to fulfill their liabilities. This risk is monitored continuously through comparisons of fair value and contractual amount, and in order to control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank evaluates other parties using the same methods as in borrowing activities.
Options contracts in foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual agreements for the buyer (issuer) to the seller (holders) as a right not an obligation whether to buy (buy option) or sell (sell option) at a certain day or within certain year for a predetermined amount in foreign currency or interest rate. Options contracts are either traded in the market or negotiated between The Bank and one of its clients (Off balance sheet). The Bank is exposed to credit risk for purchased options contracts only and in the line of its book cost which represent its fair value.
The contractual value for some derivatives options is considered a base to analyze the realized financial instruments on the balance sheet, but it doesn't provide an indicator for the projected cash flows of the fair value for current instruments, and those amounts don't reflects credit risk or interest rate risk.
Derivatives in the Bank's benefit that are classified as (assets) are conversely considered (liabilities) as a result of the changes in foreign exchange prices or interest rates related to these derivatives. Contractual / expected total amounts of financial derivatives can fluctuate from time to time as well as the range through which the financial derivatives can be in benefit for the Bank or conversely against its benefit and the total fair value of the financial derivatives in assets and liabilities. Hereunder are the fair values of the booked financial derivatives:

17.1.1 For trading derivatives

		Dec.31, 2023			Dec.31, 2022	
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currencies derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	8,573,448	578,528	37,765	9,886,585	823,287	218,296
- Swap deals	74,891,979	49,037	8,151	2,081,255	440,559	1,456
Total (1)		627,565	45,916		1,263,846	219,752
17.1.2 Fair value hedge						
Interest rate derivatives						
Interest rate derivatives	15,446,550	40,482	95,018	12,520,160	30,480	-
Total (2)		40,482	95,018		30,480	-
17.1.3 Cash flow hedge						
Cash flow hedge	3,089,310	437,101	-	7,423,020	645,635	-
Total (3)		437,101	-		645,635	-
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3)		1,105,148	140,934		1,939,961	219,752

18 . Issued debt instruments

	Interest rate			
	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022
Fixed rate bonds with 5 years maturity			EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Green bonds (USD)	Fixed rate	Fixed rate	3,073,349	2,456,607
Total			3,073,349	2,456,607
Non current balances			3,073,349	2,456,607
Total			3,073,349	2,456,607

19. Financial Investments

Dec-23

EGP Thousands

The following table provides analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year:

	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
Debt investment securities at amortized cost				
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	-
A + to A -	-	-	-	-
B-	38,341,019	-	-	38,341,019
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Total	38,341,019	-	-	38,341,019
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				-
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	-
A + to A -	-	-	-	-
B-	232,167,606	-	-	232,167,606
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Total	232,167,606	-	-	232,167,606

The following table displays the analysis of expected credit losses of financial investments by rating agencies at the end of the year:

	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
Debt investment securities at amortized cost				
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	-
A + to A -	-	-	-	-
B-	198,469	-	-	198,469
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Total	198,469	-	-	198,469
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				-
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	-
A + to A -	-	-	-	-
B-	2,868,271	-	-	2,868,271
Unrated	-	-	-	-
Total	2,868,271	-	-	2,868,271

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

The following table provides analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year:

Dec-22	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
Debt investment securities at amortized cost				
AAA	-	-	-	**-**
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	**-**
A + to A -	-	-	-	**-**
B-	34,524,760	-	-	**34,524,760**
Unrated	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**34,524,760**	**-**	**-**	**34,524,760**
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				
AAA	-	-	-	**-**
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	**-**
A + to A -	-	-	-	**-**
B-	207,070,851	-	-	**207,070,851**
Unrated	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**207,070,851**	**-**	**-**	**207,070,851**

The following table displays the analysis of expected credit losses of financial investments by rating agencies at the end of the year:

	Stage 1: 12 month	Stage 2: Lifetime not credit impaired	Stage 3:Lifetime credit impaired	Total
Debt investment securities at amortized cost				
AAA	-	-	-	**-**
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	**-**
A + to A -	-	-	-	**-**
B-	78,837	-	-	**78,837**
Unrated	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**78,837**	**-**	**-**	**78,837**
Debt investment securities at FVOCI				
AAA	-	-	-	**-**
AA + to AA-	-	-	-	**-**
A + to A -	-	-	-	**-**
B-	979,945	-	-	**979,945**
Unrated	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**979,945**	**-**	**-**	**979,945**

Movement of financial investment securities:

	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Amortized cost
Beginning balance	197,238,721	20,547,465
Addition	45,665,232	19,908,223
Disposals	(26,046,482)	(6,738,937)
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	(15,383,080)	-
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	6,669,856	808,009
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2022	208,144,247	34,524,760

	Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	Amortized cost
Beginning balance	208,144,247	34,524,760
Addition	129,073,519	9,290,232
Disposals	(102,763,650)	(6,125,452)
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	(5,814,834)	-
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	4,790,954	651,479
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2023	**233,430,236**	**38,341,019**

Financial Investment securities

EGP Thousands

Listed	Dec.31, 2023 Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial Assets at fair value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Total
Governmental bonds	-	87,442,849	37,905,528	125,348,377
Securitized bonds	-	26,535,662	363,647	26,899,309
Equity shares	-	121,184	-	121,184
Sukuk	-	874,218	-	874,218
Unlisted				
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	114,015,080	-	114,015,080
Securitized bonds	-	3,299,797	71,844	3,371,641
Equity shares	-	1,141,446	-	1,141,446
Funds	306,375	-	-	306,375
Total	306,375	233,430,236	38,341,019	272,077,630

Financial Investment securities

EGP Thousands

	Dec.31, 2022 Financial Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial Assets at fair value through OCI	Financial Assets at Amortized cost	Total
Listed				
Governmental bonds	-	124,344,205	33,197,277	157,541,482
Securitized bonds	-	19,536,994	-	19,536,994
Equity shares	-	257,586	-	257,586
Portfolio managed by others	-	-	-	-
Sukuk	-	1,674,050	-	1,674,050
Unlisted				
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	59,806,173	-	59,806,173
Securitized bonds	-	1,709,429	1,327,483	3,036,912
Equity shares	-	815,810	-	815,810
Funds	247,324	-	-	247,324
Total	247,324	208,144,247	34,524,760	242,916,331

disclosure and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table shows the financial assets and the net financial commitments according to the business model classification:

Dec.31, 2023	Amortized cost	Debt financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Equity financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair value through P&L	Total book value
Cash and balances with central bank	71,887,821	-	-	-	71,887,821
Due from banks	231,085,244	-	-	-	231,085,244
Treasury bills	-	114,015,080	-	-	114,015,080
Loans and advances to customers, net	234,985,936	-	-	-	234,985,936
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	1,105,148	1,105,148
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	-	118,152,526	1,262,630	-	119,415,156
Amortized cost	38,341,019	-	-	-	38,341,019
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	-	-	-	306,375	306,375
Total financial assets	576,300,020	232,167,606	1,262,630	1,411,523	811,141,779
Due to banks	12,458,003	-	-	-	12,458,003
Due to customers	677,237,479	-	-	-	677,237,479
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	140,934	140,934
Other loans	12,483,907	-	-	-	12,483,907
Issued debt instruments	3,073,349	-	-	-	3,073,349
Total financial liabilities	705,252,738	-	-	140,934	705,393,672

Dec.31, 2022	Amortized cost	Debt financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Equity financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	Financial Assets/Liabilities at Fair value through P&L	Total book value
Cash and balances with central bank	47,492,549	-	-	-	47,492,549
Due from banks	133,856,720	-	-	-	133,856,720
Treasury bills	-	59,806,173	-	-	59,806,173
Loans and advances to customers, net	193,599,872	-	-	-	193,599,872
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	1,939,961	1,939,961
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	-	147,264,678	1,073,396	-	148,338,074
Amortized cost	34,524,760	-	-	-	34,524,760
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	-	-	-	247,324	247,324
Total financial assets	409,473,901	207,070,851	1,073,396	2,187,285	619,805,433
Due to banks	3,496,698	-	-	-	3,496,698
Due to customers	531,616,550	-	-	-	531,616,550
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	219,752	219,752
Other loans	7,978,975	-	-	-	7,978,975
Issued debt instruments	2,456,607	-	-	-	2,456,607
Total financial liabilities	545,548,830	-	-	219,752	545,768,582

20 . Gain on investments

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Profit from selling FVOCI	205,344	1,162,195
Profit from selling shares of associates	7,466	-
Released (Impairment) for invesment in associates*	9,000	-
Total	221,810	1,162,195

* Due to selling of the company (International Co. for Security and Services)

21 . Investments in associates

Dec.31, 2023	Business activity	Company's country	Company's current assets	Company's non current assets	Company's current liabilities	Company's non current liabilities	Company's revenues	Company's net profit (loss)	Investment book value	Stake %
Associates										
- TCA Properties	Properties	Egypt	25,955	1,482,391	632,953	731,736	56,196	(89,746)	88,711	37.00
- Al ahly computer	Hardware & Software supplier	Egypt	20,437	9,594	30,620	-	48,038	(20,097)	27,268	39.34
- Fawry plus	Online Payment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	Security Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			46,392	1,491,985	663,573	731,736	104,234	(109,843)	115,979	

Dec.31, 2022	Business activity	Company's country	Company's current assets	Company's non current assets	Company's current liabilities	Company's non current liabilities	Company's revenues	Company's net profit (loss)	Investment book value	Stake %
- TCA Properties	Properties	Egypt	7,373	1,503,693	206,277	1,045,338	21,503	(72,446)	131,555	37.00
- Al ahly computer	Hardware & Software supplier	Egypt	42,494	-	19,534	-	50,892	(188)	29,270	39.34
- Fawry plus	Online Payment	Egypt	145,298	41,738	100,448	44	127,246	42,413	25,237	14.99
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	Security Services	Egypt	779,891	-	833,180	-	356,164	(146,617)	-	30.00
Total			975,056	1,545,431	1,159,439	1,045,382	555,805	(176,838)	186,062	

22 . Other assets

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Accrued revenues*	13,018,038	11,437,147
Prepaid expenses	783,602	622,156
Advances to purchase fixed assets	1,906,547	1,342,568
Accounts receivable and other assets (after deducting the provision)**	3,044,238	1,035,654
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	49,019	124,098
Gross	18,801,444	14,561,623
Impairment of other assets	-	(40,196)
Net	18,801,444	14,521,427

* Accrued revenues includes interest accrued on the loans and advances to customers amounting to EGP 2,479 million against EGP 1,648 million in 2022 , financial assets at amortised cost amounting to EGP 2,397 million against EGP 1,798 million in 2022, financial assets at fair value through OCI amounting to EGP 7,194 million against EGP 6,825 million in 2022.

** A provision has been created for other assets with amount EGP 17 million.

23 . Property and equipment

	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting -out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total
Cost at Jan 01, 2022 (1)	64,709	1,170,322	3,194,730	161,744	955,100	868,478	159,247	6,574,330
Additions during the year	164,960	82,392	359,573	32,131	65,501	120,325	5,237	830,119
Disposals during the year	-	(19,404)	(15,611)	-	(16,375)	(44,862)	(3,238)	(99,490)
Cost at end of the year (2)	**229,669**	**1,233,310**	**3,538,692**	**193,875**	**1,004,226**	**943,941**	**161,246**	**7,304,959**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	506,634	2,128,401	68,539	715,756	587,823	106,061	4,113,214
Current year depreciation	-	77,357	515,970	12,931	115,906	146,255	17,382	885,801
Disposals during the year	-	(19,404)	(15,611)	-	(16,375)	(44,862)	(3,238)	(99,490)
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	**-**	**564,587**	**2,628,760**	**81,470**	**815,287**	**689,216**	**120,205**	**4,899,525**
Ending net assets (2-4)	**229,669**	**668,723**	**909,932**	**112,405**	**188,939**	**254,725**	**41,041**	**2,405,434**
Beginning net assets (1-3)	**64,709**	**663,688**	**1,066,329**	**93,205**	**239,344**	**280,655**	**53,186**	**2,461,116**

	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting -out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total
Cost at Jan 01, 2023 (1)	229,669	1,233,310	3,538,692	193,875	1,004,226	943,941	161,246	7,304,959
Additions during the year	-	3,727	1,054,355	31,313	14,023	14,677	3,772	1,121,867
Disposals during the year	-	(4,650)	(18,978)	-	-	(18,557)	(2,450)	(44,635)
Cost at end of the year (2)	**229,669**	**1,232,387**	**4,574,069**	**225,188**	**1,018,249**	**940,061**	**162,568**	**8,382,191**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	564,587	2,628,760	81,470	815,287	689,216	120,205	4,899,525
Depreciation for the year	-	32,217	573,020	10,610	100,507	59,744	12,111	788,209
Disposals during the year	-	(4,650)	(18,978)	-	-	(18,557)	(2,450)	(44,635)
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	**-**	**592,154**	**3,182,802**	**92,080**	**915,794**	**730,403**	**129,866**	**5,643,099**
Ending net assets (2-4)	**229,669**	**640,233**	**1,391,267**	**133,108**	**102,455**	**209,658**	**32,702**	**2,739,092**
Beginning net assets (1-3)	**229,669**	**668,723**	**909,932**	**112,405**	**188,939**	**254,725**	**41,041**	**2,405,434**

Right of Use

Dec.31, 2023

EGP Thousands

	Premises	Machines and equipment	Total
Balance as at Jan.1, 2023	**1,132,429**	**593,653**	**1,726,082**
Net depreciation during the year	**(217,185)**	**(20,102)**	**(237,287)**
Additions	**82,767**	**4,055**	**86,822**
Disposals	**(289,604)**	**(556,190)**	**(845,794)**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**708,407**	**21,416**	**729,823**
		Dec.31, 2022	
Balance as at 1 Jan 2022	817,571	267,014	1,084,585
Net depreciation during the year	(238,092)	(129,579)	(367,671)
Additions	552,950	456,218	1,009,168
Balance as at 31 December 2022	1,132,429	593,653	1,726,082

Leases Liability	**Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands Lease Liability**	**Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands Lease Liability**
Non current lease liability	478,045	1,184,824
Current lease liability	196,372	505,275
Balances at the end of the year	**674,417**	**1,690,099**

General Conditions:

It is important to note that the Bank's two main leasing contracts include lease contracts for Machines and equipment and lease contracts for premises.

- The average contract period for the Machines and equipment that have been leased by the Bank as of 2023 is 5 years with a discount rate of 8.3%.
- As regards to the Banks leased premises, they have a contractual lifetime, which varies between 3 to 20 years, also with a discount rate of 8.3%.
- The discount rate is the Bank's borrowing rate.

24 . Due to banks

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	2,308,193	2,666,251
Deposits	10,149,810	830,447
Total	12,458,003	3,496,698
Central banks	618,597	460,169
Local banks	16,626	45,065
Foreign banks	11,822,780	2,991,464
Total	12,458,003	3,496,698
Non-interest bearing balances	1,976,181	2,376,326
Floating bearing interest balances	553,295	573,860
Fixed interest bearing balances	9,928,527	546,512
Total	12,458,003	3,496,698
Current balances	12,458,003	3,496,698
Total	12,458,003	3,496,698

25 . Due to customers

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Demand deposits	255,597,422	197,948,359
Time deposits	117,608,870	106,969,176
Certificates of deposit	188,832,842	128,342,125
Saving deposits	107,598,758	91,986,230
Other deposits	7,599,587	6,370,660
Total	677,237,479	531,616,550
Corporate deposits	306,678,764	262,902,380
Individual deposits	370,558,715	268,714,170
Total	677,237,479	531,616,550
Non-interest bearing balances	121,939,696	95,060,092
Floating interest bearing balances	5,930,188	7,936,950
Fixed interest bearing balances	549,367,595	428,619,508
Total	677,237,479	531,616,550
Current balances	483,660,140	396,058,202
Non-current balances	193,577,339	135,558,348
Total	677,237,479	531,616,550

26 . Other loans

	Interest rate %	Loan duration	Maturing through next year	Balance on Dec.31, 2023	Balance on Dec.31, 2022
			EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
British International Investment subordinated loan	Floating rate	10 years	-	2,879,244	2,644,356
Environmental Compliance Project (ECO)	Fixed rate	3-5 years*	315	525	840
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	Fixed rate	Less than 1 year*	200,619	200,619	16,000
Egyptian Pollution Abatement Program (EPAP)	Floating / Fixed rate	3-5 years*	37,506	224,793	87,614
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) subordinated Loan	Floating rate	10 years	-	4,588,784	2,561,585
International Finance Corporation (IFC) subordinated Loan	Floating rate	10 years	-	4,589,942	2,668,580
Balance			**238,440**	**12,483,907**	7,978,975

Interest rates on variable-interest subordinated loans are determined in advance every 3 months.

* Represents the date of loan repayment to the lending agent.

27 . Other liabilities

	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Accrued interest payable*	3,807,422	2,084,649
Accrued expenses	2,554,726	1,686,588
Accounts payable	14,426,645	9,244,932
Repos**	611,377	4,370,838
Other credit balances	537,282	313,472
Total	**21,937,452**	17,700,479

* Accrued interest payable includes interest accrued on the dues to customers amounting to EGP 3,454 million against EGP 1,982 million in 2022, other loans amounting to EGP 42 million against EGP 30 million in 2022.

** Treasury bills Repos: EGP 611 million against EGP 659 million in 2022.

** Treasury bonds: EGP 3,711 million in 2022.

28 . Provisions

Dec.31, 2023	**Beginning balance**	**Charged during the year**	**Exchange revaluation difference**	**Net utilized / recovered during the year**	**Provisions no longer used**	**Ending balance**
						EGP Thousands
Provision for legal claims	**7,456**	**1,400**	**448**	**(2,058)**	**-**	**7,246**
ECL for off-balance sheet items	**6,675,942**	**2,817,520**	**1,179,846**	**(2,512)**	**-**	**10,670,796**
Provision for other claim	**384,201**	**2,221**	**32,812**	**(1,280)**	**-**	**417,954**
Total	**7,067,599**	**2,821,141**	**1,213,106**	**(5,850)**	**-**	**11,095,996**

Dec.31, 2022	Beginning balance	Charged during the year	Exchange revaluation difference	Net utilized / recovered during the year	Provisions no longer used	Ending balance
						EGP Thousands
Provision for legal claims	7,184	-	656	(212)	(172)	7,456
ECL for off-balance sheet items	3,204,426	2,125,502	1,346,014	-	-	6,675,942
Provision for other claim	329,852	8,960	48,303	(2,914)	-	384,201
Total	3,541,462	2,134,462	1,394,973	(3,126)	(172)	7,067,599

Provision for legal claims: are recognized when the Bank has present legal obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.
ECL provision for off-balance sheet items: This is a provision provided for withdrawn amounts of issued Letters of Credit (LCs) and Letters of Guarantee (LGs). The provisions provided are short-term and are rolled over every year.
This provision are recognized when the Bank has present contingent obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.
Provision for other claim: are recognized to face the potential risk of banking operations obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

29 . Issued and paid in capital

	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Authorized capital	100,000,000	50,000,000
Issued and Paid in Capital	30,195,010	29,825,134
Number of shares outstanding in Thousands	3,019,501	2,982,513

	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022
	EGP	EGP
Par value per share	10	10

The authorized capital is EGP 100 billion according to the extraordinary general assembly decision on 20 March 2023.
On January 11, 2023 issued and Paid in Capital increased by an amount of EGP 165,429 thousand to reach EGP 29,990,563 thousand, according to BOD Meeting decision on September 28 ,2022, by issuance of 13th tranche for E.S.O.P program.
On June 8, 2023 issued and Paid in Capital increased by an amount of EGP 204,447 thousand to reach EGP 30,195,010 thousand, according to BOD Meeting decision on January 24 ,2023, by issuance of 14th tranche for E.S.O.P program.

30 . Reserves

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Legal reserve	4,770,354	3,963,946
General reserve	39,840,707	27,096,858
Capital reserve	21,155	18,947
Reserve for transactions under common control	(670,972)	8,183
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	148,353	181,324
Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	(17,313,043)	(13,489,279)
General risk reserve	1,550,906	1,550,906
Banking risks reserve	15,230	11,981
Total	28,362,690	19,342,866

30.1 . Legal reserve

As required by the Egyptian corporate law 159 of 1981 and the Articles of Association of the Egyptian companies of the Group, 5% of the net profits of the year is transferred to the legal reserve until this reserve reaches 50 % of the issued capital. As required by the Egyptian corporate law 159 of 1981, the reserve may be used upon a decision from the general assembly meeting based on the proposal of the board of directors.

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	3,963,946	3,293,074
Transferred to legal reserve	806,408	670,872
Ending balance	4,770,354	3,963,946

30.2 . General reserve

The general reserve represents optional reserve approved by the general assembly meetings dated 10 March 2015 based on the proposal of the board of directors.

As required by the Egyptian corporate law 159 of 1981, the reserve is used upon a decision from the general assembly meeting based on the proposal of the board of directors.

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	27,096,858	28,260,532
Transferred to general reserve	12,743,849	8,836,326
Capital increase	-	(10,000,000)
Ending balance	39,840,707	27,096,858

30.3 . Capital reserve

Represents sales of Bank Obsolete assets.

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	18,947	16,000
Transferred to capital reserve	2,208	2,947
Ending balance	21,155	18,947

30.4 . Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	181,324	(4,218)
Transferred to cumulative foreign currencies translation	(32,971)	185,542
Ending balance	148,353	181,324

30.5 . Reserve for FVOCI investments revaluation difference

This reserve records fair value changes on FVOCI investments.

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	(13,489,279)	419,176
Transferred to RE from financial assets at fair value through OCI	(95,308)	(3,436)
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through OCI	(5,616,782)	(14,360,066)
Effect of ECL in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	1,888,326	455,047
Ending balance	(17,313,043)	(13,489,279)

30.6 - General risk reserve

Required reserve by Central bank of Egypt to face the impact of applying IFRS9.

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	1,550,906	1,550,906
Transferred to general risk reserve	-	-
Ending balance	1,550,906	1,550,906

30.7 - Banking risks reserve

Represents 10% of valuation amount for assets acquired as settlement of debt not yet sold after 5 years of ownership.

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	11,981	9,141
Transferred to banking risk reserve	3,249	2,840
Ending balance	15,230	11,981

30.8 - Retained earnings

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	15,144,290	12,618,855
Transferred to reserves	(12,335,726)	(9,016,504)
Dividends paid	(2,016,159)	(3,019,442)
Net profit of the year	26,541,824	14,561,381
Ending balance	27,334,229	15,144,290

30.9 - Reserve for employee stock ownership plan

Represents cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	1,895,435	1,674,392
Transferred to reserves	(1,164,242)	(502,922)
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	754,817	723,965
Ending balance	1,486,010	1,895,435

30.10 . Dividends

Dividends are not recognized prior to the approval of their distribution by shareholders at the Annual General Assembly meeting.
The Board of Directors proposes - according to the Bank's Articles of Association - to its shareholders attending the next Annual General Assembly to distribute the following amounts in 2023,

- An amount of EGP 2,876 billion to its staff in comparison to EGP 1,612 billion in 2022
- An amount of EGP 110 million to its board of directors compared to EGP 110 million in 2022
- An amount of EGP 1,661 billion cash dividends in comparison to EGP 1,613 billion in 2022
- An amount of EGP 431 million to CIB Foundation compared to EGP 241 million in 2022
- Employees profit share and board members will be recognized in the statement of changes in shareholders' equity in 2023.
- An amount of EGP 288 million to Support and development of banking sector fund compared to EGP161 million in 2022

31 . Cash and cash equivalent

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Cash and balances at the central bank	71,887,821	47,492,549
Due from banks with maturities of 3 months or less	217,156,599	76,096,552
Treasury bills and other governmental notes with maturities of three months or less	1,293,148	10,575
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(64,396,185)	(40,493,607)
Total	225,941,383	83,106,069

32 . Share-based payments

According to the extraordinary general assembly meeting on June 26, 2006, the Bank launched new Employees Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) scheme and issued equity-settled share-based payments. Eligible employees should complete a term of 3 years of service in The Bank to have the right in ordinary shares at face value (right to share) that will be issued on the vesting date,otherwise such grants will be forfeited. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the grant date, and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting year (3 years) with corresponding increase in equity based on estimated number of shares that will eventually vest. The fair value for such equity instruments is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

Details of the rights to share outstanding during the year are as follows:

	Dec.31, 2023 **No. of shares in Thousands**	Dec.31, 2022 No. of shares in Thousands
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**92,551**	76,328
Granted during the year	**28,143**	31,177
Forfeited during the year	**(3,693)**	(2,682)
Exercised during the year	**(36,988)**	(12,272)
Outstanding at the end of the year	**80,013**	92,551

	31 December 2023		
	EGP	EGP	
Maturity date	**Exercise price**	**Fair value**	**No. of shares in thousand**
2024	10.00	26.34	23,788
2025	10.00	28.43	29,052
2026	10.00	34.09	27,173
Total			**80,013**

The fair value of granted shares is calculated using Black-Scholes pricing model with the following inputs into the model :

	17th tranche	**16th tranche**
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	41.48	42.65
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	18.00%	14.65%
Dividend yield%	1.30%	2.50%
Volatility%	34.75%	25.73%

Volatility is calculated based on the standard deviation of returns for the last five years.

	Dec.31, 2023 **EGP Thousands**	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Expense arising from equity–settled share–based payment transactions	**754,817**	723,965

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

	EGP **Exercise price**	**EGP** **Average market value during the exercise date**
2022	10.00	38.02
2023	10.00	56.56

33. Financial Risk Management

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

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

Risk management is carried out by the risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Bank treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units.

The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, credit risk management is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

33.1. Credit Risk

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

33.1.1. Credit Risk Measurement

33.1.1.1. Loans and Advances to Banks and Customers

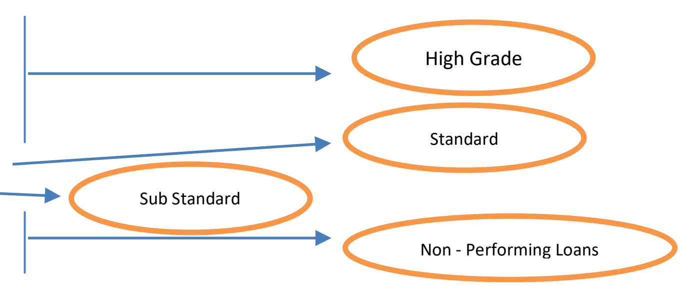
In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to banks and customers at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects three components:

- The 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations
- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'exposure at default.
- The likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the 'incurred loss model') are required by the Basel committee on banking regulations and the supervisory practices (the Basel committee), and are embedded in the Bank's daily operational management.

The Bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer judgment and are validated, where appropriate. Clients of the Bank are segmented into four rating classes. The Bank's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The Bank regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

Bank's rating	Description of the rating
1	Low risk
2	Average risk
3	Satisfactory risk
4	Reasonable risk
5	Acceptable risk
6	Marginally acceptable risk
7	Watch list
8	Substandard
9	Doubtful
10	Bad debts



Loss given default or loss severity represents the Bank expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

33.1.1.2. Debt Instruments, Treasury Bills and Other Governmental Notes

For debt instruments and bills, by external rating agencies are used for assessing of the credit risk exposures, and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are uses.

The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

33.1.2. Risk Limit Control and Mitigation Policies

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

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

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

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

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

33.1.2.1. Collateral

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

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

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

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

33.1.2.2. 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. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the Bank (i.e., assets with positive fair value), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the Bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank market transactions on any single day.

33.1.2.3. Credit Related Commitments

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

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

Amounts in Million EGP

	31-Dec-23		
Bank's rating	**Loans and advances**	**Impairment provision**	**Net Loans and advances**
1-High Grade	218,752	11,753	206,999
2-Standard	37,349	10,710	26,639
3-Sub Standard	1,558	757	801
4-Non-Performing Loans	9,541	8,171	1,370
Total	267,200	31,391	235,809

	31-Dec-22		
Bank's rating	**Loans and advances**	**Impairment provision**	**Net Loans and advances**
1-High Grade	174,606	7,234	167,372
2-Standard	33,464	6,141	27,323
3-Sub Standard	3,927	3,174	753
4-Non-Performing Loans	10,738	9,608	1,130
Total	222,735	26,157	196,578

The Bank's internal rating and PD estimation process continued

Consumer Lending and Retail Mortgages

Consumer lending comprises unsecured personal loans, credit cards and overdrafts. These products along with retail mortgages and some of the less complex small business lending are rated by an automated scorecard tool primarily driven by days past due. Other key inputs into the models are:

• Consumer lending products: use of limits and volatility thereof, GDP growth, unemployment rates, changes in personal income/salary levels based on records of current accounts, personal indebtedness and expected interest repricing

• Retail mortgages: GDP growth, unemployment rates, changes in personal income/salary levels based on records of current accounts, personal indebtedness and expected interest repricing

The Bank's Internal Credit Rating Grades

Internal rating grade Performing	Internal rating description	12 month Basel III PD range
1-5	High grade	(1% - 10%)
6	Standard	(11% above)
7	Sub Standard	(11% above)
8-10	Non - Performing Loans	(100%)

Non-performing

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

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

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

33.1.4. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	Dec. 31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2022 EGP Thousands
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Cash and balances at the central bank	**71,887,821**	47,492,549
Due from banks	**231,087,402**	133,906,112
Less: ECL	**(2,158)**	(49,392)
Gross loans and advances to banks	**823,739**	2,988,410
Less: ECL	**(1,291)**	(10,213)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	**2,927,620**	2,132,876
- Credit cards	**10,297,598**	7,636,331
- Personal loans	**42,552,132**	40,374,834
- Mortgages	**4,348,982**	3,399,858
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	**55,047,153**	42,595,303
- Direct loans	**99,455,837**	78,759,856
- Syndicated loans	**51,311,552**	44,722,871
- Other loans	**434,524**	124,453
Unamortized bills discount	**(509,523)**	(678,795)
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	**(145,003)**	(221,018)
ECL	**(29,237,737)**	(24,536,712)
Suspended credit account	**(1,497,199)**	(709,985)
Derivative financial instruments	**1,105,148**	1,939,961
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	**270,508,625**	241,595,611
Other assets (Accrued revenues)	**13,018,038**	11,437,147
Total	**823,413,260**	632,900,057
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	**8,021,170**	8,977,208
Customers acceptances	**4,800,405**	3,482,249
Letters of credit (import and export)	**9,075,124**	8,640,327
Letter of guarantee	**160,776,153**	123,073,882
Total	**182,672,852**	144,173,666

December 2023

The above table represents the Bank Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2023 , before taking account of any held collateral.

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2023, before taking into account any held collateral.

As shown above 28.64% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represents 32.85%.

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

- 95.85% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.

- Loans and advances assessed individually are valued EGP 9,413,975.
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial year ended on December 31, 2023.
- 88.08% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments.

December 2022

The above table represents the Bank Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2022 , before taking account of any held collateral.

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2022, before taking into account any held collateral.

As shown above 31.05% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represents 38.17%.

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

- 93.42% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.

- Loans and advances assessed individually are valued EGP 10,663,438.
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial year ended on December 31, 2022.
- 89.49% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments.

33.1.5. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands		Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Gross Loans and advances	**266,375,398**	**823,739**	219,746,382	2,988,410
Less:				
ECL	**29,237,737**	**1,291**	24,536,712	10,213
Unamortized bills discount	**509,523**	**-**	678,795	
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	**145,003**	**-**	221,018	-
Suspended credit account	**1,497,199**	**-**	709,985	-
Net	**234,985,936**	**822,448**	193,599,872	2,978,197

Expected credit losses for loans and advances totaled EGP 29,239,028 thousand compared to EGP 24,546,925 thousand in 2022.

During the year, the Bank's total loans and advances increased by 19.96% compared to 35.60% in 2022.

In order to minimize the probable exposure to credit risk, the Bank focuses more on the business with large enterprises,banks or retail customers with good credit rating or sufficient collateral.

Collateral held and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect

The bank holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures.

The table below sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

Type of credit exposure	Exposure	Percentage of exposure that is subject to collateral requirements		ECL	Principal type of collateral held
		Dec. 31, 2023	Dec. 31, 2022	**Dec. 31, 2023**	
Derivative assets held for risk management	1,105,148	**100**	100	**-**	Cash
Loans and advances to banks	823,739	**-**	-	**1,291**	None
Loans and advances to retail customers					
Real estate loans	4,348,982				Residential property
Personal loans	42,552,132	**80**	80	**2,243,295**	Cash
Credit cards	10,297,598				None
Overdraft	2,927,620				Cash
Loans and advances to corporate customers					
Other	206,249,066	**40**	40	**26,994,442**	Cash
Reverse sale and repurchase agreements	611,377	**100**	100	**-**	Marketable securities

Residential mortgage lending

The tables below stratify credit exposures from mortgage loans and advances to retail customers by ranges of loan-to-value (LTV) ratio.
LTV is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the loan – or the amount committed for loan commitments – to the value of the collateral.
The gross amounts exclude any impairment allowance. The valuation of the collateral excludes any adjustments for obtaining and selling the collateral.
The value of the collateral for residential mortgage loans is based on the collateral value at origination updated based on changes in house price indices.

LTV ratio	**Dec. 31, 2023**	Dec. 31, 2022
Less than 50%	**-**	-
51–70%	**-**	-
71–90%	**4,348,982**	3,399,858
91–100%	**-**	-
More than 100%	**-**	-
Total	**4,348,982**	3,399,858

33.1.6. Loans and advances restructured

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, obligatory management programs, modification and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies are based on indicators or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the personal judgment of the management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. Restructuring is commonly applied to term loans, specially customer loans. Renegotiated loans totaled at the end of the year

	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022
Loans and advances to customer		
Corporate		
- Direct loans	**18,472,670**	17,207,400
Total	**18,472,670**	17,207,400

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

33.1.7. Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

33.1.7.1. Geographical analysis

Following is a breakdown of the Bank's main credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the year.

The Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on domicile of its counterparties.

Dec.31, 2023	Cairo	Alex, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Outside Egypt (CIB Kenya)	Total
Cash and balances at the central bank	71,751,785	-	-	136,036	**71,887,821**
Gross due from banks	230,709,611	-	-	377,791	**231,087,402**
Less: ECL	(192)	-	-	(1,966)	**(2,158)**
Gross loans and advances to banks	823,739	-	-	-	**823,739**
Less: ECL	(1,291)	-	-	-	**(1,291)**
Gross loans and advances to customers					
Individual:					
- Overdrafts	2,170,271	593,886	158,004	5,459	**2,927,620**
- Credit cards	8,169,218	1,823,675	304,705	-	**10,297,598**
- Personal loans	30,168,288	10,055,677	2,284,529	43,638	**42,552,132**
- Mortgages	4,111,504	195,951	29,176	12,351	**4,348,982**
Corporate:					
- Overdrafts	48,947,119	4,454,786	1,422,155	223,093	**55,047,153**
- Direct loans	64,287,140	26,635,089	7,546,425	987,183	**99,455,837**
- Syndicated loans	48,285,122	3,026,430	-	-	**51,311,552**
- Other loans	208,060	226,464	-	-	**434,524**
Unamortized bills discount	(479,204)	(30,319)	-	-	**(509,523)**
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(145,003)	-	-	-	**(145,003)**
ECL	(22,385,965)	(4,175,424)	(2,565,815)	(110,533)	**(29,237,737)**
Suspended credit account	(1,496,706)	(336)	(157)	-	**(1,497,199)**
Derivative financial instruments	1,101,896	-	-	3,252	**1,105,148**
Financial investments:					
-Debt instruments	269,401,971	-	-	1,106,654	**270,508,625**
Total	**755,627,363**	**42,805,879**	**9,179,022**	**2,782,958**	**810,395,222**

Dec.31, 2022	Cairo	Alex, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Outside Egypt (CIB Kenya)	Total
Cash and balances at the central bank	47,392,508	-	-	100,041	**47,492,549**
Due from banks	133,853,806	-	-	52,306	**133,906,112**
Less:Impairment provision	(49,234)	-	-	(158)	**(49,392)**
Gross loans and advances to banks	2,988,410	-	-	-	**2,988,410**
Less:Impairment provision	(10,213)	-	-	-	**(10,213)**
Gross loans and advances to customers					
Individual:					
- Overdrafts	1,521,716	484,127	117,355	9,678	**2,132,876**
- Credit cards	6,055,217	1,350,346	230,768	-	**7,636,331**
- Personal loans	28,450,184	9,686,336	2,001,447	236,867	**40,374,834**
- Mortgages	3,214,291	155,751	19,866	9,950	**3,399,858**
Corporate:					
- Overdrafts	38,148,720	2,445,098	1,845,176	156,309	**42,595,303**
- Direct loans	49,270,448	21,609,304	7,150,330	729,774	**78,759,856**
- Syndicated loans	40,991,638	3,690,909	40,324	-	**44,722,871**
- Other loans	86,102	38,351	-	-	**124,453**
Unamortized bills discount	(626,118)	(52,677)	-	-	**(678,795)**
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	(221,018)	-	-	-	**(221,018)**
ECL	(17,917,734)	(4,293,898)	(2,190,382)	(134,698)	**(24,536,712)**
Suspended credit account	(709,985)	-	-	-	**(709,985)**
Derivative financial instruments	1,939,961	-	-	-	**1,939,961**
Financial investments:					
-Debt instruments	240,568,601	-	-	1,027,010	**241,595,611**
Total	**574,947,300**	**35,113,647**	**9,214,884**	**2,187,079**	**621,462,910**

33.1.7.2. Industry analysis

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

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Other activities	Individual	Total
Cash and balances at the central bank	71,883,379	-	-	-	-	4,442	-	**71,887,821**
Due from banks	231,087,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	**231,087,402**
Less: ECL	(2,158)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,158)**
Gross loans and advances to banks	823,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	**823,739**
Less: ECL	(1,291)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,291)**
Gross loans and advances to customers								
Individual:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,927,620	**2,927,620**
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,297,598	**10,297,598**
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,552,132	**42,552,132**
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,348,982	**4,348,982**
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	6,749,096	21,553,328	6,533,287	3,206,340	2,516,833	14,488,269	-	**55,047,153**
- Direct loans	5,109,807	43,484,367	6,364,089	2,837,764	11,447,055	30,212,755	-	**99,455,837**
- Syndicated loans	501,230	4,457,019	3,203,020	-	40,557,812	2,592,471	-	**51,311,552**
- Other loans	-	434,524	-	-	-	-	-	**434,524**
Unamortized bills discount	(8,625)	(8,964)	-	-	-	(491,934)	-	**(509,523)**
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	-	-	-	-	-	(145,003)	-	**(145,003)**
ECL	(332,265)	(8,211,025)	(29,537)	(372,369)	(3,119,621)	(14,929,594)	(2,243,326)	**(29,237,737)**
Suspended credit account	-	(194,186)	-	(46,091)	-	(1,256,922)	-	**(1,497,199)**
Derivative financial instruments	1,105,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,105,148**
Financial investments:								
-Debt instruments	31,145,168	-	-	-	239,363,457	-	-	**270,508,625**
Total	**348,060,630**	**61,515,063**	**16,070,859**	**5,625,644**	**290,765,536**	**30,474,484**	**57,883,006**	**810,395,222**

The following table analysis the Group's main credit exposure at their book value categorized by the Bank customers activities as of 31 Dec 2022.

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2022	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Other activities	Individual	Total
Cash and balances at the central bank	47,484,615	-	-	-	-	7,934	-	**47,492,549**
Due from banks	133,906,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	**133,906,112**
Less: ECL	(49,392)							**(49,392)**
Gross loans and advances to banks	2,988,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,988,410**
Less: ECL	(10,213)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(10,213)**
Gross loans and advances to customers								
Individual:								
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,132,876	**2,132,876**
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,636,331	**7,636,331**
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,374,834	**40,374,834**
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,399,858	**3,399,858**
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	4,268,572	18,438,821	2,557,677	2,375,354	2,812,073	12,142,806	-	**42,595,303**
- Direct loans	3,624,525	34,374,610	5,949,844	1,622,924	9,870,662	23,317,291	-	**78,759,856**
- Syndicated loans	195,717	5,567,719	1,388,809	-	35,261,257	2,309,369	-	**44,722,871**
- Other loans	-	124,453	-	-	-	-	-	**124,453**
Unamortized bills discount	(41,973)	(5,207)	-	-	-	(631,615)	-	**(678,795)**
Unamortized syndicated loans discount	-	-	-	-	-	(221,018)	-	**(221,018)**
ECL	(179,563)	(6,438,405)	(38,425)	(257,441)	(1,591,565)	(14,436,797)	(1,594,516)	**(24,536,712)**
Suspended credit account	-	(224,754)	-	(39,814)	-	(445,417)	-	**(709,985)**
Derivative financial instruments	1,939,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,939,961**
Financial investments:								
-Debt instruments	22,920,473	-	-	-	218,675,138	-	-	241,595,611
Total	**217,047,244**	**51,837,237**	**9,857,905**	**3,701,023**	**265,027,565**	**22,042,553**	**51,949,383**	**621,462,910**

The investment balances and other assets are highly rated not impaired .

33.2. Market risk

3.2. Market risk

Market Risks represent the potential losses resulting from unfavorable movements in market prices that may negatively affect the values of the bank's investment positions linked to the bank's balance sheet as a whole, which in turn affects the bank's profitability and its capital base. These investments are represented in debt instruments, stocks, or investment funds, in addition to the currency exchange rate risks. Market risk results from open positions of the rate of return, currencies, and equity products, as each of them is exposed to general and specific risks in the market and changes in the level of sensitivity to market rates or to prices such as interest rates, exchange rates and prices of equity instruments.

The bank distinguishes between the trading Book portfolio and the Banking Book portfolio in measuring market risks, as the trading portfolio includes instruments held for the purpose of resale or taken by the bank to benefit in the short term from the actual or expected difference between the buying and selling prices or benefiting from any changes that may occur in the return rates and any other prices that affect the trading portfolio, in addition to the financial derivative positions used for the purpose of hedging

The banking book portfolio for non-trading purposes includes instruments acquired that are salable or held until settlement dates and managing the return rate of assets and liabilities.

As part of market risk management, the bank performs several hedging strategies, as well as entering into interest rate swap contracts in order to balance the risk associated with debt instruments and long-term loans. Periodic reports on market risks are submitted to the Board of Directors and the members of the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

33.2.1 Value at Risk

The Bank applies a "Value at Risk" methodology (VaR) to its trading and non-trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected under normal market conditions, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions.

VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Bank might lose , but only to a certain level of confidence (99%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (1%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (1 Day). The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

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

The Bank is calculating the Market Risk Capital Requirements by applying Basel II "Standardised Measurement Method", according to the Central Bank of Egypt regulatory requirements.

33.2.2 Stress tests

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, the bank computes on a daily basis trading Stressed VaR, combined with the trading VaR, to capture the abnormal movements in financial markets and to give more comprehensive picture of risk. The results of the stress tests are reviewed by the ALCO on a monthly basis and the board risk committee on a quarterly basis.

33.2.3 Value at risk (VaR) Summary

	Dec.31, 2023			Dec.31, 2022		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	**16,184**	**103,290**	**228**	12,300	84,183	117
Interest rate risk	**257,479**	**502,517**	**139,481**	154,140	257,980	79,399
Portfolio managed by others risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	323	8,739	-
Total VaR	**135,847**	**309,967**	**58,224**	157,529	256,962	86,401

The aggregate value at risk for trading and non-trading is not the Bank's risk value because of the correlation between types of risk and types of portfolios and the consequent variety of impact.

33.2.4. Foreign exchange risk

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

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at the central bank	68,287,770	2,203,511	771,722	116,742	508,076	**71,887,821**
Gross due from banks	175,148,470	52,502,950	1,361,594	1,950,328	124,060	**231,087,402**
Gross loans and advances to banks	34,558	789,181	-	-	-	**823,739**
Gross loans and advances to customers	191,787,867	67,423,771	6,003,208	4,847	1,155,705	**266,375,398**
Derivative financial instruments	624,313	477,583	-	-	3,252	**1,105,148**
Financial investments						
Gross financial investment securities	219,027,219	48,616,170	3,748,758	-	883,952	**272,276,099**
Investments in associates	115,979	-	-	-	-	**115,979**
Total financial assets	**655,026,176**	**172,013,166**	**11,885,282**	**2,071,917**	**2,675,045**	**843,671,586**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	531,455	11,335,981	545,424	9,961	35,182	**12,458,003**
Due to customers	463,338,470	187,718,800	21,960,477	1,992,672	2,227,060	**677,237,479**
Derivative financial instruments	45,916	95,018	-	-	-	**140,934**
Issued debt instruments	-	3,073,349	-	-	-	**3,073,349**
Other loans	226,917	12,086,470	170,520	-	-	**12,483,907**
Total financial liabilities	**464,142,758**	**214,309,618**	**22,676,421**	**2,002,633**	**2,262,242**	**705,393,672**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	**190,883,418**	**(42,296,452)**	**(10,791,139)**	**69,284**	**412,803**	**138,277,914**

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2022	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	43,739,528	2,551,131	376,943	101,692	723,255	**47,492,549**
Due from banks	54,000,687	67,697,526	10,605,789	1,377,485	224,625	**133,906,112**
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	2,971,244	17,166	-	-	**2,988,410**
Gross loans and advances to customers	154,601,768	59,431,029	4,601,198	21,862	1,090,525	**219,746,382**
Derivative financial instruments	1,263,846	676,115	-	-	-	**1,939,961**
Financial investments						
Financial investment securities	199,292,576	39,839,744	2,908,158	-	954,690	**242,995,168**
Investments in associates	186,062	-	-	-	-	**186,062**
Total financial assets	**453,084,467**	**173,166,789**	**18,509,254**	**1,501,039**	**2,993,095**	**649,254,644**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	529,455	2,915,597	25,870	10,403	15,373	**3,496,698**
Due to customers	369,048,279	144,150,989	15,153,046	1,420,144	1,844,092	**531,616,550**
Derivative financial instruments	219,752	-	-	-	-	**219,752**
Debt securities in issue	-	2,456,607	-	-	-	**2,456,607**
Long term loans	57,795	7,874,520	46,660	-	-	**7,978,975**
Total financial liabilities	**369,855,281**	**157,397,713**	**15,225,576**	**1,430,547**	**1,859,465**	**545,768,582**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	**83,229,186**	**15,769,076**	**3,283,678**	**70,492**	**1,133,630**	**103,486,062**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.
The impact on the Bank’s profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.
The Bank’s exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
		EGP '000
2023	+10%	(4,229,645)
	-10%	4,229,645
2022	+10%	1,576,908
	-10%	(1,576,908)

	Change in EUR rate	Effect on profit before tax
		EGP '000
2023	+10%	(1,079,114)
	-10%	1,079,114
2022	+10%	328,368
	-10%	(328,368)

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

33.2.5. Interest rate risk

The Bank addresses 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 as a result of such changes but profit may decrease as a consequence unexpected movements.The Board sets limits on the gaps of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken,which is monitored by the bank's Risk Management Department.

Dec.31, 2023	Up to1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and balances at the central bank	-	-	-	-	-	71,887,821	**71,887,821**
Gross due from banks	202,400,864	21,252,299	308,931	4,633,965	-	2,491,343	**231,087,402**
Gross loans and advances to banks	171,319	652,420	-	-	-	-	**823,739**
Gross loans and advances to customers	177,524,994	28,835,218	20,841,660	31,299,932	7,873,594	-	**266,375,398**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	107,866	111,047	405,399	15,927,386	-	-	**16,551,698**
Financial investments							
Gross financial investment securities	79,759,112	29,028,568	74,543,284	62,529,010	25,370,841	1,045,284	**272,276,099**
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	115,979	**115,979**
Total financial assets	**459,964,155**	**79,879,552**	**96,099,274**	**114,390,293**	**33,244,435**	**75,540,427**	**859,118,136**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	9,896,311	64,381	521,130	-	-	1,976,181	**12,458,003**
Due to customers	276,798,801	69,358,398	55,497,147	152,834,754	808,683	121,939,696	**677,237,479**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	1,566,854	13,918,717	6,895	95,018	-	-	**15,587,484**
Issued debt instruments	-	-	-	3,073,349	-	-	**3,073,349**
Other loans	40,807	7,463,123	4,792,479	187,498	-	-	**12,483,907**
Total financial liabilities	**288,302,773**	**90,804,619**	**60,817,651**	**156,190,619**	**808,683**	**123,915,877**	**720,840,222**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**171,661,382**	**(10,925,067)**	**35,281,623**	**(41,800,326)**	**32,435,752**	**(48,375,450)**	**138,277,914**

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

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

Dec.31, 2022	Up to1 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	-	-	-	-	-	47,492,549	**47,492,549**
Gross due from banks	111,927,733	16,250,681	247,434	3,711,510	-	1,768,754	**133,906,112**
Gross loans and advances to banks	14,896	2,478,646	494,868	-	-	-	**2,988,410**
Gross loans and advances to customers	141,896,593	24,213,863	17,295,939	30,022,694	6,317,293	-	**219,746,382**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	248,981	7,510,826	3,084,681	10,674,503	364,150	-	**21,883,141**
Financial investments							
Gross financial investment securities	33,122,271	25,287,628	73,548,376	69,002,815	41,294,969	739,109	**242,995,168**
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	186,062	**186,062**
Total financial assets	**287,210,474**	**75,741,644**	**94,671,298**	**113,411,522**	**47,976,412**	**50,186,474**	**669,197,824**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	1,114,515	-	-	-	-	2,382,183	**3,496,698**
Due to customers	233,254,930	55,744,172	54,668,277	91,805,523	1,256,315	94,887,333	**531,616,550**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	215,085	12,524,827	-	4,948,680	2,474,340	-	**20,162,932**
Issued debt instruments	-	-	-	2,456,607	-	-	**2,456,607**
Long term loans	645,713	7,228,886	103,851	525	-	-	**7,978,975**
Total financial liabilities	**235,230,243**	**75,497,885**	**54,772,128**	**99,211,335**	**3,730,655**	**97,269,516**	**565,711,762**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**51,980,231**	**243,759**	**39,899,170**	**14,200,187**	**44,245,757**	**(47,083,042)**	**103,486,062**

Interest rate sensitivity

Sensitivity Analysis extends Gap Analysis by focusing on changes in the bank's earnings, due to changes in Interest Rates and Balance Sheet Interest Sensitive items composition.

Defined as the impact on the bank's consolidated Net Income over the following 12 months, based on adverse changes in Interest Rates.

	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on P&L EGP '000
2023		
EGP	+ 100 bps	1,141,020
USD	+ 100 bps	451,330
EUR	+ 100 bps	120,932
EGP	- 100 bps	(1,141,020)
USD	- 100 bps	(451,330)
EUR	- 100 bps	(120,932)
2022		
EGP	+ 100 bps	213,786
USD	+ 100 bps	363,411
EUR	+ 100 bps	85,025
EGP	- 100 bps	(213,786)
USD	- 100 bps	(363,411)
EUR	- 100 bps	(85,025)

33.3. Liquidity risk

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

33.3.1 Liquidity risk management process

The Bank's liquidity management process is carried by the Assets and Liabilities Management Department and monitored independently by the Risk Management Department, and includes projecting cash flows by major currency under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto:
-Maintaining an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
-Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities
-Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and CBE regulations.
-Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.
Monitoring and reporting takes 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.

33.3.2. Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed jointly by the bank's Assets & Liabilities Management Department and Consumer Banking to maintain a wide diversification by currency, provider, product and term.

33.3.3. Non-derivative cash flows

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities and the maturities assumption for non contractual products on the basis of their behaviour studies, at balance sheet date.

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	12,296,040	65,462	552,098	-	-	12,913,600
Due to customers	61,646,285	77,872,527	194,550,897	414,913,382	12,533,110	761,516,201
Long term loans	137,513	215,330	658,073	5,372,219	12,080,624	18,463,759
Issued Debt Instruments	10,189	19,720	90,384	3,257,074	-	3,377,367
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**74,090,027**	**78,173,039**	**195,851,452**	**423,542,675**	**24,613,734**	**796,270,927**
Cash & Cash Item	7,463,707	-	-	-	-	7,463,707
Due From CBE	178,683,735	21,037,758	-	51,426,917	12,856,719	264,005,129
Due From Local Banks	7,426,160	-	-	-	-	7,426,160
Due From Foreign Banks	20,366,197	-	324,666	4,758,890	-	25,449,753
Financial Investment securities	21,038,069	18,209,790	125,736,348	157,044,417	53,127,036	375,155,660
Loans & Overdraft	41,271,497	35,946,932	83,877,474	107,849,548	50,068,672	319,014,123
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**276,249,365**	**75,194,480**	**209,938,488**	**321,079,772**	**116,052,427**	**998,514,532**

Dec.31, 2022	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	3,496,698	-	-	-	-	3,496,698
Due to customers	4,408,316	65,858,750	167,856,018	282,414,105	11,079,361	531,616,550
Long term loans	2,920,689	338,609	971,984	1,959,750	1,787,943	7,978,975
Issued Debt Instruments	8,161	15,531	72,392	2,360,524	-	2,456,607
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	10,833,864	66,212,890	168,900,393	286,734,379	12,867,304	545,548,831
Cash & Cash Item	6,998,942	-	-	-	-	6,998,942
Due From CBE	40,317,018	46,249,723	-	32,331,807	8,082,945	126,981,493
Due From Local Banks	20,058,617	5,758,150	-	-	-	25,816,767
Due From Foreign Banks	16,817,484	530,542	265,356	3,938,685	-	21,552,067
Financial investments securities	29,003,394	18,433,470	76,940,270	54,481,075	64,058,122	242,916,331
Loans & Overdraft	32,620,651	30,997,710	45,034,105	70,783,459	40,310,458	219,746,382
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	145,816,105	101,969,595	122,239,730	161,535,026	112,451,525	644,011,981

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from CBE and due from banks, treasury bills, other government notes , loans and advances to banks and customers.

In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt instrument and treasury bills and other governmental notes have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources such as asset-backed markets.

33.3.4. Derivative cash flows

The Bank's derivatives include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: exchange traded options and over-the-counter (OTC) ,exchange traded forwards currency options that will be settled on a gross basis interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, OTC and exchange traded interest rate options, other interest rate contracts and exchange traded futures .

The table below analyses the Bank's derivative undiscounted financial liabilities into maturity groupings based on the remaining period of the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date will be settled on a net basis. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Other financial liabilities

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023	**Up to 1 month**	**One to three months**	**Three months to one year**	**One year to five years**	**Over five years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Derivatives financial instruments						
Inflows	**107,868**	**111,047**	**405,398**	**480,835**	**-**	**1,105,148**
Outflows	**(22,199)**	**(16,822)**	**(6,895)**	**(95,018)**	**-**	**(140,934)**
Net	**85,669**	**94,225**	**398,503**	**385,817**	**-**	**964,214**

Dec.31, 2022	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	**Total**
Liabilities						
Derivatives financial instruments						
Inflows	248,981	87,806	461,881	777,143	364,150	**1,939,961**
Outflows	(215,085)	(4,667)	-	-	-	**(219,752)**
Net	**33,896**	**83,139**	**461,881**	**777,143**	**364,150**	**1,720,209**

Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Up to 1 year	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Dec.31, 2023	112,655,172	48,169,918	13,826,592	174,651,682
Dec.31, 2022	78,378,459	46,408,459	10,409,540	135,196,458

Dec.31, 2023	**Up to 1 year**	**1-5 years**	**Total**
Credit facilities commitments	4,296,934	1,078,987	**5,375,921**
Total	**4,296,934**	**1,078,987**	**5,375,921**

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

33.3.5. Balance sheet by maturity

Dec-23	1 year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	12,458,003	-	-	12,458,003
Due to customers	401,654,346	152,834,754	122,748,379	677,237,479
Long term loans	12,296,409	187,498	-	12,483,907
Issued Debt Instruments	-	3,073,349	-	3,073,349
Total liabilities	**426,408,758**	**156,095,601**	**122,748,379**	**705,252,738**
Cash & Cash Item	71,887,821	-	-	71,887,821
Due From Cbe	133,845,883	51,426,917	12,856,719	198,129,519
Due From Local Banks	7,418,937	-	-	7,418,937
Due From Foreign Banks	20,777,898	4,758,890	-	25,536,788
Financial Investment securities	61,906,177	157,044,417	53,127,036	272,077,630
Loans & Overdraft	227,201,872	31,299,932	7,873,594	266,375,398
Total financial assets	**523,038,588**	**244,530,156**	**73,857,349**	**841,426,093**

Dec-22	1 year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	3,496,698	-	-	3,496,698
Due to customers	238,123,084	282,414,105	11,079,361	531,616,550
Long term loans	4,231,283	1,959,750	1,787,943	7,978,975
Issued Debt Instruments	96,083	2,360,524	-	2,456,607
Total liabilities	**245,947,148**	**286,734,379**	**12,867,304**	**545,548,831**
Cash & Cash Item	6,998,942	-	-	6,998,942
Due From Cbe	86,566,741	32,331,807	8,082,945	126,981,493
Due From Local Banks	25,816,767	-	-	25,816,767
Due From Foreign Banks	17,613,381	3,938,685	-	21,552,067
Financial investments securities	124,377,134	54,481,075	64,058,122	242,916,331
Loans & Overdraft	108,652,466	70,783,459	40,310,458	219,746,382
Total financial assets	**370,025,430**	**161,535,026**	**112,451,525**	**644,011,981**

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

33.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

33.4.1. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the book value and fair value of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank's balance sheet at their fair value.

	Book value		Fair value	
	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022	**Dec.31, 2023**	Dec.31, 2022
Financial assets				
Cash and balances at the central bank	71,887,821	47,492,549	71,887,821	47,492,549
Due from banks	231,085,244	133,856,720	231,713,694	134,627,973
Gross loans and advances to banks	823,739	2,988,410	823,739	2,988,410
Gross loans and advances to customers	266,375,398	219,746,382	263,012,927	219,163,469
Financial investments				
Financial Assets at amortized cost	38,341,019	34,524,760	36,709,182	33,813,552
Total financial assets	**608,513,221**	438,608,821	**604,147,363**	438,085,953
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	12,458,003	3,496,698	12,783,893	3,502,732
Due to customers	677,237,479	531,616,550	681,407,303	534,738,218
Issued debt instruments	3,073,349	2,456,607	3,074,203	2,461,042
Long term loans	12,483,907	7,978,975	12,613,487	7,981,357
Total financial liabilities	**705,252,738**	545,548,830	**709,878,886**	548,683,349

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

(All amounts are shown in EGP thousands)

33.4.2
Fair values of financial instruments

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2023:

According to IFRS 13, There are 3 levels:
Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repacking);
Level 2 - Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and
Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.
The cash flows in relation to loans and advances to customers and Due to customers are discounted at the effective interest rate.

			Fair value measurement using		
Dec.31, 2023	**Date of Valuation**	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (level 2)**	**Valuation techniques (level 3)**
Measured at fair value:					
Financial assets					
Financial Assets at Fair Value through P&L	31-Dec-23	306,375	-	306,375	-
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI (debt)	31-Dec-23	232,167,606	114,852,729	117,314,877	
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI (equity)	31-Dec-23	1,262,630	121,184	1,141,446	-
		233,736,611	114,973,913	118,762,698	-
Derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets	31-Dec-23	1,105,148	-	-	1,105,148
Financial liabilities	31-Dec-23	140,934	-	-	140,934
Financial assets not measured at fair value:					
Financial Assets at amortized cost	31-Dec-23	36,709,182	-	36,709,182	-
Loans and advances to banks	31-Dec-23	823,739	-	-	823,739
Due from banks	31-Dec-23	231,085,244	-	-	231,085,244
Loans and advances to customers	31-Dec-23	263,012,927	-	-	263,012,927
Total		**531,631,092**	**-**	**36,709,182**	**494,921,910**
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:					
Other loans	31-Dec-23	12,613,487	-	12,613,487	-
Issued debt instruments	31-Dec-23	3,074,203	-	3,074,203	-
Due to banks	31-Dec-23	12,458,003	-	-	12,458,003
Due to customers	31-Dec-23	681,407,303	-	-	681,407,303
Total		**709,552,996**	**-**	**15,687,690**	**693,865,306**

			Fair value measurement using		
Dec.31, 2022	**Date of Valuation**	**Total**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (level 2)**	**Valuation techniques (level 3)**
Measured at fair value:					
Financial assets					
Financial Assets at Fair Value through P&L	31-Dec-22	247,324	-	247,324	-
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI (debt)	31-Dec-22	207,070,851	145,555,249	61,515,602	-
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI (equity)	31-Dec-22	1,073,396	257,586	815,810	-
		208,391,571	**145,812,835**	**62,578,736**	**-**
Derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets	31-Dec-22	1,939,961	-	-	1,939,961
Financial liabilities	31-Dec-22	219,752	-	-	219,752
Financial assets not measured at fair value:					
Financial Assets at amortized cost	31-Dec-22	33,813,552	-	33,813,552	-
Loans and advances to banks	31-Dec-22	2,988,410	-	-	2,988,410
Due from banks	31-Dec-22	133,856,720	-	-	133,856,720
Loans and advances to customers	31-Dec-22	219,163,469	-	-	219,163,469
Total		**389,822,151**	**-**	**33,813,552**	**356,008,599**
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value:					
Other loans	31-Dec-22	7,981,357	-	7,981,357	-
Issued debt instruments	31-Dec-22	2,461,042	-	2,461,042	-
Due to banks	31-Dec-22	3,496,698	-	-	3,496,698
Due to customers	31-Dec-22	534,738,218	-	-	534,738,218
Total		**548,677,315**	**-**	**10,442,399**	**538,234,916**

There have been no transfers between level 1 and 2.
The fair values of on-balance sheet financial instruments, except for other investments held at amortised cost and financial investment at amortized cost which are carried at amortised cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the consolidated financial statements. The fair values of loans and advances, commission bearing customers' deposits, due from and due to banks and other financial institutions which are carried at amortized cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the consolidated financial statements, since the current market commission rates for similar financial instruments are not significantly different from the contracted rates, and for the short duration of due from and due to banks.
The estimated fair values of investments held at amortised cost are based on quoted market prices when available or pricing models when used in the case of certain fixed rate bonds respectively. The fair values of these investments are also disclosed in note 19.
The value obtained from the relevant valuation model may differ, with the transaction price of a financial instrument. The difference between the transaction price and the model value is commonly referred to as 'day-one profit or loss'. It is either amortized over the life of the transaction, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable data, or realized through disposal. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized immediately in the statement of consolidated income without reversal of deferred day-one profits or losses.
The valuation of each publicly traded investment is based upon the closing market price of that stock as of the valuation date, less a discount if the security is restricted.
Unrealized private investments are valued at each reporting date using a combination of three methods:
(i) a comparable public market valuation ;
(ii) a comparable acquisition valuation;
(iii) a discounted cash flow analysis.
The relative weightings applied to each valuation method reflect the manager's judgment as to the relative applicability and strength of each valuation approach to the specific unrealized investment. Differences under the methods are reconciled through a variety of quantitative analysis and qualitative factors, as required.

33.5 Capital Management

For capital management purposes, the Bank's capital includes total equity as reported in the balance sheet plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:
- Complying with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling the generation of yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank's operations.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the Central Bank of Egypt.
The required data is submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt on a monthly basis.

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining EGP 5 billion as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital, noting that at the reporting date the issued and paid up capital has reached EGP 30.2 billion.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 12.75%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the Bank (credit risk, market risk and opertional risk). While taking into consideration the conservation buffer.

Tier one:

Tier one comprises of paid-in capital, retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits except the banking risk reserve, interim profits, fair value through other comprehensive income reserve and deducting some items such as previously recognized goodwill, any retained losses and deferred tax assets

Tier two:

Tier two consists of stage one of Expected Credit Lossed (ECL) for debt instrument, loans and credit facilities capped by 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities ,subordinated loans with more than five years to maturity (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity) and 45% of the increase in fair value than book value for the investments in subsidiaries and associates.

When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, total amount of subordinated loans (deposits) should not exceed 50 % of Tier 1.

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 400% is based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into considration the cash collatrals and local currency guarantees. Similar criteria are used for off balance sheet items after applying conversion factors to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts. The Bank has complied with all local capital adequacy requirements for the current period.

The tables below summarize the compositions of capital base , capital adequacy ratio and leverage ratio .

1-The capital adequacy ratio	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	30,195,010	29,825,134
Goodwill	-	(96,268)
Reserves	30,800,441	21,337,273
Retained Earnings (Losses)	332,888	261,557
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	(1,829,068)	(297,397)
Net profit for the year	24,254,227	12,364,059
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	83,753,498	63,394,358
Tier 2 capital		
Subordinated Loans	12,057,970	7,874,520
**Expected Credit Losses for loans , Credit facilities, contingent liabilities and debt instruments - stage 1	4,281,122	3,712,734
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	16,339,092	11,587,254
Total capital 1+2	100,092,590	74,981,612
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	343,408,395	298,496,606
Total market risk	-	1,648,310
Total operational risk	36,038,665	27,697,003
Cross border over limit	2,060,413	3,072,997
Total	381,507,473	330,914,916
Capital adequacy ratio (%)*	26.2%	22.7%

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

***Not more than 1.25% of total assets and contingent liabilities weighted by credit risk weights.*

2-Leverage ratio

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	83,753,498	63,394,358
On-balance sheet items & derivatives	856,118,571	641,042,272
Off-balance sheet items	106,722,210	86,762,583
Total exposures	962,840,781	727,804,855
Percentage*	8.7%	8.7%

**Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Centeral Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 14 July 2015.*

For December 2023 NSFR ratio record 253% (LCY 264% and FCY 229%), and LCR ratio record 1342% (LCY 2250% and FCY 175%).
For December 2022 NSFR ratio record 229% (LCY 239% and FCY 208%), and LCR ratio record 1086% (LCY 1291% and FCY 297%).

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and available information. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require adjustments to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

4. Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. these valuation techniques (as models) are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them.
All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. For practicality purposes, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments.

34. Segment analysis

34.1. By business segment

The Bank is divided into main business segments on a worldwide basis:

- Corporate banking – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products
- SME's – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products
- Investment banking – incorporating financial instruments Trading, structured financing, Corporate leasing,and merger and acquisitions advice.
- Retail banking – incorporating private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages;
- Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023	Corporate banking	SME's	Investment banking	Retail banking	Total
Net interest income	26,685,315	5,851,583	6,582,388	13,766,405	52,885,691
Net fee and commission income	2,740,682	602,468	677,711	1,417,364	5,438,225
Net trading income	1,979,675	452,755	509,300	1,065,150	4,006,880
Other revenue	201,504	44,296	49,828	104,209	399,837
Total segment revenue	31,607,176	6,951,102	7,819,227	16,353,128	62,730,633
Impairment charges for credit losses	(629,334)	(870,325)	(2,005,448)	(764,974)	(4,270,081)
Reportable segment profit before tax	16,834,177	5,039,554	5,530,710	11,156,214	38,560,655
Tax	(5,547,993)	(1,462,052)	(1,678,066)	(3,254,295)	(11,942,406)
Reportable segment assets	498,293,156	8,211,322	271,690,860	57,840,618	836,035,956
Reportable segment liabilities	318,936,155	60,305,027	-	369,256,762	748,497,944
Letters of guarantee	130,207,727	7,616,304	-	22,952,122	160,776,153
Letters of credit	7,677,825	101,750	-	1,295,549	9,075,124
Customers acceptances	4,061,286	53,822	-	685,297	4,800,405
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	141,946,838	7,771,876	-	24,932,968	174,651,682

Dec.31, 2022	Corporate banking	SME's	Investment banking	Retail banking	Total
Net interest income	19,027,514	856,898	6,263,656	4,747,474	30,895,542
Net fee and commission income	1,889,885	85,380	624,102	473,032	3,072,398
Net trading income	1,726,901	79,643	582,176	441,256	2,829,976
Other revenue	643,868	88,111	196,536	266,838	1,195,353
Total segment revenue	23,288,167	1,110,032	7,666,470	5,928,600	37,993,269
Impairment charge for credit losses	(153,502)	(364,123)	(532,771)	(534,548)	(1,584,944)
Reportable segment profit before tax	7,087,532	1,710,032	7,666,470	5,928,600	22,392,634
Tax	(2,802,438)	(554,919)	(2,487,830)	(1,923,877)	(7,769,064)
Reportable segment assets	338,353,512	6,819,154	243,597,100	53,296,732	642,066,498
Reportable segment liabilities	508,201,786	4,884,473	-	62,192,083	575,278,342
Letters of guarantee	99,673,802	5,830,269	-	17,569,812	123,073,882
Letters of credit	7,309,974	96,876	-	1,233,478	8,640,327
Customers acceptances	2,946,086	39,043	-	497,120	3,482,249
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	109,929,862	5,966,187	-	19,300,409	135,196,458

34.2 . By geographical segment

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2023	**Cairo**	**Alex, Delta & Sinai**	**Upper Egypt**	**Outside Egypt (CIB Kenya)***	**Total**
Revenue according to geographical segment	**52,376,037**	**8,531,843**	**1,435,796**	**386,957**	**62,730,633**
Expenses according to geographical segment	**(21,580,451)**	**(2,115,141)**	**(25,997)**	**(448,389)**	**(24,169,978)**
Profit before tax	**30,795,586**	**6,416,702**	**1,409,799**	**(61,432)**	**38,560,655**
Tax	**(9,741,043)**	**(1,861,583)**	**(409,004)**	**69,224**	**(11,942,406)**
Profit for the year	**21,054,543**	**4,555,119**	**1,000,795**	**7,792**	**26,618,249**
Total assets	**777,762,920**	**45,036,445**	**9,773,559**	**3,463,032**	**836,035,956**

* CIB considers CIB Kenya bank as a whole is cash generating unit

Dec.31, 2022	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Outside Egypt (CIB Kenya)*	**Total**
Revenue according to geographical segment	32,510,268	4,486,973	758,580	237,448	**37,993,269**
Expenses according to geographical segment	(13,573,904)	(1,547,224)	(156,132)	(323,375)	**(15,600,635)**
Profit before tax	18,936,364	2,939,749	602,448	(85,927)	**22,392,634**
Tax	(6,779,729)	(953,972)	(195,499)	160,136	**(7,769,064)**
Profit for the year	12,156,635	1,985,777	406,949	74,209	**14,623,570**
Total assets	514,177,175	107,081,685	19,101,653	1,705,985	**642,066,498**

35 . Contingent liabilities and commitments

35.1 . Legal claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the Banking industry due to the nature of the business undertaken.
The Bank has formal controls and policies for managing legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of loss reasonably estimated, the Bank makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing. At year-end, the Bank had several unresolved legal claims.

- There is a number of existing cases against the bank on December 31, 2023 for which no provisions are made as the bank doesn't expect to incur losses from it.
- A provision for legal cases that are expected to generate losses has been created.

35.2 . Capital commitments

35.2.1 . Financial investments

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position EGP 1,931 thousand as follows:

Financial Assets at fair value through OCI	**Investments value** EGP Thousands	**Paid** EGP Thousands	**Remaining** EGP Thousands
Dec.31, 2023	**308,931**	**307,000**	**1,931**
Dec.31, 2022	404,598	403,052	1,546

35.2.2 . Fixed assets and branches constructions

The value of commitments for the purchase of fixed assets contracts and branches constructions that have not been implemented till the date of financial statement amount to :

	Dec.31, 2023 **EGP Thousands**	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
	396,683	397,100

35.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Dec.31, 2023 **EGP Thousands**	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Letters of guarantee	**160,776,153**	123,073,882
Letters of credit (import and export)	**9,075,124**	8,640,327
Customers acceptances	**4,800,405**	3,482,249
Total	**174,651,682**	135,196,458

	Dec.31, 2023 **EGP Thousands**	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Credit facilities commitments	**5,375,921**	7,077,400

36 . Related party disclosures

36.1 . Compensation of key management personnel of the Bank

In accordance to the equity settled share based payment program approved by the extraordinary general assembly meeting of the bank in April 2011 with the same conditions previously approved by the extraordinary general assembly meeting of the bank in June 2006, these shares are vested after 3 years (in 2023) and should not be exercised until the beneficiaries pay its full par value of EGP 10 per share.

	Dec.31, 2023		Dec.31, 2022	
	Outstanding balance	Income (expense)	Outstanding balance	Income (expense)
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Loans and advances	326	282	1,481	1,067
Deposits	66,774	(6,792)	58,931	(5,096)

36.2 . Transactions with associates

	Dec.31, 2023			
	Fees & Interest from	Fees & Interest to	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Al ahly computer	22	103	-	16,373
TCA	151,493	-	940,804	12,263

	Dec.31, 2022			
	Fees & Interest from	Fees & Interest to	Amounts owed by	Amounts owed to
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
International Co. for Security & Services	73	215,848	-	1,051
Al ahly computer	3	-	57	828
TCA	138,162	-	1,045,338	6,428

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The above-mentioned outstanding balances arose from the ordinary course of business. The interest rates charged to and by related parties are at normal commercial rates. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

37 . Tax status

Corporate income tax

- Settlement of corporate income tax since the start of activity till 2020.
- The yearly income tax return submitted in legal dates.

Salary tax

- Settlement of salary tax since the start of activity till 2022.

Stamp duty tax

- The period since the start of activity till 31/07/2006 was examined & paid, disputed points have been transferred to the court for adjudication & cases are being resolved as per Tax disputes termination law.
- Settlment the period from 01/08/2006 till 31/12/2022 in accordance with the protocol signed between the Federation of Egyptian Banks & the Egyptian Tax Authority

38 . Goodwill, Intangible assets

Goodwill

	Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya Limited Dec.31, 2023	Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya Limited Dec.31, 2022
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Acquisition cost	**560,963**	560,963
Net assets value	**354,676**	354,676
Goodwill	**206,287**	206,287
Impairment	**(206,287)**	-
Goodwill	**-**	206,287

Intangible assets

	Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya Limited	**Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya Limited**
	Dec.31, 2023	Dec.31, 2022
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Fair value at acquisition	**51,831**	51,831
Impairment	**(51,831)**	-
Net book value	**-**	51,831

* Due to the impairment in CIB Kenya.

39 Non-Controlling Interest

	Dec.31, 2023	**Dec.31, 2022**
	EGP Thousands	**EGP Thousands**
Balance sheet Minority interest		
Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya Limited	**-**	433,829
Damietta Shipping	**160,018**	146,588
CIFC	**45**	-
C-Ventures	**10**	14
Total	**160,073**	580,431

40 Significant events during the year

On 3 August 2023, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 100 basis points to 19.25 percent, 20.25 percent, and 19.75 percent, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 100 basis points to 19.75 percent , which may affect the bank's policies in pricing current and future banking products.

On 30 March 2023, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt's (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 18.25 percent, 19.25 percent, and 18.75 percent, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 200 basis points to 18.75 percent , which may affect the bank's policies in pricing current and future banking products.

During 2023 Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) and the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) have granted the Bank their consent to acquire 49% of Commercial International Bank (CIB) Kenya to become a fully owned subsidiary of the Bank, for USD 40 million.
During 2023, CIB obtained USD 150 million Subordinated Debt from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) member of the World Bank Group.
During 2023, CIB obtained USD 150 million Subordinated Debt from European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

41 . Main currencies positions

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Egyptian pound	**204,337**	(395,392)
US dollar	**706,200**	900,773
Sterling pound	**11,609**	1,289
Japanese yen	**(101)**	-
Swiss franc	**1,471**	109
Euro	**(278,393)**	36,082

Main currencies positions above represents what is recognized in the balance sheet position of the Central Bank of Egypt.

42 . Mutual funds

Osoul fund

- CIB established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.331 issued from capital market authority on February 22, 2005. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 10,164,050 with redeemed value of EGP 6,634,990 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 652.79 on December 31, 2023.
- The Bank's portion is 237,112 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 154,784 thousands.

Istethmar fund

- CIB bank established the second accumulated return mutual fund under license no.344 issued from capital market authority on February 26, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 396,693 with redeemed value of EGP 165,984 thousands
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 418.42 on December 31, 2023
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 20,921 thousands.

Aman fund (CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank Mutual Fund)

- CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.365 issued from capital market authority on July 30, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 317,885 with redeemed value of EGP 65,427 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 205.82 on December 31, 2023.
- The Bank's portion is 32,596 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 6,709 thousands.

Hemaya fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.585 issued from financial supervisory Authority on June 23, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 83,589 with redeemed value of EGP 35,903 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 429.52 on December 31, 2023
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 21,476 thousands.

Thabat fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.613 issued from financial supervisory authority on September 13, 2011. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 252,645 with redeemed value of EGP 110,616 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 437.83 on December 31, 2023.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 21,892 thousands.

Takamol fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.431 issued from financial supervisory authority on February 18, 2015. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 145,783 with redeemed value of EGP 55,463 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 380.45 on December 31, 2023.
- The Bank's portion is 50,000 certificates with a redeemed value of EGP 19,023 thousands.

The following tables represent the summarize Financial information of (CVenture Capital) subsidiary under liquidation.

43 . Non current assets held for sale

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Financial Assets at Fair Value through OCI	79	-
Other assets	2	-
Property and equipment	80	-
Total	161	-

44 . Non current liabilities held for sale

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Other liabilities	680	-
Other provisions	193	-
Total	873	-

45 . Profit (loss) from discontinued operations

	Dec.31, 2023 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2022 EGP Thousands
Net interest income	3,983	(572)
Net fee and commission income	136	5,739
Net trading income	(311)	(2,054)
Profit (loss) from selling treasury bonds and shares	(44,182)	-
Administrative expenses	(2,255)	(7,598)
Other operating income (expenses)	(632)	128
Impairment release (charges) for credit losses	1,151	2
Taxes	8	(72)
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations	(42,102)	(4,427)

During 2023 CIB Board of Directors decided to start liquidation process for C-Ventures company, one of bank's subsidiaries. The Bank has therefore classified C-Ventures as discontinued operations. This note provides the relevant disclosures in respect of the financial impact of those discontinued operations on the Bank’s performance. Where relevant and material, comparative disclosures throughout the financial statements have been re-represented to reflect the classification.

46 . Subsequent events

- On 1 February 2024, the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to raise the Central Bank of Egypt’s (CBE) overnight deposit rate, overnight lending rate, and the rate of the main operation by 200 basis points to 21.25 percent, 22.25 percent, and 21.75 percent, respectively. The discount rate was also raised by 200 basis points to 21.75 percent , which may affect the bank's policies in pricing current and future banking products.

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