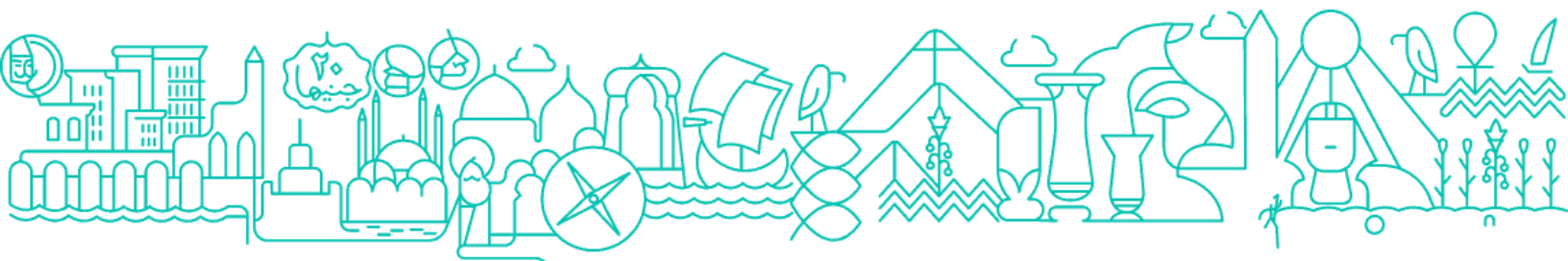


Consolidated Interim Financial Statements March 2022

Together With Limited Review Report





Index	Page
Limited review report	1
Consolidated statement of financial position	2
Consolidated statement of income	3
Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income	4
Consolidated statement of cash flows	5 - 6
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	7
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	8 - 73

Report on Limited Review of Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

To: Chairman and members of board of directors of Egyptian Gulf Bank (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated interim financial position of **Egyptian Gulf Bank (S.A.E)** as of March 31, 2022 and the related consolidated interim statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three -months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt's rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and measurement and recognition bases approved by its Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 and amended according to the instructions issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian Laws relating to the preparation of these consolidated interim financial statements. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

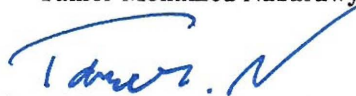
Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated interim financial position of the bank as at March 31, 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three -months then ended in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt's rules pertaining to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and measurement and recognition on December 16, 2008 and amended according to the instructions issued on February 26, 2019 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian Laws relating to the preparation of these consolidated interim financial statements.

CAIRO: June 8, 2022

AUDITORS

Tamer Mohamed Nabarawy



The Financial Supervisory Authority register of
auditors no. (389)
Register of accountants and auditors no. (10074)

Tamer Nabarawy & Co.
Public Accountants & Consultants

Tamer Nabarawy & co
KRESTON EGYPT
Public Accountant & Consultants

Nabil Akram Istanbuli



Fellow of Egyptian Society of Accountants and
Auditors

Fellow of the Egyptian Tax Association
The Financial Supervisory Authority register of
auditors no. (71)

Register of accountants and auditors no. (5947)

UHY-United

United for Audit and Tax
UHY United
Auditing, Tax, Advisory & Financial Services
10, Street 213, Maadi

**CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Central bank of Egypt	(15)	7,961,054,158	6,543,828,430
Due from banks	(16)	10,699,064,302	6,534,032,913
Loans, advances and morabihat to customers (net)	(17)	25,928,544,244	23,250,454,036
Financial investments:			
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	(18)	3,510,469	3,442,551
- At amortized cost	(18)	4,899,696,881	4,883,652,317
- At fair value through profit or loss	(18)	28,991,779,872	35,390,429,716
Investment in associates	(19)	218,391,779	188,367,688
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(20)	69,497,527	89,330,723
Intangible assets	(21)	25,149,620	27,222,614
Other assets	(22)	2,665,252,588	2,546,664,467
Fixed assets	(23)	1,062,123,941	732,950,969
Non current Assets - Held for sale		7,927,342	7,927,342
TOTAL ASSETS		82,531,992,723	80,198,303,766
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	(24)	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944
Customers' deposits	(25)	69,894,200,299	64,396,719,866
Other loans and Subordinated deposits	(26)	1,987,697,214	1,861,394,964
Other liabilities	(27)	1,471,595,426	1,667,756,583
Other provisions	(28)	253,734,089	242,253,398
Dividends Payable		76,461	76,461
Non current Liabilities - Held for sale		14,931,603	14,931,603
TOTAL LIABILITIES		77,094,720,311	74,460,478,819
EQUITY			
Issued and Paid-in capital	(29)	4,100,622,514	3,623,748,165
Retained for capital increase		525,509,705	476,874,349
Reserves	(30)	514,605,180	818,370,287
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(20)	33,712,245	52,799,441
Retained earnings include net profit of the period	(30)	262,810,209	766,019,868
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE BANK		5,437,259,853	5,737,812,110
Non-controlling interests		12,559	12,837
TOTAL EQUITY		5,437,272,412	5,737,824,947
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		82,531,992,723	80,198,303,766

Executive Chairman & Managing director

Nidal El Kassem Assar



Chairman

Raed Jawad Ahmed Bukhamseen




- Limited review report attached.
- The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

**CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

	Note	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Interest from loans and similar income	(6)	1,893,961,970	1,795,744,296
Interest on deposits and similar expenses	(6)	(1,215,299,951)	(1,132,107,554)
Net Interest income		678,662,019	663,636,742
Fees and commissions income	(7)	112,933,414	109,718,438
Fees and commissions expenses	(7)	(48,404,733)	(41,383,688)
Net fees and commission income		64,528,681	68,334,750
Dividends income	(8)	71,336	71,336
Net trading income	(9)	32,130,894	27,049,094
Gain from sale of financial investments	(18)	5,425,237	11,126,470
Impairment (charge) release for credit losses	(12)	(38,340,228)	(259,545,585)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(352,249,501)	(329,198,799)
Other operating income (expenses)	(11)	(6,343,843)	142,855,247
The Bank's share of results of associates		(878,339)	(811,189)
Net Profit before income tax		383,006,256	323,518,066
Current Income tax		(189,254,979)	(140,658,078)
Deferred income tax		--	(24,430,302)
Net profit from continued operations for the period		193,751,277	158,429,686
Discontinued operations			
Losses for the period from discontinued operations before tax		--	(648,050)
Losses for the period from Discontinued operations		--	(648,050)
Net profit for the period ended		193,751,277	157,781,636
Attributable to:			
Bank's equity holders		193,751,555	157,781,712
Non-controlling interests		(278)	(76)
Net profit for the period		193,751,277	157,781,636
Earnings per basic share (EGP/ share) for the period	(13)	0.46	0.38

Executive Chairman & Managing director

Nidal El Kassem Assar



Chairman

Raed Jawad Ahmed Bukhamseen



- The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Net profit for the period		193,751,277	157,781,636
Other comprehensive income items that is may be reclassified to the profit or loss:			
Net change in fair value of financial investment at fair value through OCI – debt instruments	(30)	(378,469,004)	(302,310,752)
Total other comprehensive income items		(184,717,727)	(144,529,116)
Total other comprehensive income for the period		(184,717,727)	(144,529,116)
Attributable to:			
Bank's equity holders		(184,717,449)	(144,529,040)
Non-controlling interests		(278)	(76)
Total other comprehensive income for the period		(184,717,727)	(144,529,116)

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Cash flows from Operating Activities			
Profit before income tax from continued operations		383,006,25	323,518,066
(Loss) before income tax from discontinued operations		--	(648,050)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization for fixed assets and intangible assets	(23-21)	27,238,326	27,825,774
Impairment charge (release) for credit losses	(12)	38,340,228	259,545,585
Impairment charge (release) for other provisions	(28)	(3,922,945)	(114,866,662)
Other provisions used, other than provisions for loans	(28)	(1,430,612)	--
Translation differences for other provision in foreign currencies	(28)	16,834,248	(666,684)
Translation differences for monetary financial investments in foreign currencies	(18)	(683,597,933)	31,832,851
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds	(18)	(13,326,211)	(9,665,203)
Dividends income	(8)	(71,336)	(71,336)
Gains from financial investment		(2,958,993)	(32,111,571)
Bank's Share of results of associates applying the equity method		878,339	811,189
Share based payments (employee stock ownership plan)	(20)	1,778,864	1,771,901
Income from investment at fair value through profit or losses		(15,429)	(15,429)
Revaluation differences for financial investments through profit or losses		(58,414)	(58,414)
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities provided from operating activities		(237,305,612)	487,202,017
Net increase (decrease) in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		(730,628,474)	(1,604,383,015)
Treasury bills		8,523,714,914	1,432,797,780
Financial investment at fair value through profit and loss		(9,504)	--
Loans, advances and morabaha to customers		(2,672,402,199)	(1,055,982,143)
Other assets		(450,682,630)	295,199,004
Due to banks		(2,804,860,725)	(662,155,849)
Customers' deposits		5,497,480,433	6,916,530,640
Other liabilities		(385,416,136)	(260,630,830)
Investment held for sale		--	648,050
Net cash flows provided from operating activities	(1)	6,739,890,067	5,549,225,654
Cash flows from Investing Activities			
Payments to purchase fixed assets and branches improvement		(53,983,722)	(36,262,057)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		131,271	10,000
Payments to purchase financial investment other than trading investments	(18)	1,271,037,329	(3,516,573,414)
Proceeds from financial investment at fair value through profit and loss		15,429	15,429
Proceeds from sale of financial investments other than trading investments	(18)	(1,819,760,991)	2,167,192,930
Investments in associates		(12,152,430)	--
Stock ownership plan	(20)	(1,032,864)	(328,972)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(2)	(615,745,978)	(1,385,946,084)
Cash flows from Financing Activities			
Change in long long-term loans and Subordinated deposits		126,302,250	(41,054,536)
Dividends paid		(92,271,540)	(83,612,211)
Net cash flows (used in) provided from financing activities	(3)	34,030,710	(124,666,747)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(1+2+3)	6,158,174,799	4,038,612,823
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		5,243,818,408	1,893,838,215
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		11,401,993,207	5,932,451,038

**CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022 – CONTINUED**

Cash and cash equivalents are represented in (note 31)			
Cash and balances with the CBE	(15)	7,961,054,158	5,928,981,209
Due from banks	(16)	10,702,016,970	7,276,687,886
Treasury bills	(19)	8,557,935,498	12,310,575,594
Balance with CBE within the limit of statutory reserve		(8,657,268,375)	(6,514,705,461)
Due from banks with Maturity more than 3 months		(202,807,000)	(1,500,000,000)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months		(6,958,938,044)	(11,569,088,190)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		11,401,993,207	5,932,451,038

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	Issued and paid-in Capital L.E.	Retained for capital increase L.E.	Reserves L.E.	General Banking Risk Reserve L.E.	ESOP L.E.	Retained Earnings L.E.	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders L.E.	Non-Controlling Interests L.E.	Total L.E.
31 March 2021										
Balance as of 1/1/2021		3,623,748,165	--	878,075,902	208,750,579	45,711,839	702,599,558	5,458,886,043	13,329	5,458,899,372
Transferred for capital increase		--	476,874,349	--	--	--	(476,874,349)	--	--	--
Distributed dividends		--	--	--	--	--	(83,683,542)	(83,683,542)	--	(83,683,542)
Transferred to legal reserves		--	--	62,462,638	--	--	(62,462,638)	--	--	--
Net Change in other comprehensive income items		--	--	(323,295,853)	--	--	--	(323,295,853)	--	(323,295,853)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve from retained earnings		--	--	2,063,999	--	--	(2,063,999)	--	--	--
Transferred to capital reserve from retained earnings		--	--	606,307	--	--	(606,307)	--	--	--
Banking system support and development fund (Stock ownership plan)		--	--	--	--	1,771,901	--	1,771,901	--	1,771,901
Net profit for the period		--	--	--	--	--	157,781,712	157,781,712	(76)	157,781,636
Balance as of 31 March 2021		3,623,748,165	476,874,349	619,912,993	208,750,579	47,483,740	228,464,811	5,205,234,637	13,253	5,205,247,890
31 March 2022										
Balance as of 1/1/2022		3,623,748,165	476,874,349	609,619,708	208,750,579	52,799,441	766,019,868	5,737,812,110	12,837	5,737,824,947
Retained for capital increase	(29)	476,874,349	(476,874,349)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
capital increase stock dividend		--	525,509,705	--	--	--	(525,509,705)	--	--	--
Distributed dividends	(29)	--	--	--	--	--	(92,271,540)	(92,271,540)	--	(92,271,540)
Transferred to legal reserves	(30)	--	--	69,508,051	--	--	(69,508,051)	--	--	--
Net Change in other comprehensive income items	(30)	--	--	(376,002,760)	--	--	--	(376,002,760)	--	(376,002,760)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve from retained earnings	(30)	--	--	2,151,122	--	--	(2,151,122)	--	--	--
Transferred to capital reserve from retained earnings	(30)	--	--	578,480	--	--	(578,480)	--	--	--
Banking system support and development fund (Stock ownership plan)	(20)	--	--	--	--	(19,087,196)	--	(19,087,196)	--	(19,087,196)
Net profit for the period	(30)	--	--	--	--	--	193,751,555	193,751,555	(278)	193,751,277
Balance as of 31 March 2022		4,100,622,514	525,509,705	305,854,601	208,750,579	33,712,245	262,810,209	5,437,259,853	12,559	5,437,272,412

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (38) are an integral part of these Consolidated interim financial statements and are to be read therewith.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

1. General information

Egyptian Gulf Bank provides corporate, retail banking and investment banking services in various areas of Egypt through its head office 8/10 Ahmed Nessim St., El Orman Plaza Building, Giza and Sixtybranches, and employs over 2032 employees as of the balance sheet date.

Parent Company

Egyptian Gulf Bank S.A.E was established under the minister decree No.296 at 14 October 1981 according to the Investment Law No.43 for 1974, that was replaced by investment law No.230 for the 1989 that was canceled by law No.8 for 1997 which is concerned for the issuance of guarantees and incentives of investment and its executive regulations in the Arab Republic of Egypt, The Bank is listed in the Egyptian Stock Exchange.

Subsidiary Company

Egyptian Gulf Holding company S.A.E was established under the capital market law no. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The company was registered in the Commercial Register No.27221 at 18 September 2012, the initial contract and Articles of Association of the Company were published in the companies journal No.56 in June 2012

On 31 March 2022, The Bank owns a stake in Egyptian Gulf Holding of 1 999 700 shares that represent 99.99%
On 31 December 2021, The Bank owns a stake in Egyptian Gulf Holding of 1 999 700 shares that represent 99.99%

Non current Investments held for sale

Hamens for German Technology Industries Company S.A.E was established in accordance with the Law No.159 of 1981 by issuing the Companies Law and its Executive Regulations and its amendments, and the company was registered in the commercial register No. 98638 on 3/5/1994.

On 31 March 2022, The Bank owns a stake in Hamenz for German Technology Industries Company of 30498 shares with an ownership of 99.99%. Our bank's share in the company's capital was increased on July 1, 2019

On 31 March 2022, The Bank owns a stake in the Hamens for German Technology Industries Company of 30498 shares with an ownership of 99.99%. Our bank's share in the company's capital was increased on July 1, 2019

Consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 June 2022.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.A Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

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

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of Egypt.

Consolidated financial statements include the Bank as well as the following companies:

Egyptian Gulf Holding co.	99.99%
---------------------------	--------

The consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 and starting from January 01, 2019, the financial statements have been prepared according to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated February 26, 2019 to prepare financial statements according to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

The accounting policies set out below have been changed by the management to comply with the adoption of mentioned instructions that described the changes in accounting policies in the following disclosers.

2.B Changes in accounting policies

The Bank applied the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" dated February 26, 2019 starting from January 01, 2019, the following summarize the main accounting policies changes resulted from applying the required instructions.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

At initial recognition, Financial assets have been classified and measured according to amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The financial assets have been classified according to how they are managed (the entity's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

The financial assets measured at amortized cost if it is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and the following two conditions met:

- The management intension maintaining the asset in business model to collect contractual cash flow and;
- This contractual conditions of financial assets will build cash flow in certain dates which limited only on payment of principle and interest (SPPI).

The debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and the following two conditions met:

- The management intension maintaining the asset in business model to collect contractual cash flow or selling it and;
- This contractual conditions of financial assets will build cash flow in certain dates which limited only on payment of principle and interest (SPPI).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.B Changes in accounting policies – continued

The Bank may choose without return to measure equity investment which not classified trading investments to be as a fair value through other comprehensive income at initial recognition. And this choice will be made per each investment.

All other financial assets will be classified as fair value through profit or loss.

In addition to that, the bank may choose without return financial asset that will be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income to measured at fair value through profit or loss in the initial recognition, and in such a case that this reclassification will lead to prevent accounting mismatch.

Business model assessment

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

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, specially to know whether these management policies concentrate to gain the contractual interest or reconcile financial assets period with financial liabilities period which finance these assets or target cash flow from selling the assets.
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model and how those risks are managed.
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity.

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

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

According to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated February 26, 2019 to implement IFRS 9 to replace impairment loss model recognized according to previous instructions dated December 16, 2008 with excepted credit loss (ECL).

Excepted credit loss is applied on all financial assets in addition to some financial guarantees and loan commitments.

According to IFRS 9; Expected credit loss will be recognized earlier than being applied by Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated December 16, 2008.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.B Changes in accounting policies – continued

Stage 1: 12 months Expected Credit Loss

Stage 1 includes financial assets on initial recognition and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or that have low credit risk. For these assets, expected credit loss are recognized on the gross carrying amount of the asset based on the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

Stage 2: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - not credit impaired

Stage 2 includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime expected credit loss are recognized, but interest is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Lifetime expected credit loss are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - credit impaired

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date . For these assets, lifetime expected credit loss are recognized.

2.C Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

Intra-group balances, and income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.D Loss of Control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments, depending on the level of influence retained.

2.E Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence that is not control or joint control. Significant influence exists where the bank holds voting rights of 20% to 50% in an entity.

Acquisitions of Associates are accounted for using the purchase method; goodwill arising on acquisition of an associate, if any, is not presented separately, but is rather included within the carrying amount of the investment. Investments in associates are accounted for subsequently in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

According to the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and is subsequently adjusted to recognize the Group's share in profit or loss, and other changes in the net assets, of the associate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.F Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments, A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

2.G Foreign currency translation

2.G.1 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

2.G.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of the reporting period at the prevailing exchange rates, Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items.

- Net trading income through profit and loss from held-for-trading assets and liabilities or through profits and losses by type.
 - Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.
- Changes in the fair value of investments in debt instruments; which represent monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies and classified as available for sale assets are analyzed into valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the applicable exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value, of the instruments. Valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in income from loans and similar revenues' whereas difference resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in 'other operating revenues (expenses)', The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value are deferred in equity and accumulated in the 'Revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investments'.
- Valuation differences resulting from the non-monetary items include gains and losses of the change in fair value of such equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, as for recognition of the differences of valuation resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments available for sale within the fair value reserve in equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.H Financial assets

2.H.1 Financial Policies applied starting from January 1, 2019

Financial assets classified as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification depends on the business model of the financial assets that are managed with its contractual cash flow and is determined by management at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets classified as amortized cost

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

The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flow which represented in principle and interest.

The sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the standard represented in following:

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

Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

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

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

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model.

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

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

2.I Offsetting financial instruments

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

Agreements of repos and reverse repos are shown by the net in the financial statement in treasury bills and other governmental notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.J Interest income and expense

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

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

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

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

2.K Fees and commission income

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

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

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

Commission and fees arising from negotiation, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares of other securities and the purchase or sale of properties are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction in the income statement. Other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis, financial planning fees related to investment funds are recognized steadily over the period in which the service is provided the same principle is applied for wealth management; financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis also.

2.L Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to collect it is declared.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.M Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold according to commitment to repurchase (REPOs) are reclassified in the financial statement and deducted from Treasury Bills balance, Securities borrowed or purchased according to a commitment to resell them (reverse REPOs) are reclassified in the financial statement and added to treasury bills balance, The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate method.

2.N Impairment of financial assets

Financial Policies applied starting from January 01, 2019

The bank reviews all its financial assets, except those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, to assess whether an indication exists that these assets have suffered an impairment loss as described below:

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

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

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

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

Significant increase in credit risk

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.0 Impairment of financial assets – continued

- **Quantitative factors**

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

- **Qualitative factors**

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

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

Corporate loans and medium businesses

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

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

Unpayments

The loans and facilities of institutions, medium, small, micro and retail banking are included in stage two if the period of non-payment is more than 60 days and less than 90 days. Note that this period (60 days) will be reduced by (10) days per year to become (30) days during (3) years from the date of application non payment period has been decreased to become (30) days during the period ended 31 March 2022

Transfer between three stages (1,2,3):

- **Transfer from second stage to first stage:**

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

- **Transfer from third stage to second stage:**

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.P Intangible assets

Software (computer programs)

Expenditures related to the development or maintenance of computer programs, are to be charged on income statement, as incurred, Expenditures connected directly with specific software and which are subject to the Bank's control and expected to produce future economic benefits exceeding their cost for more than one year, are to be recognized as an intangible asset, The expenses include staff cost of the team involved in software upgrading, in addition to a portion of overhead expenses.

The expenditures that lead to the development of computer software beyond their original specifications are recognized as an upgrading cost and are added to the original software cost.

The computer software cost is recognized as an asset that is amortized over the expected useful life time not exceeding four years, except for the main software for the bank that is amortized over 10 years.

2.Q Other assets

Non-current Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as non-current assets held for sale if it is expected to recover their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This includes assets bought for loans settlement, fixed assets which the bank suspends their use to sell it, and the subsidiaries and associates companies which the bank buy for the purpose of selling them.

The asset (or disposal group) must be available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.

The asset (or disposal group) that is classified as assets held for sale based on the book value in the classification date, or the fair value deducting the sale costs whichever is less.

If the bank changes the sale plan, the book value of the asset will be modified to the amount by which the asset would have been measured in case it was not classified as an asset held for sale taking into consideration any value decline. As for assets gained against loans settlement, if the bank fails to sell them within the legally set period, the bank should form 10% from the asset value annually as a general bank risk reserve

The changes in the value of non-current assets held for sale, the profit and loss of sale shall be acknowledged in the item other operating revenues (expenses).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.R Fixed assets

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

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

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

- Buildings	50	Years
- Safes	40	Years
- Furniture	10	Years
- Tools and Machinery	8	Years
- Fixtures and Fitting	8	Years
- Equipment	5	Years
- Computers	8	Years
- Transportation	5	Years

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the selling proceeds with asset carrying amount and charge to other operating Income expenses in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.U Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

2.T Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and non-restricted balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

2.U Other provisions

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

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

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

Provisions for obligations, order than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 month from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation on the balance sheet date, An appropriate pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions, For obligations due within less than twelve months from the balance sheet date, provision are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money has significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

2.V Employee's benefits

2.V.1 Social insurance

The bank contributes to the social insurance scheme related to the Social Insurance Authority for the benefit of its employees; the income statement is charged with these contributions on an accrual basis and is included in the employee's benefit account.

2.V.2 Profit share

The Bank pay a percentage of the cash profits expected to be distributed as employee's profit share through item "dividends declared" in the owners' equity, and as liability when the its approved by the shareholders general assembly, There is no recorded liability for the employees share in the unpaid dividends portion.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

2. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

2.R Employee's benefits - continued

2.V.3 Other retirement liability

The bank provides healthcare benefits to retirees and usually the benefits are granted under the condition that the retiree has reached the retirement age when employed by the bank and completes the minimum required service period, the expected costs are accrued during the period of services rendered by the employee under the defined benefit plans accounting method.

2.V.4 Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)

The extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 9 May 2017 approved the establishment of the employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) by granting after amending the bank's article of association according to the decision of the extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 23 March 2016 based on a proposal from the bank's board of directors on 29 February 2016, this plan will be applied on 9 August 2017 which is the date of the approval of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA) on this plan in accordance with the law.

Equity securities of this plan will be granted to the bank's executive members, departments' heads, general managers, first line managers and employees of the bank based on their annual performance and appraisal according to the bank's financial performance and personal performance report based on his functional grade.

Equity securities granted to employees are measured by reference to the fair value (market price) at the date on which they are granted. Equity securities are revaluated to the fair value (market price) at each reporting date, together with a corresponding revaluation differences in reserve in equity at the balance sheet.

2.W Income tax

Income tax on the profit and loss for the year and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of equity that are recognized directly in equity.

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

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

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

2.X Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost.

2.Y Capital Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares and profit sharing are recognized as a charge of equity upon the general assembly approval, Profit sharing include the employee' Profit share and the board of director' remuneration as prescribed by the bank's articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to variety 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 effect on the Bank's financial performance, The most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks, Also market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

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

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

3.A Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the bank by failing to discharge an obligation, Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk, Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, dept., securities and other bills, There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangement 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 Heads of each business unit regular.

3.A.1 Credit risk measurement

Loans and advances to banks and customers

In measuring credit risk of Loans and facilities to banks and customers at counterparty level, the bank reflect three components.

- The 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligation.
- 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 obligation (the 'loss given default').

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (expected 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 operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowance required under EAS 26, which are based on losses that have been incurred on the balance sheet data (incurred loss model) rather than expected losses.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.1 Credit risk measurement – continued

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

Bank's internal ratings scale

Bank's rating	Description of the grade
1	Performing loans
2	Regular watching
3	Watch list
4	Non-performing loans

The amount of default represent the outstanding balances at the time when a late settlement occurred for example the loans expected amount of default represent its book value, for commitments the default amount represents all actual withdrawals in addition to any withdrawals that occurred till the date of the late payment if any.

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.

Debt instruments, treasury bills and other bills

For Debt instruments and bills external rating such as standard and poor's rating or their equivalents are used for managing 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.

3.A.2 Risk limit and mitigation policies

The bank manages, limit 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 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.2 Risk limit and mitigation policies – continued

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:

Collaterals

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

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Mortgages Business assets such as machines and inventory.
- Mortgages 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 collaterals 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 are 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.

Master netting arrangements

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

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 condition - are collateralized by underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portion 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.3 Impairment and provisioning policies

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

The impairment provision reported in the balance sheet at the end of the period is derived from the four internal rating grades; However, the majority of the impairment provision comes from the last two rating degrees.

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and advances reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal credit risk ratings of the bank and their relevant impairment losses:

Bank's rating	Loans and advances		Impairment losses provision	
	% 31/03/2022	% 31/12/2021	% 31/03/2022	% 31/12/2021
Performing loans	%31.69	%30.55	%0.38	%0.19
Regular watching	%54.76	%57.29	%5.53	%5.25
Watch list	%8.09	%6.32	%28.87	%22.48
Non-performing loans	%5.46	%5.84	%65.22	%72.08
	%100	%100	%100	%100

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under EAS 26, based on the following criteria set out by the bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower or debtor
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization. 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 provision 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 receipt 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.4 Pattern of measure the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the bank's internal credit rating indicated in note (3.A.1) management classifies loans and advances based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE regulations, Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record.

The Bank calculates required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE, In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provision by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the equity section, such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so, that reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions, such reserve is not available for distribution, note no. (30.A) represents the movement of general bank risk reserve during the financial year.

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

CBE rating	Categorization	Provision %	Internal rating	Categorization
1	Low risk	0	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2	2	Regular watching
5	Acceptable risk	2	2	Regular watching
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3	3	Watch list
7	Watch list	5	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20	4	Non – performing loans
9	Doubtful	50	4	Non – performing loans
10	Bad debts	100	4	Non – performing loans

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	31 March 2022 L.E	31 December 2021 L.E
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Due from banks	10,702,016,970	6,536,624,372
Financial assets at (FVTPL) – debt instruments	3,510,469	3,442,551
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	8,744,235,498	15,990,544,696
Loans and advances to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdraft	69,933,463	66,934,972
- Credit cards	85,787,345	79,856,860
- Personal loans	8,675,969,367	7,738,005,030
- Mortgage loans	318,936,293	320,555,789
Corporate loans		
- Overdraft	2,254,550,009	1,774,870,371
- Direct loans	8,384,742,290	8,065,732,694
- Syndicated loans	7,818,861,241	6,823,861,027
Financial investments		
- Debt instruments	25,173,812,747	24,354,939,458
Other assets	2,083,439,000	1,735,675,384
Total	74,315,794,692	73,491,043,204
Off-balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Letters of credit	117,514,000	92,020,000
Letters of guarantee	1,892,200,000	2,269,106,000
Total	2,009,714,000	2,361,126,000

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

Due from banks	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	10,702,016,970	--	--	10,702,016,970
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	10,702,016,970	--	--	10,702,016,970
Expected Credit Losses	(2,952,668)	--	--	(2,952,668)
Book value	10,699,064,302	--	--	10,699,064,302

Due from banks	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	6,536,624,372	--	--	6,536,624,372
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	6,536,624,372	--	--	6,536,624,372
Expected Credit Losses	(2,591,459)	--	--	(2,591,459)
Book value	6,534,032,913	--	--	6,534,032,913

Treasury bills	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	8,744,235,498	--	--	8,744,235,498
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	8,744,235,498	--	--	8,744,235,498
Expected Credit Loss	(31,106,809)	--	--	(31,106,809)
Book value	8,713,128,689	--	--	8,713,128,689

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

Treasury bills	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	15,990,544,696	--	--	15,990,544,696
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	15,990,544,696	--	--	15,990,544,696
Expected Credit Loss	(9,430,578)	--	--	(9,430,578)
Book value	15,981,114,118	--	--	15,981,114,118

Retail loans	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	3,741,194,121	241,362,836	--	3,982,556,957
Regular watching	4,710,115,122	--	--	4,710,115,122
Watch list	--	197,778,270	--	197,778,270
Non-performing loans	--	--	260,176,119	260,176,119
Total	8,451,309,243	439,141,106	260,176,119	9,150,626,468
Expected Credit Loss	(49,684,604)	(33,036,707)	(122,946,576)	(205,667,887)
Book value	8,401,624,639	406,104,399	137,229,543	8,944,958,581

Retail loans	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	3,359,068,127	63,287,458	--	3,422,355,585
Regular watching	4,353,653,788	--	--	4,353,653,788
Watch list	--	162,475,681	--	162,475,681
Non-performing loans	--	--	266,867,597	266,867,597
Total	7,712,721,915	225,763,139	266,867,597	8,205,352,651
Expected Credit Loss	(82,101,010)	(38,325,870)	(122,788,805)	(243,215,685)
Book value	7,630,620,905	187,437,269	144,078,792	7,962,136,966

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Corporate loans	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,766,946,036	47,276	--	4,766,993,312
Regular watching	10,120,659,076	293,662,263	--	10,414,321,339
Watch list	1,080,250,634	925,189,313	31,590,106	2,037,030,053
Non-performing loans	--	--	1,239,808,836	1,239,808,836
Total	15,967,855,746	1,218,898,852	1,271,398,942	18,458,153,540
Expected Credit Loss	(121,231,535)	(349,270,717)	(1,003,677,721)	(1,474,179,973)
Book value	15,846,624,211	869,628,135	267,721,221	16,983,973,567

Corporate loans	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,175,191,514	3,126	--	4,175,194,640
Regular watching	9,860,233,686	35,162,112	--	9,895,395,798
Watch list	428,109,466	980,367,176	--	1,408,476,642
Non-performing loans	--	--	1,185,397,012	1,185,397,012
Total	14,463,534,666	1,015,532,414	1,185,397,012	16,664,464,092
Expected Credit Loss	(21,913,018)	(309,762,507)	(1,044,084,915)	(1,375,760,440)
Book value	14,441,621,648	705,769,907	141,312,097	15,288,703,652

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	20,260,774,765	--	--	20,260,774,765
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	20,260,774,765	--	--	20,260,774,765
Expected Credit Loss	(40,007,714)	--	--	(40,007,714)
Book value	20,220,767,051	--	--	20,220,767,051

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	19,460,112,737	--	--	19,460,112,737
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	19,460,112,737	--	--	19,460,112,737
Expected Credit Loss	(34,280,814)	--	--	(34,280,814)
Book value	19,425,831,923	--	--	19,425,831,923

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,913,037,982	--	--	4,913,037,982
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	4,913,037,982	--	--	4,913,037,982
Expected Credit Loss	(13,341,101)	--	--	(13,341,101)
Book value	4,899,696,881	--	--	4,899,696,881

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Credit rating				
Performing loans	4,894,826,721	--	--	4,894,826,721
Regular watching	--	--	--	--
Watch list	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	--	--	--	--
Total	4,894,826,721	--	--	4,894,826,721
Expected Credit Loss	(11,174,404)	--	--	(11,174,404)
Book value	4,896,152,317	--	--	4,896,152,317

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

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

Due from banks	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2022	2,591,459	--	--	2,591,459
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(44,585)	--	--	(44,585)
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	405,794	--	--	405,794
Balance at the end of the period	2,952,668	--	--	2,952,668

Due from banks	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2021	2,062,027	--	--	2,062,027
New financial assets purchased or issued	550,942	--	--	550,942
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	(21,510)	--	--	(21,510)
Balance at the end of the year	2,591,459	--	--	2,591,459

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Treasury bills	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2022	9,430,578	--	--	9,430,578
New financial assets purchased or issued	18,420,696	--	--	18,420,696
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	3,255,535	--	--	3,255,535
Balance at the end of the period	31,106,809	--	--	31,106,809

Treasury bills	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2021	9,609,636	--	--	9,609,636
New financial assets purchased or issued	18,428	--	--	18,428
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	(197,486)	--	--	(197,486)
Balance at the end of the year	9,430,578	--	--	9,430,578

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.B Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Retail loans	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2022	82,101,010	38,325,870	122,788,805	243,215,685
New financial assets purchased or issued	11,529,821	19,569	9,417,584	20,966,974
Matured or disposed financial assets	(26,143,045)	(3,228,510)	(6,562,088)	(35,933,643)
Transferred to stage 1	2,954,606	(2,440,003)	(514,603)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(5,282,349)	5,600,980	(318,631)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(484,277)	(5,113,585)	5,597,862	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(14,991,649)	(127,654)	(12,754,319)	(27,873,622)
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	5,281,756	5,281,756
Foreign currencies translation differences	487	40	10,210	10,737
Balance at the end of the period	49,684,604	33,036,707	122,946,576	205,667,887

Retail loans	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2021	71,488,710	30,582,649	68,632,024	170,703,383
New financial assets purchased or issued	45,842,525	6,218,861	7,928,432	59,989,818
Matured or disposed financial assets	(2,373,310)	(1,807,661)	(60,280,208)	(64,461,179)
Transferred to stage 1	6,057,252	(4,420,316)	(1,636,936)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(1,909,417)	3,660,894	(1,751,477)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(431,280)	(6,140,551)	6,571,831	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(36,573,380)	10,232,002	202,279,957	175,938,579
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	6,961,242	6,961,242
Write off during the year	--	--	(105,915,200)	(105,915,200)
Foreign currencies translation differences	(90)	(8)	(860)	(958)
Balance at the end of the year	82,101,010	38,325,870	122,788,805	243,215,685

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Corporate loans	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2022	21,913,018	309,762,507	1,044,084,915	1,375,760,440
New financial assets purchased or issued	1,415,871	8,154	504	1,424,529
Matured or disposed financial assets	(2,614)	(7,295)	(24,806)	(34,715)
Transferred to stage 1	7,090,699	(7,089,171)	(1,528)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(650,738)	651,175	(437)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(3,584)	(22,421,187)	22,424,771	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	86,415,423	66,822,693	(92,737,972)	60,500,144
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	--	--
Transferred from other provisions	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	(58,935,923)	(58,935,923)
Foreign currencies translation differences	5,053,460	1,543,841	88,868,197	95,465,498
Balance at the end of the period	121,231,535	349,270,717	1,003,677,721	1,474,179,973

Corporate loans	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Life time	Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2021	79,607,987	348,555,300	892,646,709	1,320,809,996
New financial assets purchased or issued	3,607,177	890,461	425	4,498,063
Matured or disposed financial assets	(6,807,958)	(285,849)	(1,688,662)	(8,782,469)
Transferred to stage 1	23,167,359	(23,167,186)	(173)	--
Transferred to stage 2	(12,975,069)	12,975,070	(1)	--
Transferred to stage 3	(1,182,252)	(43,649,978)	44,832,230	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(63,422,676)	14,433,786	110,166,259	61,177,369
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Proceeds from bad debts	--	--	--	--
Transferred from other provisions	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	(1,037,492)	(1,037,492)
Foreign currencies translation differences	(81,550)	10,903	(834,380)	(905,027)
Balance at the end of the year	21,913,018	309,762,507	1,044,084,915	1,375,760,440

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2022	34,280,814	--	--	34,280,814
New financial assets purchased or issued	563,930	--	--	563,930
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	5,162,970	--	--	5,162,970
Balance at the end of the period	40,007,714	--	--	40,007,714

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2021	37,432,005	--	--	37,432,005
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(2,757,024)	--	--	(2,757,024)
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	(394,167)	--	--	(394,167)
Balance at the end of the year	34,280,814	--	--	34,280,814

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 March 2022			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2022	11,174,404	--	--	11,174,404
New financial assets purchased or issued	350,520	--	--	350,520
Matured or disposed financial assets	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the period	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	1,816,177	--	--	1,816,177
Balance at the end of the period	13,341,101	--	--	13,341,101

Debt instruments at amortized cost	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2021	13,030,538	--	--	13,030,538
New financial assets purchased or issued	--	--	--	--
Matured or disposed financial assets	(1,742,498)	--	--	(1,742,498)
Transferred to stage 1	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 2	--	--	--	--
Transferred to stage 3	--	--	--	--
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	--	--	--	--
Changes in model assumption and methodology	--	--	--	--
Write off during the year	--	--	--	--
Foreign currencies translation differences	(113,636)	--	--	(113,636)
Balance at the end of the year	11,174,404	--	--	11,174,404

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.5 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held – continued

The above table represents the maximum limit for credit risk as of 31 March 2022 and 31 December 2021, without taking into considerations any collateral, for on-balance-sheet items, amounts stated depend on net carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet.

As shown in the preceding table 37.14% of the total maximum limit exposed to credit risk resulted from loans and advances to customers against %33.83 as at 31 December 2021; While 45.36% represents investments in debt instruments against 54.88 %as at 31 December 2021.

The management is confident of its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from loans and advances, and debt instruments as follows:

- 91.69 of the loans and advances portfolio are classified at the highest two ratings in the internal rating against 93.58% as at 31 December 2021.
- 87.33% of the loans and advances portfolio has no past due or impairment indicators against 89% as at 31 December 2021.
- The bank has applied a more conservative selection plan for the granted loans during the period ended 31 March 2022.
- 99.43% from the Investments in debt instruments and treasury bills contain. against 99.46% as at 31 December 2021 due from the Egyptian government.

3.A.6 Loans and advances

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	Loans and advances to customers L.E.	Loans and advances to customers L.E.
Neither past due nor impaired	24,085,932,383	22,133,427,133
Past due but not impaired	2,132,645,656	1,440,033,743
Individually impaired	1,390,201,969	1,296,355,867
Gross	27,608,780,008	24,869,816,743
less: expected credit loss , restricted interests in suspense	(1,680,235,764)	(1,619,362,707)
Net	25,928,544,244	23,250,454,036

- As a result to the economic and political circumstances in Egypt loans and advances portfolios has increase 11% as of 31 March 2022 compared to its balance at 31 December 2021.
- Note (17) includes additional information regarding impairment loss on loans and advances to customers.
- The credit quality of the loans and advances portfolio that neither has past due nor subject to impairment is determined by the internal rating of the bank.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.6 Loans and advances – continued

Loans and advances to customers and banks (net)

	31 March 2022							
	Retail				Corporate			Total loans and advances to customers
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage Loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	
Performing	45,437,581	36,799,397	3,898,608,008	--	371,774,969	611,975,722	3,778,577,416	8,743,173,093
Regular follow up	11,215	42,546,672	4,313,786,319	305,776,442	1,379,029,128	6,611,639,568	2,378,687,453	15,031,476,797
Watch list	17,264	1,777,383	159,599,370	3,369,387	34,509,012	427,322,446	1,123,237,657	1,749,832,519
Non-performing	10,599,330	1,131,142	117,175,731	8,220,524	32,320,804	57,554,819	177,059,485	404,061,835
Total	56,065,390	82,254,594	8,489,169,428	317,366,353	1,817,633,913	7,708,492,555	7,457,562,011	25,928,544,244

According to the bank's internal rating scale, the loans granted to retail customers are considered regular follow up.

	31 December 2021							
	Retail				Corporate			Total loans and advances to customers
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	
L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	
Performing	44,795,917	33,623,300	3,341,207,546	--	317,026,283	616,098,652	3,241,709,926	7,594,461,624
Regular follow up	113,605	39,871,674	3,945,578,652	288,706,544	930,441,679	6,460,362,913	2,498,931,034	14,164,006,101
Watch list	842	1,720,607	118,349,946	4,089,539	114,124,607	410,832,027	557,864,435	1,206,982,003
Non-performing	15,641,375	1,615,611	109,953,964	16,765,028	67,190,017	25,757,585	48,080,728	285,004,308
Total	60,551,739	76,831,192	7,515,090,108	309,561,111	1,428,782,586	7,513,051,177	6,346,586,123	23,250,454,036

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.6 Loans and advances – continued

Loans and advances past due but not impaired

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless there is an objective evidence of impairment:

Retail	31 March 2022			
	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	3,184,676	702,443,723	27,634	705,656,033
Past due from 30 to 60 days	940,408	165,823,157	14,632	166,778,197
Past due from 60 to 90 days	211,632	60,332,858	35,934	60,580,424
Total	4,336,716	928,599,738	78,200	933,014,654

Corporate	31 March 2022			
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	4,985,000	67,198,558	--	72,183,558
Past due from 30 to 60 days	--	5,061,519	--	5,061,519
Past due from 60 to 90 days	3,773,952	359,449,278	759,162,695	1,122,385,925
Total	8,758,952	431,709,355	759,162,695	1,199,631,002

Retail	31 December 2021			
	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgage	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	2,160,122	711,515,000	28,560	713,703,682
Past due from 30 to 60 days	841,454	122,491,014	12,462	123,344,930
Past due from 60 to 90 days	100,013	47,755,622	12,092,465	59,948,100
Total	3,101,589	881,761,636	12,133,487	896,996,712

Corporate	31 December 2021			
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Past due up to 30 days	3,874,215	30,336,215	--	34,210,430
Past due from 30 to 60 days	--	707,104	--	707,104
Past due from 60 to 90 days	5,290,938	109,442,918	393,385,641	508,119,497
Total	9,165,153	140,486,237	393,385,641	543,037,031

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.A Credit risk – continued

3.A.6 Loans and advances – continued

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances subject to individual impairment before taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees in 31 March 2022 amounted to EGP 1,366,362,715 against EGP 1,296,355,867 as of 31 December 2021.

The breakdown of the total loans and advances subject to individual impairment including fair value of collateral obtained by the bank against these loans is as follows:

	Individual				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft L.E.	Credit cards L.E.	Personal loans L.E.	Mortgage loans L.E.	Overdraft L.E.	Direct Loans L.E.	Syndicated Loans L.E.	L.E.
Individually impaired loans 31 March 2022	--	717,712	118,070,423	14,892	274,825,475	631,287,467	365,286,000	1,390,201,969
Individually impaired loans 31 December 2021	--	558,861	110,383,140	16,854	316,260,814	554,802,198	314,334,000	1,296,355,867

Loans and advances Restructured

Restructuring activities include renegotiating in terms of payments terms extension, restructure of mandatory management policies, and adjusting ,postponing repayment terms, renegotiating policies depend on indicators or standards in addition to the management personal judgment to show that regular payments are of high probability, these policies are subject to regular review, Long-term loans, especially loans to customers are usually subject to renegotiation, total renegotiated loans reached EGP 518,35 thousand against EGP 522,207 thousand at 31 December 2021.

	31 March 2022 In thousand EGP	31 December 2021 In thousand EGP
Loans and advances to customers		
Corporate		
- Overdraft	51,353	44,190
- Direct Loans	466,997	478,017
Total	518,350	522,207

3.A.7 Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes

The table below shows an analysis of debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes by rating agency designation at end of financial year, based on standard & Poor's and their equivalent.

	Treasury bills L.E.	Investments securities L.E.	Total L.E.
From A to +AA	--	193,793,907	193,793,907
B	33,898,417,233	--	33,898,417,233
Total	33,898,417,233	193,793,907	34,092,211,140

3. Financial risk management – continued

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3.B Market risk

The bank is exposed to market risks of the fair value or future cash flow fluctuation resulting from changes in market prices, Market risks arise from open market related to interest rate, currency, and equity products represented in each of which is exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in sensitivity levels of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity instrument prices, the bank divides its exposure to market risk into trading and non-trading portfolios.

The market risk management department is responsible for managing the market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities which are monitored by two separate teams, regular reports are submitted to the Board of Directors and each business unit head, trading portfolios include transactions where the Bank deals direct with clients or with the market; Non-trading portfolios include positions that primarily arise from the interest rate management of the group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, non-trading portfolios also includes foreign exchange risk and equity instruments risks arising from the bank's held to maturity and available for sale investments.

3.B.1 Market risk measurement techniques

As part of market risk management the bank undertakes various hedging strategies and enters into swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term loans if the fair value option has been applied, the major measurement techniques used to control market risk are outlined below:

Stress Testing

Stress testing provides an indicator of the expected losses that may arise from sharp adverse circumstances, stress testing is designed to match business using standard analysis for specific scenarios, the stress testing is carried out by the bank treasury and includes risk factor stress testing where sharp movements are applied to each risk category and test emerging market stress, as emerging market are subject to sharp movements, and subject to special stress testing including possible events effect specific positions or regions - for example the stress outcome to a region applying a free currency rate, The results of the stress testing are reviewed by Top Management and the Board of Directors.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.B Market risk – continued

3.B.2 Foreign exchange volatility risk

The bank is exposed to foreign exchange volatility risk in terms of the financial position and cash flows, The Board of Directors set aggregate limits for foreign exchange for each position at the end of the day, and during the day which is controlled on timely basis, the following table summarizes the bank' exposure to foreign exchange volatility risk at the end of the financial year and includes the carrying amounts of the financial instruments in currencies:

Amount to the nearest EGP equivalent

	EGP	USD	GBP	EUR	Other currencies	Total
Financial assets as of 31 March 2022						
Cash and balances with the CBE	7,684,293,723	227,364,380	6,626,931	32,252,701	10,516,423	7,961,054,158
Due from Banks	6,012,476,222	3,069,503,853	2,914,559	1,590,318,301	23,851,367	10,699,064,302
Treasury bills	4,730,896,837	3,418,727,974	--	377,203,878	--	8,526,828,689
Loans and advances to customers	20,617,955,253	5,308,513,637	23,648	2,038,324	13,382	25,928,544,244
Financial investments:	--	--	--	--	--	--
-At fair value through profit and loss	3,510,469	--	--	--	--	3,510,469
- At fair value through OCI	16,947,429,542	3,112,051,735	--	405,469,906	--	20,464,951,183
- At amortized cost Amortized cost	3,687,849,309	1,089,145,522	--	122,702,050	--	4,899,696,881
Total financial assets	59,684,411,355	16,225,307,101	9,565,138	2,529,985,160	34,381,172	78,483,649,926
Financial liabilities 31 March 2022						
Due to banks	1,980,000,000	236,249,779	49	1,256,235,391	--	3,472,485,219
Customer deposits	55,152,284,770	13,546,790,839	129,539,166	1,015,274,227	50,311,297	69,894,200,299
Other loans \ Subordinated deposits	800,517,714	1,187,179,500	--	--	--	1,987,697,214
Total financial liabilities	57,932,802,484	14,970,220,118	129,539,215	2,271,509,618	50,311,297	75,354,382,732
Net financial position 31 March 2022	1,751,608,871	1,255,086,983	(119,974,077)	258,475,542	(15,930,125)	3,129,267,194
Financial assets and Liabilities as of 31 December 2021						
Total financial assets	62,752,786,959	11,823,053,557	8,934,971	1,984,029,110	20,115,043	76,588,919,640
Total financial liabilities	58,768,425,412	11,756,128,795	96,490,252	1,889,856,016	24,560,299	72,535,460,774
Net financial position 31 December 2021	3,984,361,547	66,924,762	(87,555,281)	94,173,094	(4,445,256)	4,053,458,866

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.B Market risk – continued

3.B.3 Interest rate risk

The bank is exposed to the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk of fluctuation in future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk whereby the value of a financial instrument fluctuates because of changes in market interest rates, Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but profit may decrease in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate reprising that may be undertaken and is monitored daily.

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 re-pricing or contractual maturity dates:

	Up to one Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets as of 31 March 2022						
Cash and balances with the CBE	3,673,000	7,398,308,195	--	--	--	7,401,981,195
Due from Banks	3,134,226,768	202,834,034	--	--	--	3,337,060,802
Treasury bills	996,335,000	2,362,941,670	5,661,506,310	--	--	9,020,782,980
Bonds and other financial instruments	254,593,508	321,233,965	6,844,147,211	21,292,687,541	2,994,450,294	31,707,112,519
Regular loans and advances to customers	20,335,650,037	1,347,216,560	1,831,923,824	4,414,568,445	1,158,595,395	29,087,954,261
Net Loans and advances to customers	--	--	--	--	313,080,289	313,080,289
Other Assets	--	5,000,000	--	--	--	5,000,000
Total financial assets	24,724,478,313	11,637,534,424	14,337,577,345	25,707,255,986	4,466,125,978	80,872,972,046
Financial liabilities as of 31 March 2022						
Due to banks	3,270,192,419	202,807,000	--	--	--	3,472,999,419
Demand deposits	11,036,969,579	1,477,572,427	4,432,717,282	6,384,216,360	--	23,331,475,648
Saving deposits	659,628,692	124,476,409	373,429,229	622,025,232	--	1,779,559,562
Time and call deposits	10,361,344,537	4,384,339,677	10,127,882,916	10,023,206,954	152,829	34,896,926,913
Certificates of deposits	278,940,099	1,071,503,109	3,060,326,614	9,666,216,492	9,374,968	14,086,361,282
Long term loans	53,486,000	819,101,257	41,296,763	181,705,755	892,108,396	1,987,698,171
Total financial liabilities	25,660,561,326	8,079,799,879	18,035,652,804	26,877,370,793	901,636,193	79,555,020,995
Net financial position 31 March 2022	(936,083,013)	3,557,734,545	(3,698,075,459)	(1,170,114,807)	3,564,489,785	1,317,951,051
Financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2021						
Total financial assets	28,650,815,059	8,899,839,833	13,139,180,525	25,632,624,684	3,513,917,974	79,836,378,075
Total financial liabilities	28,398,693,145	6,360,952,263	13,295,185,466	27,579,469,633	920,383,101	76,554,683,608
Re-pricing gap	252,121,914	2,538,887,570	(156,004,941)	(1,946,844,949)	2,593,534,873	3,281,694,467

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the bank in meeting its financial commitments when they fall due or to replace funds when they are withdrawn, this may result in failure in fulfilling the bank's obligation to repay to the depositors and fulfilling lending commitments.

Liquidity risk management

The bank's liquidity management process carried out by the market risk management department includes:

- Daily funding is managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that all requirements can be met, this includes availability of liquidity when due or borrowed by customers, to ensure that the Bank reaches its objective it maintains an active presence in global money markets.
- The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable that ,are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow
- Monitoring liquidity ratios are according to internal requirements and Central Bank of Egypt requirements,
- Managing loans concentration and dues.

For monitoring and reporting purposes, the Bank calculates the expected cash flow and liquidity are expected and monitored on the next day, week and month basis, which are the main times to manage liquidity the starting point to calculate these expectations is through analyzing the financial liabilities dues and expected financial assets collections.

The market risk management department monitors the mismatch between medium term assets, the level and nature of unused loans limits, overdraft utilizations, and the effect of contingent liabilities such as letters of guarantees and letters of credit.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.C Liquidity risk – continued

Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by separate team in the bank to maintain a wide diversification according to currency, geographic locations, sources, products and terms.

	Up to one Month L.E.	1-3 Months L.E.	3-12 Months L.E.	1-5 years L.E.	Over 5 year L.E.	Total L.E.
Financial liabilities as of 31 March 2022						
Due to banks	3,472,485,219	--	--	--	--	3,472,485,219
Customer deposits	6,251,237,065	3,105,978,550	25,702,333,658	27,222,850,084	7,611,800,942	69,894,200,299
Other loans \ Subordinated deposits	125,773	129,428	129,428	133,857	1,987,178,728	1,987,697,214
Total financial liabilities	9,723,848,057	3,106,107,978	25,702,463,086	27,222,983,941	9,598,979,670	75,354,382,732
Total financial assets	41,215,474,481	4,813,258,828	9,373,855,873	15,283,059,146	7,798,001,598	78,483,649,926
Financial liabilities as of 31 December 2021						
Due to banks	6,277,345,944	--	--	--	--	6,277,345,944
Customer deposits	9,455,697,919	7,667,535,072	15,753,311,356	29,899,418,840	1,620,756,679	64,396,719,866
Other loans	129,331	--	258,857	129,857	1,860,876,919	1,861,394,964
Total financial liabilities	15,733,173,194	7,667,535,072	15,753,570,213	29,899,548,697	3,481,633,598	72,535,460,774
Total financial assets	36,569,916,845	8,247,482,902	11,005,250,056	13,033,898,972	7,732,370,865	76,588,919,640

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover loan commitments include cash, balances with central banks, due from banks, treasury bills, other governmental notes and loans and credit facilities to banks and clients. Maturity term is extended for a part of clients' loans that are maturing within a year in the normal course of the bank's business. Moreover, some debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes are pledged to cover liabilities. The Bank has the ability to meet unexpected net cash flows through selling securities, and finding other financing sources.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.D Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

3.D.1 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values for those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank's balance sheet at their fair value.

	Book value		FMV	
	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
Financial assets				
Due from banks	10,699,064,302	6,534,032,913	10,699,064,302	6,534,032,913
Loans and advances to customers				
A- Retail				
- Overdraft	56,065,390	60,551,739	56,065,390	60,551,739
- Credit cards	82,254,594	76,831,192	82,254,594	76,831,192
- Personal loans	8,489,169,428	7,515,090,108	8,489,169,428	7,515,090,108
- Mortgage loans	317,366,353	309,561,111	317,366,353	309,561,111
B- Corporate				
- Overdraft	1,817,633,913	1,428,782,586	1,817,633,913	1,428,782,586
- Direct loans	7,708,492,555	7,513,051,177	7,708,492,555	7,513,051,177
- Syndicated loans	7,457,562,011	6,346,586,123	7,457,562,011	6,346,586,123
Financial investments				
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	123,313,351	142,063,351	123,313,351	142,063,351
- At amortized cost	4,899,696,881	4,883,652,317	4,989,825,911	5,068,438,631
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944
Customers deposits				
- Corporate	51,204,450,450	46,100,621,574	51,204,450,450	46,100,621,574
- Retail	18,689,749,849	18,296,098,292	18,689,749,849	18,296,098,292
Other loans / Subordinated deposits	1,987,697,214	1,861,394,964	1,987,697,214	1,861,394,964

Due from banks

Fair value of placements and deposits bearing variable interest rate for one day is its current value, the expected fair value for deposits bearing variable interest is based on the discounted cash flow using rate of similar loans of similar credit risk and due dates.

Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks are represented in loans other than deposits hold in banks, fair value expected for loans and advances represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected and cash flows are discounted using the current market interest rate to determine the fair value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.D Fair value of financial assets and liabilities – continued

3.D.1 Financial instruments not measured at fair value – continued

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Financial investments

Financial investments shown in the above schedule includes only held to maturity assets investments; as available for sale investments are measured at fair value except for equity instruments for which the market value can't be reliably determined, Fair value of held-to-maturity investments is based on market prices or broker prices, Fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit and maturity and yield characteristics where information is not available.

Due to banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits of indefinite maturity which includes interest-free deposits is the amount paid on call.

The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other loans not traded in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts of similar maturity dates.

Issued debt instrument

Total Fair value is calculated based on current financial markets' rates. As for securities that have no active market, discounted cash flows model is used in the first time according to the current rate applicable to the remaining period till maturity date.

3.E Capital management

For capital management purpose, 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:

- Compliance with the legally imposed capital requirement in Egypt.
- Protecting the bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the bank's operations.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored on a daily basis by the bank's management. Employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the central bank of Egypt on a quarterly basis.

The CBE requires the bank to comply with the following:

- Maintaining EGP 500 million as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-up capital.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 11.875%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk weighted average of the bank's assets and contingent liabilities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.E Capital management – continued

According to new instructions issued in 18 December 2012:

The numerator of the capital adequacy ratio consists of the following two tiers:

Tier One:

Consists of two parts which are continuous basic paid in capital and additional basic paid in capital.

Tier Two:

Is the supported paid in capital and consist of:

- 45% from positive foreign currencies translation reserve.
- 45% from special reserve.
- 45% from fair value increment over the book value for financial investments. (Positive portion only)
- 45% from fair value reserve balance for financial investment available for sale.
- 45% from fair value increment over the book value for financial investments held for maturity.
- 45% from fair value increment over the book value for financial investments in associates and affiliates.
- Financial instruments with embedded derivative.
- Loans (Supportive deposits with 20% amortization from its value each year from the last five years from its maturity).
- Impairment loss provision for performing loans, advances and contingent liabilities (should not be more than 1.25% from total performing weighted assets and weighted contingent liabilities, also impairment loss provision for non-performing loans, advances and contingent liabilities should be sufficient to meet liabilities for which the provision was created).
- 50% disposals from tier 1 and 2.
- Assets reverted to the bank value in general banking risk reserve.
- When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, the rules limits the subordinated deposits to no more than 50% of tier1 after exclusion.
- Assets and contingent liabilities are weighted by credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

For denominator of capital adequacy ratio consists of:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 100% is based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into consideration the cash collaterals.

Similar criteria are used for off balance sheet items after adjustments to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.E Capital management – continued

The tables below summarize the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II for the current and previous years:

	31 December 2021 In thousand EGP	31 December 2020 In thousand EGP
Tier 1 capital		
Issued and paid up capital	4,626,133	4,100,622
Legal reserve	489,987	420,479
Other reserves	30,973	30,394
General risk reserve	208,750	208,750
Retained earnings	69,053	70,683
Additional capital	100,013	595,608
Total other comprehensive income	(230,069)	129,014
Total deductions from tier 1 capital	(210,810)	(193,383)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	5,084,030	5,362,167
Tier 2 capital		
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities and debt instruments stage 1	351,427	313,110
Subordinated deposits	1,804,537	1,664,419
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	2,155,964	1,977,529
Total capital 1+2	7,239,994	7,339,696
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total Credit risk	29,231,767	25,048,839
Total Market risk	166,447	--
Total Operation risk	1,981,102	4,186,270
The value of exceeding the limits set for employment in countries is weighted by risk weights	5,258	324,392
Top 50 concentration	--	--
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	31,384,574	29,559,501
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	%23.07	%24.83

- In the case of calculating the concentration of the largest 50 clients, the capital adequacy ratio decreases from 24.37 to 21.60%

3.F Leverage Financial Ratio

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on July 7, 2015 on special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio which maintain a minimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported in quarterly basis as following:

- Guidance ratio starting from reporting period September 2015 till 2017.
- Obligatory ratio started from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement tier 1 in order to maintain the Egyptian Banking System strong and safe, as long to keep up with the best international regulatory treatments. Leverage financial ratio reflect relationship between tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (After Exclusions) and Banks' assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that are not risk weighted assets.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

3. Financial risk management – continued

3.G Leverage Financial Ratio – continued

Ratio Elements:

A- The numerator elements

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

B-The denominator elements

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

- 1- On the balance sheet exposure items after deducting some of tier 1 exclusions for capital base.
- 2- Financing financial papers operations exposures.
- 3- Off-balance sheet items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

The table below summarizes the leverage financial ratio:

	31/3/2022 In thousand EGP	31/12/2021 In thousand EGP
Tier 1 capital after exclusions	5,084,030	5,362,167
On-balance sheet items, derivatives and financing securities	82,563,582	80,136,113
Off-balance sheet items	2,143,725	2,292,744
Total exposures	84,707,307	82,428,857
Leverage Financial Ratio (%)	%6	%6.51

Liquidity coverage ratio and net stable fund ratio:

- Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR):

Liquidity coverage ratio aims to ensure that the bank maintains sufficient non-encumbered high quality liquid assets to meet the net outflows within the next 30 days under an unfavorable conditions scenario, and is calculated as follow:

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) = High quality liquid assets / Net outflows within 30 days.

This ratio shouldn't be less than 80% in 2017 and to gradually reach 100% by 2019.

For 31 March 2022 LCR ratio record LCY 311.40% FCY 146.44% and total of 263.15%.

- Net stable fund ratio (NSFR):

Net stable fund ratio represents the relation between the available stable funding (the numerator) and the required stable funding (the denominator), this ratio seeks to face the mismatch of the long-term financing structure by encouraging banks to use a stable long-term fund sources for at least one year in order to cover assets' investments and any financing claims resulting from off-balance sheet commitments to help the bank to structure its fund sources. This ratio shouldn't be less than 100%, and is calculated as follow:

Net stable fund ratio (NSFR) = Available stable funding / required stable funding ≥ 100%

For 31 March 2022 NSFR ratio record LCY 211.63% FCY 219.48% and total of 213.02%.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

4. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The bank makes subjective estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities for the following financial year consistent estimations and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors including the expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

4.A Impairment losses for loans and advances

The bank reviews the portfolio of loans and advance sat least quarterly to evaluate their impairment, the bank uses discretionary judgment on determining whether it is necessary to record impairment loss in the income statement, the bank has to identify if there is objective evidence indicating a decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline on individual basis, this evidence includes data indicating negative changes in a borrower's portfolio ability to repay to the bank or local or economic circumstances related to default, on scheduling future cash flows the management uses the past experience to determine the credit impairment loss for assets when there is objective evidence of impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question.

The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on experience.

4.B Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivatives financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held to maturity, this classification requires high degree of judgment; In return the bank tests the intent and ability to hold such investments to maturity, if the bank fails to hold such investments till maturity except for certain circumstances (selling an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments near to maturity date) then all held to maturity investment portfolio should be reclassified as available for sale which will be measured at fair value instead of amortized cost, in addition the bank should suspend classifying investments as held to maturity caption.

If classification of investments as held to maturity is suspended the carrying amount shall decrease by

EGP 90,129,030 to reach its fair value by increasing the valuation reserve available for sale within the equity caption.

4.C Income tax

The bank is subject to income tax which requires the use of important estimates to calculate the income tax provision, there are a number of complicated processes and calculations to determine the final income tax, the bank records a liability related to the tax inspection estimated results, according to estimates of probabilities of extra taxes ,when there is a difference between the final result of the actual tax inspection and the amounts previously recorded by the bank such, differences affect the income and deferred tax provision at the year which the differences were noted.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

5. By activity segment

Activity segment include operations and assets used in providing banking services and managing related risks and yields which may differ from other activities, the segmentation analyses of operations according to the banking activities are as follows:

- **Large enterprises medium and small ones**
Activities include current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loans, credit facilities and financial derivatives.
- **Investments**
Include merging companies, purchasing investments, financing company's restructure and financial instruments.
- **Individuals**
Activities include current accounts, savings, deposits, credit cards, personal loans and mortgage loans.
- **Other activities**
Include other banking activities such as fund management.

6. Net interest income

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Interest from loans and similar income from:		
Loans and advances to customers	659,978,089	625,569,343
Treasury bills and treasury bonds	1,019,064,376	880,474,712
Purchase and resale agreements - reverse repos	--	154,105,684
Deposits and current accounts	208,807,494	124,188,377
Investments in debt instruments	6,112,011	11,406,180
Total	1,893,961,970	1,795,744,296
Interest on Deposits and similar expenses from:		
Deposits and current accounts from banks	(25,577,922)	(29,727,038)
Deposits and current accounts from customers	(1,156,794,857)	(1,069,348,090)
Treasury bills sale and repurchase agreement	(4,010,620)	(4,597,132)
Subordinated deposits	(28,916,552)	(28,435,294)
Total	(1,215,299,951)	(1,132,107,554)
Net interest income	678,662,019	663,636,742

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

7. Net fees and commission income

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Fees and commission income		
Fees and commissions related to credit banking services	101,647,698	80,876,774
Custody fees	955,612	711,771
Other fees	10,330,104	28,129,893
Total	112,933,414	109,718,438
Fees and commission expenses		
Brokerage fees paid	(4,131,390)	(2,734,148)
Other fees paid	(44,273,343)	(38,649,540)
Total	(48,404,733)	(41,383,688)
Net fees and commission income	64,528,681	68,334,750

8. Dividends income

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
investment funds	71,336	71,336
Total	71,336	71,336

9. Net trading income

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Foreign exchange trading gains	26,404,436	22,436,224
Gain from selling debt instruments at fair value through profit and loss	5,643,111	4,539,028
Gain from financial investments at FVTPL	83,347	73,842
Total	32,130,894	27,049,094

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

10. Administrative expenses

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(146,611,480)	(125,629,143)
Social insurance	(8,587,412)	(7,180,770)
Other	(44,810,793)	(30,823,413)
Pension cost		
Retirement benefits	(293,035)	(324,354)
Total	(200,302,720)	(163,957,680)
Other administrative expenses	(151,946,781)	(165,241,119)
Total	(352,249,501)	(329,198,799)

11. Other operating income (expenses)

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Release (charge) of other provisions	3,922,945	114,866,662
Others	(10,266,788)	27,988,585
Total	(6,343,843)	142,855,247

12. Impairment (charge) release for credit losses

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Loans and advances to customers (note 17)	(19,049,667)	(240,914,493)
Due from banks	44,585	(73,185)
Treasury bills	(18,420,696)	(17,763,382)
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	(563,930)	(1,002,303)
Debt instruments at Amortized cost	(350,520)	207,778
Total	(38,340,228)	(259,545,585)

13. Earnings per basic share of net profit of the period *

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 March 2021 L.E.
Net profit for the period	197,408,216	159,575,790
Average number of shares	425,405,079	425,405,079
Earnings per basic share of net profit of the period (EGP/ share)	0.46	0.38

* According to separate financial statement

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

14. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

31 March 2022	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial Assets through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and balances with the CBE	7,961,054,158	--	--	--	7,961,054,158
Due from banks	10,702,016,970	--	--	--	10,702,016,970
Treasury bills	--	8,557,935,498	--	--	8,557,935,498
Loans and advances to customers	27,608,780,008	--	--	--	27,608,780,008
Financial investments at FVTOCI	--	20,260,774,765	244,184,132	--	20,504,958,897
Financial investments at amortized cost	4,913,037,982	--	--	--	4,913,037,982
Financial investments at FVTPL	--	--	--	3,510,469	3,510,469
Other financial assets	1,407,025,993	--	--	--	1,407,025,993
Total financial assets	52,591,915,111	28,818,710,263	244,184,132	3,510,469	81,658,319,975
Due to banks	3,472,485,219	--	--	--	3,472,485,219
Customers' deposits	69,894,200,299	--	--	--	69,894,200,299
Other loans	1,987,697,214	--	--	--	1,987,697,214
Other financial liabilities	284,763,861	--	--	--	284,763,861
Total financial liabilities	75,639,146,593	--	--	--	75,639,146,593

31 December 2021	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial Assets through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and balances with the CBE	6,543,828,430	--	--	--	6,543,828,430
Due from banks	6,536,624,372	--	--	--	6,536,624,372
Treasury bills	--	15,802,544,696	--	--	15,802,544,696
Loans and advances to customers	24,869,816,743	--	--	--	24,869,816,743
Financial investment at FVTOCI	--	19,460,112,737	171,483,676	--	19,631,596,413
Financial investments at amortized cost	4,894,826,721	--	--	--	4,894,826,721
Financial investments at FVTPL	--	--	--	3,442,551	3,442,551
Other financial assets	1,300,709,803	--	--	--	1,300,709,803
Total financial assets	44,145,806,069	35,262,657,433	171,483,676	3,442,551	79,583,389,729
Due to banks	6,277,345,944	--	--	--	6,277,345,944
Customer deposits	64,396,719,866	--	--	--	64,396,719,866
Other loans	1,861,394,964	--	--	--	1,861,394,964
Other financial liabilities	407,500,098	--	--	--	407,500,098
Total financial liabilities	72,942,960,872	--	--	--	72,942,960,872

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

15. Cash and balances with the Central Bank of Egypt

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
Cash	642,522,444	468,678,055
Due from the CBE (within the required limit of statutory reserve percentage)	7,318,531,714	6,075,150,375
Total	7,961,054,158	6,543,828,430
Non-interest bearing balances	7,961,054,158	6,543,828,430
Total	7,961,054,158	6,543,828,430

16. Due from banks

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
Current accounts	105,731,169	60,272,980
Deposits	10,596,285,801	6,476,351,392
Expected Credit Losses	(2,952,668)	(2,591,459)
Total	10,699,064,302	6,534,032,913
Central Banks otherwise the required limit of statutory reserve percentage	7,343,145,665	4,163,379,211
Local banks	2,606,416,185	1,962,724,361
Foreign banks	752,455,120	410,520,800
Expected Credit Losses	(2,952,668)	(2,591,459)
Total	10,699,064,302	6,534,032,913
Non-interest bearing balances	105,731,169	60,272,980
Variable Interest bearing balances	10,596,285,801	6,476,351,392
Expected Credit Losses	(2,952,668)	(2,591,459)
Total	10,699,064,302	6,534,032,913
Current balance	10,702,016,970	6,536,624,372
Expected Credit Losses	(2,952,668)	(2,591,459)
Total	10,699,064,302	6,534,032,913

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

17. Loans, advances and morabihat to customers (net)

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
Retail		
Overdraft	69,933,463	66,934,972
Credit cards	85,787,345	79,856,860
Personal loans	8,675,969,367	7,738,005,030
Mortgage loans	318,936,293	320,555,789
Total (1)	9,150,626,468	8,205,352,651
Corporate		
Overdraft	2,254,550,009	1,774,870,371
Direct loans	8,384,742,290	8,065,732,694
Syndicated loans	7,818,861,241	6,823,861,027
Total (2)	18,458,153,540	16,664,464,092
Total loans and advance to customers (1+2)	27,608,780,008	24,869,816,743
Less:		
Impairment losses provision	(1,679,847,860)	(1,618,976,125)
Restricted Interest in suspense	(387,904)	(386,582)
Net loans, advances and morabihat to customers	25,928,544,244	23,250,454,036

Movement of provision for impairment losses

Retail	31 March 2022				
	Overdraft L.E.	Credit cards L.E.	Personal loans L.E.	Mortgage loans L.E.	Total L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period	6,383,233	3,025,668	222,812,106	10,994,678	243,215,685
Impairment (charge) release	7,474,105	(194,041)	(40,608,474)	(9,511,881)	(42,840,291)
Recoveries during the period	--	701,124	4,493,489	87,143	5,281,756
Translation differences of foreign currencies	10,735	--	2	--	10,737
Balance at the end of the period	13,868,073	3,532,751	186,697,123	1,569,940	205,667,887

Corporate	31 March 2022			
	Overdraft L.E.	Direct loans L.E.	Syndicated loans L.E.	Total L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period	345,804,019	552,681,517	477,274,904	1,375,760,440
Impairment (charge) release	137,852,662	79,489,973	(155,452,677)	61,889,958
Written-off amount	(58,935,923)	--	--	(58,935,923)
Foreign currencies translation differences	11,910,250	44,078,245	39,477,003	95,465,498
Balance at the end of the period	436,631,008	676,249,735	361,299,230	1,474,179,973

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

Impairment losses Provision transaction

Retail	31 December 2021				Total L.E.
	Overdraft L.E.	Credit cards L.E.	Personal loans L.E.	Mortgage L.E.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,082,150	5,998,771	143,647,199	14,975,263	170,703,383
Impairment (charge) release written-off amount	256,403	2,940,556	172,017,744	(3,747,485)	171,467,218
Recoveries during the year	--	(6,608,383)	(99,018,634)	(288,183)	(105,915,200)
Foreign currencies translation differences	45,637	694,724	6,165,798	55,083	6,961,242
	(957)	--	(1)	--	(958)
Balance at the end of the year	6,383,233	3,025,668	222,812,106	10,994,678	243,215,685

Corporate	31 December 2021			Total L.E.
	Overdraft L.E.	Direct Loans L.E.	Syndicated loans L.E.	
Balance at the beginning of the year	212,594,895	577,475,983	530,739,118	1,320,809,996
Impairment (charge) release written-off amount	134,345,483	(24,363,936)	(53,088,584)	56,892,963
Foreign currencies translation differences	(1,037,492)	--	--	(1,037,492)
	(98,867)	(430,530)	(375,630)	(905,027)
Balance at the end of the year	345,804,019	552,681,517	477,274,904	1,375,760,440

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

18. Financial investments

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
Investment At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		
Debt instruments at FV (listed)	20,260,774,765	19,460,112,737
Treasury Bills and other governmental notes (18-1)	8,557,935,498	15,802,544,696
Equity instruments (unlisted)	123,313,351	142,063,351
Investment managed by other	1	1
Egyptian Gulf Bank Mutual fund's CDs	12,871,441	13,503,500
Egyptian Gulf Bank money market fund (Tharaa)	16,206,803	15,916,823
Azimut Egypt Fund	91,792,536	--
Total investments at fair value through OCI	29,062,894,395	35,434,141,108
Expected Credit Losses	(71,114,523)	(43,711,392)
Net Fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	28,991,779,872	35,390,429,716
Amortized cost		
Debt instruments (listed)	4,913,037,982	4,894,826,721
Total Amortized cost	4,913,037,982	4,894,826,721
Expected Credit Losses	(13,341,101)	(11,174,404)
Net Amortized cost (2)	4,899,696,881	4,883,652,317
Fair value through profit and loss		
Thraa Funds	3,510,469	3,442,551
Total Fair value through profit and loss (3)	3,510,469	3,442,551
Total financial investments (1+2+3)	33,894,987,222	40,277,524,584

	31 March 2022		
	Financial investment at (FVTOCI) L.E.	Financial investment at amortized cost L.E.	Total L.E.
Beginning balance	19,631,596,412	4,894,826,721	24,526,423,133
Additions	1,555,642,140	264,118,851	1,819,760,991
Disposals	(838,454,792)	(445,907,300)	(1,284,362,092)
Foreign currencies monetary balances with translation differences	495,798,005	194,779,075	690,577,080
losses from change in FV (note 30)	(347,728,444)	--	(347,728,444)
Amortization of (premium) discount	8,105,576	--	8,105,576
Total balance at the end of the period	20,504,958,897	4,913,037,982	25,417,996,879
Expected Credit Loss	(40,007,714)	(13,341,101)	(53,348,815)
Balance at the end of the period	20,464,951,183	4,899,696,881	50,782,644,943

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

	31 December 2021		
	Financial investment at (FVTOCI)	Financial investment at amortization cost	Total
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,099,291,259	5,663,451,821	20,762,743,080
Additions	10,728,622,226	49,146,301	10,777,768,527
Disposals	(5,888,228,734)	(828,683,760)	(6,716,912,494)
Foreign currencies monetary balances with transaction differences	(38,220,179)	(10,082,820)	(48,302,999)
Gain from change in FV (note 30)	(293,427,424)	--	(293,427,424)
Amortization of (premium) discount	23,559,264	20,995,179	44,554,443
Total balance at the end of the period	19,631,596,412	4,894,826,721	24,526,423,133
Expected Credit Loss	(34,280,814)	(11,174,404)	(45,455,218)
Balance at the end of the year	19,597,315,598	4,883,652,317	24,480,967,915

18-1 Treasury bills and other governmental notes *

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Treasury bills 91 days	1,621,950,000	297,400,000
Treasury bills 182 days	1,031,750,000	650,775,000
Treasury bills 273 days	569,175,000	6,461,575,000
Treasury bills 365 days	5,795,547,980	8,942,652,980
Total	9,018,422,980	16,352,402,980
Less/ Add:		
Unearned interest	(258,618,519)	(377,029,881)
Changes in fair value	(15,568,963)	15,171,597
Total (1)	8,744,235,498	15,990,544,696
Treasury bills sale and repurchase agreements	(186,300,000)	(188,000,000)
Total (2)	(186,300,000)	(188,000,000)
Total (1+2)	8,557,935,498	15,802,544,696
Expected Credit Loss	(31,106,809)	(9,430,578)
Total	8,526,828,689	15,793,114,118

* Treasury bills include EGP 3,419,076,960 (equivalent to USD 187.2 million) as in USD Treasury bills and EGP 377,221,020 (equivalent to EUR 18.6 million) as in EUR Treasury bills.

Gain from sale of financial investments

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Gain from selling financial investments at FVOCI - debt instrument	5,425,237	11,126,470
Total	5,425,237	11,126,470

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

19. Investments in associates

The banks share of investment in associates is as follows:

31 March 2022	Country	Company's assets L.E.	Company's liabilities less owners' equity L.E.	Company's revenues L.E.	Company's profits / (losses) L.E.	Book value L.E.	Share %
Associates							
Prime holding for financial investments***	Egypt	570,367,508	246,870,258	100,367,127	56,321,858	41,714,089	%10.25
Ostool	Egypt	826,755,330	702,159,841	648,518,046	34,870,349	61,520,822	%27.69
Aur capital Lease	Egypt	1,186,190,185	1,041,149,954	124,609,563	15,074,287	45,678,227	%25
Aur Microfinance	Egypt	128,388,794	73,474,233	4,764,394	(20,085,438)	13,728,640	%25
Financial technology	Egypt	52,280,797	55,039,345	6,209,278	17,817,762	1	%35
Shari Microfinance*	Egypt	--	--	--	--	3,750,000	
Shari Holding**	Egypt	--	--	--	--	52,000,000	
Total		2,763,982,614	2,118,693,631	884,468,408	103,998,818	218,391,779	
31 December 2021	Country	Company's assets L.E.	Company's liabilities less owners' equity L.E.	Company's revenues L.E.	Company's profits / (losses) L.E.	Book value L.E.	Share %
Associates							
Prime holding for financial investments***	Egypt	630,450,252	285,391,573	12,208,118	(34,951,260)	43,935,732	%10.25
Ostool	Egypt	1,201,484,468	1,083,254,561	508,188,761	25,953,982	59,758,192	%27.69
Aur capital Lease	Egypt	812,438,977	696,743,925	90,791,323	13,370,082	28,923,763	%25
Financial technology	Egypt	3,153,703	8,146,688	307,216	(10,650,432)	1	%35
Shari Microfinance*	Egypt	--	--	--	--	3,750,000	
Shari Holding**	Egypt	--	--	--	--	52,000,000	
Total		2,647,527,400	2,073,536,747	611,495,418	(6,277,628)	188,367,688	

* Shari for micro finance company is under establishment and didn't issue final statement yet.

** Shari holding company is under establishment and didn't issue financial statement yet.

*** Prime Holding Company (indirect shareholding 10.25%) were included in the investments in associates (through the company Egyptian Gulf Holding for Financial Investments of the Bank), in addition to influential influence represented by Membership of the boards of directors of that company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

20. Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)

The extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 9 May 2017 approved the establishment of the employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) by granting after amending the bank's article of association according to the decision of the extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 23 March 2016 based on a proposal from the bank's board of directors on 29 February 2016, this plan will be applied starting from 9 August 2017 which is the date of the approval of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA) on this plan in accordance with the law.

Equity securities of this plan will be granted to the bank's executive members, departments' heads, general managers, first line managers and employees of the bank based on their annual performance and appraisal according to the bank's financial performance and personal performance report based on his functional grade.

The balance of the employee stock ownership plan amounted EGP 69,497,527 as at 31 March 2022 according to of 7,372,430 shares, , the fair value EGP 49,686,689 the revaluation differences amounted EGP(19,810,838)

ESOP movement during the period as follows:

	31 March 2022		31 December 2021	
	Shares	L.E.	Shares	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of period	8,126,659	89,330,723	8,076,659	89,001,751
Purchased during the period/ year	657,923	1,032,864	50,000	328,972
Granted during the period/ year	(1,412,152)	(20,866,060)	--	--
Balance at the end of period/ year	7,372,430	69,497,527	8,126,659	89,330,723

* Additions during the year of 31 March 2022 include 493,264 shares represented in bonus dividends for the profits of 2020 in accordance with the decision of the General Assembly on 7 March 2021.

ESOP movement in equity during the period as follows:

	31 March 2022		31 December 2021	
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period/ year	52,799,441		45,711,839	
Granted during the period/ year	(20,866,060)		--	
Amortization during the period/ year	1,778,864		7,087,602	
Balance at the end of the period/ year	33,712,245		52,799,441	

* The amount represents the value of 1,412,152 shares granted to the bank's employees during the financial period. The share price on the stock exchange at the time of grant amounted to 0.397 US dollars.

Year	Promised	Free shares	Forfeited	Total	Granted	To be Granted
2017	1,470,644	342,939	(277,574)	1,536,012	1,412,152	123,860
2018	1,101,156	264,302	(254,224)	1,111,234	--	1,111,234
2019	1,726,773	295,673	(112,326)	1,910,120	--	1,910,120

21. Intangible assets

	31 March 2022		31 December 2021	
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Net book value at the beginning of the year	27,222,614		35,514,588	
Additions during the period/ year	--		--	
Amortization during the period/ year	(2,072,994)		(8,291,974)	
Net book value at the end of the period/ year	25,149,620		27,222,614	

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

22. Other assets

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Accrued revenues	1,407,025,993	1,300,709,803
Prepaid expenses	300,569,762	229,259,405
Advances to purchase fixed assets	281,243,826	581,729,679
Assets reverted to the bank (after deducting the impairment)	160,486,560	185,224,236
Impress & Guarantee	16,442,351	12,596,099
Assets held for sale - investments reverted to the bank*	69,588,489	69,588,489
Other	429,895,607	167,556,756
Total	2,665,252,588	2,546,664,467

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

23. Fixed assets

	Land & Buildings L.E.	Office Furniture L.E.	Equipment & Machinery L.E.	Computers L.E.	Furniture L.E.	Vehicles L.E.	Other L.E.	Total L.E.
Cost at 1 January 2021	418,896,664	314,109,323	23,393,252	179,160,083	73,619,226	21,396,640	133,380,184	1,163,955,372
Accumulated depreciation	(52,743,217)	(165,355,576)	(12,952,001)	(94,941,693)	(27,587,977)	(12,270,868)	(80,059,612)	(445,910,944)
Net book value	366,153,447	148,753,747	10,441,251	84,218,390	46,031,249	9,125,772	53,320,572	718,044,428
31 December 2021								
Net book value at the beginning of the year	366,153,447	148,753,747	10,441,251	84,218,390	46,031,249	9,125,772	53,320,572	718,044,428
Additions	--	59,341,402	814,570	15,569,517	10,851,542	4,483,000	30,946,793	122,006,824
Disposals	(770,737)	(1,436,523)	(674,274)	--	(658,865)	(2,565,130)	(314,860)	(6,420,389)
Depreciation	(7,917,188)	(39,538,510)	(2,600,131)	(16,892,462)	(8,824,773)	(3,323,205)	(26,023,904)	(105,120,173)
Accumulated depreciation of disposal assets	--	878,091	427,118	--	325,055	2,505,763	304,252	4,440,279
Net book value	357,465,522	167,998,207	8,408,534	82,895,445	47,724,208	10,226,200	58,232,853	732,950,969
Cost at 1 January 2022	418,125,927	372,014,202	23,533,548	194,729,600	83,811,903	23,314,510	164,012,117	1,279,541,807
Accumulated depreciation	(60,660,405)	(204,015,995)	(15,125,014)	(111,834,155)	(36,087,695)	(13,088,310)	(105,779,264)	(546,590,838)
Net book value	357,465,522	167,998,207	8,408,534	82,895,445	47,724,208	10,226,200	58,232,853	732,950,969
31 March 2022								
Net book value at the beginning of the period	357,465,522	167,998,207	8,408,534	82,895,445	47,724,208	10,226,200	58,232,853	732,950,969
Additions	90,090,223	247,716,398	1,628,929	3,386,214	9,397,106	1,600,000	650,705	354,469,575
Disposals	(128,520)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(128,520)
Depreciation	(1,988,284)	(9,726,144)	(665,437)	(4,340,766)	(2,226,602)	(765,042)	(5,453,057)	(25,165,332)
Accumulated depreciation of disposals	--	--	254	--	(2,751)	--	(254)	(2,751)
Net book value	445,438,941	405,988,461	9,372,280	81,940,893	54,891,961	11,061,158	53,430,247	1,062,123,941
Cost 31 March 2022	508,087,630	619,730,600	25,162,477	198,115,814	93,209,009	24,914,510	164,662,822	1,633,882,862
Accumulated depreciation	(62,648,689)	(213,742,139)	(15,790,197)	(116,174,921)	(38,317,048)	(13,853,352)	(111,232,575)	(571,758,921)
Net book value	445,438,941	405,988,461	9,372,280	81,940,893	54,891,961	11,061,158	53,430,247	1,062,123,941

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

24. Due to banks

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
Current accounts	275,643,219	107,791,944
Deposits	3,196,842,000	6,169,554,000
Total	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944
Central Banks	--	351,370
Local banks	3,196,842,000	6,170,336,442
Foreign banks	275,643,219	106,658,132
Total	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944
Non-interest bearing balances	275,643,219	107,791,944
Interest bearing balances	3,196,842,000	6,169,554,000
Total	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944
Current balances	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944
Total	3,472,485,219	6,277,345,944

25. Customers' deposits

	31 March 2022 L.E.	31 December 2021 L.E.
Demand deposits	22,645,019,146	19,831,886,485
Time and call deposits	31,590,317,096	29,601,518,031
Certificates of deposits	13,247,836,279	12,863,144,174
Saving deposits	1,765,228,820	1,652,783,876
Other deposits	645,798,958	447,387,300
Total	69,894,200,299	64,396,719,866
Corporate deposits	51,204,450,450	46,100,621,574
Retail deposits	18,689,749,849	18,296,098,292
Total	69,894,200,299	64,396,719,866

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

26. Other loans \ Subordinated deposits

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Commercial International Bank loan	517,714	517,714
European Investment Bank loan	182,643,000	196,458,750
Subordinated Deposits*	1,804,536,500	1,664,418,500
Total	1,987,697,214	1,861,394,964

* The bank entered into an agreement with Misr Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 13 November 2017, whereby the company deposited an amount of EGP 800 million divided into 5 deposits where the last deposit should be made within one month and a half from the date of signing the contract, the term of each deposit will be seven years and six months starting from the date of each deposit separately.

* The bank entered into an agreement with Misr Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 5 May 2020 , whereby the company deposited an amount of EGP 35 million, deposit should be made within one month from the date of signing the contract the term of deposit will be seven starting from the date of deposit separately.

* The bank entered into an agreement with Misr Live Insurance Company (S.A.E.) on 5 May 2020 , whereby the company deposited an amount of EGP 20 million, deposit should be made within one month from the date of signing the contract the term of deposit will be seven starting from the date of deposit separately

This deposit is subject to the terms and conditions of the Central Bank of Egypt and the bank can use this deposit in all areas that deem appropriate for investment.

As this deposit is subject to the conditions of the Central Bank of Egypt and meets the requirements to be included in tier (2) of the capital base as it is not designated for specific activity or to meet specific assets and is issued and fully paid, this deposit follows the rights of the depositors and creditors at liquidation and is not guaranteed from the issuer and not subject to any legal or economic arrangements and does not include conditions to be recoverable before the due date.

27. Other liabilities

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Accrued interest	284,763,861	407,500,098
Prepaid revenue	12,817,079	14,649,917
Accrued expenses	492,518,239	543,256,094
Creditors	566,386,987	606,446,777
Other credit balances	115,109,260	95,903,697
Total	1,471,595,426	1,667,756,583

28. Other Provisions

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	242,253,398	251,619,155
Foreign currencies translation differences	16,834,248	(589,160)
Impairment Charge during the period/ year	13,000,000	9,780,354
Other provision release during the period/ year	(16,922,945)	(9,294,657)
Used during the period / year	(1,430,612)	(9,262,294)
Balance at the end of the period / year	253,734,089	242,253,398

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Provision for legal claims	10,076,123	18,707,934
Provision for other claim	22,025,875	10,456,487
Provision for tax claims	2,576,098	2,576,098
Provision for contingent liabilities	219,055,993	210,512,879
Balance at the end of the period / year	253,734,089	242,253,398

29. Capital

Authorized capital

The authorized capital amounted to USD 500,000,000, or its equivalent in EGP.

Issued and paid up capital

The issued and paid up capital amounted to USD 453,052,458 (equivalent to EGP 4,100,622,514 EGP) represented in 453,052,458 shares at par value of USD 1 each.

Retained for capital increase

The ordinary general assembly of the bank, held on 31 March 2022 decided to increase the issued and paid up capital by issuing free shares financed from the earning distribution shown in the financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2021 amounting to EGP 525,509,705 and all procedures for this capital increase are being completed to register the increased shares at the Egyptian Stock Exchange

30. Reserves and retained earnings

30.A Reserves during the year as follows

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Legal reserve	489,986,717	420,478,666
Foreign currencies translation difference reserve	2,684,997	2,684,997
Fair value reserve – financial investment	(230,068,886)	145,933,874
General reserve	17,529,143	17,529,143
General banking risk reserve	12,279,120	10,127,998
Capital reserve	13,443,510	12,865,030
General risk reserve*	208,750,579	208,750,579
Balance at the end of the period / year	514,605,180	818,370,287

* According to the Egyptian Central Bank's instructions on February 26, 2019, it is not prejudiced with General risk reserves, and is not disposed of only after returning to the Central Bank of Egypt.

30.A.1 General banking risk reserve

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	10,127,998	8,063,999
Transferred from retained earnings during the period/ year	2,151,122	2,063,999
Balance at the end of the period / year	12,279,120	10,127,998

In accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt instructions general banking risk reserve is formed to meet unexpected risks; and this reserve is un-distributable except after obtaining the approval of the Central Bank of Egypt.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

30.A.2 Legal reserve

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	420,478,666	358,016,028
Transferred from retained earnings 2021/2020 during the period/ year	69,508,051	62,462,638
Balance at the end of the period / year	489,986,717	420,478,666

In accordance with the article of association of the bank, 10% of the net year's profit is transferred to reserve, and It is not available for distribution until this reserve reaches 100% of the capital.

30.A.3 Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	145,933,874	479,523,012
Net (Losses) / Gain from changes in FV	(378,469,004)	(311,567,267)
Net (losses) gains transferred to the income statement resulted from disposal	2,466,244	(22,021,871)
Balance at the end of the period / year	(230,068,886)	145,933,874

30.A.4 Special reserve

Special reserve was formed in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt instruction issued on 16 December 2008 and can't be used but with the approval of Central Bank of Egypt.

30.A.5 Capital reserve

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the Beginning of the period / year	12,865,030	12,258,723
Transferred from retained earnings 2020/ 2021 during the period	578,480	606,307
Balance at the end of the period / year	13,443,510	12,865,030

30.B Retained earnings Retained earnings movement

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Balance at the Beginning of the period / year	766,019,868	702,599,558
Net profit for the year	193,751,555	695,336,769
Retained for capital increase (stock dividends)	(525,509,705)	(476,874,349)
Employees profit share	(69,565,899)	(63,042,050)
Board of directors remuneration	(22,705,641)	(20,641,492)
Transferred to general banking risk reseve	(2,151,122)	(2,063,999)
Transferred to legal reserve	(69,508,051)	(62,462,638)
Transferred to other reserves	(578,480)	(606,307)
Banking System Support and Development Fund	(6,942,316)	(6,225,624)
Balance at the end of the period / year	262,810,209	766,019,868

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

31. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flow, the cash and cash equivalent includes the following balance of maturity dates within less than three months from the date of acquisition.

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Cash and balances with CBE	7,961,054,158	5,928,981,209
Due from banks	10,702,016,970	7,276,687,886
Treasury bills	8,557,935,498	12,310,575,594
Balance with CBE within the limit of statutory reserve	(8,657,268,375)	(6,514,705,461)
Due from banks with maturity more than 3 months	(202,807,000)	(1,500,000,000)
Treasury bills maturity more than 3 months	(6,958,938,044)	(11,569,088,190)
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	11,401,993,207	5,932,451,038

32. Commitment and contingent liabilities

31.A Capital Commitment

The Bank's total capital commitments related to building and completing new branches and purchase of assets and equipment amounted to EGP 393,273,197 which has not been finished as at 31 March 2022.

31.B Commitments for loans, guarantees and facilities

Bank commitments for loans guarantees and facilities are represented as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	L.E.	L.E.
Letter of credit (import & export)	117,514,000	92,020,000
Letter of guarantee	1,892,200,000	2,269,106,000
Total	2,009,714,000	2,361,126,000

33. Loans and advances - contingent liabilities

	31 March 2022	31 December 2021
	EGP	EGP
Loans and advances	22,251,000	20,457,000
Contingent liability	--	--

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

34. Mutual funds

Mutual fund - Egyptian Gulf Bank

The Fund is one of the licensed banking activities of the Bank under the Capital Market Law No. 95 of 1992 and its Executive Regulations. The Fund is managed by Hermes Investment Fund Management Company. The Fund has a total investment of 100 million Egyptian pounds. Assigned 50,000 certificates (amounting to Five million Egyptian pounds) to start the activity of the Fund.

The recoverable amount of the certificates as at 31 March 2022 was EGP 257.4288 and the Fund's certificates on the same date were 110760 certificates.

The Thraa Fund cash

The Fund is one of the licensed banking activities of the Bank under the Capital Market Law no.95 for 1992 and its Executive Regulations. The fund is managed by Prime Company for mutual fund management, The number of certificates at the initial offering was 34,944,491 million certificates with a total amount of EGP 375 million of which 713359 certificates (amounting to EGP 7,5 million) were designated to the fund operation.

The recoverable amount of each certificate as of 31 March 2022 amounted EGP 22.7190 and the Fund's certificates on the same date were 17020376 certificates.

35. Deferred income tax

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	31 /3/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.	31 /3/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Fixed assets	--	--	7,918,807	6,446,711
Provisions (other than loans impairment losses provision)	56,510,548	53,927,393	--	--
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	56,510,548	53,927,393	7,918,807	6,446,711
Net tax deferred tax assets	48,591,741	47,480,682	--	--

Movement of deferred tax Assets and Liabilities

	31/3/2022 L.E.	31/12/2021 L.E.
Balance at the beginning of the period/ year	47,474,785	44,896,489
Additions during the period/ year	1,116,956	2,584,193
Balance at the end of the period/ year	48,591,741	47,480,682

In accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt instructions and Egyptian Accounting Standards No. (24) "income taxes" deferred tax assets are not recognized if no future benefits are expected and/or the existence of deferred tax liabilities at the same time. Accordingly, tax assets were not recognized during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 as well as the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

36. Bank's Tax position

Corporate income tax

Years 2005 to 2007:

Tax inspection was performed for this period and all disputes have been finalized.

Years 2008 and 2009:

Tax inspection was performed for this period and all disputes have been finalized at the internal committee Large Taxpayer Center.

Years 2010 and 2011:

Tax inspection and assessment was performed for this period and a part of the tax liability was paid and all disputes will be transferred to appealing committee.

Year 2012:

Tax inspection was performed for this year and there was no tax liability resulted.

Years 2013 and 2014:

Tax inspection was performed for this period and a part of the tax liability was paid

Years 2015 - 2021

Tax returns were submitted on the legal dates and was no tax liability resulted.

Payroll tax

The period from starting the operation till 2004:

Tax inspection was performed and the resulted tax was paid for this period.

Years 2005 and 2006:

Tax inspection was performed in accordance with the new law and there were no tax differences.

Years 2007 to 2012:

Tax inspection was performed and there were no tax differences for this period.

Years 2013 to 2020:

The taxes deducted from the bank's employees were paid in the Legal period.

According to the Subsidiaries

Corporate income tax

Tax returns are submitted on the legal period, and taxes due were paid in accordance with the provisions of Law 91 for the year 2005, and the inspection was not performed until the date of preparing the financial statements.

Payroll tax

The company withholds the tax and delivers it to the tax authority on the legal period, and the inspection was not performed until the date of preparing the financial statements.

Stamp tax

The company is committed to applying the provisions of Law 143 of 2006 regarding stamp tax, and the inspection was not performed from the beginning of the activity until the date of preparing the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

37. Important Events

- The outbreak of the coronavirus "COVID-19 pandemic" has spread across geographies globally, causing disruption to business and economic activities, which brought uncertainties in the local and global economic environment. Both domestic and global financial and monetary authorities have announced various support measures across the globe to address potential negative impacts.

Due to of the above, there is a tangible business disruption in many business sectors in the economic environment. The bank is closely monitoring the situation, as the bank has activated the business continuity plan and other risk management procedures to manage the potential business disruption due to this outbreak and its impact on the banking operations and financial performance of the bank.

Due to the uncertainty resulting from the outbreak and in anticipation of the expected economic slowdown. The bank is closely monitoring its portfolio of financial instruments to determine the impact of this outbreak on the various quantitative and qualitative factors to identify significant increases in credit risks (SICR) related to the sectors most affected by the crisis according to the best estimates, in light of the available information on previous events and current conditions, and based on the assumptions related to the expected economic performance.

The bank's management started to study the formation of the necessary provisions expected to reduce the impact of this outbreak on the portfolio of financial instruments, loans and receivable during the current period.

Accordingly, the bank has started studying the potential impacts of the current economic volatility in determination of the reported amounts of the financial and non-financial assets of the bank at the end of March 2020, and these are considered to represent management's best assessment based on observable information. However, the markets remain volatile and the amounts disclosed remain sensitive to market fluctuations with the possibility of creating additional provisions as a precautionary step with the end of repayment holidays announced by the Central Bank of Egypt on 16 March 2020 to all borrowers in particular classes of financial instruments until the clarity of the actual performance of the portfolio.

- The slowdown in the last period in the major countries' economies led to a mixture of global increase in the prices of the basic commodities, disturbance of supply chains and the high shipping costs, in addition to the fluctuations of financial markets in emerging countries, which led to inflationary pressure that affected the economies of many countries including the economy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, also the war between Russia and Ukraine has led to a decrease in foreign exchange flows from tourism as well as from foreign direct investment, which resulted in high prices in general. This increase in global prices made additional pressure on the local currency (the Egyptian pound). This required the intervention of the Central Bank of Egypt by raising the interest rate on the Egyptian pound and raising the exchange rate during the month of March 2022. This led to a decrease in the value of the Egyptian pound against the US dollar during that period by more than (18%) which affected the companies that have large obligations in foreign currency, whether short-term or long-term with a great losses as a result of the revaluation of these balances at the price of exchange after the increase.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD PERIOD 31 MARCH 2022

38. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation used in the current period.

The following items have been reclassified on consolidated financial statements:

1- Financial investment (Note 19) reserves (Note 31-(A/3))

	Note	Before reclassification	After reclassification
Financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(19)	35,271,679,716	35,242,259,393
Financial investments at amortized cost	(19)	4,883,652,317	4,896,152,317
Fair value reserve – Financial investments	(31)	818,370,287	801,449,964

The Bank reclassified the investment funds (Egyptian Gulf Bank Mutual fund's CDs and The Egyptian Gulf Bank money market fund Tharaa) from financial investments at amortized cost at book value of EGP 12,500,000 to financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income at fair value of EGP 29,420,323 and the revaluation differences amounted EGP 16,920,323 were booked in the fair value reserves of financial investments, and this was in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt. The value of the certificates of the investment funds owned by the Bank represents the value of the certificates that the bank should keep until the end date of the investment fund in accordance with capital market law No. 95 for the year 1992.