

**Housing and Development Bank
Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended
30 September 2023**

Accountability State Authority

Allied for Accounting & Auditing EY
Public Accountants & Consultants

Limited Review Report on Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

To: The Boards of Directors of Housing & Development Bank "Egyptian Joint Stock Company"

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements of **Housing and Development Bank "Egyptian Joint Stock Company"** which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of 30 September 2023 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, cash flows, and changes in equity for the nine 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 interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements and the basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations related to the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim consolidated financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of limited review

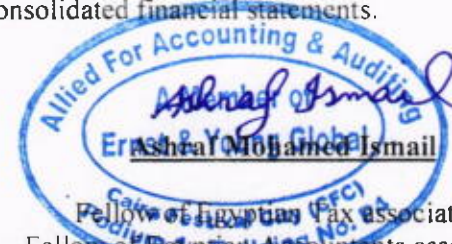
We conducted our limited review in accordance with the Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements (2410) "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the independent Auditor of the Entity". A limited review of interim consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily 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 interim consolidated financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Bank as of 30 September 2023 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the nine months then ended, in accordance with rules of preparation and presentation of the banks' financial statements and basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations related to the preparation of these interim consolidated financial statements.

Auditors

Eman Ayman Moheeb
Eman Moheeb
Accountability State Authority



Fellow of Egyptian Tax Association
Fellow of Egyptian Accountants Association
Accountants and Auditors Register No (9380)
Financial Regulatory Authority No (102)
Allied for Accounting & Auditing EY
Public Accountants & Consultants

Cairo: 15 November 2023

Housing And Development Bank

Consolidated Financial Position

As of 30 September 2023

	Note No.	30/09/2023 EGP	31/12/2022 EGP
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank of egypt	16	16,227,542,701	12,722,840,522
Due from banks	17	26,530,024,449	19,051,015,080
Loans & facilities to customers	18	38,582,128,801	34,649,665,220
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	19	500,936,044	514,463,119
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	25,099,841,034	23,654,690,827
Financial assets at amortized costs	20	3,885,890,404	6,205,808,320
Financial assets in subsidiaries and associates	21	2,996,185,925	2,756,915,693
Housing projects	22	3,172,494,562	2,196,394,500
Investments properties	23	116,412,987	115,363,063
Intangible assets	24	156,845,227	69,512,983
Other assets	25	5,132,468,255	4,637,823,397
Deferred tax assets	32	240,796,042	127,015,063
Fixed assets	26	1,172,206,522	1,172,493,836
Total assets		123,813,772,953	107,874,001,623
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	27	3,367,035,015	285,609
Customers' deposits	28	95,418,173,033	89,358,060,087
Other loans	29	1,273,156,729	1,429,808,201
Dividends payable		48,367,587	45,910,030
Other liabilities	30	5,849,681,137	3,445,186,393
Provisions	31	698,052,889	448,168,196
Current income tax liabilities		891,264,937	450,924,725
Retirement benefit obligations	33	75,059,934	57,837,459
Total liabilities		107,620,791,261	95,236,180,700
Equity			
Issued and paid-up-capital	34	5,313,000,000	5,313,000,000
Reserves	35	4,290,896,164	2,894,236,659
Retained earnings (included net profit of the period/year)		6,817,239,220	4,385,191,099
Other comprehensive income	35	(367,025,069)	(82,780,596)
Total shareholders' equity		16,054,110,315	12,509,647,162
Non-controlling interest		138,871,377	128,173,761
Total shareholders' equity and non-controlling interest		16,192,981,692	12,637,820,923
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity and non-controlling interest		123,813,772,953	107,874,001,623

*The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements and to be read therewith.


*Limited review report attached.

Gamal Mahmoud Soliman



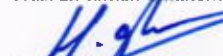
Chief Financial Officer

Eman Ayman Moheeb



Accountability State Authority

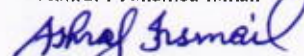
Hassan Ismail Chanem



Executive Chairman
Managing Director

Auditors

Ashraf Mohamed Ismail



EY Allied for Accounting & Auditing
Public Accountants and Consultants

Housing And Development Bank
Consolidated Income Statement
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

	Notes	<u>Nine Months ended</u> <u>in 30/09/2023</u>	<u>Nine Months ended</u> <u>in 30/09/2022</u>	<u>Three months</u> <u>from 1/7/2023 to</u> <u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>Three months</u> <u>from 1/7/2022 to</u> <u>30/09/2022</u>
	No.	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Interest from loans and similar income	6	12,039,113,111	7,052,753,100	4,472,659,656	2,673,678,664
Interest on deposits and similar expense	6	(4,746,113,124)	(3,648,492,578)	(1,713,334,238)	(1,364,516,505)
Net interest income		7,292,999,987	3,404,260,522	2,759,325,418	1,309,162,159
Fees and commissions revenue	7	553,983,990	402,940,063	198,709,744	152,116,317
Fees and commissions expense	7	(42,656,282)	(25,536,511)	(16,681,459)	(9,411,354)
Net fees and commission income		511,327,708	377,403,552	182,028,285	142,704,963
Dividends income	8	4,732,100	5,878,712	971,957	108,373
Net trading income	9	69,864,795	39,888,899	23,519,704	16,225,060
Housing projects profits'	10	922,676,551	572,163,242	264,126,077	239,716,631
Subsidiaries revenues		399,895,632	279,975,424	139,180,792	100,858,952
Subsidiaries expenses		(485,637,390)	(344,527,496)	(169,943,519)	(114,290,367)
Bank portion in income of associates companies		423,317,366	254,864,211	89,845,100	91,905,566
Credit impairment losses (Reversal)	13	(772,932,356)	(361,144,631)	(432,297,490)	(295,619,913)
Other provision losses (Reversal)	31	(260,708,387)	38,965,238	(241,136,444)	76,333,466
General and administrative expenses	11	(1,816,845,186)	(1,529,236,692)	(649,307,012)	(588,843,352)
Other operating expenses (revenues)	12	11,001,677	86,041,286	11,693,035	26,828,913
Net profit before income tax		6,299,692,497	2,824,532,267	1,978,005,903	1,005,090,451
Income tax expense	14	(1,549,852,867)	(825,310,263)	(513,123,978)	(309,465,721)
Net profit for the period		4,749,839,630	1,999,222,004	1,464,881,925	695,624,730
Non-controlling interest in net income for the period		13,820,397	12,860,763	3,200,546	4,539,098
Equity holders of the bank		4,736,019,233	1,986,361,241	1,461,681,379	691,085,632
Net income for the period		4,749,839,630	1,999,222,004	1,464,881,925	695,624,730
Earnings per share for the period	15	8.91	3.74		

Housing And Development Bank

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

	Notes	Nine Months ended in 30/09/2023	Nine Months ended in 30/09/2022	Three months from 1/7/2023 to 30/09/2023	Three months from 1/7/2022 to 30/09/2022
		EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Net Profit For The Period		4,749,839,630	1,999,222,004	1,464,881,925	695,624,730
Change in fair value of equity instruments of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20	(359,496,516)	(550,917,095)	84,034,227	(255,939,632)
Expected credit loss of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,882,508	-	(3,868,354)	-
Deferred tax		72,369,535	-	(18,907,701)	-
Total comprehensive income items		(284,244,473)	(550,917,095)	61,258,172	(255,939,632)
Total comprehensive income for the period		4,465,595,157	1,448,304,909	1,526,140,097	439,685,098
Non-controlling interest in other comprehensive income for the period		13,820,397	12,860,763	3,200,546	4,539,098
Equity holders of the bank		4,451,774,760	1,435,444,146	1,522,939,551	435,146,000
Total comprehensive income		4,465,595,157	1,448,304,909	1,526,140,097	439,685,098

Housing And Development Bank
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

	Notes	Nine Months ended in 30/09/2023	Nine Months ended in 30/09/2022
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		6,299,692,497	2,824,532,267
Adjustments:			
Depreciation and amortization	26-24-23	186,968,546	203,358,255
Credit impairment losses	13	772,892,392	361,144,631
Impairment losses from other assets and housing projects	12	4,639,042	1,039,460
Other provisions-charged during the period	31	263,255,150	37,637,891
Revaluation difference of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	9	(55,233,301)	(15,009,815)
Amortization of discount (premium) – financial investment at amortized cost	20	(4,052,536)	19,170,890
Bank portion in income of associates companies		(423,317,366)	(254,864,211)
Utilization of other provision	31	(10,822,885)	(4,423,232)
Provisions no longer required	31	(2,546,763)	(76,603,129)
Gain from selling fixed assets	12	(3,230,710)	(253,383)
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		7,028,244,066	3,095,729,624
Net decrease (increase) in assets			
Due from banks		(820,859,459)	(429,993,355)
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss		68,760,376	4,984,317
Loans and advances to customers and banks		(4,702,375,888)	(7,274,630,192)
Housing projects and investments properties		(969,484,456)	143,887,190
Other assets		666,272,886	(419,615,912)
Net (decrease) increase in liabilities			
Due to banks		3,366,749,406	719,941,619
Customers' deposits		6,060,112,946	24,379,008,855
Other liabilities		1,301,233,464	(333,006,154)
Retirement benefit obligations		17,222,475	(5,633,736)
Income tax paid		(1,160,917,744)	(638,689,936)
Net cash flows from operating activities		10,854,958,072	19,241,982,320
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of fixed assets		(125,477,266)	(150,631,000)
Proceeds from selling fixed assets		4,315,788	336,452
Payments for purchase of financial assets other than at fair value through profit and loss		-	(3,733,361,326)
Proceeds from sale of financial assets other than at fair value through profit and loss		4,280,217,063	950,016,682
Net financial assets (treasury bills) other than at fair value through profit and loss		(4,156,695,759)	(3,734,166,520)
Payments to purchase of intangible assets		(144,742,789)	(41,686,746)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(142,382,963)	(6,709,492,458)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Long-term loans		(320,196,688)	269,410,739
Dividends paid		(882,325,410)	(669,081,924)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(1,202,522,098)	(399,671,185)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period		9,510,053,011	12,132,818,677
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period		22,201,310,281	11,674,864,601
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		31,711,363,292	23,807,683,278
Cash and cash equivalents are represented in:			
Cash and balances with central bank of Egypt		16,227,542,701	10,768,717,300
Due from banks		26,530,024,449	18,049,276,700
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		21,570,636,502	21,825,347,634
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		(14,946,314,326)	(9,689,500,892)
Bank deposits with maturity more than three-months		(30,000)	(30,000)
Financial assets other than at fair value through profit and loss with maturity more than 3 months		(17,670,496,034)	(17,146,127,464)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	37	31,711,363,292	23,807,683,278

Housing And Development Bank

Consolidated Change In Shareholders' Equity Statement For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

	Paid-in-capital	Amounts reserved for capital increase	Legal reserves	General reserve	Special Reserve	Other reserve	Reserve of General Bank Risk	General risk reserve	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total	Non controlling Interest	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2022	1,518,000,000	253,000,000	632,438,487	4,104,000,000	9,344,966	34,139,831	31,500	89,215,810	3,925,518,965	400,09,974	10,965,799,533	104,388,481	11,070,188,014
Dividends paid for the year 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(659,679,871)	-	(659,679,871)	(2,527,231)	(662,207,102)
Adjustments resulting from implementation of IS 47 for companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(449,782)	-	(449,782)	(162,451)	(612,233)
Transferred to reserves	-	-	91,504,236	1,090,000,000	-	115,899	(31,500)	-	(1,181,588,635)	-	-	-	-
Cancellation of the reserve previously formed for the capital increase	-	(253,000,000)	126,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	126,500,000	-	-	-	-
Capital increase	-	3,795,000,000	-	(3,283,022,570)	-	-	-	-	(511,977,430)	-	-	-	-
Non controlling interest portion in the capital increase and decrease of the companies invested in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
Transferred to banking sector support and development fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,300,003)	-	(18,300,003)	-	(18,300,003)
Net change in other comprehensive income items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(550,917,095)	(550,917,095)	(550,917,095)	-	(550,917,095)
Net profit for the nine months ended in 30 September 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,986,361,241	-	1,986,361,241	12,860,763	1,999,222,004
Balance at 30 September 2022	1,518,000,000	3,795,000,000	850,442,723	1,910,977,430	9,344,966	34,255,730	-	89,215,810	3,666,384,485	(150,807,121)	11,722,814,023	118,559,562	11,841,373,585
Balance as of 1 January 2023	5,313,000,000	-	850,442,723	1,910,977,430	9,344,966	34,255,730	-	89,215,810	4,385,191,099	(82,780,596)	12,509,647,162	128,173,761	12,637,820,923
Dividends paid for the year 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(884,782,967)	-	(884,782,967)	(2,856,861)	(887,639,828)
Transferred to reserves	-	-	112,814,454	1,280,000,000	-	3,825,051	-	-	(1,396,659,505)	-	-	-	-
Non controlling interest portion in the capital increase and decrease of the companies invested in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(265,920)	(265,920)
Transferred to banking sector support and development fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,528,640)	-	(22,528,640)	-	(22,528,640)
Net change in other comprehensive income items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(284,244,473)	(284,244,473)	-	(284,244,473)
Net profit for the nine months ended in 30 September 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,736,019,233	-	4,736,019,233	13,820,397	4,749,839,630
Balance at 30 September 2023	5,313,000,000	-	963,257,177	3,190,977,430	9,344,966	38,080,781	-	89,215,810	6,817,239,220	(367,025,069)	16,054,110,315	138,871,377	16,192,981,692

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

1. Background

Housing and Development bank provides Banking Services for Corporates rather than Investments, retail Banking Services in the Arab republic of Egypt through 99 branches, and hires 2909 employees at the date of the financial position.

Housing and Development bank is an Egyptian Joint Stock company established as Investments and Business Bank on 30 June 1979 by virtue, ministerial Decree No.147 for a year 1979 and it handles its activity through the head office in Giza governorate and the bank is listed in the Egyptian Stock Market for Securities.

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.

A. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with instructions of Central bank of Egypt approved by its board of directors on 16 December 2008, in addition to the historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities originally valued with fair value through profits and losses, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and all financial derivatives contracts.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with relevant local laws, investment in associates have been presented in bank's consolidated financial statements and measured using equity method less impairment loss.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared until 31 December 2009 using central bank of Egypt instructions prevailing until this date, this partially differ from the banks preparation and presentations rules and the recognition and measurement basis approved by central bank of Egypt's board of directors on 16 December 2008. At the date of the preparation of consolidated financial statements dated 31 December 2010, the bank's management has amended certain accounting policies and basis of measurements to be in accordance with the preparation and presentation requirements and the recognition and measurements basis of banks consolidated financial statements approved from the central bank of Egypt's board of directors on 16 December 2008.

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 31 December 2018; that is differ with what is added under instructions of Central Bank of Egypt issued on 26 February 2019 regarding the implementation of IFRS 9 – financial instruments .

Effect of implementation IFRS 9 on Accounting Policies **IFRS 9- Financial Instruments**

The Bank applied the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" dated 26 February 2019 starting from January 01, 2019, Requirements of IFRS 9 represents material change than required under Egyptian accounting standard no. 26 "financial instrument- recognition and measurement" specially when related to classification, measurement and disclosure of financial assets and some of financial liabilities, the following summarize the main accounting policies changes resulted from applying the required standards:

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets have been classified through three main categories as the following:

- Financial assets at amortized cost.
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Based of IFRS 9, financial assets have been classified according to how they are managed (the entity's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Therefore Egyptian accounting standard no. (26) is no longer applied (Held to maturity, Loans and available for sale).

The implicit derivative contracts shall not be separated when derivatives are associated with a financial asset and therefore the implicit derivative contract is fully classified according to the related financial asset.

The change in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss is presented as follows:

- The change in the fair value related to the change in the degree of the credit rating is presented in other comprehensive income.

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

- The remaining amount of the change in fair value under (net income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) is presented in the income statement.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 and Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions replaced the impairment loss model recognized according to EAS 26 with expected credit loss (ECL) model, also, IFRS 9 & CBE instructions requires from the bank to implement the measurement of expected credit loss (except for measured at fair value through profit and loss and fair value through other comprehensive income).

The bank excludes the following from the calculation of expected credit losses:

- Deposits at banks with a maturity date of one month and less than the date of the financial position.
 - Current accounts at banks.
 - Balances at the Central Bank in local currency.
 - Debt instruments issued by the Egyptian government in local currency.
- Provision shall be identified based on the expected credit losses relating to probability of default over the next 12 months unless the credit risk has increased substantially since inception.

Segment reporting

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

Transitional provisions

The bank has not re-measured the recognized financial instruments in the comparative financial statements, but only reclassified the financial assets and liabilities in the comparative figures to conform with the presentation method of the financial statements, subject to applying the standard for the first time and is therefore not comparable.

The impairment provision of the financial assets recognized in the financial position is deducted from the financial asset value at the time of preparing the financial position statement, while the impairment provision of the loan commitments, financial guarantee contracts and contingent liabilities is recognized under other provisions of financial position obligations.

B. Basis of presentation of consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries companies are controlled by the bank, control exists when the bank has the power directly or indirectly to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities. This is usually achieved when the bank owns, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity (when the bank's shareholding portion exceeding directly or indirectly 50% of the paid up capital of the subsidiary), the existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has control.

The Group fully consolidates its subsidiaries from the effective date in which control is obtained and deconsolidates them when such control ceases to exist.

Information on subsidiaries is set out below for companies which are combined in the bank's consolidated financial statements as of 30 September 2023.

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

	Direct & indirect share %
Holding company for Investment and Development	92%
Housing and development company for real-estate investment	94.96%
El-Tameer company for financial and real estate investment banking	94.20%
Hemaya company for Cities, Tourist Resorts and Real Estate	85.92%
El-Tameer company for real estate and touristic asset Management	62.62%
Real estate development fund – Nemmo	93.83%
Information and electronical transactions services company	86.92%
El-Tameer company for real estate development and investment	92.77%
Hemaya company for security and money transfer	94.82%
HD for leasing	97.10%

Basis of Combinations

During the preparation of consolidated financial statements, the bank combines the consolidated financial statement with subsidiary companies financials statements, through the combination of similar items of assets, liabilities, owner's equity, revenues and expenses for the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statement as of one business unit, going through following steps during the preparation of consolidated financial statement:

- Elimination of the book value for investments in subsidiary company according to Equity method, including share of holding company in the equity of each subsidiary company.
- Non-controlling interest in profit/ loss of subsidiaries is considered during the fiscal year in the preparation of the financial reports.
- Non-controlling interest in net assets of the subsidiaries is determined during the preparation of consolidated financial statements and presented in the consolidated financial statements in the owner's equity of holding company.
- Elimination of all interrelated revenues and expenses transactions between the subsidiaries within the group.
- Elimination of all balances resulted from the transactions between the subsidiaries within the group, also group transactions including revenues, expenses and dividends, besides elimination of all revenues and losses resulted of such transactions and recognized in the assets value.
- The financial statements are presented using same accounting policies for similar transactions and same events under same circumstances.

B.2. Associates

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.

C. Translation of Foreign Currencies

C.1. Functional and presentation currency

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

C.2. Functions and balances in foreign currencies

The bank maintains its accounts in Egyptian pound and transactions are recorded in foreign currencies during the financial year on the basis of prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of the financial year on the basis of prevailing exchange rates at that date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following items:

- Net income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss/or net income from financial instruments classified at fair value through profit and loss at the date of inception of the assets/liabilities or those classified at the date of inception with its fair value through profits and losses according to their type.
- Shareholders' equity of financial derivatives as a coverage for cash flow/net investment or as a coverage for net investment.
- Other operating income (expenses) for the other items.
- Changes in fair value of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments) is analyzed between valuation differences from changes in amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulted from changes in the prevailing exchange rates, differences resulted from changes in the fair value of the instrument, and differences resulted from the impairment of the financial assets. Those

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changes are recognized in the income statement as income on loans and similar items regarding changes in amortized cost and differences related to changes in the exchange rate are recognized as other operating income(expense), changes in fair value are recognized in equity(Other comprehensive income/Financial assets at fair value through other profit and loss).

Evaluation differences resulting from non-monetary items include profit and loss resulting from changes in fair value such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, while evaluation differences resulting from equity instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized as other comprehensive income.

D. Financial Assets

D.1. Recognition

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following categories: fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and amortized cost. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

D.2. Classification

Financial assets Policies applied starting from January 01, 2019:

At the time of initial recognition, the bank determines the classification of financial assets to be classified as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial asset classified as amortized cost if the following two conditions are met and was not recognized at inception date by the bank as fair value through profit or loss:

- The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flow.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset at specific dates result in contractual cash flows of the asset represented only in the principal financial instrument amount and the return.

Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income if the following two conditions are met and was not recognized at inception date by the bank as fair value through profit or loss:

- The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sales.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset at specific dates result in contractual cash flows of the asset represented only in the principal financial instrument amount and the return.
- The debt instrument that was not allocated at the initial recognition at the fair value through profit or loss is measured at the fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:
 - The financial asset is retained in the business model that aims to collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset.
 - The contractual terms of the financial asset on specific dates result in cash flows of the asset and not represented only the principal debt and the return.
- Upon the initial recognition of an equity instrument that not held at fair value through profit and loss, the bank may make an irrevocable choice to present subsequent changes in the fair value through the other comprehensive income statement. This choice shall be made for each investment individually.
- The remaining financial assets are classified as investments at the fair value through profit or loss.

In addition, upon the initial recognition, the bank may irrevocably allocate a financial asset measured at the fair value through profit or loss, although it meets the criteria of classification as a financial asset at amortized cost or at the fair value through other comprehensive income, if this action substantially reduces the inconsistency that may arise in the accounting measurement.

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Business models Evaluation

1) Following debt and equity instruments are classified and measured according to the following:

Financial Instrument	Methods of Measurement According to the Business Model		
		Fair Value	
	Amortized Cost	Through Comprehensive Income	Through Profit or Loss
Equity Instruments		One-time irrevocable choice at the initial recognition	Normal transaction of equity instruments.
Debt Instruments	Business model of assets held to collect contractual cash flows.	Business model of assets held to collect contractual cash flows and sale.	Business model of assets held for trading.

2) The bank prepares, documents and approves a business model in accordance with the requirements of the IFRS 9 in a way that reflects the Bank's strategy to manage the financial assets and their cash flows as follows:

Financial Asset	Business Model	Basic Characteristics
Financial assets at amortized cost	Business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business model is aimed to retain the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows of the investment principal amount and the revenues. The sale is an exceptional action comparing to the purpose of this model and the terms of the standard represented in the deterioration in the creditworthiness of the financial instrument issuer. Less sales in terms of frequency and value. The bank performs a clear and reliable documentation of the rationale of each sale process and its compliance with the requirements of the Standard.
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income	Business model of financial assets held for the collection of contractual cash flows and sale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are complementary to the objective of the model. Sales are high (in terms of frequency and value) compared to the business model held for the collection of contractual cash flows.
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Other business models include (trading – managing the financial assets based on fair value - maximizing cash flows through sale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The business model is not aimed to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or this retained for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. Collecting contractual cash flows is an exceptional action comparing to the model objective. Managing the financial assets at the fair value through profit or loss to avoid inconsistency in accounting measurement

- The bank shall evaluate the business model goals on the portfolio's level in which the financial asset is retained, being the way that reflects both the methods of work management and information provided. The information to be taken into consideration while evaluating the business model goals include the following:
 - The approved and documented policies and the objectives of the portfolio in addition to applying such policies in practical reality, specially whether the management strategy focuses only on collecting the contractual cash flows of the asset and retaining a certain return rate to meet the dates of financial assets' maturity with the dates of the liabilities' maturity that are funding such assets; or rather on generating cash flows through selling such assets.
 - The method of evaluating the portfolio's performance and reporting the same to the top management.

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- The risks affecting the business model performance including the nature of the financial assets retained within such model and the method of managing such risks.
- The method of evaluating the performance of work managers (fair value and/ or returns on the portfolio).
- Frequency, value and timings of sales' transactions in the previous periods; the reasons of such transactions; as well as the expectations regarding the future sale activities. However, the information of the sales' activities are not taken into consideration in isolation., but rather as a part of a comprehensive evaluation of the method of carrying out the bank's goals regarding managing financial assets and how cash flows are generated.
- The financial assets, which are retained for the purpose of trading or those which are managed and evaluated based on the fair value, are calculated by the fair value through profits and losses because they are not retained for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and/ or selling financial assets.
- Evaluating whether the asset's contractual cash flows represent payments that are only limited to the original amount of the instrument and the return.

For the purpose of carrying out this evaluation, the bank defines the original amount of the financial instrument as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. The return is defined as the consideration of the time value of money, the credit risks attached to the original amount during a certain period of time, other basic lending risks and costs (such as the risks of liquidity and administrative costs), and profit margin.

For the bank to determine whether the asset's contractual cash flows are payments that are limited to the asset and return on the financial instrument, the bank puts the contractual terms of the instrument into consideration. This includes evaluating whether the financial instrument includes contractual terms that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, which may lead to non-acceptance of such terms.

For the purpose of carrying out the above evaluation, the Bank needs to take the following into consideration:

 - Potential events that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows;
 - Characteristics of the financial leverage (rate of return, time limits, currency...)
 - Terms of prompt payment and extension of time limits;
 - The terms that may limit bank's ability to claim cash flows from certain assets;
 - The characteristics that may amend the consideration of the time value of money (re-estimating the return rate on a periodical basis).
- The bank does not reclassify groups of financial assets unless the business model is changed, which rarely happens, or does not happen except infrequently or when the credit capacity of one of the debt instruments declines at amortized cost.

E. Offsetting between Financial Instruments

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

Repos and reverse repos agreements related to treasury bills are netted on the balance sheet and disclosed under "treasury bills and other governmental notes" caption of the balance sheet.

F. Financial Derivatives Instruments and hedging accounting

- Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.
- Embedded derivatives are not isolated if they were included in a financial instrument that falls under the financial assets definition as per IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".
- Recognizing the profits and losses resulted from the fair value depends on whether the derivative is a covering instrument provision and according to the nature of the covered item, the bank classifies some of the derivatives as one of the following:
 - Risk Hedging of the fair value of recognized assets and liabilities or confirmed commitments (fair value hedging).
 - Risk hedging of future highly expected cash flows related to a recognizes asset or liability or related to an expected transaction (cash flows hedging).
 - Hedging accounting is used for provision derivative for that purpose if the needed conditions are available.
 - At the initiation of the transaction the bank documents the relations between the covered items and hedging instruments, also the objectives of risk management and the strategy of having different hedging transactions. At the

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beginning of hedging and consciously, the bank documents the estimation of whether the derivative used in hedging transactions are effective in facing the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the covered items.

F.1. Fair value hedging

The changes in the fair value of qualified derivatives provisions for hedging of the fair value are recognized in the income statement, this with any change in the fair value related to the risk of the covered asset or liability.

The effective changes in the fair value of return transfers contracts and the related hedged items are added to the net return and effective changes in the fair value of the future currency contracts are added to net income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Inefficiency in all of the contracts and the related hedged items mentioned in the previous paragraph are added to the net income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

If the hedging is no longer following the hedging accounting procedures, the modification added to the book value of the hedged items recorded by the amortized cost method, this is through charging it against the profits and losses along the year till its maturity. Amendments in hedged equity instrument's book value remain within the shareholders' equity till it has been excluded.

F.2. Cash flows hedging

The effective part in the changes in the fair value of the qualified derivative provision to hedge the cash flows is recognized as shareholders' equity, while the profit and losses related to the ineffective part are recognized immediately as (net income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss) in the income statement.

The amounts accumulated in the shareholders' equity are transferred to the income statement in the same period that the hedged item has an effect on profits and losses, profits and losses related to the effective part of the currency transfers and options are added to the net financial assets at fair value through profit and loss item.

When the hedging instrument is being due or sold, or when the hedging is no longer following the hedging accounting procedures, the profits and losses accumulated in the shareholders' equity in that time remain within the shareholders' equity item and it is recognized in the income statement when the expected transaction is finally recognized. But if the expected transaction is no longer expected to occur then the profits and losses accumulated in the shareholders' equity are immediately transferred to the income statement.

F.3. Unqualified derivative of hedging accounting

Changes in the fair value of the unqualified derivatives of hedging accounting are being recognized in the (net income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss) item. In the income statement, the profits and losses resulted from the changes in the fair value is recognized as (net income of classified financial instruments valued by the fair value of profits and losses), this is through the profits and losses resulted from the changed in the fair value of derivatives managed in relation to the classified assets and liabilities at fair value through profits and losses.

G. Recognizing first day's deferred profits and losses:

Regarding the tools that evaluate the fair value, the transaction price is considered to be the best instrument to evaluate the fair value on the transaction date (fair value of delivered or received return) unless the fair value of the instrument on that date is indicated depending on the transaction's price in published market or using evaluation modules. When the bank has a long term transaction, its fair value is specified using evaluation modules that their inputs may not all be from the published market rates or prices, those financial instruments are recognized according to transaction price which is the best indication of the fair value. Although the value calculated from evaluation modules may be different, and the difference between the transaction price and the amount resulted from the module is not immediately recognized as first day's profits and losses and it is listed as other assets in the case of loss, and as other liabilities in the case of profit. The timing of recognizing the deferred profit and loss is specified separately for each case through its amortization on the transaction or when it is possible to identify the instrument's fair value using published market's inputs or by approving it when adjusting the transactions, the instruments is measured by the fair value, the subsequent changes in the fair value are immediately recognized in the income statement.

H. Interest Income and Expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within '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 a 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 year to the net carrying amount of the financial

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asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Interest income on loans is recognized on accrual basis except for the interest income on non-performing loans, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of interest or principle is in doubt and are rather recorded off balance sheet as follows:

- When it is collected and this is after redeeming all dues of consumer loans and personnel mortgages also small loans for economic activities,
- For corporate loans, interest income is recognized on a cash-basis after the bank collects 25 % of the rescheduled instalments and when these instalments continue to be paid for at least one year. If a loan continues to be performing thereafter, interest accrued on the principal then outstanding starts to be recognized in revenues. Interest that is written off prior to the date when the loan becomes performing is not recognized in profit or loss except when the total balance of loan, prior to that date, is paid in full.

I. Fees and Commissions

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

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

Fees related to debt instruments which are measured at fair value are recognized under revenue at initial recognition. The fees for promotion of joint loans are recognized within revenues upon completing the promotion process without retaining any part of the loan by the bank, or if the bank maintains a part thereof with the actual interest rate available to other participants.

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

J. Dividends

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

K. Purchase & Resale Agreements, and Resale & Purchase Agreements

Financial instruments sold under repurchase agreements, are not derecognized from the books. These are shown in the assets side as an addition to the "treasury bills and other governmental notes" line item in the balance sheet. On the other hand, the bank's obligation arising from financial instruments acquired under resale agreements, is shown as a deduction from the "treasury bills and other governmental notes" line item in the balance sheet. Differences between the selling and repurchase price or between the purchase and resale price is recognized as interest expense or income throughout the year of agreements using the effective interest rate method.

L. Impairment of Financial Assets

The bank assembles debt instruments in groups with similar credit risks based on: the type of the banking product as per the retail product, the clients as per the corporate loans, and the recognized credit agency's classifications as per the balances at banks and sovereign debt.

The bank classifies debt instruments into three phases based on the quantitatively and qualitative criteria provided in the (Central Bank of Egypt) CBE's instructions issued on Feb. 26, 2019.

The bank estimates, on the date of financial statements, the provision of the financial instrument's impairment losses for at a value that is equal to the expected credit losses (ECLs) for the lifetime of the financial instrument, except for the debt

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instruments with low credit risks or otherwise debt instruments whose credit risks did not significantly increase, at the financial position date, since the initial recognition.

The bank considers ECLs to be a potential weighted estimation of ECLs, which are estimated as follows:

ECLs are estimated in the first phase by calculating the current value of the total cash deficit calculated based on the historic probability of default rates as amended by the expectations of macro-economic scenarios' average that would be the rates of economic growth, inflation and unemployment for twelve months as per the debt instruments in the first phase or the lifetime of the asset as per the second phase.

As per the credit-impaired debt instruments (third phase), ECLs are calculated based on the difference between the asset's total book balance and the current value of the future expected cash flows.

Commitments related to loans and financial guarantees are considered as among the default value when calculated.

ECLs are calculated for the contracts of financial guarantees based on the difference between the payments expected to be paid to the guarantee holder less any other amounts that the Bank expects to redeem.

The bank shall not move the financial asset from the second phase to the first phase unless all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the first phase are met.

Financial assets at fair value through the other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through the other comprehensive income, whether they were listed on the Stock Exchange with inactive transactions or not listed, by determining the fair value through one of the accepted technical methods for determining the fair value. However, in case of not being able to determine the fair value of such stocks through a reliable method, they should be measured at replacement cost.

At the date of each financial position, the value of the debt instruments' ECLs are estimated by the bank and recognized in the statement of profits and losses, whereas the rest of differences like the change in the fair value are recognized in the other comprehensive income. In case the value rises, it should be expressed in the statement of profits and losses to the extent of what was previously charged during previous financial periods, provided that any increase should be recognized in value in the other comprehensive income. As per the equity instruments, all change differences are recognized at fair value in the other comprehensive income till the asset is disposed, and in such case, all those differences are carried to the retained earnings.

M. Goodwill

Goodwill (Positive, Negative) representing in the amounts resulted from the acquisition of subsidiaries companies and has been calculated based on the difference between the cost of acquisition and the fair value of the net assets of the acquiree at the acquisition date.

The positive goodwill is recognized at cost minus any losses resulted from the impairment in the value of goodwill while the negative goodwill is recognized directly in profit and loss.

N. Evaluation of Housing Projects

The cost of works under constructions includes the cost of allocated lands for housing projects, the cost of the constructions therein, the borrowing costs that are capitalized during the borrowing period until related work is finished and all related expenses as works under constructions are considered one of the qualified assets to be charged with the borrowing costs which should be no more capitalized for the projects that its core activities needed to make it ready for its identified purposes or for selling it to other.

- Finished housing units are evaluated at lower of the cost or fair value; the fair value is evaluated in the light of detailed studies. In case the fair value is less than the cost, the difference is charged to reduce "profits of housing projects" item in the income statement. In case of an increase in the fair value, such increase shall be credited to the income statement to the extent previously charged to the income statement.
- The cost and selling price of housing units in some distinguished projects are calculated according to the privileges in location and area for each unit with no effect on the project's total cost.

O. Investments property

Investments property is represented in land & Buildings owned by the bank for gain rental revenues or capital appreciation. Therefore it doesn't include real-estate assets used in the bank's operations or which was received in settlement of the bank's liability. Investment is accounted by the same method applied for fixed assets in which investments property are recorded at historical cost and depreciated using straight line method using appropriate depreciation rate and recognizing impairment loss if needed.

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P. Intangible Assets

P.1. Computer programs

Expenses related to improvement & maintenance of computer programs are recognized as expenses in income statement when incurred. Recognized as an intangible asset expenses related directly with definite programs and under the bank control & expected to generate economic benefits which exceed its cost for more than one year. Direct expenses includes labor cost in the program improvement team in addition to appropriate average of related general expenses and it is recognized as an improvement cost in the expenses that leads to an increased expansion or performance of the computer program more than its original standards, it is added to the program cost.

Computer programs' cost which are recognized as an asset are amortized over its life time of not more than 4 years.

P.2. Other intangible assets

Represented in the intangible assets other than goodwill and computer programs for example (trademarks, license, and rental contracts benefits).

Other intangible assets are recorded by acquisition cost and is amortized by straight line method or the economic benefits expected, along its estimated useful life. Considering assets with no definite useful life, they are not amortized but its impairment loss is yearly examined and recorded (if found) in the income statement.

Q. Fixed Assets

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All fixed assets are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized separately, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss within "other operating expenses" during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method to the extent of their estimated residual values based on the following annual rates:

- Re-establishing expenses related to the rented branches are amortized through the estimated production life or the year of the rent contracts whichever less.
- Facilities and installments are depreciated over 3 year's year.
- The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss in other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

R. Non-Financial Asset Impairment

Assets without definite useful life are not amortized & they are being tested annually for impairment. Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicated that the book value may not be recoverable.

Then the impairment loss is recognized & and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount represents the higher of the asset's net selling value or value in use. In order to estimate the impairment, asset is joined to smallest possible cash generating unit.

Non-financial assets with impairment are being reviewed to assess whether or not, all or part of such impairment loss should be reversed through profit and loss.

S. Rental

Payments are recorded in operating rent account after deducting any discounts received from the lesser in the expenses in the income statement according to straight line method within the contract year.

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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; they include cash and balances due from central bank of Egypt-other than those within the mandatory reserve, current accounts with banks and financial assets other than fair value through profit and loss.

U. Provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations is remote. When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it shall be reversed through profit and loss under other operating income (expense). An appropriate interest rate is used to measure the present value of liabilities' payments that are determined to be settled after one year from balance sheet date. This interest rate is not affected by the taxes' rates which reflect the cash time value and if it's due in less than a year estimated value of the liability is calculated and if it has an important effect, it's recognized by the present value.

V. Financial collateral contracts

Financial collateral contract is the contract issued by the bank to collateral loans or debit current accounts presented to its customers from other parties and it is required from the bank to pay certain payments to compensate the beneficiaries of carried loss because debit payment in the due date according to the debt instrument's conditions. These financial collaterals are presented to banks, financial institutions and other parties on behalf of the bank's customers.

Initial recognition in the financial statements is recorded by the fair value at the date of granting the collateral which may reflect the collateral fees. Later on, the bank's liability is measured by the virtue of the collateral on the basis of the initial recognition amount less the amortization to recognize the collateral fees in the income statement by the straight line method over the collateral lifetime, or the best estimation of the needed payments to adjust any financial liability resulted from the financial collaterals on the balance sheet date which is higher. These estimations are specified according to the experience in similar transactions and historical losses and also by the management's judgment. Any increase in the liabilities resulted from financial collaterals, is recognized in the income statement as other operating revenues (expenses).

W. Employees Benefits

U.1. Pension Liabilities

The bank is committed to pay the contributions to the Social Insurance Public Authority, with no other liabilities after paying these contributions. Those contributions are recorded yearly in the income statement in its maturity year and are listed as labor benefits.

The bank has insurance fund for the employees of the bank, which was founded in 1987 Working according to law no. 54 for year 1975 and its executive regulations, in the purpose of granting compensation and insurance benefits for the members, this pension fund and its amendments are implemented on all of the employees of the bank's head office and its branches.

The bank is committed to pay the annual and monthly subscription to the fund according to the funds regulation and its amendments. No other liabilities on the bank after the payment of the subscription. Those subscriptions are recognized as administrative expenses when they come due. The prepaid subscriptions are recognized as assets to the limit that the deposit leads to reduce the future payments or to a refund.

U.2. Retirement Liabilities

The bank has applies a defined medical system for its employees and the retired ones. According to the above mentioned system, the bank's liabilities are represented in the difference between both the present value of liabilities in the balance sheet date and the fair value of its assets including settlements resulted from actuarial profit/loss and also the cost of previous service. Those liabilities are determined annually by independent actuarial expert using the "estimated added unit approach" and are determined through estimated future out cash flow applying interest rates on bonds with maturities similar to that of the liabilities in "other liabilities" item.

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Actuarial profit/loss resulted from settlements together with amendments in the medical system are charged to the income statement.

The cost of the previously recognized service is charged directly to the income statement as (general & administrative expense) unless changes that have been made on the policies state that worker should stay for a specified year, in this case the cost of the service is amortized using straight-line method.

X. Income Taxes

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

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

Deferred taxes is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. However, when it is expected that the tax benefit will increase, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall increase to the extent of previous reduction.

Y. Borrowing

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

Z. Capital

Z.1. Cost of capital

The issuance expenses that are related directly with issuing new shares or shares of acquiring entity or issuance options, are presented as a deduction from shareholders' equity and the net revenues after tax.

Z.2. Dividends

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

AA. Trust Activities

Trust activities are the assets' opposition and managing for individuals and funds. Its values and profits are not recognized in the bank's financial statements because they are not owned by the bank.

AB. Comparative Figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform with changes in the current year's presentation.

3. Management of Financial Risks

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

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

Risks are managed in accordance with preapproved policies by the board of directors. The risk management department identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks, in close collaboration with the bank's various operating units. The board

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of directors provides written rules which cover certain risk areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. Moreover, the risk department is responsible for the year review of risk management and the control environment independently.

A. Credit Risk

The bank is exposed to the credit risk which is the risk resulting from failure of the client to meet its contractual obligations towards the Bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risk for the bank, therefore requiring careful management. The credit risk manifests itself in the lending activities and debt instruments in bank's assets as well as off balance sheet financial instruments, such as loans commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team in Bank Risk management department and reported to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

A.1. Measuring the Credit Risk

Loans and facilities to banks and clients

In measuring credit risk of loan and advances to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the Bank's rating system is based on three key pillars:

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

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under EAS and in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's instructions approved by the board of directors on 16 December 2008, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet data (the 'incurred loss model') rather than expected losses.

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 to reach the relevant credit rating basis. 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

<u>Bank's Rating</u>	<u>Description of the grade</u>
1	Good debts
2	Normal watch-list
3	Special watch-list
4	Non-performing loans

The position exposed to default depends on the amounts that the Bank expects to be outstanding when delay occurs. For instance, for the loans, the position would be the nominal value; for commitments, the Bank includes all the amounts already withdrawn in addition to the other amounts that are expected to be withdrawn till the date of delay, if any.

Presumptive loss represents the Bank's expectations of the amount of loss when the debt is claimed in case of delay.

This is expressed by the loss percentage in the debt, which certainly differs according to the type of debtor, the priority of claim, and the availability of guarantees or other credit coverage means.

Debt Instruments

As per debt instruments, the bank uses external classifications or any equivalent in credit risks' management. However, if such evaluations are not available, similar methods are used to the ones applied to credit clients. Such investments in securities are considered a means to obtain a better credit quality and at the same time it provides an available source for meeting the financing requirements.

A.2. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

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

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

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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 quarterly.

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

- Mortgages over residential properties.
 - Mortgage business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable.
 - Mortgage financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.
 - Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured.
- In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss the bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.
- Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other governmental securities are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

Derivatives

The bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts), by both amount and term. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the bank (i.e., assets where their fair value is positive), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or negotiable values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

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

Commitments Related to Credit

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

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, collaterals 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.

A.3. Impairment and Provisions Policies

Policies The internal rating systems previously described focus more on credit-quality mapping from the inception of the lending and investment activities. In contrast, impairment provisions are recognized for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date based on objective evidence of impairment due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred credit losses provided for in the financial statements are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and Central Bank of Egypt's regulation purposes.

The impairment provision shown in the balance sheet at the period is derived from each of the three internal rating grades. However, the majority of the impairment provision comes from the bottom two grades.

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The table below shows the percentage of the bank's in balance sheet items relating to loans and advances and the associated impairment provision for each of the bank's internal rating categories:

<u>30/9/2023</u> <u>Bank's Rating</u>	<u>Loans and facilities %</u>	<u>Impairment losses provision %</u>
Stage 1	90%	16%
Stage 2	3%	15%
Stage 3	7%	69%
	100%	100%

Loans and facilities includes loans used limit and percentage of loans agreements, according to the volume of expected used limit in addition to financial collateral contracts.

The bank's policy requires the review of all financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when individual circumstances require. Impairment allowances on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance-sheet date on a case-by-case basis, and are applied to all individually significant accounts. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account.

Impairment loss provision is formed based on homogenous assets using the historical experience of loan losses, available personal judgment of bank management and statistical methods.

A.4. Bank Risks Measurement General Model

In addition to the four categories of measuring credit worthiness the management makes sub-groups more detailed according to the Central Bank of Egypt's rules. Assets facing credit risk are classified to detailed conditions relying greatly on customer's information, activities, financial position and his regular payments to his debts.

The bank calculates the provisions needed for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk including commitments related to the credit based on special percentages determined by Central Bank of Egypt. In the case of increase of impairment loss provision needed according to credit worthiness as per Central Bank of Egypt over the impairment loss for the purpose of preparing the financial statement according to the Central Bank of Egypt approved by the Board of Directors as on December 16, 2008, regarding the implementation of IFRS 9, the general banking risk reserve is included in owners' equity deducted from the retained earning with this increase, this reserve is modified on a regular basis with the increase and decrease, which equals the increase in provisions and this reserve is not distributed.

And this are categories of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings compared with Central Bank of Egypt's ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

<u>Classification of the Central Bank of Egypt</u>	<u>Classification Significance</u>	<u>Required provision rate</u>	<u>Internal classification</u>	<u>Internal classification Significance</u>
1	Low risks	Zero	1	Performing loans
2	Average Risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risks	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable Risk s	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable Risk	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally Acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular watching
7	Watch list	5%	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad Debt	100%	4	Non-performing loans

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A.5. Maximum limits for Credit Risk before Collateral.

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Items Exposed to Credit Risks		
Due from banks	26,530,656,419	19,051,263,123
Loans and facilities to customers		
Retail Loans		
Overdrafts	1,136,632,016	965,239,239
Credit cards	118,761,146	95,767,266
Personal Loans	10,575,339,202	9,077,102,481
Real Estate Loans	12,211,930,307	11,055,697,419
Corporate Loans:		
Overdrafts	5,943,831,959	7,892,210,793
Direct Loans	9,444,386,077	6,122,515,411
Syndicated Loans	2,552,848,871	2,110,665,484
Specialized Loans:		
Direct Loans	247,292,539	278,472,303
Financial Assets:		
Debt Instruments	3,899,576,603	6,224,199,099
Other assets	5,132,468,255	4,637,823,397
Total	<u>77,793,723,394</u>	<u>67,510,956,015</u>

A.6. Loans and Facilities

Following is the position of loans and facilities balances to the clients in terms of credit solvency:

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
	<u>Loans & advances to customers</u>	<u>Loans & advances to customers</u>
Neither past dues nor subject to impairment	37,701,352,761	32,912,117,611
Past due but not subject to impairment	1,459,769,670	1,985,918,457
Individually subject to impairment	3,069,899,686	2,699,634,328
Total	<u>42,231,022,117</u>	<u>37,597,670,396</u>
Less:		
Impairment loss provision	(3,638,733,178)	(2,937,845,038)
Interest in suspense	(10,160,138)	(10,160,138)
	<u>38,582,128,801</u>	<u>34,649,665,220</u>

Loans and facilities impairment reached EGP 769,912,307 compared to EGP 348,628,394 in the comparative period. Item No. (18) Includes additional information about provision for impairment losses on Loans and facilities to banks and customers.

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The following table showing total Loans & Facilities stages during the period:

	<u>30/09/2023</u>			
	Stage 1 12 Months	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Retail	22,061,949,624	755,700,635	1,225,012,412	24,042,662,671
Corporate	15,639,403,137	704,069,035	1,844,887,274	18,188,359,446
	<u>37,701,352,761</u>	<u>1,459,769,670</u>	<u>3,069,899,686</u>	<u>42,231,022,117</u>

The following table showing Impairment loss provision in stages during the period:

	<u>30/09/2023</u>			
	Stage 1 12 Months	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Retail	61,689,183	182,516,960	623,154,706	867,360,849
Corporate	560,689,807	365,113,224	1,845,569,298	2,771,372,329
	<u>622,378,990</u>	<u>547,630,184</u>	<u>2,468,724,004</u>	<u>3,638,733,178</u>

The following table showing total Loans & Facilities stages during the year:

	<u>31/12/2022</u>			
	Stage 1 12 Months	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Retail	19,537,359,831	716,323,030	940,123,544	21,193,806,405
Corporate	13,374,757,780	1,269,595,427	1,759,510,784	16,403,863,991
	<u>32,912,117,611</u>	<u>1,985,918,457</u>	<u>2,699,634,328</u>	<u>37,597,670,396</u>

The following table showing Impairment loss provision in stages during the year:

	<u>31/12/2022</u>			
	Stage 1 12 Months	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
Retail	54,832,030	127,673,597	162,887,677	345,393,304
Corporate	581,858,786	407,870,191	1,602,722,757	2,592,451,734
	<u>636,690,816</u>	<u>535,543,788</u>	<u>1,765,610,434</u>	<u>2,937,845,038</u>

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

<u>30/09/2023</u>				
<u>Due from banks</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	26,530,656,419	-	-	26,530,656,419
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	-
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loan	-	-	-	-
Total	26,530,656,419	-	-	26,530,656,419
Allowance for impairment losses	(631,970)	-	-	(631,970)
Total	26,530,024,449	-	-	26,530,024,449
<u>30/09/2023</u>				
<u>Financial assets at amortized cost</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	3,899,576,603	-	-	3,899,576,603
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	-
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loan	-	-	-	-
Total	3,899,576,603	-	-	3,899,576,603
Allowance for impairment losses	(187,101)	-	-	(187,101)
Total	3,899,389,502	-	-	3,899,389,502
<u>30/09/2023</u>				
<u>Retail Loans & Facilities</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	22,061,949,624	-	-	22,061,949,624
Normal watch-list	-	755,700,635	-	755,700,635
Non-performing loan	-	-	1,225,012,412	1,225,012,412
Total	22,061,949,624	755,700,635	1,225,012,412	24,042,662,671
Allowance for impairment losses	(61,689,183)	(182,516,960)	(623,154,706)	(867,360,849)
Total	22,000,260,441	573,183,675	601,857,706	23,175,301,822

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30/09/2023

<u>Corporate Loans & Facilities</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	15,639,403,137	-	-	15,639,403,137
Normal watch-list	-	704,069,035	-	704,069,035
Non-performing loan	-	-	1,844,887,274	1,844,887,274
Total	15,639,403,137	704,069,035	1,844,887,274	18,188,359,446
Allowance for impairment losses	(560,689,807)	(365,113,224)	(1,845,569,298)	(2,771,372,329)
Total	15,078,713,330	338,955,811	(682,024)	15,416,987,117

31/12/2022

<u>Due from banks</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	19,051,263,123	-	-	19,051,263,123
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	-
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loan	-	-	-	-
Total	19,051,263,123	-	-	19,051,263,123
Allowance for impairment losses	(248,043)	-	-	(248,043)
Total	19,051,015,080	-	-	19,051,015,080

31/12/2022

<u>Financial assets at amortized cost</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	6,224,199,099	-	-	6,224,199,099
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	-
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loan	-	-	-	-
Total	6,224,199,099	-	-	6,224,199,099
Allowance for impairment losses	(370,985)	-	-	(370,985)
Total	6,223,828,114	-	-	6,223,828,114

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	<u>31/12/2022</u>			
<u>Retail Loans & Facilities</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	19,537,359,831	-	-	19,537,359,831
Normal watch-list	-	716,323,030	-	716,323,030
Non-performing loan	-	-	940,123,544	940,123,544
Total	19,537,359,831	716,323,030	940,123,544	21,193,806,405
Allowance for impairment losses	(54,832,030)	(127,673,597)	(162,887,677)	(345,393,304)
Total	19,482,527,801	588,649,433	777,235,867	20,848,413,101

	<u>31/12/2022</u>			
<u>Corporate Loans & Facilities</u>	Stage 1	Stage 2 Lifetime	Stage 3 Lifetime	Total
<u>Credit rating</u>	12 Months			
Good debts	13,374,757,780	-	-	13,374,757,780
Normal watch-list	-	1,269,595,427	-	1,269,595,427
Non-performing loan	-	-	1,759,510,784	1,759,510,784
Total	13,374,757,780	1,269,595,427	1,759,510,784	16,403,863,991
Allowance for impairment losses	(581,858,786)	(407,870,191)	(1,602,722,757)	(2,592,451,734)
Total	12,792,898,994	861,725,236	156,788,027	13,811,412,257

A.7. Acquisition of collaterals:

Assets owned through possession are classified among other assets in the balance sheet

Those assets are sold whenever practical according to The Central Bank of Egypt regulations to dispose those assets in a specified period.

	<u>Book Value</u>	
	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Land	13,741,400	13,741,400
Housing units	1	371,001
Hotel	49,139,024	49,139,024
	<u>62,880,425</u>	<u>63,251,425</u>

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A.8. The concentration of financial assets exposed to credit risks:

Geographical segments

The following table represents the analysis of the most important bank's credit risks measured at the book value, allocated according to the geographical segment at 30 June 2023. While preparing this table, risks were allocated to the geographical segments according to the areas related to the bank's customers.

	Arab Republic of Egypt			
	Greater Cairo	Alexandria, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Due from banks	26,530,656,419	-	-	26,530,656,419
Loans and Advance to Customers				
Retail Loans:				
Overdrafts loans	326,806,175	682,046,940	127,778,901	1,136,632,016
Credit cards loans	58,236,103	50,746,748	9,778,295	118,761,146
Personal loans	4,814,556,329	3,886,945,629	1,873,837,244	10,575,339,202
Real Estate loans	7,367,652,668	3,411,843,245	1,432,434,394	12,211,930,307
Corporate Loans:				
Overdrafts	3,186,432,119	2,255,814,887	501,584,953	5,943,831,959
Direct loans	8,449,432,086	907,686,822	87,267,169	9,444,386,077
Syndication loans	2,459,330,546	-	93,518,325	2,552,848,871
Specialized Loans:				
Other loans	246,332,884	959,655	-	247,292,539
Financial Assets				
Debt Instruments	3,899,576,603	-	-	3,899,576,603
Other Assets	5,010,298,791	69,557,134	52,612,330	5,132,468,255
Total as of 30/09/2023	62,349,310,723	11,265,601,060	4,178,811,611	77,793,723,394
Total as of 31/12/2022	52,947,159,931	10,792,790,465	3,771,005,619	67,510,956,015

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The following table represents the analysis of the most important bank's credit risk in book value, allocated according to the customers' activity:
(EGP)

	Financial Institutions	Agricultural	Industrial Institutions	Commercial	Services	Real Estate Activity	Governmental Sector	Other Activities	Individuals	Total
Due from banks	6,492,890,784	-	-	-	-	-	20,037,765,635	-	-	26,530,656,419
Loans & Facilities										
Retail										
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,632,016	1,136,632,016
Credit Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,761,146	118,761,146
Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,575,339,202	10,575,339,202
Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,211,930,307	12,211,930,307
Corporate										
Overdraft	5,971,709	17,065,892	1,930,127,789	1,095,096,153	854,549,031	1,917,011,712	-	124,009,673	-	5,943,831,959
Direct	3,565,112,669	3,908,725	1,615,059,650	793,386,960	2,224,875,251	1,144,165,070	-	97,877,752	-	9,444,386,077
Syndicated	-	-	255,061,415	-	671,105,655	1,626,681,801	-	-	-	2,552,848,871
Specialized Loans										
Direct	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,292,539	-	-	247,292,539
Financial Assets										
Debt Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,899,576,603	-	-	3,899,576,603
Other Assets	538,612,863	-	-	-	1,119,926,489	2,465,483,650	268,846,330	13,246,139	726,352,784	5,132,468,255
Total as of 30 September 2023	10,602,588,025	20,974,617	3,800,248,854	1,888,483,113	4,870,456,426	7,153,342,233	24,453,481,107	235,133,564	24,769,015,455	77,793,723,394
Total as of 31 December 2022	3,735,441,925	41,576,507	3,237,326,428	3,521,616,972	2,903,142,739	6,385,245,444	25,689,910,017	168,384,936	21,828,311,047	67,510,956,015

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B. Market Risk

The bank takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices, such as interest rates, currency risk and equity instruments. The bank separates its level of exposure to market risk to trading portfolios and non-trading.

Market risk management arising from trading or non-trading activities concentrated in managing the risk in the bank and it is followed up through two separated teams, and regular reports delivered to the board of directors and the heads of the activity units regularly.

The trading portfolios include the positions resulted from the bank's direct interaction with customers or with market, while non for trading portfolios, arises basically from the management of the interest rates of assets and liabilities related to retail transactions. These portfolios include foreign currencies risk and equity instruments risk resulted from held to maturity investments and available for sale investments.

B.1. Market Risk Measurement Techniques:

Value at risk

The bank applies a "value at risk" methodology (VAR) to its trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of its positions held and it's been monitoring daily.

VAR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio resulting from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the bank might lose, but using certain level of confidence (98%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (2%) that actual loss could be greater than the VAR estimate. The VAR model assumes a certain 'holding year' until positions can be closed (10 days) before closing the opening quarters, and it is assumed that the movement of the market during the retention year will follow the same movement pattern that occurred during the previous ten days.

The bank is assessing the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations data for the past two years while collecting the historical data for the past five years and the bank applies these historical changes in rates, prices and indicators directly to the current positions, and this way is known as a simulated historical method and the actual outputs are monitored on regular basis to measure the appropriate assumptions and factors used to measure VAR. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

Stress testing

Stress Testing Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, bank designs stress tests according to its activities by using typical analysis to specific scenarios.

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

B.2. Foreign exchange risk

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

30 September 2023	US Dollar	Euro	Sterling Pound	Other Currencies
Financial Assets:				
Cash and balances with Central Bank	11,890,035	526,778	61,896	1,199,264
Due from banks	99,874,213	1,129,152	86,057	4,175,286
Loans & facilities to customers	15,644,967	90,718	1,245	4,187
Financial investments				
Financial Assets at amortized costs	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	40,229,442	4,001,399	-	-
Other Financial assets	4,021,516	334,318	14,561	4,994
Total financial assets	171,660,173	6,082,365	163,759	5,383,731
Financial liabilities:				
Due to banks	75,000,000	-	-	-
Customer's deposits	86,320,703	5,775,367	160,727	3,376,247
Other Financial liabilities	10,829,835	143,455	3,787	1,655,357
Total financial liabilities	172,150,538	5,918,822	164,514	5,031,604
Net financial position as of 30 September 2023	(490,365)	163,543	(755)	352,127
31 December 2022				
Total financial assets	73,110,678	4,848,056	136,447	3,547,393
Total financial liabilities	76,467,499	5,028,336	137,673	4,038,764
Net financial position as of 31 December 2022	(3,356,821)	(180,280)	(1,226)	(491,371)

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

B.3. Interest rate Risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may profit 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, which is monitored daily by Risk Dept.

The following table summarizes the risk that the bank faces the change in the return value including the book value of financial instruments allocated based on the re-pricing dates or due dates price whichever is sooner:

(Values in Egyptian thousands pounds)

	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	Without return	Total
Financial Assets:						
Cash and Due from Central Bank	-	-	-	-	16,227,543	16,227,543
Due from banks	26,455,276	-	-	-	75,380	26,530,656
Loans & facilities to customers	2,756,803	977,430	11,328,498	27,168,291	-	42,231,022
Financial Assets:						
Fair value other than through profit and loss	14,124,739	3,297,365	11,387,986	175,641	-	28,985,731
Fair value through profit and loss	451,909	-	-	49,027	-	500,936
Other assets	-	-	-	3,387,750	9,599,028	12,986,778
Total financial assets	43,788,727	4,274,795	22,716,484	30,780,709	25,901,951	127,462,666
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	3,367,005	-	-	-	30	3,367,035
Customer's deposits	12,984,788	4,783,981	27,136,436	19,470,341	31,042,627	95,418,173
Other loans	4,241	24,566	1,023,626	220,724	-	1,273,157
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	12,155,015	15,249,286	27,404,301
Total financial liabilities	16,356,034	4,808,547	28,160,062	31,846,080	46,291,943	127,462,666
	27,432,693	(533,752)	(5,443,578)	(1,065,371)	(20,389,992)	-

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

C. Liquidity Risk

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

Liquidity Risk Management

The bank's liquidity management process, as carried out within the bank and monitored by Risk Management Department, includes:

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

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

Risk Management Department also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of un-drawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit and guarantees.

Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed by a Consolidated team in the Risk Management (Assets & liabilities), to maintain a wide diversification by currency, provider, product and term.

The available assets to cover all the liabilities and the loan's obligations include cash, balances with Central bank, dues from banks, treasury bills, other governmental securities and loans and advances to customers and banks. Customers' loans that are due within a year are extended partially for the ordinary activity of the bank. In addition, some of debt instruments, treasury bills and governmental securities are mortgaged to guarantee the liabilities. The bank has the ability to cover the net unexpected cash flows through the sale of financial securities and finding other funding resources.

Due from banks

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

Loans and Facilities to banks

Loans and banking facilities represented in loans not from deposits at banks. The expected fair value of the loans and facilities represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are discounted using the current market rate to determine fair value.

Loans and Facilities 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 Assets

Investment securities include only interest-bearing assets held at amortized cost; financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value. Fair value for assets held at amortized cost is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand.

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

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D. Capital Management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital, which consists of another items in addition of owner's equity stated in balance sheet are:

- To comply with the legal requirements in Egypt and the countries where the bank's branches exist.
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as ongoing concern so that it can continue to provide returns for Shareholders and stakeholders and other parties that deal with the bank.
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the Central bank Of Egypt, for supervisory purposes.

The required information is filed with the Authority on a quarterly basis. Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Holding the minimum level of the issued and paid up capital of EGP 500 million.
- Maintaining a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk weighted asset or above the agreed minimum of 10%.

The bank's branches are working under the regulations of the banking sector in Egypt.

The nominator of capital adequacy standard consists of two tiers:

Tier One:

Tier one, consisting of paid-in capital (after deducting the book value of treasury shares), and retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits with the exception of banking risk reserve and deducting there from previously recognized goodwill and any transferred loss.

Tier Two:

Qualifying subordinated loan capital, which consists of the equivalent of the risk allocation according to the principles of credit issued by the Central Bank of Egypt for not more than 1.25% of total assets and liabilities weighted with risk. loans / deposits support in excess of the schedule of five years (with consumption of 20% of their value in each year of the last five years of the schedule) and 45% of the increase between the fair value and book value for each of the financial assets in Associates and subsidiaries and 45% from Special Reserve.

When calculating the total dominator of capital adequacy, it shall not exceed the capital cushions (Qualifying subordinated loan capital) for share capital and loans not to increase (deposits) support for half of the share capital.

Assets are risk weighted ranging from zero to 100% classified by the relation of the debtor to all each asset to reflect the credit risk associated with it, taking the cash collateral account. These are used for the treatment of off balance sheet items after adjustments to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts.

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

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
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The following table summarizes basic and syndicated capital components and the capital adequacy ratio.

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II		
Capital		
(Tier 1 capital) basic capital		
Paid-up capital	5,313,000,000	5,313,000,000
Reserves	4,303,760,358	2,903,982,174
Retained earnings	93,417,829	43,325,929
Total deduction from basic capital	(582,351,168)	(319,380,404)
Other comprehensive income	(367,425,615)	(114,829,886)
Total basic capital	8,760,401,404	7,826,097,813
Net income for the Period/Year	3,015,068,935	2,319,054,111
Total Basic Capital and Period earnings	11,775,470,339	10,145,151,924
(Tier 2 capital) syndicated capital,		
45% of Special Reserve	4,205,235	4,205,235
Impairment provisions for loans facilities and regular contingent	557,768,443	530,440,050
Total Syndicated Capital	561,973,678	534,645,285
Total capital	12,337,444,017	10,679,797,209
Risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities:		
Total Credit Risk	44,621,475,428	42,435,203,962
Total Market Risk	245,829,749	246,568,638
Total Operational Risk	4,730,975,066	3,880,817,566
Total	49,598,280,243	46,562,590,166
Capital Adequacy ratio (%)	24.87	22.94

- According to The balances of consolidation statements which agreed with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) issued in 18 December 2012

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E. Financial leverage

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	EGP	EGP
Tier one capital after exclusions	<u>11,775,470,339</u>	<u>10,145,151,924</u>
Total on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives contracts and financial papers operations	128,457,133,000	106,720,017,000
Total off balance sheet exposures	<u>2,371,324,000</u>	<u>2,016,464,000</u>
Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet	<u>130,828,457,000</u>	<u>108,736,481,000</u>
Financial leverage ratio %	9.00	9.33

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and available info.

A. Impairment losses on loans and facilities

Based on personal basis The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis in determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment (Egyptian Pounds) status of borrowers in a Bank, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Bank. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

B. Fair value of derivatives

The fair values of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed.

C. Financial assets classified as amortized cost

The non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are being classified as amortized cost. This classification requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank fails to keep these investments to maturity other than for the specific circumstances- for example selling insignificant amount near to the maturity date.

D. Income taxes

The bank is subject to income tax in a number of tax circles for its branches which requires the use of significant estimates to determine the total income tax provision. There's a number of operations and accounts that are difficult to determine its final tax expense accurately. The bank created provisions for the expected results of the tax inspection that is being conducted and to account for probable additional tax. When there is a difference between the final results of the tax and the pre-recorded amounts, these differences will be adjusted against the income tax and the deferred income tax provision.

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

5. Segment Analysis

A. Segment Analysis of activities

Segment activity includes operational procedures and the assets that are used in providing banking services and managing the risk related to it and the return relevant to that activity that may differ from any other activities and the segment analysis of operations according to banking operations includes the following:

Corporate, medium & small sized enterprise

This includes current accounts (debit/credit), deposits, loans & facilities and financial derivatives.

Investments

Includes merging of companies, financing companies restructuring & financial tools.

Retail

Includes current, saving & deposit accounts, credit cards, and personal & real estate loans.

Other activities

Includes other banking activities.

Transactions between business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions and it includes operational assets and liabilities as presented in the Banks's balance sheet.

Revenues and Expenses according to segment activity

						EGP
The Period ended on 30 September 2023	Corporate	Investment	Individuals	Other activities	Total	
Segment activity revenues	5,292,252,948	2,413,998,587	3,770,754,029	2,461,942,268	13,938,947,832	
Segment activity expenses	2,910,472,044	745,317,846	1,835,693,036	1,193,586,406	6,685,069,332	
Segment operation results	2,381,780,904	1,668,680,741	1,935,060,993	1,268,355,862	7,253,878,500	
Unclassified expenses	--	--	--	--	(954,186,003)	
Net income for the period before taxes	--	--	--	--	6,299,692,497	
Taxes	--	--	--	--	(1,549,852,867)	
Net income for the period	--	--	--	--	4,749,839,630	

						EGP
The Period ended on 30 September 2022	Corporate	Investment	Individuals	Other activities	Total	
Segment activity revenues	2,716,599,601	2,019,886,222	1,930,113,194	1,649,618,055	8,316,217,072	
Segment activity expenses	1,925,087,367	843,271,517	1,390,149,107	775,254,079	4,933,762,070	
Segment operation results	791,512,234	1,176,614,705	539,964,087	874,363,976	3,382,455,002	
Unclassified expenses	--	--	--	--	(557,922,735)	
Net income for the period before taxes	--	--	--	--	2,824,532,267	
Taxes	--	--	--	--	(825,310,263)	
Net income for the period	--	--	--	--	1,999,222,004	

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

B. Analysis of Geographical Segments

				EGP
Period ended on 30 September 2023	Greater Cairo	Alexandria, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenues & expenses in accordance with geographical segment				
Geographical segment revenues	11,879,934,671	1,496,277,168	562,735,993	13,938,947,832
Geographical segment expenses	6,285,648,484	1,053,940,163	299,666,688	7,639,255,335
Sector's profit results	5,594,286,187	442,337,005	263,069,305	6,299,692,497
Net income for the period before taxes	-	-	-	6,299,692,497
Taxes	-	-	-	(1,549,852,867)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	4,749,839,630
Assets and liabilities in accordance with geographical segment				
Assets of geographic segment	99,717,071,564	17,511,837,795	5,255,811,845	122,484,721,204
Unspecified assets	-	-	-	1,329,051,749
Total assets	99,717,071,564	17,511,837,795	5,255,811,845	123,813,772,953
Liabilities of geographic segment	85,208,489,801	17,369,564,847	5,042,736,613	107,620,791,261
Other items of the geographical segment				
Depreciations	(155,239,263)	(17,434,341)	(8,580,043)	(181,253,647)
Impairment loss	(772,932,356)	-	-	(772,932,356)
				EGP
Period ended on 30 September 2022	Greater Cairo	Alexandria, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenues & expenses in accordance with geographical segment				
Geographical segment revenues	6,483,302,697	1,283,998,776	548,915,599	8,316,217,072
Geographical segment expenses	4,482,379,998	774,134,037	235,170,770	5,491,684,805
Sector's profit results	2,000,922,699	509,864,739	313,744,829	2,824,532,267
Net income for the period before tax	-	-	-	2,824,532,267
Tax	-	-	-	(825,310,263)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	1,999,222,004
Assets and liabilities in accordance with geographical segment				
Assets of geographic segment	87,555,870,317	14,228,898,353	3,397,605,757	105,182,374,427
Unspecified assets	-	-	-	1,217,209,400
Total assets	87,555,870,317	14,228,898,353	3,397,605,757	106,399,583,827
Liabilities of geographic segment	77,075,469,494	14,218,899,434	3,263,841,314	94,558,210,242
Other items of the geographical segment				
Depreciations	(170,410,483)	(18,036,186)	(8,331,435)	(196,778,104)
Impairment	(361,144,631)	-	-	(361,144,631)

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
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6. NET INTREST INCOME

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Interest received from loans and similar items:		
Loans and advances to customers	4,523,629,954	2,513,662,036
Financial investment (other than that at fair value through profit and loss)	4,063,457,381	3,251,447,123
Deposits and current accounts	3,452,025,776	1,287,643,941
	<u>12,039,113,111</u>	<u>7,052,753,100</u>
 Interest on Deposits and similar Expenses:		
Deposits and current accounts:		
Banks	41,353,650	7,215,152
Customers	4,587,067,227	3,528,859,657
Total	<u>4,628,420,877</u>	<u>3,536,074,809</u>
Other financial institutions loans	117,692,247	112,417,769
Total	<u>4,746,113,124</u>	<u>3,648,492,578</u>
Net interest income	<u>7,292,999,987</u>	<u>3,404,260,522</u>

7. Net fees & commissions income

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Fees & commissions income :		
Fees & commissions related to credit	105,006,311	68,313,366
Financing fees	141,726,789	153,487,524
Other fees	307,250,890	181,139,173
Total	<u>553,983,990</u>	<u>402,940,063</u>
Fees and commission expenses:		
Other paid fees	(42,656,282)	(25,536,511)
Net income from fees and commissions	<u>511,327,708</u>	<u>377,403,552</u>

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

8. Dividends Income

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,663,976	2,087,100
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,068,124	3,791,612
Total	4,732,100	5,878,712

9. Net trading income

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Gain from dealing in foreign currencies	14,516,315	22,716,824
Currencies Forward contracts valuation differences	-	1,753,400
Equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss	55,348,480	15,418,675
	69,864,795	39,888,899

10. Revenue from housing projects

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Sales of housing properties	1,223,944,725	859,628,837
Cost of sold properties	(415,482,074)	(372,650,151)
Revenue from properties	808,462,651	486,978,686
Other housing revenues	114,213,900	85,184,556
	922,676,551	572,163,242

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

11. Administrative expenses

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
<u>Staff cost</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Wages and salaries	753,505,968	650,484,960
Social insurances	48,245,982	40,808,132
Retirement benefit cost	13,266,759	11,384,722
Operation utilities	662,574,744	449,114,360
Current expenses	285,262,250	272,616,225
Portion of social and athletic activities	807,428	1,926,804
Donations	15,294,149	24,002,849
Other	37,887,906	78,898,640
	<u>1,816,845,186</u>	<u>1,529,236,692</u>

12. Other operating revenues

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Revaluation losses of assets and liabilities balances in foreign currencies with monetary nature other than held at fair value through profit and loss or classified at inception at fair value through profit and loss	(21,360,502)	44,526,869
Gain from selling properties plants & equipment	3,230,710	253,383
Impairment of other assets and projects	(4,639,042)	(1,039,460)
Others	33,770,511	42,300,494
	<u>11,001,677</u>	<u>86,041,286</u>

13. Loans impairment losses

	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Loan and customer advances	(769,912,307)	(348,628,394)
Due from banks	(377,823)	607,965
Debt instruments at amortized cost	240,282	(13,124,202)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,882,508)	-
	<u>(772,932,356)</u>	<u>(361,144,631)</u>

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

14. Income tax expenses

	<u>The Nine Months Ended</u> <u>at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended</u> <u>at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Current taxes	(1,601,257,956)	(815,450,830)
Deferred taxes	51,405,089	(9,859,433)
	<u>(1,549,852,867)</u>	<u>(825,310,263)</u>

15. Earnings per share for the year

Earnings per share has been calculated by dividing net income related to the bank's shareholders by weighted average of the common stock issued during the year.

	<u>The Nine Months Ended</u> <u>at 30 September 2023</u>	<u>The Nine Months Ended</u> <u>at 30 September 2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Majority portion in net income for the period	4,736,019,233	1,986,361,241
Weighted average number of shares	531,300,000	531,300,000
Basic earnings per share for the period	<u>8.91</u>	<u>3.74</u>

16. CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANK

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Cash	1,281,228,375	997,385,655
Due from central Bank within the required reserve percentage	14,946,314,326	11,725,454,867
	<u>16,227,542,701</u>	<u>12,722,840,522</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	<u>16,227,542,701</u>	<u>12,722,840,522</u>

17. DUE FROM BANKS

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Current accounts	75,380,407	107,782,213
Deposits	26,455,276,012	18,943,480,910
Impairment of Provisions loss	(631,970)	(248,043)
	<u>26,530,024,449</u>	<u>19,051,015,080</u>
Central Bank(excluding obligatory reserve)	20,037,765,635	18,923,392,285
Local Banks	6,455,371,029	94,991,570
Foreign Banks	36,887,785	32,631,225
	<u>26,530,024,449</u>	<u>19,051,015,080</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	75,380,407	107,782,213
Interest bearing balances (Fixed rate)	26,454,644,042	18,943,232,867
	<u>26,530,024,449</u>	<u>19,051,015,080</u>
Current balances	<u>26,530,024,449</u>	<u>19,051,015,080</u>

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

18. LOANS & FACILITIES TO CUSTOMERS

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Retail		
Overdrafts	1,136,632,016	965,239,239
Credit cards	118,761,146	95,767,266
Personal loans	10,575,339,202	9,077,102,481
Real Estate loans	12,211,930,307	11,055,697,419
Total	24,042,662,671	21,193,806,405
Institutions including small loans for economic activities		
Overdrafts	5,943,831,959	7,892,210,793
Direct loans	9,444,386,077	6,122,515,411
Syndicated loans	2,552,848,871	2,110,665,484
*Other loans	247,292,539	278,472,303
Total	18,188,359,446	16,403,863,991
Total Loans& facilities to customers	42,231,022,117	37,597,670,396
Less:		
Impairment of loan loss provision	(3,638,733,178)	(2,937,845,038)
Interest in suspense	(10,160,138)	(10,160,138)
	38,582,128,801	34,649,665,220
Current Balances	8,216,257,210	9,905,819,421
Non-current Balances	34,014,764,907	27,691,850,975
	42,231,022,117	37,597,670,396

* Supported loans are paid regularly within the governmental plan for sociable and economic development.

Impairment of loan loss provision

Movement analysis of impairment of loan and facilities loss provision to customers

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	2,937,845,038	2,247,178,566
Reversal of Impairment loss	769,912,307	644,358,453
Amounts written off during the period / year	(112,648,853)	(11,304,985)
Recovered amounts during the period /year	4,302,331	9,147,136
Foreign currency revaluation difference	39,322,355	48,465,868
Balance at the end of the period / year	3,638,733,178	2,937,845,038

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

19. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
<u>Equity instrument listed in stock market</u>		
Local companies' shares	5,839	5,839
Total equity instrument	5,839	5,839
<u>Equity instrument unlisted in stock market</u>		
Mutual fund certificates	10,668,573	32,081,269
Total Equity instrument unlisted in stock market	10,668,573	32,081,269
Financial assets portfolios managed by others	490,261,632	482,376,011
Total financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	500,936,044	514,463,119

20. FINANCIAL ASSETS (OTHER THAN THOSE AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS)

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instrument :		
Listed in stock market	30,078,793,509	28,141,742,186
Unearned interest	(1,229,614,434)	(560,741,801)
Selling of debt instrument with obligation of rebuying	(4,006,322,788)	(4,169,868,004)
Equity instrument :	-	-
Unlisted in stock market	199,828,142	195,711,428
Mutual fund's instrument established according to the issued rates	57,156,605	47,847,018
Total Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,099,841,034	23,654,690,827
 Financial Assets at Amortized Cost		
Debt instruments -at amortized cost:		
Debt instrument (listed)	3,899,576,603	6,224,199,099
Unearned interest	(13,499,098)	(18,019,794)
Provision of debt instrument impairment losses	(187,101)	(370,985)
Total Financial Assets at Amortized Cost	3,885,890,404	6,205,808,320
Total Financial Assets	28,985,731,438	29,860,499,147
Current Balances	28,728,746,691	29,616,940,701
Non-current Balances	256,984,747	243,558,446
	28,985,731,438	29,860,499,147
Debt instrument with fixed interest	28,728,746,691	29,616,940,701

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

	<u>Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</u>	<u>Financial Assets at Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Balance at the beginning of 1 January 2023	23,654,690,827	6,205,808,320	29,860,499,147
Net movement of purchases and selling	1,641,545,455	(2,324,598,284)	(683,052,829)
Amortization of premium issuance	(443,948)	4,496,484	4,052,536
Change in fair value	(359,496,516)	-	(359,496,516)
Selling of debt instrument with obligation of rebuying	163,545,216	-	163,545,216
Change in the provision for impairment of debt instruments	-	183,884	183,884
Balance as of 30 September 2023	25,099,841,034	3,885,890,404	28,985,731,438
Balance as of 1 January 2022	19,130,262,265	5,274,873,083	24,405,135,348
Net movement of buying and selling	9,249,910,002	(3,443,223,626)	5,806,686,376
Amortization of premium issuance	(24,594,564)	5,375,890	(19,218,674)
Change in fair value	(531,018,872)	-	(531,018,872)
Selling of debt instrument with obligation of rebuying	(4,169,868,004)	4,366,792,377	196,924,373
Change in the provision for impairment of debt instruments	-	1,990,596	1,990,596
Balance as of 31 December 2022	23,654,690,827	6,205,808,320	29,860,499,147

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>30/09/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Change in fair value of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income		
	(359,496,516)	(550,917,095)
	<u>(359,496,516)</u>	<u>(550,917,095)</u>

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Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

21. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

30/09/2023

	<u>Total assets</u>	<u>Total liabilities</u> <u>without</u> <u>shareholders'</u> <u>equity</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Net income</u>	<u>sharing</u> <u>percentage</u>	<u>Sharing value</u>
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP		EGP
<u>Associate companies:</u>						
El-Tameer company for housing and utilities	494,416,552	324,194,145	208,422,743	31,802,612	35%	59,577,841
El-Tameer Company for Real Estate Finance	5,078,678,620	4,082,244,969	462,016,156	99,810,743	24.84%	283,424,437
Hyde Park for Real Estate Development Company	14,551,138,554	11,808,746,473	1,736,207,681	353,667,892	53.66%	1,864,162,935
City edge real estate development	13,453,354,586	10,399,160,927	1,397,328,433	369,553,696	25.76%	789,020,712
TOTAL	33,577,588,312	26,614,346,514	3,803,975,013	854,834,943		2,996,185,925

The bank's portion in the income of the associate companies in 30 September 2023 amount of EGP 423,317,366

The financial informations has been extracted from the associates' financial statements as of June 30, 2023

31/12/2022

	<u>Total assets</u>	<u>Total liabilities</u> <u>without</u> <u>shareholders'</u> <u>equity</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Net income</u>	<u>Direct sharing</u> <u>percentage</u>	<u>Sharing value</u>
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP		EGP
<u>Associate companies:</u>						
El-Tameer company for housing and utilities	493,021,101	336,429,426	475,259,362	56,140,403	35%	54,807,085
El-Tameer Company for Real Estate Finance	4,835,883,863	3,893,845,330	443,904,747	101,475,272	24.84%	260,432,836
Hyde Park for Real Estate Development Company	12,206,043,153	9,608,351,161	2,228,117,096	453,531,800	53.66%	1,786,510,486
City edge real estate development	8,720,428,271	6,424,240,498	928,950,279	255,814,691	25.76%	655,165,286
TOTAL	26,255,376,388	20,262,866,415	4,076,231,484	866,962,166		2,756,915,693

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

22. HOUSING PROJECTS

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Lands allocated for housing projects	885,343,736	885,221,236
Under Construction projects	1,972,510,133	832,608,729
Finished projects	322,242,726	499,546,997
Housing projects provision	(7,602,033)	(20,982,462)
Total	3,172,494,562	2,196,394,500

The total built up area of the units and available for sale reached 33,762 meters, administrative and commercial buildings reached 10,830 meters and the lands 2,381 million meter.

Impairment of Housing Projects

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period / year	20,982,462	20,982,462
Charged during the period / year	-	-
Utilized during the period / year	(13,380,429)	-
Balance at the End of the period / year	7,602,033	20,982,462

23. INVESTMENTS PROPERTY

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Total Investments	186,839,215	161,261,812
Accumulate Depreciation	(71,476,152)	(62,579,483)
Net book value at the beginning of the period / year	115,363,063	98,682,329
Additions	7,211,500	25,577,403
Depreciation of the period / year	(5,714,899)	(8,896,669)
Disposals	(738,880)	-
Disposals depreciation	292,203	-
Net book value at the end of the period / year	116,412,987	115,363,063

Investments properties rented for the bank's companies and others with yearly renewal contracts and with depreciation calculated for the rented units at 5% annually,

Investments properties revaluated to the fair value by an amount of EGP 449 million as of 31 December 2022 by an evaluator with a recognized professional certificate and has an experience of real estate.

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

24. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
Computers programs	EGP	EGP
Beginning cost of the period / year	536,533,252	488,642,306
Additions during the period / year	144,742,789	47,890,946
Ending cost of the period / year	681,276,041	536,533,252
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the period / year	(467,020,269)	(396,153,876)
Depreciation during the period / year	(57,410,545)	(70,866,393)
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the period / year	(524,430,814)	(467,020,269)
Net book value at the end of the period / year	156,845,227	69,512,983

25. OTHER ASSETS

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	EGP	EGP
Accrued revenues	1,269,157,955	1,274,596,442
Prepaid expenses	78,711,864	88,848,919
Advanced payments for purchasing fixed assets	851,108,601	807,303,820
Accounts and notes receivables	2,252,182,438	2,001,635,527
Insurance and consignment	33,279,465	19,073,095
Assets reverted to banks in settlement of debts	62,880,425	63,251,425
Others	585,147,507	383,114,169
Total	5,132,468,255	4,637,823,397

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

26. Fixed assets

	<u>Lands</u>	<u>Buildings & Constructions</u>	<u>Transportation vehicle</u>	<u>Machinery & Equipment</u>	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Integrated systems</u>	<u>Facilities & Installments</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Balance at 1 January 2022								
Cost	200,012,934	863,947,413	57,814,481	802,655,650	133,528,300	7,631,734	45,206,281	2,110,796,793
Accumulated Depreciation	-	240,780,331	44,147,412	591,676,993	65,618,374	5,059,257	32,626,948	979,909,315
Net book value at 1 January 2022	200,012,934	623,167,082	13,667,069	210,978,657	67,909,926	2,572,477	12,579,333	1,130,887,478
31 December 2022								
Net book value at 1 January 2022	200,012,934	623,167,082	13,667,069	210,978,657	67,909,926	2,572,477	12,579,333	1,130,887,478
Additions	16,309,406	109,817,418	6,011,623	78,466,890	14,825,379	1,945,052	2,555,238	229,931,006
Disposals	-	2,806,082	2,813,522	12,017,354	1,229,656	-	-	18,866,614
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	-	1,182,995	2,715,300	11,999,764	1,199,801	-	-	17,097,860
Depreciation expense	-	46,919,403	6,014,959	113,545,965	11,962,269	1,274,531	6,838,767	186,555,894
Net book value at 31 December 2022	216,322,340	684,442,010	13,565,511	175,881,992	70,743,181	3,242,998	8,295,804	1,172,493,836
Balance at 1 January 2023								
Cost	216,322,340	970,958,749	61,012,582	869,105,186	147,124,023	9,576,786	47,761,519	2,321,861,185
Accumulated Depreciation	-	286,516,739	47,447,071	693,223,194	76,380,842	6,333,788	39,465,715	1,149,367,349
Net book value at 1 January 2023	216,322,340	684,442,010	13,565,511	175,881,992	70,743,181	3,242,998	8,295,804	1,172,493,836
Balance at 30 September 2023								
Net book value at 1 January 2023	216,322,340	684,442,010	13,565,511	175,881,992	70,743,181	3,242,998	8,295,804	1,172,493,836
Additions	1,052,832	32,443,813	11,080,102	63,601,517	7,879,354	2,701,966	6,717,682	125,477,266
Disposals	-	1,306,104	1,728,950	97,925	1,000	462,851	-	3,596,830
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	-	469,704	1,115,950	89,698	-	-	-	1,675,352
Depreciation expense	-	35,114,664	2,818,672	69,756,537	9,700,740	921,513	5,530,976	123,843,102
Net book value at 30 September 2023	217,375,172	680,934,759	21,213,941	169,718,745	68,920,795	4,560,600	9,482,510	1,172,206,522
Balance at 30 September 2023								
Cost	217,375,172	1,002,096,458	70,363,734	932,608,778	155,002,377	11,815,901	54,479,201	2,443,741,621
Accumulated Depreciation	-	321,161,699	49,149,793	762,890,033	86,081,582	7,255,301	44,996,691	1,271,535,099
Net book value at 30 September 2023	217,375,172	680,934,759	21,213,941	169,718,745	68,920,795	4,560,600	9,482,510	1,172,206,522

Housing And Development BankNotes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023**27. DUE TO BANKS**

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Current accounts	30,015	285,609
Deposits	3,367,005,000	-
	3,367,035,015	285,609
local banks	3,367,005,000	-
Foreign banks	30,015	285,609
	3,367,035,015	285,609
Non-interest bearing balances	30,015	285,609
Interest bearing balances (fixed rate)	3,367,005,000	-
	3,367,035,015	285,609
Current balances	3,367,035,015	285,609

28. CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Demand deposit	46,320,064,772	54,220,031,884
Time & call deposits	12,591,559,954	12,433,408,549
Saving certificates	11,601,464,883	10,334,451,625
Saving deposits	8,122,625,900	7,515,127,101
Other deposits	16,782,457,524	4,855,040,928
	95,418,173,033	89,358,060,087
Institutions deposits	50,314,415,436	62,133,400,378
Individual deposits	45,103,757,597	27,224,659,709
	95,418,173,033	89,358,060,087
Non-interest bearing balances	31,042,295,309	21,654,372,031
Interest bearing balances (variable rate)	8,097,525,900	7,497,027,101
Interest bearing balances (fixed rate)	56,278,351,824	60,206,660,955
	95,418,173,033	89,358,060,087
Current balances	83,816,708,150	79,023,608,462
Non-current balances	11,601,464,883	10,334,451,625
	95,418,173,033	89,358,060,087

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

29. OTHER LOANS

	<u>Interest rate</u>	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Long term loans			
Loans Granted from the CBE:			
Construction & Housing Organization	18.75%	248,571,406	260,178,547
Total loans granted from the CBE		248,571,406	260,178,547
Loans granted from the Social Fund for development	%14.75 - %7	88,162,400	107,922,400
The Egyptian Company for real estate refinance loan	%11 - %10.25	26,896,773	32,776,393
Loan granted to HD leasing (subsidiary company) from EBE, NBE, Banque Misr		909,526,150	1,028,930,861
Total		1,273,156,729	1,429,808,201
Current balances		46,682,885	83,867,881
Non-current balances		1,226,473,844	1,345,940,320
		1,273,156,729	1,429,808,201

The bank fulfilled its commitments regarding those loans in terms of the principal amount & interest amount or any other conditions during the period and comparative period.

30. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Accrued interest	1,022,060,494	447,517,435
Unearned revenue	12,957,774	4,277,480
Accrued expense	37,790,516	117,641,552
Creditors	70,538,134	49,424,643
Advanced reservation of lands and units	807,064,227	260,920,709
Down payments under installments	146,232,167	116,442,124
Checks under payment & credit accounts under settlement	160,938,206	309,523,770
Lands purchase creditors	520,928,901	61,703,045
Other credit balance	3,071,170,718	2,077,735,635
Total	5,849,681,137	3,445,186,393

Housing And Development Bank

Notes To The Consolidated Financial Statements For The Nine Months Ended 30 September 2023

31. Other Provision

<u>30/09/2023</u>	Beginning balance	Charged amounts	Utilized amounts	Amounts no longer required	Foreign currency revaluation difference	Ending Balance
Provision for contingent liabilities	103,590,035	142,998,012	-	-	-	246,588,047
Provisions for loans commitments	57,861,853	74,454,096	-	-	-	132,315,949
Provision for tax	142,795,506	-	(6,713,271)	-	-	136,082,235
Provision for legal claims	11,155,515	6,824,110	(1,170,656)	(2,546,763)	(809)	14,261,397
Provision for disaster aids	2,057,038	-	(546,957)	-	-	1,510,081
Other contingencies	130,708,249	38,978,932	(2,392,001)	-	-	167,295,180
Total	448,168,196	263,255,150	(10,822,885)	(2,546,763)	(809)	698,052,889

<u>31/12/2022</u>	Beginning balance	Charged amounts	Utilized amounts	Amounts no longer required	Foreign currency revaluation difference	Ending Balance
Provision for contingent liabilities	59,393,336	44,196,699	-	-	-	103,590,035
Provisions for loans commitments	63,601,874	-	-	(5,740,021)	-	57,861,853
Provision for tax	58,586,856	94,216,000	(10,007,350)	-	-	142,795,506
Provision for legal claims	114,585,808	3,736,763	(10,932,188)	(96,234,868)	-	11,155,515
Provision for disaster aids	256,958	3,000,000	(1,199,920)	-	-	2,057,038
Other contingencies	103,200,487	29,233,546	(1,725,784)	-	-	130,708,249
Total	399,625,319	174,383,008	(23,865,242)	(101,974,889)	-	448,168,196

Other provision:

	Charged amounts	<u>30/09/2023</u> Utilized amounts	Total	Charged amounts	<u>30/09/2022</u> Amounts no longer required	Total
Provision for contingent liabilities	(142,998,012)	-	(142,998,012)	-	28,773,374	28,773,374
Provision for loans commitments	(74,454,096)	-	(74,454,096)	-	4,022,187	4,022,187
Provision for tax	-	-	-	(11,716,000)	-	(11,716,000)
Provision for legal claims	(6,824,110)	2,546,763	(4,277,347)	(1,096,763)	43,807,568	42,710,805
Provision for disaster aids	-	-	-	(1,000,000)	-	(1,000,000)
Other contingencies	(38,978,932)	-	(38,978,932)	(23,825,128)	-	(23,825,128)
Total	(263,255,150)	2,546,763	(260,708,387)	(37,637,891)	76,603,129	38,965,238

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32. DEFERRED INCOME TAX

Deferred income taxes have been totally calculated on the difference of the deferred taxes under the liabilities method using a tax rate of 22.5% in the current financial period.

Deferred income taxes resulted from previous periods tax loss is not recognized unless there is expected profit taxes can be used to decrease the previous periods' tax loss,

Deferred tax (Assets)

	Deferred tax assets	
	30/09/2023	31/12/2022
	EGP	EGP
Fixed assets and Intangible Assets	11,357,412	20,312,911
Change in fair value of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	117,737,075	45,367,540
Provisions other than Loans impairment losses	111,701,555	61,334,612
Total deferred tax that resulted in (asset or Liability)	240,796,042	127,015,063
Net tax that resulted in (asset or Liability)	240,796,042	127,015,063

* The deferred tax assets related to other provisions (Provisions other than loans impairment loss) were recognized, and this is due to that there is a reasonable assurance to get benefit from it, or the existence of an appropriate level to ensure the existence of sufficient future tax returns through which it is possible to benefit from these assets,

Deferred tax (liabilities) transactions:

	Deferred tax assets	
	30/09/2023	31/12/2022
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balances of the period / year	127,015,063	88,469,637
Additions	129,307,851	64,135,525
Desposals	(15,526,872)	(25,590,099)
Ending balance of the period / year	240,796,042	127,015,063

Unrecognized deferred assets

Deferred tax assets are not recognized for other items:

	30/09/2023	31/12/2022
	EGP	EGP
Loans impairment provision excluding the 80% during the period / year	163,742,993	132,203,027

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33. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

	30/09/2023	31/12/2022
	EGP	EGP
Retirement benefit obligation as recorded in balance sheet:		
Medical benefit after retirement	75,059,934	57,837,459
Transactions of liabilities during the period represented as follows :		
Balance at the beginning of the Period/Year	57,837,459	55,317,866
Interest cost during the Period/Year	1,259,233	2,017,836
Actualial losses	30,000,000	20,000,000
Paid contributions	(14,036,758)	(19,498,243)
Balance at the end of the period/Year	75,059,934	57,837,459

Main actuarial assumption used represented in the following:

	Current Period	Comparison Period
	%	%
Discount rate	13.97%	13.97%
Expected interest rate on assets	6%	6%
Inflation rate used in medical services cost	15%	15%
Mortality rate	(49-A52)	(49-A52) British table

The assumptions related to the death rate are based on the announced recommendations, statistics, and experience in Egypt.

34. CAPITAL

Authorized Capital

The authorized capital is EGP 10 billion, the issued and paid up capital is EGP 5,313 million totaling 531.30 million share each share par value is EGP 10.

- 1- The Bank's extraordinary general assembly approved on 5/11/2007 to increase the authorized capital from EGP 1,000 million to EGP 3,000 million, and the issued and paid up capital from EGP 550 million to EGP 1,150 million with an increase amounted to EGP 600 million,

The newsletter subscription had been announced on 16/01/2008 for the first phase with an increase amounted to EGP 120 million at the face value for the initial shareholders, and it was completely accomplished and marked on the bank's commercial ledger,

The second phase had been announced from 23/3/2010 till 29/04/2010 and open subscription for the initial shareholders, and till 13/05/2010 for the new shareholders for 45 million shares at par value EGP 20 in addition to 25 piasters (issuance fee) and 3 million shares have been distributed to the employees at par value EGP 10 in addition to 25 piasters (issuance fee) and it was completely accomplished and marked on the bank's commercial register on 29/9/2010 accordingly the issued and paid capital has reached EGP 1,150 million.

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- 2- The Bank's extraordinary general assembly approved on 10/04/2014 increasing the issued and paid up capital from EGP 1,150 million to EGP 1,265 million by contribute EGP 115 million from the Legal reserve of year 2012 by one share for every ten share and marked on the bank's commercial register on 14/12/2014 accordingly the issued and paid capital has reached EGP 1,265 million.
- 3- The Bank's extraordinary general assembly approved on 20/12/2017 to increase the issued and paid up capital from EGP 1,265 million to EGP 1,518 million by contribute EGP 253 million from the General reserve of the period ended 30 September 2017 by one share for every five shares and the procedures have been taken to be marked on the bank's commercial register on 17/05/2021 accordingly the issued and paid capital has reached EGP 1,518 million.
- 4- The Bank's general assembly approved on 30/03/2022 the following:
 - Increasing the issued and paid up capital from EGP 1,518 million to EGP 5,313 million by transferring amount of EGP 3,283 million from the general reserve and amount of EGP 512 million from the retained earnings by 2.5 free share for every share with par value EGP 10 per share and the procedures have been taken to be marked on the bank's commercial register on 4/10/2022, accordingly the issued and paid capital has reached EGP 5,313 million.

Following are the shareholders who have over than 5% from the issued capital:

Contributors	<u>Number of shares</u>	<u>Percentage of contribution</u>	<u>EGP in thousands</u>
New urban communities authority	158,395,608	29,81%	1,583,956
Rolaco EGB for investments (Hassan Ben Dayekh)	53,127,655	9.9996%	531,277
RIMCO CO. for investment	52,264,800	9.84%	522,648
Misr Life insurance company	48,295,170	9.090%	482,952
Misr insurance company	44,068,465	8.29%	440,685
Houses Mutual Fund	39,355,890	7.41%	393,559
Egyptian Endowments Authority	26,724,390	5.03%	267,244

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35. RESERVES

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Banking risks reserve	-	-
Legal reserve	963,277,177	850,442,723
General reserve	3,190,977,430	1,910,977,430
Special reserve	9,344,966	9,344,966
Other reserves	38,080,781	34,255,730
General risk reserve	89,215,810	89,215,810
Total reserves at the end of the period / year	4,290,896,164	2,894,236,659

A- General Banking risks reserve

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Beginning balance of the period / year	-	31,500
Transferred from retained earning	-	(31,500)
Ending balance of the period / year	-	-

B- Legal reserve

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Beginning balance of the period / year	850,442,723	632,438,487
Transferred from retained earnings	112,834,454	91,504,236
Cancellation of previously reserved for capital increase	-	126,500,000
Ending balance of the period / year	963,277,177	850,442,723

C- General reserve

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Beginning balance of the period / year	1,910,977,430	4,104,000,000
Transferred from retained earnings	1,280,000,000	1,090,000,000
Amounts reserved for capital increase	-	(3,283,022,570)
Ending balance of the period / year	3,190,977,430	1,910,977,430

D- Special reserve

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Beginning balance of the period / year	9,344,966	9,344,966
Ending balance of the period / year	9,344,966	9,344,966

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E- Other reserves

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Beginning balance of the period / year	34,255,730	34,139,831
Transferred from retained earnings	3,825,051	115,899
Ending balance of the period / year	<u>38,080,781</u>	<u>34,255,730</u>
Ending balance of the period / year		

F- General risk reserves:

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Beginning balance of the period / year	89,215,810	89,215,810
Ending balance of the period / year	<u>89,215,810</u>	<u>89,215,810</u>

G-Other Comprehensive Income

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Beginning balance of the Period/Year	(82,780,596)	400,109,974
Change in fair value of Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(359,496,516)	(531,820,050)
Expected credit loss of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,882,508	3,561,940
Deferred tax	72,369,535	45,367,540
Ending balance of the Period/Year	<u>(367,025,069)</u>	<u>(82,780,596)</u>

The Balance of Other Comprehensive Income is as The following:

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>31/12/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
fair value of Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(491,206,592)	(131,710,076)
Expected credit loss of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,444,448	3,561,940
Deferred tax	117,737,075	45,367,540
Total Other Comprehensive Income Items	<u>(367,025,069)</u>	<u>(82,780,596)</u>

36. DIVIDENDS DISTRIBUTIONS

Dividends distributions do not recorded until approved by the shareholders general assembly,

37. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of cash flow presentation, the cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from the date of placement or acquisition.

	<u>30/09/2023</u>	<u>30/09/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Due from central bank	1,281,228,375	1,079,216,408
Due from banks	26,529,994,449	18,049,246,700
Financial assets other than at fair value through profit and loss	3,900,140,468	4,679,220,170
	<u>31,711,363,292</u>	<u>23,807,683,278</u>

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38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A- Capital commitments

The bank contracts of Capital commitments reached 454,801,277 EGP on 30 September 2023 compared to EGP 563,265,424 on comparative period representing in purchasing equipment and fixtures for branches and updating the core banking system, and the top management are confidence in generating net profits and in the existence of available liquidity to cover those obligations.

B- Operating commitments

The bank operating commitments amounted to EGP 63,453,188 in 30 September 2023 compared to EGP 70,393,120 on comparative period that representing in Operating lease contracts.

C- Contingent liabilities

	<u>9/30/2023</u>	<u>12/31/2022</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Letters of Guarantee	4,634,357,961	3,545,610,386
Letters of Credit	129,104,818	196,976,774
Less:		
Collaterals	(733,670,968)	(734,411,155)
Contingent liabilities	4,029,791,811	3,008,176,005

39. MUTUAL FUNDS

El-Themar Mutual Fund

The board of directors has agreed on September 10, 2007 to establish accumulated fund with regular dividends distribution called El-Themar Mutual Fund for EGP (100) million, managed by Prime Company for Financial Investments.

The Central Bank of Egypt has agreed on Jan 30, 2008 to establish the fund under the license no. 449 approved by the Egyptian financial supervisory authority on March 18, 2008

The newsletter subscription for the fund has been announced on April 14, 2008, the subscription begun at May 4, 2008 and ended on 5 June 2008 the subscription reached EGP 141,2 million The bank's portion is 5% represented in (50000) ICs amounted to EGP (5) million with face value EGP 100/share.

The redemption value of the certificate on 30 June 2023 was EGP 310.84

Mawared Fund

The board of directors has agreed on April 27, 2009 to establish daily accumulated mutual Fund (Mawared) managed by Prime Company for Financial Investments. The Central Bank of Egypt has agreed on July 9, 2009 to establish the fund under the license no. 544 approved by the Egyptian financial supervisory authority on November 16 2009. The subscription begun at 21 December 2009 with bank's portion of EGP 12 million that represents a share of 5% presented in 0.986 million certificates with a nominal value of EGP 10 each.

The redemption value of the certificate on 30 June 2023 was EGP 38.581

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40. TAX SITUATION

Payroll tax

From beginning of the activity -2007: The Bank's salary tax has been inspected, paid and settled.

The years from 2008 to 2012: The Bank's payroll tax has been examined. Claims have been raised to appeal committees

The years from 2013 to 2017: Inspection has been completed, the tax and penalties that resulted from the tax inspection has been paid according to the law of "excess due date against the delay"

The years from 2018-2022: The tax inspection is currently carried out for these years, the bank presented the annual tax settlement for these years, the bank pays the tax monthly and prepare the tax settlements in the due dates under law no. (91) Year 2005.

Stamp duty tax

The bank's stamp duty tax has been inspected, paid and settled for the banks' branches till the end of imposing the low no.(111) for the year 1980 (stamp tax). From August 1, 2006 the law no. (143) for the year 2006 that amended by law no. (115) for the year 2008 has been applied.

The year from 1 August 2006 till 31 March 2013: The tax inspections was carried out, and the tax differences resulted from the tax inspections have been paid.

The year from 1 April 2013 till 31 December 2015: The tax inspections was carried out, and resulted in credit balance to the bank.

The year from 1 January 2016 till 31 December 2018: The tax inspection has been carried out in accordance with the executive instructions issued by tax authority No. 61 for the year 2015, tax settlement template did not yet received, and the bank pays the stamp duty regularly on a quarter -basis.

The year from 1 January 2019 till 31 December 2022: The tax inspection did not yet carried out, the bank pays the stamp duty regularly on a quarter basis.

Corporate Income tax:

1980 – 2004: Tax inspection has been completed and settled,

2005 - 2012: Tax inspection has been completed and settled, the dispute has been completed between the bank and tax authority through disputes committee according to the law No. 179 for the year 2016 that has been replaced with law No.14 for the year 2018 concerning corporate income tax for the years from 2005 till 2012, that has been finalized with signed recommendation from minister of finance to finalize the disputes.

2013 –2014: Tax inspection has been completed and settled and the internal committee are completed, appeal committees for these claims are in place, taken into consideration that agreement request has been presented with the recommendations to agree the tax inspection for the period from 2005 till 2012

2015- 2017: Tax inspection completed, internal committee procedures have been completed.

2018- 2019: The bank's has applied its tax return under tax income law no. (91) Year 2005 and its amendment in the due dates and the tax had paid and still did and the bank is currently under tax inspection.

2020-2022: The bank has applied its tax return under tax income law no. (91) Year 2005 and its amendment in the due dates and the tax had paid and still did not yet tax inspected.

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41. Significant events

Our bank is monitoring the updates of the Russian – Ukrainian war and its impact on the Egyptian economy and the effects of the war on our clients in various economic activities and sectors. Accordingly our bank continues to implement the internal control procedures by monitoring and reviewing the level of the provisions as well as the loans and overdrafts wallet coverage ratio to mitigate any impact on it.

During the subsequent period , Standard & Poor's agency Lowered Egypt's Sovereign rating in foreign and local currencies to "B-" from "B " with a stable outlook, in addition Moody's Credit rating agency Lowered Egypt's rating from B3 to CAA1, with a stable outlook . The bank has reviewed the potential impacts resulted from lowered Egypt's rating, and the effects on Bank Financial statements, and the bank's management believes that there is no potential material impact on Financial statements

The impact of the current uncertain economic environment is judgmental, and management will keep assessing the current position and its related impact. It should also consider that the assumptions used about economic forecasts are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcome may significantly different from the forecasted information. The Bank has considered the potential impacts of the current economic volatility in determination of the reported amounts offered for the Bank's financial and non-financial assets, and these considered to represent the management's best assessment based on the observable information. However, markets remain volatile, and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.