



Separate Financial Statements

December 2019



AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Commercial International Bank – Egypt

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E, which comprise the separate balance sheet as at December 31, 2019 and the related separate statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

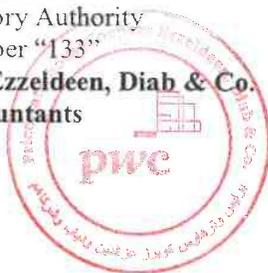
In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all **material** respects, the separate financial position of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) as of December 31, 2019 and of its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended,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

Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements

According to the information and explanations **given** to us during the financial year ended December 31, 2019 no contravention of the central bank, banking and monetary institution law No.88 of 2003.

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

The separate financial information included in the Board of Directors' report, prepared in accordance with law no. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in **agreement** with the Bank's books of account.


Auditors
Mohamed Elmoataz
Financial Regulatory Authority
Register Number "133"
PricewaterhouseCoopers Ezzeldeen, Diab & Co.
Public Accountants


Cairo; 3 February 2020


Kamel Magdy Saleh
Financial Regulatory Authority
Register Number "69"
Deloitte - Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Accountants & Auditors


Separate balance sheet as at December 31,2019

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank	15	28,273,962	20,058,974
Due from banks	16	28,353,366	46,518,892
Loans and advances to banks, net	18	625,264	67,703
Loans and advances to customers, net	19	119,321,103	106,309,205
Derivative financial instruments	20	216,383	52,289
Investments			
- Financial investments securities	21	197,541,651	157,585,611
- Investments in associates and subsidiaries	22	63,953	68,633
Other assets	23	9,747,939	9,563,218
Intangible assets	40	-	238,715
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	31	350,339	308,370
Property, plant and equipment	24	2,202,698	1,651,875
Total assets		386,696,658	342,423,485
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	25	11,810,607	7,259,819
Due to customers	26	304,483,655	285,340,472
Derivative financial instruments	20	282,588	132,858
Current tax liabilities		4,639,364	3,625,579
Other liabilities	28	8,396,487	6,501,553
Other loans	27	3,272,746	3,721,529
Provisions	29	2,011,369	1,694,607
Total liabilities		334,896,816	308,276,417
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	30	14,690,821	11,668,326
Reserves	33	24,342,314	12,184,667
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	33	963,152	738,320
Retained earnings *	33	11,803,555	9,555,755
Total equity		51,799,842	34,147,068
Total liabilities and equity		386,696,658	342,423,485

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

(Audit report attached)

* Including net profit for the current year



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Separate income statement for the year ended December 31, 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	Dec. 31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income		42,600,957	37,403,709
Interest and similar expense		<u>(21,022,838)</u>	<u>(19,260,190)</u>
Net interest income	6	<u>21,578,119</u>	<u>18,143,519</u>
Fee and commission income		3,451,688	3,402,616
Fee and commission expense		<u>(1,170,893)</u>	<u>(991,957)</u>
Net fee and commission income	7	<u>2,280,795</u>	<u>2,410,659</u>
Dividend income	8	53,423	25,958
Net trading income	9	688,059	1,089,076
Profits (Losses) on financial investments	21	450,697	402,067
Administrative expenses	10	<u>(5,044,937)</u>	<u>(4,222,779)</u>
Other operating (expenses) income	11	<u>(1,794,540)</u>	<u>(1,589,675)</u>
Intangible assets amortization		<u>(238,715)</u>	<u>(130,208)</u>
Impairment release (charges) for credit losses	12	<u>(1,435,460)</u>	<u>(3,076,023)</u>
Profit before income tax		16,537,441	13,052,594
Income tax expense	13	<u>(4,639,364)</u>	<u>(3,625,579)</u>
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	31 - 13	<u>(94,522)</u>	<u>128,740</u>
Net profit for the year		<u>11,803,555</u>	<u>9,555,755</u>
Earning per share	14		
Basic		7.33	5.94
Diluted		7.28	5.89



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Separate statement of other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019

	Dec. 31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year	11,803,555	9,555,755
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the Profit or Loss:		
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	212,967	57,026
Other comprehensive income items that is or may be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,944,586	(2,164,847)
Expected credit loss for fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>(184,921)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other comprehensive income for the year	<u>17,776,187</u>	<u>7,447,934</u>

Separate cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	Dec. 31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		16,537,441	13,052,594
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Fixed assets depreciation	24	576,544	390,830
Impairment charge for credit losses (Loans and advances to customers)	12	1,610,878	3,076,023
Other provisions charges	29	461,869	101,501
Impairment charge for credit losses (due from banks)	12	9,503	-
Impairment charge for credit losses (financial investments)	12	(184,921)	-
Impairment charge for other assets	23	(93,313)	316,763
Exchange revaluation differences for financial assets at fair value through OCI	20	1,593,030	(102,991)
Intangible assets amortization		238,715	130,208
Impairment charge financial assets at fair value through OCI	21	-	39,561
Exchange differences in financial investments in subsidiary	22	4,680	(465)
Utilization of other provisions	29	(28,135)	(2,114)
Other provisions no longer used	29	(6,910)	(17,670)
Exchange differences of other provisions	29	(110,062)	(2,269)
(Profits) losses from selling property, plant and equipment	11	(1,439)	(1,045)
(Profits) losses from selling financial investments	21	(497,894)	(441,628)
Shares based payments		464,539	408,346
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities		20,574,525	16,947,644
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks	15	(8,870,547)	(13,661,577)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	41	-	4,640,524
Financial assets at fair value through P&L	21	2,318,924	4,557,492
Derivative financial instruments	20	(2,910)	(66,141)
Loans and advances to banks and customers	18 - 19	(14,533,328)	(21,255,952)
Other assets	42	162,502	(2,263,465)
Due to banks	25	4,550,788	5,381,901
Due to customers	26	19,143,183	34,573,102
Income tax obligations paid		(3,625,579)	(2,778,973)
Other liabilities	28	1,894,934	1,025,022
Net cash provided from operating activities		21,612,492	27,099,577
Cash flow from investing activities			
Payment for purchases of subsidiary and associates		-	(10,575)
Payment for purchases of property, plant, equipment and branches constructions		(1,301,415)	(874,708)
Proceeds from selling property, plant and equipment	11	1,439	1,045
Proceeds from redemption of financial assets at amortized cost	21	43,937,957	5,532,271
Payment for purchases of financial assets at amortized cost	21	(76,516,842)	(33,995,313)
Payment for purchases of financial assets at fair value through OCI	21	(50,954,311)	(12,670,761)
Proceeds from selling financial assets at fair value through OCI		54,855,966	2,059,341
Net cash used in investing activities		(29,977,206)	(39,958,700)

Separate cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2019 (Cont.)

		Dec. 31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in long term loans	27	(448,783)	46,793
Dividend paid		(2,700,544)	(2,143,177)
Capital increase		<u>105,413</u>	<u>50,315</u>
Net cash used in (provided from) financing activities		<u>(3,043,914)</u>	<u>(2,046,069)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent during the year		(11,408,628)	(14,905,192)
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent		<u>34,303,645</u>	<u>49,208,837</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year		<u>22,895,017</u>	<u>34,303,645</u>
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:			
Cash and balances with central bank	15	28,273,962	20,058,974
Due from banks	16	28,370,183	46,518,892
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	27,634,062	41,999,252
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	15	(22,397,310)	(13,526,763)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months		(10,593,903)	(10,733,386)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months		<u>(28,391,977)</u>	<u>(50,013,324)</u>
Total cash and cash equivalent		<u>22,895,017</u>	<u>34,303,645</u>

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2018

Dec. 31, 2018	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	General risk reserve*	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Banking risks reserve	IFRS 9 risk reserve	Retained earnings	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
Beginning balance	11,618,011	1,332,807	9,000,023	-	20,645	11,815	(1,642,958)	3,634	1,411,549	6,138,790	489,334	28,383,650
Capital increase	50,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,315
Transferred to reserves	-	377,486	3,776,192	-	-	606	-	-	-	(3,994,924)	(159,360)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,143,177)	-	(2,143,177)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,555,755	-	9,555,755
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,107,821)	-	-	-	-	(2,107,821)
Transferred (from) to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	689	-	(689)	-	-
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,346	408,346
Ending balance	11,668,326	1,710,293	12,776,215	-	20,645	12,421	(3,750,779)	4,323	1,411,549	9,555,755	738,320	34,147,068

EGP Thousands

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2019

Dec. 31, 2019	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	General risk reserve*	Special reserve	Capital reserve	Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Banking risks reserve	IFRS 9 risk reserve	Retained earnings	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
Beginning balance	11,668,326	1,710,293	12,776,215	-	20,645	12,421	(3,750,779)	4,323	1,411,549	9,555,755	738,320	34,147,068
Effect of applying IFRS 9 **	-	-	-	117,251	-	-	1,889,928	-	-	-	-	2,007,179
Transferred to general risk reserve	-	-	-	1,432,194	(20,645)	-	-	-	(1,411,549)	-	-	-
Beginning balance after the impact of initial application	11,668,326	1,710,293	12,776,215	1,549,445	-	12,421	(1,860,851)	4,323	-	9,555,755	738,320	36,154,247
Capital increase	3,022,495	-	(2,917,082)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,413
Transferred to reserves	-	477,736	6,615,296	-	-	1,045	-	-	-	(6,854,370)	(239,707)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,700,544)	-	(2,700,544)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,803,555	-	11,803,555
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,157,553	-	-	-	-	6,157,553
Transferred (from) to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	841	-	(841)	-	-
Release provision for impairment of debt instruments investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(184,921)	-	-	-	-	(184,921)
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	464,539	464,539
Ending balance	14,690,821	2,188,029	16,474,429	1,549,445	-	13,466	4,111,781	5,164	-	11,803,555	963,152	51,799,842

* The special reserve, general bank risk reserve and IFRS 9 risk reserve - were consolidated in the general risk reserve as per the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt dated 26 February 2019

** The initial application impact (disclosure in page number 16)

The initial application impact is LE 109,697 thousand and the tax effect is LE 7,554 thousand (disclosure in page number 19)

Proposed appropriation account for the year ended December 31, 2019

	Dec. 31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Net profit after tax	11,803,555	9,555,755
Profits selling property, plant and equipment transferred to capital reserve according to the law	(1,439)	(1,045)
Bank risk reserve	(1,258)	(842)
Available net profit for distributing	11,800,858	9,553,868
To be distributed as follows:		
Legal reserve	590,106	477,736
General reserve	7,840,287	6,375,588
Dividends to shareholders	1,836,353	1,458,541
Staff profit sharing	1,180,086	955,387
Board members remuneration	177,013	143,308
CIB's foundation	177,013	143,308
Total	11,800,858	9,553,868

Notes to the separate financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

1. General information

Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 180 branches, and 27 units employing 6900 employees on the statement of financial position date.

Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. was formed as a commercial bank under the investment law no. 43 of 1974. The address of its registered head office is as follows: Nile tower, 21/23 Charles de Gaulle Street-Giza. The Bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.

Financial statements have been approved by board of directors on February 3, 2020.

2. Summary of accounting policies

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

2.1. Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian financial reporting standards issued in 2006 and its amendments and in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008.

Also according to the instructions for applying the International Standard for Financial Reports (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019, reference is made to what was not mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

The separate and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the relevant domestic laws and the Egyptian financial reporting standards issued in 2006 and its amendments and in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008, also according to the instructions for applying the International Standard for Financial Reports (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019, reference is made to what was not mentioned in the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt to the Egyptian Accounting Standards, the affiliated companies are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly - has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies, regardless of the type of activity, the Bank's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Bank's management. The Bank accounts for investments in subsidiaries and associate companies in the separate financial statements at cost minus impairment loss.

The separate financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the year ended on December 31, 2019 to get complete information on the Bank's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in ownership rights.

In January 2019 and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank, the Bank did not restate the comparative figures and recognized the effect of the application of IFRS 9 on the profit as of the date of application. Clarification of the impact of application of IFRS 9 clarifies further information on the impact of the application.

2.2. Subsidiaries and associates

2.2.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Bank has owned directly or indirectly the control to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Bank has the ability to control the entity or not.

2.2.2. Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Bank has significant influence but do not reach to the extent of control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the purchase of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus any costs directly related to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Bank share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. A gain on acquisition is recognized in profit or loss if there is an excess of the Bank's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired over the cost of the acquisition.

The cost method is applied to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates, whereby, investments are recorded based on the acquisition cost including any goodwill, deducting any impairment losses, and dividends are recorded in the income statement in the adoption of the distribution of these profits and evidence of the Bank right to collect them.

2.3. Segment reporting

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

2.4. Foreign currency translation

2.4.1. Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4.2. Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

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

Financial policies applied as of December 31, 2018

2.5. Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
- Loans and receivables.
- Held to maturity financial investments.
- Available for sale financial investments.

Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

2.5.1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

This category is divided into two sub-categories:

- Financial assets held for trading.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) at inception.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term, or if it is a part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together, and for which there is evidence of an actual recent pattern of short-term profit making. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading, unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Financial instruments, other than those held for trading, are classified as financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below:

- When the designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement and recognition inconsistencies that would arise from measuring financial assets or financial liabilities, on different bases. Under this criterion, an accounting mismatch would arise if the debt securities issued were accounted for at amortized cost, because the related derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in the income statement.
- Applies to groups of financial assets, financial liabilities or combinations thereof that are managed, and their performance evaluated, on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and where information about the groups of financial instruments is reported to management on that basis.

- Relates to financial instruments containing one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows resulting from those financial instruments, including certain debt issues and debt securities held.

Any financial derivative initially recognized at fair value can't be reclassified during the holding period. Re-classification is not allowed for any financial instrument initially recognized at fair value through profit and loss.

2.5.2. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- Those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which is classified as held for trading, or those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit and loss.

- Those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates and available for sale; or
- Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than credit deterioration.

2.5.3. Held to maturity financial investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold till maturity. If the Bank has to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be reclassified as available for sale unless in necessary cases subject to regulatory approval.

2.5.4. Available for sale financial investments

Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

The following are applied in respect to all financial assets:

Debt securities and equity shares intended to be held on a continuing basis, other than those designated at fair value, are classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. Financial investments are recognized on trade date, when the group enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase securities.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when the Bank transfers substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Available-for-sale, held-for-trading and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Loans, receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss' are recognized in the income statement in 'net income from financial instruments designated at fair value'. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available for sale investments are recognized directly in equity, until the financial assets are either sold or become impaired. When available-for-sale financial assets are sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is recognized on available for sale debt securities using the effective interest method, calculated over the asset's expected life. Premiums and discounts arising on the purchase are included in the calculation of effective interest rates. Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive payment has been established.

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. If there is no active market for a financial asset, or no current demand prices available, the Bank measures fair value using valuation models. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation models commonly used by market participants. If the Bank has not been able to estimate the fair value of equity instruments classified as available for sale, the value is measured at cost less impairment.

Available for sale investments that would have met the definition of loans and receivables at initial recognition may be reclassified out to loans and advances or financial assets held to maturity. In all cases, when the Bank has the intent and ability to hold these financial assets in the foreseeable future or till maturity. The financial asset is reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification, and any profits or losses that have been recognized previously in equity, are treated based on the following:

- If the financial asset has a fixed maturity, gains or losses are amortized over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate method. In case of subsequent impairment of the financial asset, the previously recognized unrealized gains or losses in equity are recognized directly in the profits and losses.
- In the case of financial asset which has infinite life, any previously recognized profit and loss in equity will remain until the sale of the asset or its disposal, in the case of impairment of the value of the financial asset after the re-classification, any gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recycled to the profits and losses.
- If the Bank adjusts its estimates of payments or receipts of a financial asset that in return adjusts the carrying amount of the asset (or group of financial assets) to reflect the actual cash inflows, the carrying value is recalculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows at the effective yield of the financial instrument and the differences are recognized in profit and loss.

- In all cases, if the Bank re-classifies financial asset in accordance with the above criteria and increases its estimate of the proceeds of future cash flow, this increase adjusts the effective interest rate of this asset only without affecting the investment book value.

Changes in accounting policies

IFRS 9 Effective 1 January 2019 in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations issued on 26 February 2019

The requirements in IFRS 9 represent a material change from the requirements of EAS number 26 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard leads to fundamental changes in the accounting of financial assets and some aspects of accounting of financial liabilities.

The principal changes in the accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are summarized below

Classification of financial assets and liabilities

IFRS 9 includes three categories of major classifications of financial assets: measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model through which the financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows. The Standard excludes the current categories of EAS number 26 which include held-to-maturity investments and held for trading and available for sale.

- IFRS 9 replaces the "recognized loss" model in EAS number 26 with the "expected credit loss" model. The new impairment model also applies to certain credit and financial collateral contracts but does not apply to equity investments under IFRS (IFRS 9), credit losses are recognized before they are achieved, other than EAS number 26

The following are the principal changes in the accounting policy: Impairment of financial assets:

Default Definition as per IFRS 9

Default is not specifically defined within IFRS 9. However the following guidance is available within the Standard:

‘‘When defining default for the purposes of determining the risk of a default occurring, an entity shall apply a default definition that is consistent with the definition used for internal credit risk management purposes for the relevant financial instrument and consider qualitative indicators (for example, financial covenants) when appropriate. However, there is a rebuttable presumption that default does not occur later than when a financial asset is 90 days past due (DPD) unless an entity has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

The definition of default used for these purposes shall be applied consistently to all financial instruments unless information becomes available that demonstrates that another default definition is more appropriate for a particular financial instrument.’

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

- Stage 1: expected credit losses over 12 months

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

- Stage 2: Unrealized credit losses over life - non-credit risk For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but not credit default, expected credit losses are recognized over the life of the asset.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR):

CIB will use the following indicators to identify any significant increase in credit risks.

For Corporate and Business Banking Risk Rating, Transition in Risk Ratings, Delinquency Status, Industry and Restructured status.

For Retail Delinquency Status, Watch list, Individual Profile, Restructured status.

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

Financial policies applied as of 1 January 2019

Financial assets and liabilities

1. Initial Recognition

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

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

2. Measurement and Classification

Financial assets - Policy effective 1 January 2019.

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

- Assets are retained in a business model that is intended to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- The contractual terms of the financial assets on specific dates result in cash flows which are only payments on the original amount and interest on the original amount outstanding.

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

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

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

All other financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss.

Business model

The Bank assesses the objective of the business model in which the asset is maintained at the business portfolio level. This method better reflects how business is managed and how information is presented to management. The following information is taken into consideration

Debt instruments and equity instruments are classified and measured as follows:

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

The Bank prepares, documents and approves Business Models in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 and reflects the Bank's strategy for managing financial assets and cash flows as follows:

Financial asset	Business model	Basic characteristics
Financial assets at amortized cost	Business model for financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The objective of the business model is to retain the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows of the principal amount of the investment and the proceeds. - Sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the criterion of a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer of the financial instrument. - Lowest sales in terms of turnover and value. - The Bank makes clear and reliable documentation of the reasons for each sale and its compliance with the requirements of the Standard.
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Business model of financial assets held to collect cash flows and sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both the collection of contractual cash flows and sales are complementary to the objective of the model. - High sales (in terms of turnover and value) compared to the business model retained for the collection of cash flows.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Other business models include trading - management of financial assets at fair value - maximizing cash flows by selling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. - Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the model objective. - Management of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss to avoid inconsistency in accounting measurement.
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• The Bank assesses the objective of the business model at the portfolio level where the financial asset is retained as reflecting the way the business is managed and the manner in which the management is provided. The information to be taken into account when evaluating the objective of the business model is as follows:

- The documented policies and objectives of the portfolio and the implementation of these policies in practice. In particular, whether the management strategy focuses only on the collection of the contractual cash flows of the asset and maintaining a specific rate of return to meet the maturities of the financial assets with the maturity dates of the liabilities that finance these assets or generate cash flows through the sale of these assets.

- How to evaluate and report on portfolio performance to senior management.

- Risks affecting the performance of the business model, including the nature of the financial assets held within that model and the manner in which these risks are managed.

- How to assess the performance of business managers (fair value, return on portfolio, or both).

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- The periodicity, value and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such transactions, and expectations regarding future selling activities. However, information on sales activities is not taken into account separately, but as part of a comprehensive assessment of how the Bank's objective of managing financial assets and how to generate cash flows is achieved.

• Financial assets held for trading or managed and their fair value performance are measured at fair value through profit or loss as they are not held to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets together.

• Assess whether the contractual cash flows of an asset represent payments that are limited to the principal of the instrument and the proceeds:

For the purpose of this valuation, the Bank recognizes the original amount of the financial instrument at the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. The return is defined as the time value of money and the credit risk associated with the original amount over a specified period of time and other basic lending risk and costs (such as liquidity risk and administrative costs) as well as profit margin.

To assess whether the contractual cash flows of an asset are payments that are limited only to the asset of the financial instrument and the yield, the Bank takes into consideration the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset includes contractual terms that may change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows, thereby not meeting that requirement. In order to conduct such an assessment, the Bank shall consider:

- Potential events that may change the amount and timing of cash flows.

- Leverage characteristics (rate of return, maturity, currency type ...).

- Terms of accelerated payment and term extension.

- Conditions that may limit the ability of the Bank to claim cash flows from certain assets.

- Features that may be adjusted against the time value of money (re-setting the rate of return periodically).

Reclassification

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

3. Disposal

Financial assets

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

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

Effective January 1, 2019, any gain / loss recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of investment securities in equity securities is not recognized in profit or loss on disposal of such securities. Any interest on the transferred financial assets that are eligible for disposal that are created or retained by the Group as a separate asset or liability is recognized.

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

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

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

(A) The Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) has not transferred or retained All the material risks and benefits of the assets but transferred control over the assets.

Financial Liabilities

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

Investments held for trading - effective until 31 December 2018

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

Classification of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss – applied

Effective 1 January 2019

The Bank classifies certain financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss

Profits or losses because assets were valued, managed and internally recorded on a fair value basis. The Bank has classified certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets classified at fair value through statement of profit or loss – applied Until 31 December 2018

Financial assets classified in this category are classified by the management as evidence

When the following criteria are met:

- The classification eliminates or substantially reduces the difference in the transaction that may arise from the measurement of assets or liabilities or the recognition of gains or losses on different grounds; or

- Assets are part of a group of financial assets that are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with documented management risk or investment strategy; or

- Financial instruments include embedded derivatives, unless embedded derivatives do not substantially change cash flows and should not be recorded as a separate item.

Financial assets carried at fair value through the consolidated statement of income or loss are recognized at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position. Changes in fair value are recognized in net gain or loss on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss. Interest earned on interest income is accrued, whereas income from equity is recognized in other income. The Group has not classified any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions

These are stated at cost, adjusted for effective fair value hedges, net of any amounts written off and provision for impairment.

2.6. Offsetting financial instruments

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

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

2.7. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are recognized initially, and subsequently, at fair value. Fair values of exchange traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments, such as conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income statement unless the Bank chooses to designate the hybrid contract as at fair value through net trading income through profit and loss.

The timing method of recognition in profit and loss, of any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and the nature of the item being hedged. The Bank designates certain derivatives as:

- Hedging instruments of the risks associated with fair value changes of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge).

- Hedging of risks relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge)
- Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge, and on ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

2.7.1. Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit and loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the 'net interest income' line item of the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit and loss in 'net trading income'.

When the hedging instrument is no longer qualified for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit and loss from that date using the effective interest method.

2.7.2. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

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

2.8. Interest income and expense

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

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

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

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

2.9. Fee and commission income

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

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

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

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

Other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis. Financial planning fees related to investment funds are recognized steadily over the period in which the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management; financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis also.

2.10. Dividend income

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

2.11. Sale and repurchase agreements

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

2.12. Impairment of financial assets - Financial policies applied till 31 December 2018

2.12.1. Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses on each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event/s') and that loss event/s has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (e.g. equity ratio, net income percentage of sales).
- Violation of the conditions of the loan agreement such as non-payment.
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings.
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position.
- The Bank for reasons of economic or legal financial difficulties of the borrower by granting concessions may not agree with the Bank granted in normal circumstances.
- Deterioration in the value of collateral or deterioration of the creditworthiness of the borrower.

The objective evidence of impairment loss for a group of financial assets is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, for instance an increase in the default rates for a particular banking product.

The Bank estimates the period between a losses occurring and its identification for each specific portfolio. In general, the periods used vary between three months to twelve months.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant and in this field the following are considered:

- If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment according to historical default ratios.
- If the Bank determines that an objective evidence of financial asset impairment exist that is individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. If a loan or held to maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract when there is objective evidence for asset impairment. As a practical expedient, the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e., on the basis of the group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

For the purposes of evaluation of impairment for a group of a financial assets according to historical default ratios future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the Bank and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Bank. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should be reflected together with changes in related observable data from period to period (e.g. changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other indicative factors of changes in the

probability of losses in the Bank and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank.

2.12.2. Available for sale investments

The Bank assesses on each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets classify under available for sale is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired, until 31-December-2018. During periods start from first of January 2009, the decrease consider significant when it became 10% from the book value of the financial instrument and the decrease consider to be extended if it continues for period more than 9 months, and if the mentioned evidences become available then any cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in the income statement , in respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit and loss are not reversed through the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement to the extent of previously recognized impairment charge from equity to income statement.

2.13. Real estate investments

The real estate investments represent lands and buildings owned by the Bank in order to obtain rental returns or capital gains and therefore do not include real estate assets which the Bank exercised its work through or those that have owned by the Bank as settlement of debts. The accounting treatment is the same used with property, plant and equipment.

2.14. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

Buildings	20 years.
Leasehold improvements	3 years, or over the period of the lease if less
Furniture and safes	3/5 years.
Typewriters, calculators and air-conditions	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers and core systems	3/10 years
Fixtures and fittings	3 years

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

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

2.15. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

2.15.1 Goodwill

Goodwill is capitalized and represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Bank's share in the acquired entity's net identifiable assets on the date of acquisition. For the purpose of calculating goodwill, the fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows. Goodwill is included in the cost of investments in associates and subsidiaries in the Bank's separate financial statements. Goodwill is tested for impairment, impairment loss is charged to the income statement.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The cash generating units represented in the Bank main segments.

2.15.2. Other intangible assets

Is the intangible assets other than goodwill and computer programs (trademarks, licenses, contracts for benefits, the benefits of contracting with clients).

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset with definite life. Intangible assets with indefinite life are not amortized and tested for impairment.

2.16. Leases

The accounting treatment for the finance lease is complied with law 95/1995, if the contract entitles the lessee to purchase the asset at a specified date and predefined value, or the current value of the total lease payments representing at least 90% of the value of the asset. The other leases contracts are considered operating leases contracts.

2.16.1. Being lessee

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

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

2.16.2. Being lessor

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

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

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

2.17. Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.18. Other provisions

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

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

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

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

2.19. Share based payments

The Bank applies an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of equity instruments recognized as an expense over the vesting period using appropriate valuation models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the equity instruments were granted. The vesting period is the period during which all the specified vesting conditions of a share-based payment arrangement are to be satisfied. Vesting conditions include service conditions, performance conditions and market performance conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of equity instruments on the date of grant. On each balance sheet date the number of options that are expected to be exercised are estimated. Recognizes estimate changes, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

CIB owns a private insurance fund for financing end of service benefits, pensions and medical insurance for employees under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Solidarity.

2.20. Income tax

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

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

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

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

2.21. Borrowings

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

2.22. Dividends

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

2.23. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in the presentation of the current period where necessary.

2.24. Non-current assets held for sale

A non-current asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Determining whether (and when) an asset stops being recovered principally through use and becomes recoverable principally through sale.

For an asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale:

- (a) It must be available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups);
- (b) Its sale must be highly probable;

The standard requires that non-current assets (and, in a 'disposal group', related liabilities and current assets,) meeting its criteria to be classified as held for sale be:

- (a) Measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, with depreciation on them ceasing; and
- (b) Presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position with the results of discontinued operations presented separately in the income statement.

2.25. Discontinued operation

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

- (a) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- (b) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or
- (c) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

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

3. Financial risk management

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

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

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

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

3.1. Credit risk

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

3.1.1. Credit risk measurement

3.1.1.1. Loans and advances to banks and customers

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to banks and customers at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects three components (i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'exposure at default'; and (iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the 'expected loss model') are required by the Basel committee on banking regulations and the supervisory practices (the Basel committee), and are embedded in the Bank's daily operational management. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required, which are based on losses that have been incurred on the balance sheet date (the 'incurred loss model') rather than expected losses (note 3.1,5) 31-December-2018.

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

Bank's rating Description of the grade

1	Performing loans
2	Regular watching
3	Watch list
4	Non-performing loans

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

3.1.1.2. Debt instruments and treasury and other bills

For debt instruments and bills, external rating such as standard and poor's rating or their equivalents are used for managing of the credit risk exposures, and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are used.

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

3.1.2. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

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

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

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

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

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

3.1.2.1. Collateral

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

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

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

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

3.1.2.2. Derivatives

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

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

3.1.2.3. Master netting arrangements

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

3.1.2.4. Credit related commitments

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

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

3.1.3. Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating system described in Note 3.1.1 focus on the credit-quality mapping from the lending and investment activities perspective. Conversely, for only financial reporting purposes impairment losses are recognized for that has been incurred on the balance sheet date when there is an objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred impairment losses in balance sheet are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and CBE regulation purposes.

The impairment provision reported in balance sheet at the end of the period is derived from each of the four internal credit risk ratings. However, the majority of the impairment provision is usually driven by the last two rating degrees. The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and advances reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal credit risk ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

Bank's rating	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	<u>Loans and advances</u> (%)	<u>Impairment provision</u> (%)	<u>Loans and advances</u> (%)	<u>Impairment provision</u> (%)
1-Performing loans	85.63	19.27	78.61	12.61
2-Regular watching	6.88	8.76	11.65	17.85
3-Watch list	3.50	28.15	5.68	33.18
4-Non-Performing loans	3.99	43.82	4.06	36.36

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

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

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

3.1.4. Model of measuring the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the Bank's internal credit ratings indicated in note 3.1.1, management classifies loans and advances based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with instructions for the implementation of the International Financial Reporting Standard (9) issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019. Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record. The Bank calculates required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provisions by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance with EAS. That excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so, that reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution.

The classification of financial assets and liabilities at the date of initial application of IFRS 9

The following table shows the financial assets and financial liabilities net as per the Central Bank's instructions issued on December 16, 2008 and IFRS 9 in accordance with the Central Bank's issued instructions at 26 February 2019:

Dec. 31, 2018	<u>Original classification under EAS 26</u>	<u>Classification under IFRS 9</u>	<u>The original carrying amount under EAS 26</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>Remeasurment</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>Reclassification</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>The value included under IFRS 9</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central bank	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	20,058,974	-	-	20,058,974
Due from banks	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	46,518,892	-	-	46,518,892
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	Amortized cost	Fair value through OCI	41,999,252	-	-	41,999,252
Loans and advances to banks, net	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	67,703	-	-	67,703
Loans and advances to customers, net	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	106,309,205	-	-	106,309,205
Financial investment securities - debt instruments	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	73,598,251	1,053,407	-	74,651,658
Financial investment securities - debt instruments	Fair value through OCI (AFS)	Fair value through OCI	38,615,045	-	-	38,615,045
Financial investment securities - debt instruments	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through P&L	2,270,080	-	-	2,270,080
Financial investment securities - mutual funds	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	38,376	-	-	38,376
Financial investment securities - mutual funds	Fair value through OCI (AFS)	Fair value through OCI	98,678	-	-	98,678
Financial investment securities - mutual funds	Amortized cost (HTM)	Fair value through OCI	32,513	-	47,029	79,542
Financial investment securities - equity instruments	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through P&L	429,249	-	-	429,249
Financial investment securities - equity instruments	Fair value through OCI (AFS)	Fair value through OCI	504,167	190,178	-	694,345
Total financial assets			330,540,385	1,243,585	47,029	331,830,999
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	7,259,819	-	-	7,259,819
Due to customers	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	285,340,472	-	-	285,340,472
Other loans	Amortized cost	Amortized cost	3,721,529	-	-	3,721,529
Total financial liabilities			296,321,820	-	-	296,321,820
The impairment loss on debt instruments at fair value through OCI is added			-	-	599,314	-
Total			-	1,243,585	646,343	1,889,928

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

CBE Rating	Categorization	Provision %	Internal rating	Categorization
1	Low risk	0%	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2%	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 debts	100%	4	Non performing loans

Starting 1st of Jan 2019 and after implementing CBE regulations for IFRS 9, Customer Loans has been reclassified into 3 stages based on each facility credit characteristics. Credit characteristics that used to determine the staging is different from ORR customer classification

3.1.5. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	Dec. 31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2018 EGP Thousands
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Cash and balances with central bank	28,273,962	20,058,974
Due from banks	28,353,366	46,518,892
Gross loans and advances to banks	629,780	70,949
Less: Impairment provision	(4,516)	(3,246)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	1,462,439	1,635,910
- Credit cards	4,264,204	3,540,849
- Personal loans	20,219,305	17,180,864
- Mortgages	1,330,323	876,372
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	19,100,709	13,992,595
- Direct loans	51,163,302	49,179,820
- Syndicated loans	33,642,235	32,899,950
- Other loans	61,578	125,429
Unamortized bills discount	(55,197)	(65,718)
Impairment provision	(11,825,887)	(13,040,828)
Unearned interest	(41,908)	(16,038)
Derivative financial instruments	216,383	52,289
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	196,046,335	112,213,297
Other assets (Accrued revenues)	4,011,196	4,509,514
Total	376,847,609	289,729,874
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	6,085,760	7,962,043
Customers acceptances	3,188,757	1,050,573
Letters of credit (import and export)	5,866,630	4,178,288
Letter of guarantee	61,143,216	66,166,953
Total	76,284,363	79,357,857

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2019, before taking into account any held collateral.

For assets recognized on balance sheet, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

As shown above, 31.83% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represent 59.55%.

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

- 92.51% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.
- Loans and advances assessed individually are valued EGP 5,261,976 thousand.
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial year ended on December 31, 2019.
- 97.54% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments.

3.1.6. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Dec.31, 2019		Dec.31, 2018	
	EGP Thousands			
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Neither past due nor impaired	120,937,024	629,780	110,351,697	70,949
Past due but not impaired	5,045,095	-	4,224,632	-
Individually impaired	5,261,976	-	4,855,460	-
Gross	131,244,095	629,780	119,431,789	70,949
Less:				
Impairment provision	11,825,887	4,516	13,040,828	3,246
Unamortized bills discount	55,197	-	65,718	-
Unearned interest	41,908	-	16,038	-
Net	119,321,103	625,264	106,309,205	67,703

Impairment provision losses for loans and advances reached EGP 11,830,403 thousand.

During the year, the Bank's total loans and advances increased by 10.35%.

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

Total balances of loans and facilities divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2019

	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Individually impaired	Total
Individuals	26,734,506	339,408	202,357	-	27,276,271
Institutions and Business Banking	63,749,864	35,158,341	5,059,619	-	103,967,824
Total	90,484,370	35,497,749	5,261,976	-	131,244,095

Expected credit losses

Dec.31, 2019

	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Individually impaired	Total
Individuals	96,469	10,394	210,068	-	316,931
Institutions and Business Banking	1,208,722	5,325,121	4,975,113	-	11,508,956
Total	1,305,191	5,335,515	5,185,181	-	11,825,887

Loans and advances to banks divided by stages:

Dec.31, 2019

	Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months	Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy	Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default	Total
Time and term loans	-	629,780	-	629,780
Expected credit losses	-	(4516)	-	(4516)
Net	-	625,264	-	625,264

Expected credit losses divided by internal classification:
EGP Thousands
Corporate and Business Banking loans:

	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2019						
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-14%	1,041,456	1,137,990	-	-	2,179,446
Regular watching (6)	15%-21%	167,266	867,786	-	-	1,035,052
Watch list (7)	21%-28%	-	3,319,345	-	-	3,319,345
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	4,975,113	-	4,975,113

Individual Loans:

	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2019						
Performing loans (1-5)	(0% - 5%)	95,234	-	-	-	95,234
Regular watching (6)	(5% - 10%)	1,235	-	-	-	1,235
Watch list (7)	(10% above)	-	10,394	-	-	10,394
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	210,068	-	210,068

The total balances of loans and facilities divided according to the internal classification:
Corporate and Business Banking loans:

	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2019						
Performing loans (1-5)	1%-12%	61,291,934	24,935,477	-	-	86,227,411
Regular watching (6)	12%-21%	2,457,930	5,944,147	-	-	8,402,077
Watch list (7)	21%-27%	-	4,278,717	-	-	4,278,717
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	5,059,619	-	5,059,619

Individual Loans:

	<u>Scope of probability of default (PD)</u>	<u>Stage 1: Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Stage 3: Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2019						
Performing loans (1-5)	(0% - 5%)	26,059,247	-	-	-	26,059,247
Regular watching (6)	(5% - 10%)	675,259	-	-	-	675,259
Watch list (7)	(10% above)	-	339,408	-	-	339,408
Non-performing loans (8-10)	100%	-	-	202,357	-	202,357

Impact of IFRS 9 application:
Effect of applying IFRS 9 *

	Balance at 31/12/2018 under IAS 39	Financial investments	Due from banks	Loans to customers and banks	Opening balance at 1/1/2019 under IFRS 9	Balance at 31/12/2019 under IFRS 9
Beginning balance	(13,044,074)	(599,314)	(7,314)	716,325	(12,934,377)	(12,934,377)
Charges/(Reversals) PL						(1,435,460)
Write off						1,380,772
Recovery						(459,633)
F.X Revaluation						1,187,085
Ending Balance						(12,261,613)

*before tax effect

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

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2019

Due from banks

Credit rating

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Performing loans	19,284,999	-	-	19,284,999
Regular watching	9,085,184	-	-	9,085,184
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	28,370,183	-	-	28,370,183
Less: Impairment provision	(16,817)	-	-	(16,817)
Book value	28,353,366	-	-	28,353,366

Individual Loans:

Credit rating

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Performing loans	26,059,247	-	-	26,059,247
Regular watching	675,259	-	-	675,259
Watch list	-	339,408	-	339,408
Non-performing loans	-	-	202,357	202,357
Total	26,734,506	339,408	202,357	27,276,271
Less: Impairment provision	(96,469)	(10,394)	(210,068)	(316,931)
Book value	26,638,037	329,014	(7,711)	26,959,340

Corporate and Business Banking loans:

Credit rating

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Performing loans	61,291,934	24,935,477	-	86,227,411
Regular watching	2,457,930	5,944,147	-	8,402,077
Watch list	-	4,278,717	-	4,278,717
Non-performing loans	-	-	5,059,619	5,059,619
Total	63,749,864	35,158,341	5,059,619	103,967,824
Less: Impairment provision	(1,208,722)	(5,325,121)	(4,975,113)	(11,508,956)
Book value	62,541,142	29,833,220	84,506	92,458,868

Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI

Credit rating

	<u>Stage 1</u>	<u>Stage 2</u>	<u>Stage 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>12 months</u>	<u>Life time</u>	<u>Life time</u>	
Performing loans	59,915,108	-	-	59,915,108
Regular watching	28,905,614	-	-	28,905,614
Watch list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	-
Total	88,820,722	-	-	88,820,722
Less: Impairment provision	(414,395)	-	-	(414,395)
Book value	88,406,327	-	-	88,406,327

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

Dec.31, 2019

EGP Thousands

Due from banks

	<u>Stage 1</u> <u>12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Stage 3</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Total</u>
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2019	160	7,155	-	7,315
New financial assets purchased or issued	16,816	-	-	16,816
Matured or disposed financial assets	(158)	(7,155)	-	(7,313)
Transferred to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(1)	-	-	(1)
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	16,817	-	-	16,817

Individual Loans:

	<u>Stage 1</u> <u>12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Stage 3</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Total</u>
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2019	72,092	24,843	127,376	224,311
Impairment during the year	24,377	(14,449)	140,974	150,902
Write off during the year	-	-	(118,486)	(118,486)
Recoveries	-	-	60,204	60,204
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	96,469	10,394	210,068	316,931

Corporate and Business Banking loans:

	<u>Stage 1</u> <u>12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Stage 3</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Total</u>
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2019	691,013	6,700,083	4,709,096	12,100,192
New financial assets purchased or issued	751,746	1,074,222	-	1,825,968
Matured or disposed financial assets	(364,309)	(899,007)	(772,859)	(2,036,175)
Transferred to stage 1	158,357	(359,174)	-	(200,817)
Transferred to stage 2	(3,937)	9,427	-	5,490
Transferred to stage 3	1,472	(2,560,546)	2,409,875	(149,199)
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	93,395	1,509,405	3,051	1,605,851
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	5,845	401,743	-	407,588
Recoveries	-	-	399,429	399,429
Write off during the year	-	-	(1,262,286)	(1,262,286)
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	(124,860)	(551,032)	(511,193)	(1,187,085)
Ending balance	1,208,722	5,325,121	4,975,113	11,508,956

Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI

	<u>Stage 1</u> <u>12 months</u>	<u>Stage 2</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Stage 3</u> <u>Life time</u>	<u>Total</u>
Provision for credit losses on 1 January 2019	595,511	3,803	-	599,314
New financial assets purchased or issued	183,940	-	-	183,940
Matured or disposed financial assets	(282,223)	(773)	-	(282,996)
Transferred to stage 1	931	(3,030)	-	(2,099)
Transferred to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transferred to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Changes in the probability of default and loss in case of default and the exposure at default	(83,764)	-	-	(83,764)
Changes to model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	-
Write off during the year	-	-	-	-
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	414,395	-	-	414,395

Net loans and advances to customers and banks (after deducting impairment provision):

Dec. 31, 2018	Individual				Corporate				EGP Thousands		
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total loans and advances to customers and advances	Total loans and advances to banks
Performing loans	1,499,139	3,383,507	16,297,361	851,610	-	11,886,919	29,062,330	29,171,920	122,646	92,275,432	15,153
Regular watching	68,373	78,094	509,541	-	-	759,547	8,743,821	1,386,896	-	11,546,272	52,550
Watch list	20,319	34,784	253,811	-	-	265,760	1,597,634	284,808	-	2,457,116	-
Non-performing loans	43,967	12,850	43,676	2,377	-	4	9,267	-	-	112,141	-
Total	1,631,798	3,509,235	17,104,389	853,987	-	12,912,230	39,413,052	30,843,624	122,646	106,390,961	67,703

Without deducting the unamortized discounted bills and unearned interest.

Loans and advances past due but not impaired:

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

Dec.31, 2018	Individual				Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	472,341	450,435	38,318	397	961,491	594,739	768,415	99,957	1,463,111
Past due 30-60 days	68,644	83,381	28,168	192	180,385	24,524	157,374	17,273	199,171
Past due 60-90 days	20,466	42,121	22,763	41	85,391	389,889	945,194	-	1,335,083
Total	561,451	575,937	89,249	630	1,227,267	1,009,152	1,870,983	117,230	2,997,365

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances individually assessed without taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees are totaled EGP 4,855,460 thousand.

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by product, along with the fair value of related collateral held by the Bank, are as follows:

Dec.31, 2018	Individual				Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	46,253	22,872	61,869	6,047	-	80,311	4,465,444	172,664	4,855,460

Loans and advances restructured

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

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
Loans and advances to customer		
Corporate		
- Direct loans	4,682,243	7,673,956
Total	4,682,243	7,673,956

3.1.8. Financial investments:

The following table represents an analysis of financial investment balances by rating agencies at the end of the year based on Standard & Poor's valuation and its equivalent.

Dec.31, 2019

EGP Thousands

<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Stage 1:</u>	<u>Stage 2:</u>	<u>Stage 3:</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>		
AAA	-	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A to -A+	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	107,225,613	-	-	-	107,225,613
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	107,225,613	-	-	-	107,225,613

Dec.31, 2019

EGP Thousands

<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Stage 1:</u>	<u>Stage 2:</u>	<u>Stage 3:</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>		
AAA	-	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A+ to -A	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	88,820,722	-	-	-	88,820,722
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88,820,722	-	-	-	88,820,722

The following table shows the analysis of impairment on credit losses of financial investments by rating agencies at the end of the year based on Standard & Poor's valuation and its equivalent.

Dec.31, 2019

EGP Thousands

<u>Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Stage 1:</u>	<u>Stage 2:</u>	<u>Stage 3:</u>	<u>Individually impaired</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Expected credit losses over 12 months</u>	<u>Expected credit losses Over a lifetime that is not creditworthy</u>	<u>Expected credit losses Over a lifetime Credit default</u>		
AAA	-	-	-	-	-
AA+ to -AA	-	-	-	-	-
A+ to -A	-	-	-	-	-
Less than -A	414,395	-	-	-	414,395
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-
Total	414,395	-	-	-	414,395

3.1.8. Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure
3.1.8.1. Geographical sectors

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

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

Dec.31, 2019	EGP Thousands			
	<u>Cairo</u>	<u>Alex, Delta and Sinai</u>	<u>Upper Egypt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and balances with central bank	28,273,962	-	-	28,273,962
Due from banks	28,353,366	-	-	28,353,366
Gross loans and advances to banks	629,780	-	-	629,780
Less: Impairment provision	(4,516)	-	-	(4,516)
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	894,272	442,103	126,064	1,462,439
- Credit cards	3,355,501	782,472	126,231	4,264,204
- Personal loans	13,109,677	6,039,542	1,070,086	20,219,305
- Mortgages	1,243,652	78,135	8,536	1,330,323
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	17,361,940	1,092,048	646,721	19,100,709
- Direct loans	34,218,971	11,970,680	4,973,651	51,163,302
- Syndicated loans	31,194,568	2,285,914	161,753	33,642,235
- Other loans	50,578	11,000	-	61,578
Unamortized bills discount	(55,197)	-	-	(55,197)
Impairment provision	(9,741,062)	(1,620,679)	(464,146)	(11,825,887)
Unearned interest	(41,908)	-	-	(41,908)
Derivative financial instruments	216,383	-	-	216,383
Financial investments:				
-Debt instruments	196,046,335	-	-	196,046,335
Total	<u>345,106,302</u>	<u>21,081,215</u>	<u>6,648,896</u>	<u>372,836,413</u>

3.1.8.2. Industry sectors

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

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2019	<u>Financial institutions</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Real estate</u>	<u>Wholesale and retail trade</u>	<u>Government sector</u>	<u>Other activities</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,273,962
Due from banks	28,353,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,353,366
Gross loans and advances to banks	629,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	629,780
Less: Impairment provision	(4,516)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,516)
Gross loans and advances to customers								
Individual:								
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,462,439	1,462,439
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,264,204	4,264,204
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,219,305	20,219,305
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,330,323	1,330,323
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	944,864	9,250,386	2,386,079	481,734	2,205,542	3,832,104	-	19,100,709
- Direct loans	1,488,876	24,779,354	1,629,745	1,329,944	5,438,391	1,649,692	-	51,163,302
- Syndicated loans	20,825	7,746,397	305,750	-	24,577,394	991,869	-	33,642,235
- Other loans	-	61,578	-	-	-	-	-	61,578
Unamortized bills discount	(55,197)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,197)
Impairment provision	(44,300)	(4,540,883)	(14,126)	(87,280)	(511,802)	(6,310,565)	(316,931)	(11,825,887)
Unearned interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,908)	(41,908)
Derivative financial instruments	216,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,383
Financial investments:								
- Debt instruments	4,823,267	-	-	-	191,223,068	-	-	196,046,335
Total	64,647,310	37,296,832	4,307,448	1,724,398	222,932,593	15,010,400	26,917,432	372,836,413

3.2. Market risk

Market risk represents as fluctuations in fair value, future cash flow, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices, and it may reduce the Bank's income or the value of its portfolios. The bank assigns the market risk management department to measure, monitor and control the market risk. In addition, regular reports are submitted to the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), Board Risk Committee and the heads of each business unit.

The bank separates exposures to market risk into trading or non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios include positions arising from market-making, position taking and others designated as marked-to-market. Non-trading portfolios include positions that primarily arise from the interest rate management of the group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, financial investments designated as available for sale and held-to-maturity.

3.2.1. Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the Bank undertakes various hedging strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term debt instrument and loans to which the fair value option has been applied.

3.2.1.1. Value at Risk

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

VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (95%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (5%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (1 Day). The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations data for the past five years. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

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

The Bank has developed the internal model to calculate VaR, however, it is not yet approved by the Central Bank as the regulator is currently applying and requiring banks to calculate the Market Risk Capital Requirements according to Basel II Standardized Approach.

3.2.1.2. Stress tests

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

3.2.2. Value at risk (VaR) Summary

EGP Thousands

Total VaR by risk type

	Dec.31, 2019			Dec.31, 2018		
	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Foreign exchange risk	410	2,426	50	231	1,482	20
Interest rate risk	604,814	1,176,577	274,079	453,569	645,193	238,077
- For non trading purposes	609,137	1,186,564	271,813	429,195	586,852	232,882
- For trading purposes	4,346	9,949	183	24,374	58,341	5,195
Portfolio managed by others risk	4,858	9,696	1,487	7,030	11,507	1,969
Investment fund	76	122	44	119	267	55
Total VaR	605,585	1,178,349	274,303	455,104	647,983	238,493

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Dec.31, 2019			Dec.31, 2018		
	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Foreign exchange risk	410	2,426	50	231	1,482	20
Interest rate risk	4,346	9,949	183	24,374	58,341	5,195
- For trading purposes	4,346	9,949	183	24,374	58,341	5,195
Funds managed by others risk	4,858	9,696	1,487	7,030	11,507	1,969
Investment fund	76	122	44	119	267	55
Total VaR	5,839	10,382	3,475	26,165	60,912	5,611

Non trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Dec.31, 2019			Dec.31, 2018		
	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Interest rate risk						
- For non trading purposes	609,137	1,186,564	271,813	429,195	586,852	232,882
Total VaR	609,137	1,186,564	271,813	429,195	586,852	232,882

The increase in the value at risk, especially the rate of return, is associated with the increase in interest rate sensitivity in the global financial markets. The three previous outcomes of the VAR were calculated independently from the centers involved and historical market movements. The aggregate value at risk for trading and non-trading is not the Bank's risk value because of the correlation between types of risk and types of portfolios and the consequent variety of impact.

3.2.3. Foreign exchange risk

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

Dec.31, 2019	Equivalent EGP Thousands					
	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central bank	24,810,156	2,022,378	550,291	42,833	848,304	28,273,962
Gross due from banks	651,997	24,997,111	1,865,300	789,250	66,525	28,370,183
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	629,780	-	-	-	629,780
Gross loans and advances to customers	76,258,644	50,732,541	4,175,708	77,202	-	131,244,095
Derivative financial instruments	76,939	139,444	-	-	-	216,383
Financial investments						
Gross financial investment securities*	172,199,545	25,001,742	1,810,704	-	-	199,011,991
- Investments in associates and subsidiaries	23,850	40,103	-	-	-	63,953
Total financial assets	274,021,131	103,563,099	8,402,003	909,285	914,829	387,810,347
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	81,980	11,644,652	73,058	10,890	27	11,810,607
Due to customers	216,311,683	78,428,221	8,479,582	867,498	396,671	304,483,655
Derivative financial instruments	205,915	76,673	-	-	-	282,588
Other loans	64,446	3,208,300	-	-	-	3,272,746
Total financial liabilities	216,664,024	93,357,846	8,552,640	878,388	396,698	319,849,596
Net on-balance sheet financial position	57,357,107	10,205,253	(150,637)	30,897	518,131	67,960,751

* After adding Reverse repos and deducting Repos.

3.2.4. Interest rate risk

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 profit may decrease in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the gaps of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the bank's Risk Management Department.

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

	Up to 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
Dec.31, 2019							
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	28,273,962	28,273,962
Gross due from banks	18,576,895	9,085,184	706,644	-	-	1,460	28,370,183
Gross loans and advances to banks	658	173,793	455,329	-	-	-	629,780
Gross loans and advances to customers	85,681,987	15,769,768	14,670,005	11,728,367	3,393,968	-	131,244,095
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	402,984	1,604,150	704,698	6,385,125	-	-	9,096,957
Financial investments							
Gross financial investment securities*	2,485,199	37,674,269	77,869,613	43,231,169	36,383,640	1,368,101	199,011,991
- Investments in associates and subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	63,953	63,953
Total financial assets	107,147,723	64,307,164	94,406,289	61,344,661	39,777,608	29,707,476	396,690,921
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	5,505,976	320,830	5,694,732	-	-	289,069	11,810,607
Due to customers	178,825,678	30,449,392	15,856,268	34,834,663	257,371	44,260,283	304,483,655
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	3,182,215	4,175,946	125,307	4	1,679,690	-	9,163,162
Other loans	2,868	3,250,787	14,091	5,000	-	-	3,272,746
Total financial liabilities	187,516,737	38,196,955	21,690,398	34,839,667	1,937,061	44,549,352	328,730,170
Total interest re-pricing gap	(80,369,014)	26,110,209	72,715,891	26,504,994	37,840,547	(14,841,876)	67,960,751

* After adding Reverse repos and deducting Repos.

3.3. Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity Risk Management Organization and Measurement Tools

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

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

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

Treasury Policy Guide (TPG): The purpose of the TPG is to document and communicate the policies that govern the activities performed by the Treasury Group and monitored by Risk Group.

The main measures and monitoring tools used to assess the Bank's liquidity risk include regulatory and internal ratios, gaps, Basel III liquidity ratios, asset and liability gapping mismatch, stress testing, and funding base concentration. More conservative internal targets and Risk Appetite indicators (RAI) against regulatory requirements are set for various measures of Liquidity and Funding Concentration Risks. At the end of year, the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) remained strong and well above regulatory requirements.

3.3.1. Liquidity risk management process

The Bank's liquidity management process is carried by the Assets and Liabilities Management Department and monitored independently by the Risk Management Department, and includes projecting cash flows by major currency under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto:

- Maintaining an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and CBE regulations.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

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

3.3.2. Funding approach

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

3.3.3. Non-derivative cash flows

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

	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total EGP Thousands
Dec.31, 2019						
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	5,795,044	320,830	5,694,733	-	-	11,810,607
Due to customers	34,976,355	25,769,297	71,077,755	161,953,222	10,707,026	304,483,655
Other loans	2,868	42,488	14,090	1,257,765	1,955,535	3,272,746
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	40,774,267	26,132,615	76,786,578	163,210,987	12,662,561	319,567,008
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	39,156,322	30,113,707	85,349,273	167,623,442	67,757,445	390,000,189
Dec.31, 2018						
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	6,632,843	626,976	-	-	-	7,259,819
Due to customers	29,932,979	23,750,618	72,467,784	145,207,840	13,981,251	285,340,472
Other loans	33,380	10,000	87,286	443,188	3,147,675	3,721,529
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	36,599,202	24,387,594	72,555,070	145,651,028	17,128,926	296,321,820
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	41,324,915	40,718,467	74,369,489	141,260,576	49,075,657	346,749,104

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

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

3.3.4. Derivative cash flows

The Bank's derivatives include:

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

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

Dec.31, 2019	EGP Thousands					
	<u>Up to 1 month</u>	<u>One to three months</u>	<u>Three months to one year</u>	<u>One year to five years</u>	<u>Over five years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities						
Derivatives financial instruments						
- Foreign exchange derivatives	29,879	51,676	124,360	-	-	205,915
- Interest rate derivatives	182	-	947	-	75,544	76,673
Total	30,061	51,676	125,307	-	75,544	282,588

Off balance sheet items

Dec.31, 2019

Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

Total

Dec.31, 2019	EGP Thousands			
	<u>Up to 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	50,210,710	14,264,820	5,723,073	70,198,603
Total	50,210,710	14,264,820	5,723,073	70,198,603

Dec.31, 2019

Credit facilities commitments

Total

Dec.31, 2019	<u>Up to 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Credit facilities commitments	4,030,911	2,826,599
Total	4,030,911	2,826,599	6,857,510

3.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

3.4.1. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

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

	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Fair value</u>	
	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
Financial assets				
Due from banks	28,353,366	46,518,892	28,370,754	46,859,224
Gross loans and advances to banks	629,780	70,949	629,780	70,949
Gross loans and advances to customers	131,244,095	119,431,789	128,740,476	115,452,376
Financial investments:				
Amortized cost	107,225,613	73,630,764	106,016,744	72,539,003
Total financial assets	267,452,854	239,652,394	263,757,754	234,921,552
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	11,810,607	7,259,819	11,702,778	7,069,442
Due to customers	304,483,655	285,340,472	302,292,025	280,729,572
Other loans	3,272,746	3,721,529	3,272,746	3,721,529
Total financial liabilities	319,567,008	296,321,820	317,267,549	291,520,543

The fair value is considered in the previous note from the second and third level in accordance with the fair value standard

Due from banks

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

Fair values of financial instruments

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

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31 December 2019:

instruments:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repacking);

Level 2 - Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

	Date of Valuation	Fair value measurement using			Valuation techniques (level 3)
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	
Dec.31, 2019					
Measured at fair value:					
Financial assets					
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	31-Dec-19	418,781	418,781	-	-
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	31-Dec-19	89,897,257	61,689,580	28,207,677	-
Total		90,316,038	62,108,361	28,207,677	-
Derivative financial instruments					
Financial assets	31-Dec-19	216,383	-	216,383	-
Financial liabilities	31-Dec-19	282,588	-	282,588	-
Total		498,971	-	498,971	-
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:					
Amortized cost	31-Dec-19	106,016,744	-	106,016,744	-
Loans and advances to banks	31-Dec-19	629,780	-	-	629,780
Loans and advances to customers	31-Dec-19	128,740,476	-	-	128,740,476
Total		235,387,000	-	106,016,744	129,370,256
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:					
Other loans	31-Dec-19	3,272,746	-	3,272,746	-
Due to customers	31-Dec-19	302,292,025	-	-	302,292,025
Total		305,564,771	-	3,272,746	302,292,025

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities**Loans and advances to banks**

Loans and advances to banks are represented in loans that do not consider bank placing. The expected fair value of the loans and advances 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 advances to customers

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

Financial Investments

Investment securities include only interest-bearing assets, financial assets at amortized cost, and fair value through OCI.

Fair value for amortized cost assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations.

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 maturity date.

3.5 Capital management

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

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

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

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining EGP 500 million as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 12.75%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the Bank (credit risk, market risk and operational risk). While taking into consideration the conservation buffer.

Tier one:

Tier one comprises of paid-in capital (after deducting the book value of treasury shares), retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits except the banking risk reserve, interim profits and deducting previously recognized goodwill and any retained losses.

Tier two:

Tier two represents the gone concern capital which is composed of general risk provision according to stage one ECL to the maximum of 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinated loans with more than five years to maturity (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity) and 45% of the increase in fair value than book value for financial assets fair value through OCI, amortized cost, subsidiaries and associates investment.

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

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

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

1-The capital adequacy ratio	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
		Restated**
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital (net of the treasury shares)	14,690,821	11,668,326
Reserves	24,661,076	14,829,948
IFRS 9 Reserve	-	1,411,549
Retained Earnings (Losses)	81,328	55,089
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	(807,709)	(4,754,596)
Net profit for the year	8,430,530	6,879,563
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	47,056,046	30,089,879
Tier 2 capital		
45% of special reserve	-	49
Subordinated Loans	3,208,300	3,582,720
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities	1,740,919	1,879,734
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	4,949,219	5,462,503
Total capital 1+2	52,005,265	35,552,382
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	169,831,103	156,952,618
Total market risk	766,516	5,959,133
Total operational risk	28,851,964	23,292,505
Total	199,449,583	186,204,256
*Capital adequacy ratio (%)	26.07%	19.09%

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

***After 2018 profit distribution.*

2-Leverage ratio	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
		Restated**
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	47,056,046	30,089,879
On-balance sheet items & derivatives	409,689,485	346,163,131
Off-balance sheet items	46,195,165	45,407,765
Total exposures	455,884,650	391,570,896
*Percentage	10.32%	7.68%

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

***After 2018 profit distribution.*

For December 2019 NSFR ratio record 217.35% (LCY 255.43% and FCY 156.14%), and LCR ratio record 611.44% (LCY 757.42% and FCY 230.87%).

For December 2018 NSFR ratio record 209.70% (LCY 243.36% and FCY 165.61%), and LCR ratio record 601.53% (LCY 667.84% and FCY 338.82%).

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 information.

4.1. Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. these valuation techniques (as models) are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them.

All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. For practicality purposes, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments.

5. Segment analysis
5.1. By business segment

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

- Corporate banking – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products
- Investment banking – incorporating financial instruments Trading, structured financing, Corporate leasing, and merger and acquisitions advice.
- Retail banking – incorporating private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages;
- Others –Including other banking business, such as Assets Management.

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

	EGP Thousands					
	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>SME's</u>	<u>Investment banking</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Asset Liability Mangement</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2019						
Revenue according to business segment	9,756,652	2,234,547	5,292,706	7,121,674	816,595	25,222,174
Expenses according to business segment	<u>(4,737,534)</u>	<u>(898,119)</u>	<u>(152,895)</u>	<u>(2,882,762)</u>	<u>(13,423)</u>	<u>(8,684,733)</u>
Profit before tax	5,019,118	1,336,428	5,139,811	4,238,912	803,172	16,537,441
Tax	<u>(1,436,735)</u>	<u>(382,556)</u>	<u>(1,471,285)</u>	<u>(1,213,400)</u>	<u>(229,910)</u>	<u>(4,733,886)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>3,582,383</u>	<u>953,872</u>	<u>3,668,526</u>	<u>3,025,512</u>	<u>573,262</u>	<u>11,803,555</u>
Total assets	<u>103,509,368</u>	<u>1,398,063</u>	<u>200,721,627</u>	<u>26,524,730</u>	<u>54,542,870</u>	<u>386,696,658</u>
Dec.31, 2018						
Revenue according to business segment	8,999,279	2,452,934	3,870,401	6,163,506	639,484	22,125,604
Expenses according to business segment	<u>(5,516,282)</u>	<u>(739,340)</u>	<u>(427,332)</u>	<u>(2,373,798)</u>	<u>(16,258)</u>	<u>(9,073,010)</u>
Profit before tax	3,482,997	1,713,594	3,443,069	3,789,708	623,226	13,052,594
Tax	<u>(933,068)</u>	<u>(459,085)</u>	<u>(922,426)</u>	<u>(1,015,293)</u>	<u>(166,967)</u>	<u>(3,496,839)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>2,549,929</u>	<u>1,254,509</u>	<u>2,520,643</u>	<u>2,774,415</u>	<u>456,259</u>	<u>9,555,755</u>
Total assets	<u>102,743,816</u>	<u>2,159,095</u>	<u>165,584,686</u>	<u>22,693,303</u>	<u>49,242,585</u>	<u>342,423,485</u>

5.2. By geographical segment

	EGP Thousands			
	<u>Cairo</u>	<u>Alex, Delta & Sinai</u>	<u>Upper Egypt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2019				
Revenue according to geographical segment	21,218,087	3,309,436	694,651	25,222,174
Expenses according to geographical segment	<u>(7,293,433)</u>	<u>(1,143,218)</u>	<u>(248,082)</u>	<u>(8,684,733)</u>
Profit before tax	13,924,654	2,166,218	446,569	16,537,441
Tax	<u>(3,985,969)</u>	<u>(620,086)</u>	<u>(127,831)</u>	<u>(4,733,886)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>9,938,685</u>	<u>1,546,132</u>	<u>318,738</u>	<u>11,803,555</u>
Total assets	<u>358,860,383</u>	<u>21,081,215</u>	<u>6,755,060</u>	<u>386,696,658</u>
Dec.31, 2018				
Revenue according to geographical segment	17,766,245	3,424,556	934,803	22,125,604
Expenses according to geographical segment	<u>(7,545,066)</u>	<u>(1,304,228)</u>	<u>(223,716)</u>	<u>(9,073,010)</u>
Profit before tax	10,221,179	2,120,328	711,087	13,052,594
Tax	<u>(2,738,280)</u>	<u>(568,053)</u>	<u>(190,506)</u>	<u>(3,496,839)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>7,482,899</u>	<u>1,552,275</u>	<u>520,581</u>	<u>9,555,755</u>
Total assets	<u>316,635,596</u>	<u>19,340,837</u>	<u>6,447,052</u>	<u>342,423,485</u>

6 . Net interest income

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	3,308,719	3,338,266
- Clients	14,630,606	15,274,649
Total	<u>17,939,325</u>	<u>18,612,915</u>
Treasury bills and bonds	24,277,671	18,582,089
Reverse repos	-	2,519
Financial investments at amortized cost and fair value through OCI	383,961	206,186
Total	<u>42,600,957</u>	<u>37,403,709</u>
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	(597,877)	(840,233)
- Clients	(19,893,762)	(18,001,197)
Total	<u>(20,491,639)</u>	<u>(18,841,430)</u>
Financial instruments purchased with a commitment to re-sale (Repos)	(232,055)	(112,366)
Other loans	(299,144)	(306,394)
Total	<u>(21,022,838)</u>	<u>(19,260,190)</u>
Net interest income	<u>21,578,119</u>	<u>18,143,519</u>

7 . Net fee and commission income

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Fee and commission income		
Fee and commissions related to credit	1,258,672	1,456,930
Custody fee	141,907	140,247
Other fee	2,051,109	1,805,439
Total	<u>3,451,688</u>	<u>3,402,616</u>
Fee and commission expense		
Other fee paid	(1,170,893)	(991,957)
Total	<u>(1,170,893)</u>	<u>(991,957)</u>
Net income from fee and commission	<u>2,280,795</u>	<u>2,410,659</u>

8 . Dividend income

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Financial assets at fair value through P&L	7,307	9,951
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	46,116	16,007
Total	<u>53,423</u>	<u>25,958</u>

9 . Net trading income

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Profit (Loss) from foreign exchange	749,591	668,071
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(85,657)	(38,904)
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	(29,521)	(20,865)
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	3,238	8,179
Profit (Loss) from financial assets at fair value through P&L	50,408	472,595
Total	<u>688,059</u>	<u>1,089,076</u>

10 . Administrative expenses

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(2,604,675)	(2,237,595)
Social insurance	(95,408)	(78,841)
Other benefits	(108,367)	(61,976)
Other administrative expenses *	<u>(2,236,487)</u>	<u>(1,844,367)</u>
Total	<u><u>(5,044,937)</u></u>	<u><u>(4,222,779)</u></u>

* The expenses related to the activity for which the bank obtains a commodity or service, donations and depreciation.

11 . Other operating (expenses) income

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
revaluation	91,979	59,863
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	1,439	1,045
Release (charges) of other provisions	(361,649)	(400,596)
Other income/expenses	<u>(1,526,309)</u>	<u>(1,249,987)</u>
Total	<u><u>(1,794,540)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,589,675)</u></u>

12 . Impairment release (charges) for credit losses

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Loans and advances to customers	(1,610,878)	(3,076,023)
Due from banks	(9,503)	-
Financial securities	<u>184,921</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>(1,435,460)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,076,023)</u></u>

13 . Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Profit before tax	16,537,441	13,052,594
Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax based on accounting profit	<u>3,720,924</u>	<u>2,936,834</u>
Add / (Deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	1,465,811	872,323
Tax exemptions	(1,493,292)	(314,359)
Withholding tax	<u>1,040,443</u>	<u>2,041</u>
Income tax / Deferred tax	<u><u>4,733,886</u></u>	<u><u>3,496,839</u></u>
Effective tax rate	<u>28.63%</u>	<u>26.79%</u>

14 . Earning per share

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year, available for distribution	11,800,858	9,553,868
Board member's bonus	(177,013)	(143,308)
Staff profit sharing	<u>(1,180,086)</u>	<u>(955,387)</u>
Profits shareholders' Stake	<u><u>10,443,759</u></u>	<u><u>8,455,173</u></u>
Weighted Average number of shares	<u>1,424,525</u>	<u>1,424,525</u>
Basic earning per share	7.33	5.94
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:		
Average number of shares including ESOP shares	<u>1,435,391</u>	<u>1,435,391</u>
Diluted earning per share	7.28	5.89

15 . Cash and balances with central bank

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Cash	5,876,652	6,532,211
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		
- Current accounts	22,397,310	13,526,763
Total	<u>28,273,962</u>	<u>20,058,974</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	<u>28,273,962</u>	<u>20,058,974</u>

16 . Due from banks

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	3,704,142	4,168,973
Deposits	24,666,041	42,349,919
Effect of applying IFRS 9	(7,314)	-
Expected credit losses	(9,503)	-
Total	<u>28,353,366</u>	<u>46,518,892</u>
Central banks	9,945,682	25,397,558
Local banks	1,348,559	4,109,576
Foreign banks	17,059,125	17,011,758
Total	<u>28,353,366</u>	<u>46,518,892</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	1,460	1,724
Floating interest bearing balances	9,085,184	10,203,376
Fixed interest bearing balances	19,266,722	36,313,792
Total	<u>28,353,366</u>	<u>46,518,892</u>
Current balances	<u>28,353,366</u>	<u>46,518,892</u>

Due from banks

	Stage 1
Gross due from banks	28,370,183
Expected credit losses	(16,817)
Net due from banks	<u>28,353,366</u>

17 . Treasury bills and other governmental notes

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
91 Days maturity	6,025	-
182 Days maturity	749,625	3,669,700
364 Days maturity	29,112,513	49,441,511
Unearned interest	(1,470,340)	(3,097,887)
Total 1	<u>28,397,823</u>	<u>50,013,324</u>
Repos - treasury bills	(763,761)	(8,014,072)
Total 2	<u>(763,761)</u>	<u>(8,014,072)</u>
Net	<u>27,634,062</u>	<u>41,999,252</u>

Treasury bills and other government securities are classified to financial instruments through other comprehensive income when applying IFRS 9 Note 21

. Governmental bonds

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands
	Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI
Governmental bonds	58,769,618
Repo	(2,406,225)
Total	<u>(2,406,225)</u>
Net	<u>56,363,393</u>

18 . Loans and advances to banks, net

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Time and term loans	629,780	70,949
Impairment provision	(4,516)	(3,246)
Net	625,264	67,703
Current balances	625,264	67,703
Net	625,264	67,703

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to banks

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	(3,246)	(70)
Release during the year	(1,270)	(3,140)
Exchange revaluation difference	-	(36)
Ending balance	(4,516)	(3,246)

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to banks

	Stage 2
Beginning Balance	(3,246)
Addition during the year	(1,270)
Deduction during the year	-
Ending balance	(4,516)

Below is an analysis of outstanding balance:

Balance	Rating
625,264	B-

19 . Loans and advances to customers, net

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Individual		
- Overdraft	1,462,439	1,635,910
- Credit cards	4,264,204	3,540,849
- Personal loans	20,219,305	17,180,864
- Real estate loans	1,330,323	876,372
Total 1	27,276,271	23,233,995
Corporate		
- Overdraft	19,100,709	13,992,595
- Direct loans	51,163,302	49,179,820
- Syndicated loans	33,642,235	32,899,950
- Other loans	61,578	125,429
Total 2	103,967,824	96,197,794
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	131,244,095	119,431,789
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	(55,197)	(65,718)
Effect of applying IFRS 9	716,325	-
Impairment provision	(12,542,212)	(13,040,828)
Unearned interest	(41,908)	(16,038)
Net loans and advances to customers	119,321,103	106,309,205
Distributed to		
Current balances	51,682,809	44,549,290
Non-current balances	67,638,294	61,759,915
Total	119,321,103	106,309,205

Analysis of the expected credit losses of IFRS 9 / Loss on loans and advances to customers by type during the year was as follows:

EGP Thousands

	Dec.31, 2019			
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages
Individual Loans:				Total
Beginning balance	(4,112)	(31,614)	(76,475)	(134,586)
Effect of changes arising from the first application of IFRS 9	(44,507)	(10,548)	(32,293)	(89,725)
Balance adjusted at the beginning of the financial year after the first application of IFRS 9	(48,619)	(42,162)	(108,768)	(224,311)
Impairment	43,206	(63,280)	(115,341)	(150,902)
Written off amounts	-	42,267	76,219	118,486
Recoveries	-	(27,601)	(31,403)	(60,204)
Ending balance	(5,413)	(90,776)	(179,293)	(316,931)

	Dec.31, 2019			
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans
Corporate and Business Banking loans:				Total
Beginning balance	(1,080,365)	(9,766,768)	(2,056,326)	(12,906,242)
Effect of changes arising from the first application of IFRS 9	368,401	387,171	47,695	806,050
Balance adjusted at the beginning of the financial year after the first application of IFRS 9	(711,964)	(9,379,597)	(2,008,631)	(12,100,192)
Impairment	(291,408)	(232,519)	(932,680)	(1,458,706)
Written off amounts	-	1,262,286	-	1,262,286
Recoveries	-	(399,429)	-	(399,429)
foreign currencies translation differences	68,549	920,777	197,759	1,187,085
Ending balance	(934,823)	(7,828,482)	(2,743,552)	(11,508,956)

	Dec.31, 2018				EGP Thousands	
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Individual		Real estate loans	Total
			Personal loans	Other loans		
Beginning balance	(3,297)	(25,667)	(226,996)	(9,496)	-	(265,456)
Released (charged) released during the year	(798)	(24,509)	(51,976)	(12,889)	-	(90,172)
Write off during the year	-	42,967	228,363	-	-	271,330
Recoveries during the year*	(17)	(24,405)	(25,866)	-	-	(50,288)
Ending balance	(4,112)	(31,614)	(76,475)	(22,385)	-	(134,586)
			Corporate			
Dec.31, 2018			Syndicated loans			
Beginning balance	(1,707,127)	(7,107,690)	(1,911,226)	(2,947)	(10,728,990)	
Released (charged) released during the year	633,877	(2,927,862)	(688,890)	164	(2,982,711)	
Write off during the year	-	356,501	571,273	-	927,774	
Recoveries during the year*	-	(42,020)	-	-	(42,020)	
Exchange revaluation difference	(7,115)	(45,697)	(27,483)	-	(80,295)	
Ending balance	(1,080,365)	(9,766,768)	(2,056,326)	(2,783)	(12,906,242)	

*From previously written off amounts

20 . Derivative financial instruments
20.1 . Derivatives

The Bank uses the following financial derivatives for non hedging purposes.

Forward contracts represent commitments to buy foreign and local currencies including unexecuted spot transactions. Future contracts for foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual commitments to receive or pay net on the basis of changes in foreign exchange rates or interest rates, and/or to buy/sell foreign currencies or financial instruments in a future date with a fixed contractual price under active financial market.

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

Foreign exchange and/or interest rate swap represents commitments to exchange cash flows, resulting from these contracts are exchange of currencies or interest (fixed rate versus variable rate for example) or both (meaning foreign exchange and interest rate contracts). Contractual amounts are not exchanged except for some foreign exchange contracts.

Credit risk is represented in the expected cost of foreign exchange contracts that takes place if other parties default to fulfill their liabilities. This risk is monitored continuously through comparisons of fair value and contractual amount, and in order to control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank evaluates other parties using the same methods as in borrowing activities.

Options contracts in foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual agreements for the buyer (issuer) to the seller (holders) as a right not an obligation whether to buy (buy option) or sell (sell option) at a certain day or within certain year for a predetermined amount in foreign currency or interest rate. Options contracts are either traded in the market or negotiated between The Bank and one of its clients (Off balance sheet). The Bank is exposed to credit risk for purchased options contracts only and in the line of its book cost which represent its fair value.

The contractual value for some derivatives options is considered a base to analyze the realized financial instruments on the balance sheet, but it doesn't provide an indicator for the projected cash flows of the fair value for current instruments, and those amounts don't reflects credit risk or interest rate risk.

Derivatives in the Bank's benefit that are classified as (assets) are conversely considered (liabilities) as a result of the changes in foreign exchange prices or interest rates related to these derivatives. Contractual / expected total amounts of financial derivatives can fluctuate from time to time as well as the range through which the financial derivatives can be in benefit for the Bank or conversely against its benefit and the total fair value of the financial derivatives in assets and liabilities. Hereunder are the fair values of the booked financial derivatives:

20.1.1 . For trading derivatives

EGP Thousands

	Dec.31, 2019			Dec.31, 2018		
	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
Foreign currencies derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	8,315,292	52,183	189,833	5,360,272	21,112	73,105
- Currency swap	4,904,151	24,756	16,082	3,628,415	18,243	12,807
- Options	1,365	-	-	-	-	-
Total (1)		<u>76,939</u>	<u>205,915</u>		<u>39,355</u>	<u>85,912</u>
20.1.2 . Fair value hedge						
Interest rate derivatives						
- Governmental debt instruments hedging	-	-	-	662,803	-	9,164
- Customers deposits hedging	8,880,574	139,444	76,673	7,103,638	12,934	37,782
Total (2)		<u>139,444</u>	<u>76,673</u>		<u>12,934</u>	<u>46,946</u>
Total financial derivatives (1+2)		<u>216,383</u>	<u>282,588</u>		<u>52,289</u>	<u>132,858</u>

20.2 . Hedging derivatives
Fair value hedge

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential decrease in fair value of its fixed rate governmental debt instruments in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 9,146 thousand at December 31, 2018 , Resulting in gains from hedging instruments at December 31, 2018 EGP 16,832 thousand. Losses arose from hedged items at December 31, 2019 reached EGP 29,742 thousand against losses of EGP 34,193 thousand at December 31, 2018.

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 62,771 thousand at the end of December 31, 2019 against EGP 24,848 thousand at December 31, 2018, resulting in gains from hedging instruments at December 31, 2019 of EGP 87,619 thousand against losses of EGP 90,306 thousand at December 31, 2018. Losses arose from the hedged items at December 31, 2019 reached EGP 171,993 thousand against losses EGP 94,856 thousand at December 31 , 2018.

Movement of financial investment securities:

	<u>Available for sale</u> <u>financial</u> <u>investments</u>	<u>Held to maturity</u> <u>financial</u> <u>investments</u>
Beginning balance	30,474,781	45,167,722
Addition	12,670,761	33,995,313
Deduction	(1,872,988)	(5,532,271)
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	102,991	-
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	(2,118,094)	-
Available for sale impairment charges	(39,561)	-
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2018	<u>39,217,890</u>	<u>73,630,764</u>

	<u>Financial Assets at</u> <u>Fair value through</u> <u>OCI</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u>
Beginning balance	39,217,890	73,630,764
Effect of applying IFRS 9	42,268,972	1,020,895
Addition *	58,210,468	76,516,842
Deduction	(54,358,072)	(43,937,957)
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	(1,588,099)	(4,931)
Profit (losses) from fair value difference **	6,146,098	-
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2019	<u>89,897,257</u>	<u>107,225,613</u>

* Including amount of EGP 7,256,157 treasury bills less than 3 months.

** Does not include the hedging amount of Euro bonds with an amount of EGP Thousand 11,455.

21 . Financial investments securities
Dec.31, 2019

	<u>Financial Assets at</u> <u>Fair value through</u> <u>P&L</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>Financial Assets at</u> <u>Fair value</u> <u>through OCI</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>Amortized cost</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>EGP Thousands</u>
Investments listed in the market				
Governmental bonds	-	56,363,393	107,225,613	163,589,006
Other bonds	-	4,823,267	-	4,823,267
Equity instruments	-	502,920	-	502,920
Portfolio managed by others	418,781	-	-	418,781
Investments not listed in the market				
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	27,634,062	-	27,634,062
Governmental bonds	-	-	-	-
Other bonds	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	344,929	-	344,929
Mutual funds	-	228,686	-	228,686
Total	<u>418,781</u>	<u>89,897,257</u>	<u>107,225,613</u>	<u>197,541,651</u>

Dec.31, 2018

	<u>Trading financial investments</u>	<u>Available for sale financial investments</u>	<u>Held to maturity financial investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>EGP Thousands</u>	<u>EGP Thousands</u>
Investments listed in the market				
Governmental bonds	2,270,080	37,387,013	73,598,251	113,255,344
Other bonds	-	1,228,032	-	1,228,032
Equity instruments	-	458,094	-	458,094
Portfolio managed by others	429,249	-	-	429,249
Investments not listed in the market				
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	-	41,999,252	41,999,252
Governmental bonds	-	-	-	-
Other bonds	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	46,073	-	46,073
Mutual funds	38,376	98,678	32,513	169,567
Total	2,737,705	39,217,890	115,630,016	157,585,611
Movement of financial Assets at Fair value through OCI				
	Stage 1			
Beginning Balance	39,217,890			
Addition during the year	50,679,367			
Ending balance	89,897,257			

disclosure and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities:

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

Dec.31, 2019	<u>Amortized cost</u>	<u>Debt financial Assets at Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Equity financial Assets at Fair value through OCI</u>	<u>Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L</u>	<u>Total book value</u>
Cash and balances with central bank	28,273,962	-	-	-	28,273,962
Due from banks	28,353,366	-	-	-	28,353,366
Treasury bills	-	27,634,062	-	-	27,634,062
Loans and advances to customers, net	119,321,103	-	-	-	119,321,103
Derivative financial instruments	-	216,383	-	-	216,383
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	-	61,186,660	1,076,535	-	62,263,195
Amortized cost	107,225,613	-	-	-	107,225,613
Financial Assets at Fair value through P&L	-	-	-	418,781	418,781
Total 1	283,174,044	89,037,105	1,076,535	418,781	373,706,465
Due to banks	11,810,607	-	-	-	11,810,607
Due to customers	304,483,655	-	-	-	304,483,655
Derivative financial instruments	-	282,588	-	-	282,588
Other loans	3,272,746	-	-	-	3,272,746
Other provisions	2,011,369	-	-	-	2,011,369
Total 2	321,578,377	282,588	-	-	321,860,965

21.1 . Profits (Losses) on financial investments

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Profit (Loss) from selling FVOCI financial instruments	497,894	441,628
Released (Impairment) charges of equity instruments	(1,533)	(39,561)
Released (Impairment) charges of FVOCI equity instruments	(45,664)	-
Total	450,697	402,067

22 . Investments in associates and subsidiaries
Dec.31, 2019
Subsidiaries

- C Venture Capital

Associates

- Fawry plus

- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)

Total

	EGP Thousands					
<u>Company's country</u>	<u>Company's assets</u>	<u>Company's liabilities (without equity)</u>	<u>Company's revenues</u>	<u>Company's net profit</u>	<u>Investment book value</u>	<u>Stake %</u>
Egypt	37,240	1,259	470	3,467	40,103	99.99
Egypt	42,920	45,557	17,399	(19,917)	14,100	23.50
Egypt	741,875	501,413	511,163	22,437	9,750	32.50
Total	822,035	548,229	529,032	5,987	63,953	

Dec.31, 2018
Subsidiaries

- C Venture Capital

Associates

- Fawry Plus

- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)

Total

	EGP Thousands					
<u>Company's country</u>	<u>Company's assets</u>	<u>Company's liabilities (without equity)</u>	<u>Company's revenues</u>	<u>Company's net profit</u>	<u>Investment book value</u>	<u>Stake %</u>
Egypt	-	-	-	-	44,783	99.99
Egypt	-	-	-	-	14,100	23.50
Egypt	860,057	640,554	926,624	72,954	9,750	32.50
Total	860,057	640,554	926,624	72,954	68,633	

23 . Other assets

Accrued revenues	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
Prepaid expenses	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	4,011,196	4,509,514
Accounts receivable and other assets (after deducting the provision)*	217,484	186,797
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	942,781	768,733
Insurance	4,333,966	3,790,709
Gross	356,382	276,520
Impairment of other assets	36,130	30,945
Net	9,897,939	9,563,218
	(150,000)	-
	9,747,939	9,563,218

* A provision with amount EGP 119 million has been charged against pending installments, and with amount EGP 212 million has been released.

This item includes other assets that are not classified under specific items of balance sheet assets, such as: accrued income and prepaid expenses, amounts paid in advance relating to taxes on bills and bonds, custodies, debit accounts under settlement and any balance that has no place in another asset category.

24 . Property, plant and equipment

	Dec.31, 2019					Dec.31, 2018				
	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting-out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total		
								EGP Thousands		
Beginning gross assets (1)	64,709	1,025,368	1,580,495	62,147	525,323	449,823	88,801	3,796,666		
Additions during the year	-	53,217	593,718	47,642	284,570	122,356	25,864	1,127,367		
Disposals during the year*	-	(4,354)	(1,761)	-	(40,496)	(5,153)	(837)	(52,601)		
Ending gross assets (2)	64,709	1,074,231	2,172,452	109,789	769,397	567,026	113,828	4,871,432		
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	376,931	982,280	32,890	406,431	277,393	68,866	2,144,791		
Current period depreciation	-	49,681	310,000	8,750	118,905	79,295	9,913	576,544		
Disposals during the year*	-	(4,354)	(1,761)	-	(40,496)	(5,153)	(837)	(52,601)		
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	422,258	1,290,519	41,640	484,840	351,535	77,942	2,668,734		
Ending net assets (2-4)	64,709	651,973	881,933	68,149	284,557	215,491	35,886	2,202,698		
Beginning net assets (1-3)	64,709	648,437	598,215	29,257	118,892	172,430	19,935	1,651,875		
Depreciation rates		%5	%33,3	%20	%33,3	%20	%20			

Net fixed assets value on the balance sheet date includes EGP 291,718 thousand non registered assets while their registrations procedures are in process.

There was no impairment provision charged for fixed assets.

* Fixed assets are fully depreciated with a retention value of one pound for assets still in operation.

Property, plant and equipment

	Dec.31, 2019					Dec.31, 2018				
	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting-out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total		
								EGP Thousands		
Beginning gross assets (1)	64,709	996,629	1,646,187	89,363	658,343	516,763	151,689	4,123,683		
Additions during the year	-	61,606	347,376	5,601	72,276	133,192	8,135	628,186		
Disposals during the year*	-	(32,867)	(413,068)	(32,817)	(205,296)	(200,132)	(71,023)	(955,203)		
Ending gross assets (2)	64,709	1,025,368	1,580,495	62,147	525,323	449,823	88,801	3,796,666		
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	359,699	1,205,399	53,088	538,679	420,117	132,182	2,709,164		
Current year depreciation	-	50,099	189,949	12,619	73,048	57,408	7,707	390,830		
Disposals during the year*	-	(32,867)	(413,068)	(32,817)	(205,296)	(200,132)	(71,023)	(955,203)		
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	376,931	982,280	32,890	406,431	277,393	68,866	2,144,791		
Ending net assets (2-4)	64,709	648,437	598,215	29,257	118,892	172,430	19,935	1,651,875		
Beginning net assets (1-3)	64,709	636,930	440,788	36,275	119,664	96,646	19,507	1,414,519		
Depreciation rates		%5	%33,3	%20	%33,3	%20	%20			

Net fixed assets value on the balance sheet date includes EGP 316,688 thousand non registered assets while their registrations procedures are in process.

25 . Due to banks

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Current accounts	420,500	503,539
Deposits	11,390,107	6,756,280
Total	11,810,607	7,259,819
Central banks	111,967	190,801
Local banks	10,476,614	6,009,778
Foreign banks	1,222,026	1,059,240
Total	11,810,607	7,259,819
Non-interest bearing balances	289,069	257,355
Floating bearing interest balances	4,908,538	89,568
Fixed interest bearing balances	6,613,000	6,912,896
Total	11,810,607	7,259,819
Current balances	11,810,607	7,259,819

26 . Due to customers

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Demand deposits	98,755,641	92,465,717
Time deposits	47,878,915	43,561,846
Certificates of deposit	85,344,897	81,059,934
Saving deposits	68,579,440	62,812,279
Other deposits	3,924,762	5,440,696
Total	304,483,655	285,340,472
Corporate deposits	120,588,414	116,885,763
Individual deposits	183,895,241	168,454,709
Total	304,483,655	285,340,472
Non-interest bearing balances	44,260,283	48,741,931
Floating interest bearing balances	39,592,933	23,738,113
Fixed interest bearing balances	220,630,439	212,860,428
Total	304,483,655	285,340,472
Current balances	217,393,918	202,169,757
Non-current balances	87,089,737	83,170,715
Total	304,483,655	285,340,472

27 . Other loans

	<u>Interest rate %</u>	<u>Maturity date</u>	<u>Maturing through</u> <u>next year</u>	<u>Balance on</u> <u>Dec.31, 2019</u>	<u>Balance on</u> <u>Dec.31, 2018</u>
			EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years*	56,578	61,578	125,429
Social Fund for Development (SFD)	3 months T/D or 9% which is more	04/01/2020*	2,868	2,868	13,380
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) subordinated Loan	3 months libor + 6.2%	10 years	-	1,604,150	1,791,360
International Finance Corporation (IFC) subordinated Loan	3 months libor + 6.2%	10 years	-	1,604,150	1,791,360
Balance			59,446	3,272,746	3,721,529

Interest rates on variable-interest subordinated loans are determined in advance every 3 months/every quarter. Subordinated loans are not repaid before their repayment dates.

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

28 . Other liabilities

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Accrued interest payable	1,090,649	1,347,397
Accrued expenses	1,027,526	733,218
Accounts payable	6,097,077	4,101,884
Other credit balances	181,235	319,054
Total	8,396,487	6,501,553

29 . Provisions

Dec.31, 2019	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Charged amounts</u>	<u>Exchange revaluation difference</u>	<u>Utilized amounts</u>	<u>Reversed amounts</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
						EGP Thousands
Provision for income tax claims	6,910	-	-	-	(6,910)	-
Provision for legal claims	57,677	11,299	(244)	(2,626)	-	66,106
Provision for contingent	1,449,690	444,786	(103,784)	-	-	1,790,692
* Provision for other claim	180,330	5,784	(6,034)	(25,509)	-	154,571
Total	1,694,607	461,869	(110,062)	(28,135)	(6,910)	2,011,369
Dec.31, 2018	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Charged amounts</u>	<u>Exchange revaluation difference</u>	<u>Utilized amounts</u>	<u>Reversed amounts</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
						EGP Thousands
Provision for income tax claims	6,910	-	-	-	-	6,910
Provision for legal claims	45,773	12,820	7	(923)	-	57,677
Provision for contingent	1,470,302	-	(2,942)	-	(17,670)	1,449,690
Provision for other claim	92,174	88,681	666	(1,191)	-	180,330
Total	1,615,159	101,501	(2,269)	(2,114)	(17,670)	1,694,607

* To face the potential risk of banking operations.

30 . Equity
30.1 . Capital

The authorized capital reached EGP 50 billion according to the extraordinary general assembly decision on 12 June 2019.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 105,413 thousand on November 18,2019 to reach EGP 14,690,821 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on February 4, 2019 by issuance of tenth tranche for E.S.O.P program.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 2,917,082 thousand on February 14, 2019 to reach 14,585,408 according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on March 4 ,2018 by distribution of a one share for every four outstanding shares by capitalizing on the General Reserve.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 50,315 thousand on August 02,2018 to reach EGP 11,668,326 thousand (against EGP 11,618,011 thousand in 2017) according to Board of Directors decision on January 31, 2018 by issuance of ninth tranche for E.S.O.P program.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 79,351 thousand on May 24,2017 to reach EGP 11,618,011 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on November 9, 2016 by issuance of eighth tranche for E.S.O.P program.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 68,057 thousand on April 19,2016 to reach EGP 11,538,660 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on November 10, 2015 by issuance of seventh tranche for E.S.O.P program.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 2,294,121 thousand on December 10, 2015 to reach 11,470,603 according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on March 12 ,2015 by distribution of a one share for every four outstanding shares by capitalizing on the General Reserve.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 94,748 thousand on April 5,2015 to reach EGP 9,176,482 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on November 11, 2014 by issuance of sixth tranche for E.S.O.P program.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 79,299 thousand on March 23,2014 to reach EGP 9,081,734 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on December 10, 2013 by issuance of fifth tranche for E.S.O.P program.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 3,000,812 thousand on December 5, 2013 according to Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on July 15 ,2013 by distribution of a one share for every two outstanding shares by capitalizing on the General Reserve.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly approved in the meeting of June 26, 2006 to activate a motivating and rewarding program for the Bank's employees and managers through Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) by issuing a maximum of 5% of issued and paid-in capital at par value ,through 5 years starting year 2006 and delegated the Board of Directors to establish the rewarding terms and conditions and increase the paid in capital according to the program.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly approved in the meeting of April 13,2011 continue to activate a motivating and rewarding program for The Bank's employees and managers through Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) by issuing a maximum of 5% of issued and paid-in capital at par value ,through 5 years starting year 2011 and delegated the Board of Directors to establish the rewarding terms and conditions and increase the paid in capital according to the program.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly approved in the meeting of March 21,2016 continue to activate a motivating and rewarding program for The Bank's employees and managers through Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) by issuing a maximum of 10% of issued and paid-in capital at par value ,through 10 years starting year 2016 and delegated the Board of Directors to establish the rewarding terms and conditions and increase the paid in capital according to the program.

- Dividend deducted from shareholders' equity in the Year that the General Assembly approves the dispersment of this dividend, which includes staff profit share and remuneration of the Board of Directors stated in the law.

30.2 . Reserves

According to The Bank status 5% of net profit is used to increase the legal reserve to reaches 50% of The Bank's issued and paid in capital. Central Bank of Egypt concurrence for usage of special reserve is required.

31 . Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	<u>Assets (Liabilities)</u> Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	<u>Assets (Liabilities)</u> Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Fixed assets (depreciation)	(79,162)	(49,750)
Other provisions (excluded loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	146,675	53,552
Intangible Assets	-	53,657
Other investments impairment	76,407	65,788
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	216,709	166,122
Interest rate swaps revaluation	6,642	4,695
Trading investment revaluation	(35,477)	7,394
Forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	18,545	6,912
Balance	350,339	308,370

	<u>Assets (Liabilities)</u> Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	<u>Assets (Liabilities)</u> Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Movement of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities:		
Beginning Balance	308,370	179,630
Effect of applying IFRS 9	136,491	-
Additions / disposals	(94,522)	128,740
Ending Balance	350,339	308,370

32 . Share-based payments

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

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

	<u>Dec.31, 2019</u> <u>No. of shares in</u> <u>thousand</u>	<u>Dec.31, 2018</u> <u>No. of shares in</u> <u>thousand</u>
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	29,697	26,600
Granted during the year	9,152	10,422
Forfeited during the year	(880)	(1,035)
Exercised during the year	(10,541)	(6,290)
Outstanding at the end of the year	27,428	29,697

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

<u>Maturity date</u>	EGP	EGP	<u>No. of</u> <u>shares in</u> <u>thousand</u>
	<u>Exercise price</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	
2020	10.00	52.44	8,685
2021	10.00	54.51	9,850
2022	10.00	50.53	8,893
Total			27,428

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

	<u>13th tranche</u>	<u>12th tranche</u>
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	59.26	77.35
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	18.14%	15.54%
Dividend yield%	1.70%	1.29%
Volatility%	25%	26%

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

33 . Reserves and retained earnings

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Legal reserve	2,188,029	1,710,293
General reserve	16,474,429	12,776,215
Capital reserve	13,466	12,421
Retained earnings	11,803,555	9,555,755
Special reserve	-	20,645
Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	4,111,781	(3,750,779)
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	963,152	738,320
Banking risks reserve	5,164	4,323
IFRS 9 risk reserve	-	1,411,549
General risk reserve	1,549,445	-
Ending balance	37,109,021	22,478,742
33.1 . Banking risks reserve	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	4,323	3,634
Transferred to bank risk reserve	841	689
Ending balance	5,164	4,323
33.2 . Legal reserve	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	1,710,293	1,332,807
Transferred to legal reserve	477,736	377,486
Ending balance	2,188,029	1,710,293
33.3 . Reserve for financial assets at fair value through OCI	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	(3,750,779)	(1,642,958)
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through OCI	6,157,553	(2,107,821)
Effect of applying IFRS 9	1,889,928	-
Release provision for impairment of debt instruments investments	(184,921)	-
Ending balance	4,111,781	(3,750,779)
33.4 . Retained earnings	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	9,555,755	6,138,790
Transferred to reserves	(6,854,370)	(3,994,924)
Dividend paid	(2,700,544)	(2,143,177)
Net profit for the year	11,803,555	9,555,755
Transferred (from) to bank risk reserve	(841)	(689)
Ending balance	11,803,555	9,555,755
33.5 Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	738,320	489,334
Transferred to reserves	(239,707)	(159,360)
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	464,539	408,346
Ending balance	963,152	738,320
33.6 General risk reserve	Dec.31, 2019	
	EGP Thousands	
	General risk reserve	
Beginning balance	-	
Effect of applying IFRS 9	117,251	
Transferred to general risk reserve	1,432,194	
Ending balance	1,549,445	

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on February 26, 2019, IFRS 9 has been effective from 1 January 2019.
The Bank has measured the effect of applying the Standard as follows in accordance with the above instructions:

34 . Cash and cash equivalent

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Cash and balances with central bank	28,273,962	20,058,974
Due from banks	28,370,183	46,518,892
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	27,634,062	41,999,252
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(22,397,310)	(13,526,763)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months	(10,593,903)	(10,733,386)
Treasury bills with maturities more than three months	(28,391,977)	(50,013,324)
Total	22,895,017	34,303,645

35 . Contingent liabilities and commitments
35.1 . Legal claims

- There is a number of existing cases against the bank on December 31, 2019 without provision as the bank doesn't expect to incur losses from it.
- A provision for legal cases that are expected to generate losses has been created. (Disclosure No. 29)

35.2 . Capital commitments
35.2.1 . Financial investments

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position EGP 148,361 thousand as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
Financial Assets at Fair value through OCI	160,415	132,362	28,053
Financial investments in subsidiaries	160,412	40,103	120,309

35.2.2 . Fixed assets and branches constructions

The value of commitments for the purchase of fixed assets, contracts, and branches constructions that have not been implemented till the date of financial statement amounted to EGP 911,159 thousand.

35.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Letters of guarantee	61,143,216	66,166,953
Letters of credit (import and export)	5,866,630	4,178,288
Customers acceptances	3,188,757	1,050,573
Total	70,198,603	71,395,814

35.4 . Credit facilities commitments

	Dec.31, 2019 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2018 EGP Thousands
Credit facilities commitments	6,857,510	9,173,782

36 . Mutual funds
Osoul fund

- CIB established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.331 issued from capital market authority on February 22, 2005. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 3,205,040 with redeemed value of EGP 1,324,387 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 413.22 on December 31, 2019.
- The Bank portion got 137,112 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 56,657 thousands.

Isthmar fund

- CIB bank established the second accumulated return mutual fund under license no.344 issued from capital market authority on February 26, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 421,394 with redeemed value of EGP 80,718 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 191.55 on December 31, 2019.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 9,578 thousands.

Aman fund (CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank Mutual Fund)

- CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.365 issued from capital market authority on July 30, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 291,583 with redeemed value of EGP 29,336 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 100.61 on December 31, 2019.
- The Bank portion got 27,690 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 2,786 thousands.

Hemaya fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.585 issued from financial supervisory Authority on June 23, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 91,376 with redeemed value of EGP 21,947 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 240.18 on December 31, 2019.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 12,009 thousands.

Thabat fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.613 issued from financial supervisory authority on September 13, 2011. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 86,779 with redeemed value of EGP 24,495 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 282.27 on December 31, 2019.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 14,114 thousands.

Takamol fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.431 issued from financial supervisory authority on February 18, 2015. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 140,659 with redeemed value of EGP 25,921 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 184.28 on December 31, 2019.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 9,214 thousands.

37 . Transactions with related parties

All banking transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with the normal banking practices and regulations applied to all other customers without any discrimination.

37.1 . Loans, advances, deposits and contingent liabilities

	EGP Thousands
Loans and advances	9,581
Deposits	83,921
Contingent liabilities	1,261

37.2 Other transactions with related parties

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
International Co. for Security & Services	38	296,717
CVenture Capital	28	568
Fawry plus	553	-

38 . Main currencies positions

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Egyptian pound	(387,742)	(636,384)
US dollar	(79,511)	578,745
Sterling pound	248	2,189
Japanese yen	6	(20)
Swiss franc	484	658
Euro	32,890	37,144

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

39 . Tax status
Corporate income tax

- Settlement of corporate income tax since the start of activity till 2017
- 2018 examined & paid
- The yearly income tax return is submitted in legal dates

Salary tax

- Settlement of salary tax since the start of activity till 2018

Stamp duty tax

- The period since the start of activity till 31/07/2006 was examined & paid, disputed points have been transferred to the court for adjudication
- The period from 01/08/2006 till 31/12/2018 was examined & paid in accordance with the protocol signed between the Federation of Egyptian Banks & the Egyptian Tax Authority

40 . Intangible assets:

	Dec.31, 2019	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Book value	651,041	651,041
Amortization	(651,041)	(412,326)
Net book value	-	238,715

According to CBE's regulation issued on Dec 16, 2008, an annual amortization of 20% has been applied on intangible assets starting from acquisition date.

Cashflow disclosures
41 . Treasury bills and other governmental notes - net increase (decrease)

	Dec.31, 2018		Dec.31, 2017		Change
	Total	Net	Total	Net	
91 Days maturity	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned interest	-	-	-	-	-
Net	-	-	-	-	-
182 Days maturity	3,669,700	-	1,289,425	-	-
Unearned interest	(86,343)	-	(87,067)	-	-
Net	-	3,583,357	-	1,202,358	(2,380,999)
364 Days maturity	49,441,511	-	57,602,997	-	-
Unearned interest	(3,011,544)	-	(4,151,507)	-	-
Net	-	46,429,967	-	53,451,490	7,021,523
Total unearned interest	(3,097,887)	-	(4,238,574)	-	-
Net	-	50,013,324	-	54,653,848	4,640,524
Change	-	-	-	-	4,640,524

42 . Other assets - net increase (decrease)

	Dec.31, 2019
	EGP Thousands
Total other assets by end of 2018	9,563,218
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(276,520)
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	(768,733)
Total 1	8,517,965
Total other assets by end of period	9,747,939
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(356,382)
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	(942,781)
Impairment charge for other assets	(93,313)
Total 2	8,355,463
Change (1-2)	162,502

	Dec.31, 2018
	EGP Thousands
Total other assets by end of 2017	6,886,807
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(45,083)
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	(522,211)
Total 1	6,319,513
Total other assets by end of 2018	9,563,218
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	(276,520)
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	(768,733)
Unrealized amount from available for sale investments	(251,750)
Impairment charge for other assets	316,763
Total 2	8,582,978
Change (1-2)	(2,263,465)

43 . Important Events

The Board of Directors and CBE have approved, on 4 November 2019 & 16 January 2020 respectively, to gain a control stake in a Kenyan bank, and CIB is currently in the process of fulfilling the necessary approvals from all supervisory and otherwise relevant authorities in Kenya.

