Financial Statements

For The period Ended
30 June 2019
CAE & EHFC Consolidated

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
بنك متكامل يعمل من أجلك

CREDIT AGRICOLE - EGYPT

Egyptian Joint Stock Company
Consolidated Financial Statements
And Auditors' Limited Review Report
For The Period Ended 30 June 2019

Allied for Accounting & Auditing
EY

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

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Review Report on Interim Financial Statements

To : Credit Agricole Egypt (SAE) Board of Directors

Introduction

We have performed a limited review on the accompanying Consolidated statement of balance sheet of Credit Agricole Egypt (SAE) as of 30 June 2019 and the related Consolidated statements of income, Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulation issued on February 26, 2019 and the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that accompanying Consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the Consolidated financial position of the Bank as of 30 June 2019 and of its Consolidated financial performance and its Consolidated cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the central bank of Egypt's rules issued on December 16,2008 as amended by the regulation issued on February 26, 2019 and the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations.

Auditors

A Member of Ernst&Young Global

Ashraf Ismail

Ashraf Mohamed Mohamed Ismael
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority Register no.102
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Cairo 5 August 2019

كريدي أجريكول مصر
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE EGYPT

Translation From Orginally Issued In Arabic

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of 30 June 2019

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

	Notes	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt	15	4,445,303	6,346,290
Due from banks	16	8,452,336	11,079,662
Treasury bills	17	8,331,449	7,667,912
Loans to banks	18	33,871	61,755
Loans and advances to customers	19	22,995,074	20,426,550
Derivative financial instruments	20	3,051	3,185
Financial Investments			
Fair value through other comprehensive income	21	6,210,008	6,299,151
Fair value through profit or loss	21	171,875	153,626
Intangible assets	22	116,520	94,782
Other assets	23	833,175	838,360
Fixed assets	24	621,372	587,729
Total assets		**52,214,034**	**53,559,002**
Liabilities and Owners' Equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	25	1,407,404	407,588
Treasury bills Sold with repurchase agreements	26	4,685	3,695
Customers' deposits	27	41,930,214	43,932,660
Derivative financial instruments	20	6,542	5,251
Long term loan	28	572,534	600,357
Other liabilities	29	1,797,799	1,723,998
Current income tax liability		147,795	310,194
Other provisions	30	285,786	262,424
Retirement benefit obligations	31	144,293	144,293
Deferred Tax		170	182
Total liabilities		**46,297,222**	**47,390,642**
Owners' Equity			
Paid-in Capital	32	1,243,668	1,243,668
Reserves	33	757,042	671,716
Retained earnings	33	3,916,086	4,252,959
		5,916,796	**6,168,343**
Minority interest		16	17
Total owners' equity		**5,916,812**	**6,168,360**
Total liabilities and owners' equity		**52,214,034**	**53,559,002**

Pierre Finas
Managing Director

•The accompanying notes from note 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.
• limited Review report attached.

Cairo 30 July 2019

Consolidated Income Statement for The Period Ended 30 June 2019

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

	Notes	From 1/1/2019 To 30/6/2019	From 1/1/2018 To 30/6/2018	From 1/4/2019 To 30/6/2019	From 1/4/2018 To 30/6/2018
Interest on loans and similar income	6	3,032,205	2,623,713	1,508,920	1,314,435
Interest expenses and similar charges	6	(1,443,588)	(1,205,527)	(731,551)	(622,537)
Net interest income		**1,588,617**	**1,418,186**	**777,369**	**691,898**
Fees and commission income	7	421,086	436,876	203,972	215,182
Fees and commission expense	7	(120,607)	(111,776)	(58,080)	(53,975)
Net fee and commission income		**300,479**	**325,100**	**145,892**	**161,207**
Dividend income	8	7,921	5,223	6,534	4,923
Net trading income	9	128,521	98,435	53,141	49,451
Gains from financial investments	10	3,297	7,438	1,279	1,338
Impairment income (charge) for credit losses	11	234,223	67,798	80,534	22,701
Administrative expenses	12	(574,514)	(516,996)	(293,236)	(261,935)
Other operating income	13	(57,101)	(21,130)	(7,967)	(41,181)
Profit before income tax		**1,631,443**	**1,384,054**	**763,546**	**628,402**
Income tax expense	14	(327,122)	(293,042)	(152,980)	(138,862)
Profit for the period		**1,304,321**	**1,091,012**	**610,566**	**489,540**
Mother company share		1,304,321	1,091,012	610,566	489,540
Minority share		-	-	-	-
		1,304,321	**1,091,012**	**610,566**	**489,540**

•The accompanying notes from note 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income for the Period Ended 30 June 2019

	From 1/1/2019 To 30/6/2019	From 1/1/2018 To 30/6/2018	From 1/4/2019 To 30/6/2019	From 1/4/2018 To 30/6/2018
Net profit for the period	1,304,321	1,091,012	610,566	489,540
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	60,091	(36,546)	14,887	(67,829)
Total other comprehensive income items for the period	**60,091**	**(36,546)**	**14,887**	**(67,829)**
Total other comprehensive income	**1,364,412**	**1,054,466**	**625,453**	**421,711**

•The accompanying notes from note 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of changes in Owners' Equity for The Period Ended 30 June 2019

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)	Paid in capital	Reserves	Retained earnings	Parent company share	Minority Interest	Total
30 June 2018						
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1,243,668	389,563	3,726,322	5,359,553	17	5,359,570
Dividends relating to 2017	-	-	(1,359,311)	(1,359,311)	1	(1,359,310)
Transfer to Capital reserve	-	4,242	(4,242)	-	-	-
Transfer to IFRS 9 Risk reserve	-	214,098	(214,098)	-	-	-
Transfer to Legal reserve	-	98,055	(98,055)	-	-	-
Balances after profit distribution	**1,243,668**	**705,958**	**2,050,616**	**4,000,242**	**18**	**4,000,260**
Net change in fair value Financial investments		(36,546)		(36,546)		(36,546)
Net profit for the Period	-	-	1,091,012	1,091,012	-	1,091,012
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**1,243,668**	**669,412**	**3,141,628**	**5,054,708**	**18**	**5,054,726**
30 June 2019						
Balance as at 1 January 2019	1,243,668	671,716	4,252,959	6,168,343	17	6,168,360
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	-	(91,319)	-	(91,319)	-	(91,319)
IFRS 9 Impact (Subsidiaries)	-	3,205	-	3,205	-	3,205
Restated balance at 1 January 2019	**1,243,668**	**583,602**	**4,252,959**	**6,080,229**	**17**	**6,080,246**
Dividends relating to 2018	-	-	(1,527,845)	(1,527,845)	(1)	(1,527,846)
Transfer to Capital reserve	-	3,056	(3,056)	-	-	-
Transfer to Legal reserve	-	110,293	(110,293)	-	-	-
Balances after profit distribution	**1,243,668**	**696,951**	**2,611,765**	**4,552,384**	**16**	**4,552,400**
Net change in fair value of financial investment		60,091	-	60,091	-	60,091
Net profit for the Period	-	-	1,304,321	1,304,321	-	1,304,321
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**1,243,668**	**757,042**	**3,916,086**	**5,916,796**	**16**	**5,916,812**

•The accompanying notes from note 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for The Period ended 30 June 2019

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

	Notes	For the period ended 30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before income tax		**1,631,443**	**1,384,054**
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to cash flow from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		52,895	38,106
Impairment release / (charge) for credit losses	11	(234,223)	(67,798)
Other provision charges	30	59,435	22,818
Used provision - other than loans provision	30	(1,361)	-
Amortization of discount/premium on investments through OCI	21	(28,379)	(6,380)
Foreign currencies revaluation of provisions rather than LLP	30	(8,954)	1,265
Foreign currencies revaluation of investments rather than through P&L	21	138,709	317
Foreign currencies revaluation of investments at fair value through profit / Loss		(7,824)	-
Foreign currencies revaluation of other loans		(36,237)	4,803
Losses (Profit) on acquired assets		-	273
Losses (Profit) on sale of fixed assets		6	(169)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets & liabilities		**1,565,510**	**1,377,289**
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities			
Due from Central Bank of Egypt		1,695,684	1,043,184
Due from banks		102,300	2,138,318
Treasury bills		12,318	(1,708,933)
Financial investments at fair value through profit or loss		-	(12,920)
Loans and advances		(2,426,783)	(2,954,094)
Derivative financial instruments (net)		1,425	(887)
Other assets		4,219	(51,128)
Due to banks		999,816	877,068
Customers' deposits		(2,002,446)	2,467,737
Other liabilities		74,791	(110,158)
Income taxes paid		(489,532)	(414,452)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(462,698)**	**2,651,024**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of assets & branches leasehold improvements		(108,304)	(52,905)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		22	(272)
Proceeds from sale / redemption of securities other investments		3,121,627	747,852
Purchases of securities other than through P&L other investments		(3,081,007)	(1,490,929)
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		**(67,662)**	**(796,254)**

Cash flows from financing activities			
Other Loans		8,414	42,208
Dividends paid		(1,527,846)	(1,359,311)
Net cash (used in) financing activities		**(1,519,432)**	**(1,317,103)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the Period		(2,049,792)	537,667
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the Period		11,053,914	9,127,970
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period		**9,004,122**	**9,665,637**
Cash and cash equivalents are represented in :			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	15	4,445,303	5,255,461
Due from banks	16	8,457,018	8,142,897
Treasury bills	17	8,331,449	9,925,962
Balances with Central Bank of Egypt (Reserve ratio)		(3,198,390)	(2,566,177)
Deposits with banks (Maturity more than three months)		(1,475,924)	(1,545,452)
Treasury bills (Maturity more than three months)		(7,555,334)	(9,547,054)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Period	35	**9,004,122**	**9,665,637**

•The accompanying notes from note 1 to 41 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. General Information

Credit Agricole - Egypt Bank (S.A.E.) provides corporate banking, retail, and investment banking services in the Arab Republic of Egypt and foreign countries through its head office at 5th Settlement and 80 branches, that employs over 2500 people at the balance sheet date.

The bank is an Egyptian Joint Stock Company incorporated in accordance with law 159 of 1981 in the Arab Republic of Egypt. The head office of the bank is at the Touristic Area, land piece (9/10/11/12/13), 5th Settlement, Cairo Governance, Egypt. The bank is listed in Cairo and Alexandria Stock Exchanges.

This financial statements approved for issuance by the board of directors on July 30, 2019**.**

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

- **<u>Basis of preparation</u>**

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules, 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 Consolidated financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the period ended on
June 30, 2019 to get complete information on the Bank's financial position, income statements, cash flows and change in shareholders equity.

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

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

- **Changes in accounting policies:**

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

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Business model assessment

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

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, specially to know whether these management policies concentrate to gain the contractual interest or reconcile financial assets period with financial liabilities period which finance these assets or target cash flow from selling the assets;

- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model and how those risks are managed;

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. Meanwhile the bank didn't scope only on information related to sales activity separately, but taking into consideration overall assessment on how achieving the goal that was announced by the bank to manage financial assets and how to achieve cash flow.

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

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as considerationforthetimevalueofmoneyandforthecreditriskassociatedwiththeprincipalamountoutstandingduringaparticularperiodoftimeand for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

According to IFRS 9 ; impairment loss will be recognized in a wide range from applying impairment loss according to Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) instructions dated December 16, 2008.

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

Stage 1: 12 months Expected Credit Loss:

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

Stage 2: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - not credit impaired:

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

Stage 3: Lifetime Expected Credit Loss - credit impaired

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

According to CBE regulation on February 26, 2019, The Bank implement IFRS 9's requirements starting from January 01, 2019 results adjustments as follow:

	General Risk Reserve	Fair value reserve
Opening balance as of January 01, 2019	252,616	(55,934)
Total reclassification and remeasurement impact:	61,252	(7,506)
ECL impact	(145,065)	-
IFRS 9 Impact (Subsidiaries)	3,205	
Total	**(80,608)**	**(7,506)**
Adjusted opening balance	**172,008**	**(63,440)**

- **Subsidiaries and associates**

  - **Subsidiaries**

    Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Bank has owned directly or indirectly the power 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 controls another entity.

  - **Associates**

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

    Purchase method of accounting has been applied to all the acquisition operations. The cost of acquisition is measured by fair value or the assets offered/ issued equity securities / liabilities incurred/ liabilities accepted in behalf of the acquired company, at the date of the exchange, plus costs directly attributed to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the bank's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the entity acquired, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement into other operating income (expenses).

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for using the cost method. According to this method, investments are recognized by the acquisition cost including goodwill and deducting any impairment losses. Dividends are recognized in the income statement when they are declared and the bank's right to receive payment is established.

- **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

- **Foreign currency translation**

  - **Functional and presentation currency**

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

  - **Transactions and balances**

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

- Net trading income or net income from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss for trading assets.
- Owners equity for financial derivatives designated as a hedging instruments qualified for cash flow hedge or net investments hedge.
- Other operating income (expenses) for other items.

Changes in the fair value of monetary financial instruments in foreign currency classified as available for sale debt instruments are analyzed whether revaluation differences from changes in amortized costs of the instrument, differences from changes in the prevailing exchange rates, or differences from changes in the fair value of the instrument. Revaluation differences related to changes in the amortized cost are recognized into interest income from loans and similar revenues, and those related to the changes in the exchange rates in other operating income, in the income statement. Differences from changes in the fair value are recognized among owners' equity (Fair value reserve/ Available for sale financial investments).

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss, are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available for sale financial assets, are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

- **Financial assets**

The bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held to maturity financial assets; and available-for-sale financial assets. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

○ **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

This category includes: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss 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 near term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss when:

- Doing so reduces measurement inconsistencies that would arise if the related derivative were treated as held for trading and the underlying financial instruments were carried at amortized cost for such as loans and advances to banks and clients, and debt securities in issue;
- Certain investments, such as equity investments that are managed and evaluated on a fair value in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and reported to key management personnel on that basis are designated at fair value through profit and loss.
- Financial instruments, such as debt instruments held, containing one or more embedded derivatives, significantly modify the cash flows are designated at fair value through profit and loss

○ **Loans and receivables**

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

- Those that the bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the bank upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- Those that the bank upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or
- Those for which the bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

○ **Held-to-maturity financial assets**

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 to maturity. If the bank were to sell other than an insignificant amount except for specific situations, the entire category would be reclassified as available for sale.

○ **Available-for-sale financial assets**

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

The following is followed for financial assets:

- Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held to maturity and available for sale are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.
- Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement in net trading income.
- Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Bank has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished − that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.
- Available for sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost.
- Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are included in the income statement in the year in which they arise. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available for sale financial assets are recognized directly in equity, until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired. At this time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in income statement.
- Interest calculated using the effective interest method and foreign currency gains and losses on monetary assets classified as available for sale are recognized in the income statement. Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement when the entity's right to receive payment is 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, the Bank establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants, and if the Bank could not assess the fair value of the equity instruments classified as available for sale, these instruments measured at at cost less impairment.
- The bank may choose to reclassify the available for sale financial assets where the definition of loans and receivables (bonds and loans) is applicable from Available for sale to Loans and receivables or Held to maturity financial assets as the bank has an intent to held them for the perspective future or to the date of maturity. Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date and any profits or losses related to these assets to be recognized in the owners' equity as follows:
    - In case of the financial asset which has fixed maturity date, profits and losses are amortized over the remaining period of the for the held to maturity investments using the Effective interest rate. Any difference between the value using amortized cost and the value based on the maturity date to be amortized over the financial asset remaining period using the effective interest rate method.
    - In case of the financial asset which does not have fixed maturity date, profits and losses remain in the owners' equity till the selling or disposing the financial asset. At that time, they will be recognized the profits and losses. In case of the subsequently impairment of the financial asset value, any previously recognized profits or losses in owners' equity will be recognized in profits and losses.

- If the bank modified its estimations for the receivables and the payables, then the book value of the financial asset (or group of financial assets) will be adjusted to reflect the effective cash flows and the modified assessments to recalculate the book value through calculation the present value for the estimated future cash flows using the effective interest rate of the financial asset and the adjustment will be recognized I as a revenue or expense in the profits and losses.

- In all cases if the bank reclassified a financial asset as mentioned before and the bank subsequently increased the estimated future cash inflows as a result of the increase of what will be collected from these receivables, this increase is to be recognized as an adjustment of the effective interest rate starting from the change in estimation date and not an adjustment of the book value in the change in estimation date.

■ **Financial Policies applied starting from January 01, 2019:**

Financial assets classified as amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification depends on the business model of the financial assets that are managed with its contractual cash flow and is determined by management at the time of initial recognition.

- **Financial assets classified as amortized cost**

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flow.
The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flow which represented in principle and interest.
An exceptional event happened lead to sell according to this business model with conditions set out in the standard represented in following:

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

- **Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income**

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

- **Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss**

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

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

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

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

- **Offsetting financial instruments**

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

  Treasury bills sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') presented in the balance sheet and purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') among the balance sheet items.

- **Derivative financial instruments**

  Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets (or including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques for example including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when fair value is positive and as liabilities when fair value is negative.

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

- **Recognition of deferred day one profit and loss**

  The best evidence of fair value at initial recognition is the transaction price (the fair value of the consideration given or received), unless the fair value of the instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instruments or based on valuation technique. When the bank has entered into transactions that come due after the lapse of a long period of time, fair value is determined using valuation models whose inputs do not necessarily come from quoted prices or market rates. These financial instruments are initially recognized at the transaction price, which represents the best index to fair value, despite the value obtained from a valuation model may be different. The difference between the transaction price and the model value is not immediately recognized, commonly referred to as "day one gains or losses". It is included in other assets in case of loss, and other liabilities in case of gain.

- **Interest income and expense**

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

  The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant 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 are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

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

- When they are collected, after receiving all past due installments for consumption loans, mortgage loans, and small business loans.
- For corporate loans, cash basis is also applied, where the return subsequently calculated is raised in accordance with the loan rescheduling contract, until 25% of the rescheduling installments are repaid, with a minimum of one year of regular repayment scheme. In case the counterparty persists to regularly pay, the return calculated on the loan outstanding is recognized in interest income. (interest on rescheduling without deficits) without interests aside before rescheduling which is avoiding revenues except after paying all the loan balance in the balance sheet before rescheduling.

- **Fee and commission income**

Fees and commissions are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Loan syndication fees are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the bank has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as the other participants.

Commission and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party – such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses – are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-apportionate basis. Asset management fees related to investment funds are recognized rateably over the year in which the service is provided. The same principle is applied for financial planning and custody services that are continuously provided over an extended period of time.

- **Dividend income**

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

- **Purchase and sale agreements and sale and repurchase agreements**

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements are presented in Due to Banks the balance sheet. Securities purchased under agreements to resell are presented added to Due from Banks in the balance sheet, and presented on net basis, the difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

■ **Financial Policies applied until December 31, 2018:**

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

- **Impairment of financial assets**

  - **Financial assets carried at amortized cost**

The Bank assesses at 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 and impairment losses are incurred 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') and that loss event (or events) 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:

- Significant financial difficulties of the issuer or obligor;
- Breach of contract such as default in interest or principal payment;
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position;
- The bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulties, granting to the borrower a concession that the bank would not otherwise consider;
- Deterioration in the value of collateral; and
- Downgrading the credit status.

The existence of clear data that indicates measurable decrease in estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets are considered as objective evidence of impairment for that group. Irrespective of the ability of identifying that reduction for each individual asset.e.g, the increase in number of repayment defaults for a particular banking product.

The estimated period between a losses occurring and its identification is determined for each identified portfolio. In general, the periods used vary between three months and 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 the following is 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 using historical probabilities of default.

- Assets that are 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,

- Otherwise it will added to the group of the financial assets.

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. 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 collaterized financial asset reflects the cash flow that may result from foreseeable less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (that is, 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.

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 Group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Group. 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 reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other factors indicative of changes in the probability of losses in the group and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the bank to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The bank assesses the collective impairment for group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment using historical probabilities of default, and individually for the impaired loans using discounted cash flows, and compared to the obligor risk rating. Differences between the two methods are transferred from retained earnings to general banking reserve, if the obligor risk rating requires more impairment.

- **<u>Available for sale financial assets</u>**

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets classified as available for sale or held to maturity 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.

■ **<u>Financial Policies applied starting from January 01, 2019:</u>**

The Bank reviews all its financial assets except for financial assets that are measured at fair value through profit or loss to assess the extent of impairment as described below.

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

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

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

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

Significant increase in credit risk

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

Quantitative factors

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

Qualitative factors

Retail loans, micro and small businesses

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

The borrower submits a request to convert short-term to long-term payments due to negative effects on the borrower's cash flows.

Extension of the deadline for repayment at the borrower's request.

Frequent Past dues over the previous 12 months.

Future adverse economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.

Corporate loans and medium businesses

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

A significant increase in the rate of return on the financial asset as a result of increased credit risk.

Significant negative changes in the activity and physical or economic conditions in which the borrower operates.

Scheduling request as a result of difficulties facing the borrower.

Significant negative changes in actual or expected operating results or cash flows.

Future economic changes affecting the borrower's future cash flows.

Early indicators of cash flow / liquidity problems such as delays in servicing creditors / business loans.

Cancellation of a direct facility by the bank due to the high credit risk of the borrower.

Unpayments

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

Transfer between three stages:

Transfer from second stage to first stage:

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

Transfer from third stage to second stage:

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

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

- **Intangible Assets**
  - **Goodwill**

  Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the bank's share of the net identifiable assets of acquired subsidiary or associate at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment where goodwill is amortized by a 20% or with the impairment recognized whichever is greater. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

  - **Computer programs:**

  Computers' software related development and maintenance expenses are recognized in the income statement when incurred Intangible asset is recognized for specific direct costs of computer programs under the bank's control and where a probable economic benefit is expected to be generated for more than one year. Direct costs include program development staff costs, and appropriate allocation of the overhead costs.

  Development costs are recognized as computer program in which lead to an increase or expansion in the performance of computer programs.
  These costs are amortized on the basis of the expected useful lives, and not more than five years.

- **Property, plant and equipment**

  Land and building comprise mainly head office, branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed asset items.

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

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

Buildings	20:30 years
Fixtures	5 years
Furniture	10 years
Machinery and equipment	8 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers	5 years
Others	10 years

- **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization-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 and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

- **Lease**

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

- **The Bank as a lessee**

For finance lease contracts, lease expenses including leased asset maintenance when incurred. If the Bank decides to use the purchase option, cost of the option is capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life of the asset using methods applied for similar assets.

Lease payments less any discounts under operating lease are charged as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the year of the lease.

- **The Bank as a Lease lord**

Rent for leased assets operating rent appear under fixed assets in the budget and destroy over the useful life of the asset's expected by the same method applied to similar assets, and rental income minus any discounts granted to the lessee by the straight-line method over the year of the contract.

- **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

- **Other provisions**

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Reversals of provisions no longer required are presented in other operating income and (expense).

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. If the settlement is within one year or less, provisions will be measured by the contractual value if there is no material variance otherwise, it will be measured at present value.

- **Employee benefits**

  - **Pension Liability**

The bank applies various retirement benefit plans which are financed through contributions defined on periodical actuarial calculations and paid to Social Insurance Authority or a private insurance fund. The Bank has Defined-Benefit Plans and Defined-Contribution Plans.

Defined-Benefit Plans: They are retirement plans where employee benefits are sorted out based on a formula using factors such as age, duration of employment and salary history.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet, with regard to the defined-benefit plans, is the present value of the defined-benefit obligation at the date of the balance sheet less the fair value of the plan assets, together with the adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains (losses) and past service costs.

The defined-benefit obligation is calculated annually (estimated future cash outflows) by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined-benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of treasury bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related retirement benefit liability.

The gains (losses) arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged (or credited) to income if they are within 10% of the plan assets or 10% of the defined-benefit obligation, whichever is higher. In case the gains (losses) are higher than this percentage, the increase shall be charged (credited) to the income over the employees' average remaining working periods.

The past service costs are directly recognized in the income statement under administrative expenses, unless the changes made to the pension regulations are subject to the employees staying in service for a defined period of time (Vesting Period). In this case, the past service period shall be depreciated using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

Defined Contribution Plans: They are retirement plans in which the Bank pays certain contributions to Social Insurance Authority, and the Bank shall not be subject to any legal or constructive obligation to contribute further amounts.

The contributions are recognized as employee-benefit expenses when they are due. The prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

  - **Other Post-Employment Benefit Obligations**

The Bank provides health-care benefits for retired employees (Ex EAB Staff). To be eligible for such benefits, the employee shall have to remain employed until the retirement age and fulfill a minimum limit of an employment period. The estimated costs of such benefits are depreciated over the employment period using an accounting method similar to that used in the defined-benefit plans.

- **Social Insurance**

The Bank pays contributions to Social Insurance Authority and the Bank has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefit expenses when they are due.

- **Employee profit share**

The Bank pays a percentage of the cash dividends as employee profit share; the employee profit share is recognized as part of dividends in the equity and as a liability when it is approved by the bank's general assembly, no obligation is recognized for the employees share in unappropriated profits.

- **Income tax**

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that the future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Reversal is subsequently permitted when there is a probable from its economic benefit limited to the extend reduced.

- **Borrowings**

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

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible bind is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognized and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

Preferred shares that carry a mandatory coupon or are redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the shareholders are classified as liability and are presented in Other loans.
The dividends on these preference shares are recognized in the income statement as interest expenses in an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method.

- **Share capital**

- **Share issuance costs**

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options or to the acquisition of a business are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

- **Dividends**

Dividends are recognized in equity in the year in which they are approved by the Bank's general assembly. These dividends include the employee share and board of director's bonus as stipulated by the article of incorporation and law.

- **Treasury stocks**

  In case the Bank buy capital stock, the purchase amount is deducted from the total cost of ownership rights as represented by Treasury shares to be cancelled, and in case of sale of those shares or reissued later in all collections are added to property rights.

- **Custody activities**

  The Bank acts as custodian and in capacities this results in holding or managing of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, and retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are excluded from these financial statements, as they are not assets of the Bank.

- **Comparative figures**

  Comparative figures for financial assets and liabilities are reclassified but not re-measured to comply with the current period's financial statements. Presentation according to CBE instructions for IFRS9 implementation starting January 1, 2019

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 return and minimize potential adverse effects on the bank's financial performance.

The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes foreign currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

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

Risk management is carried out by a risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Financial risks in close co-operation with the Group are 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, internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

Risk management governance and risk principles

Bank's risk management governance is based on:

- Strong managerial involvement, throughout the entire organization, starting from the Board of Directors down to operational field management teams.
- A tight framework of internal procedures and guidelines.
- Continuous supervision by business lines and support functions as well as by an independent body to monitor risks and to enforce rules and procedures.
- Within the board, the Risk and Audit Committees are more specifically responsible for examining the consistency of the internal framework for monitoring risks and compliance.

A. Credit risk

The bank is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the bank's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfill their contractual obligations to the bank. Credit risk is the most important risk for the bank's business. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit risk arises mainly from lending activities which resulted in loans, facilities and investment activities which result in including the financial assets in bank's assets. Credit risk is available in the off-balance sheet financial assets such lending commitment. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team, which reports to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

A.1 Credit risk measurement

- **Loans and advances to banks and customers**

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

- ✓ Probability of default - by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations.
- ✓ (Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future developments, from which the bank derive the exposure at default.
- ✓ Loss given default

Daily management bank activities involve these measurements of credit risk which reflect the expected loss (The expected loss model) and are required by the Basel committee on banking supervision. The Operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under Egyptian Accounting Standard 26 which are based on losses that have been incurred at of the balance sheet date (the incurred loss model) rather than expected losses (Note 3/A).

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

CBE Description	CBE Rating	Internal Rating	Provision Percentage
Good loans	1	A+	0%
Good loans	2	A	1%
Good loans	2	B+	1%
Good loans	2	B	1%
Good loans	2	B-	1%
Good loans	3	C+	1%
Good loans	3	C	1%
Good loans	3	C-	1%
Good loans	4	D+	2%
Good loans	5	D	2%
Good loans	5	D-	2%
Standard monitoring	6	E+	3%
Standard monitoring	6	E	5%
Special monitoring	7	PE-	20%
non-performing	8	NPE-	DCF
non-performing	9	F	DCF
non-performing	10	Z	DCF

The above ratings are reviewed and approved by the Central Bank of Egypt. Impairment for non-performing loans determined using the discount expected cash flow from each client.

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

- **Debt securities and other bills**

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

A.2 Risk limit control and mitigation policies

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

The bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or 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 product, industry sector and by country are approved periodically 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 the borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligation and by changing these lending limits when appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

❖ **Collateral**

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

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory.
- Charges over 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 identified for the relevant individual loans and advances.
Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-Backed Securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

- **Derivatives**

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

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

- **Master netting arrangements**

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

- **Credit related Commitments**

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

A.3 Impairment and provisioning policies (Measurement of expected credit losses)

The Bank's policies require the identification of three stages of classifying financial assets measured at amortized cost, loan commitments and financial guarantees as well as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with changes in credit quality since initial recognition and thereafter measuring the impairment losses (expected credit losses) Tools as follows:

The un-impaired financial asset is classified at initial recognition in the first stage and credit risk is monitored continuously by the Bank's credit risk management.

In the case of a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the financial asset is transferred to the second stage and the financial asset is not considered at this stage (the expected credit loss over the life of the asset without impairment).

In case of indications of impairment of the financial asset, it is transferred to the third stage. The Bank is based on the following indicators to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

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

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and credit facilities reported in the financial position for each of the four internal ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

	30 June 2019		31 December 2018	
Group's Rating	**Loans and facilities** %	**Loan loss provision** %	**Loans and facilities** %	**Loan loss provision** %
1- Good loans	58.5%	25.3%	44.9%	15.5%
2- Standard monitoring	34.8%	8.8%	46.4%	19.3%
3- Special monitoring	3.7%	11.5%	5.4%	16.2%
4- Nonperforming loans	3.0%	54.4%	3.3%	49.0%
	100.0%	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

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

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

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

Collectively assessed impairment allowances are provided for portfolios of homogenous assets using the available historical experience, experience judgment and statistical techniques

A.4 General Bank Risk Measurement Model

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

The bank calculates the required provisions for the impairment of the assets subject to credit risk, including commitments related to credit, on the basis of ratios specified by the Central Bank of Egypt. In case the impairment loss provision required by the Central Bank of Egypt exceeds that required for the purpose of financial statement preparation in accordance with the Egyptian accounting standards, retained earnings is decreased to support the General Bank risk reserve with

The amount of the increase. This reserve is periodically revised by increase and decrease to reflect the amount of increase between the two provisions. This reserve is not subject to distribution. Note number (34/A) shows the movement in the Bank Risk Reserve during the financial year.

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

CBE Rating Categorization	Rating Description	Provision %	CAE rating	CAE Description
1	Low Risk	0%	1	Good
2	Average Risk	1%	1	Good
3	Satisfactory Risk	1%	1	Good
4	Reasonable Risk	2%	1	Good
5	Acceptable Risk	2%	1	Good
6	Marginally Acceptable Risk	5:3%	2	Standard monitoring
7	Watch List	20%	3	Special monitoring
8	Substandard	20%	4	non-performing
9	Doubtful	50%	4	non-performing
10	Bad Debt	100%	4	non-performing

A.5 Credit risk exposure before guarantees

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet items :		
Cash and balances with central bank	2,411,181	4,894,074
Due from Banks	8,457,018	11,079,662
Treasury Bills	8,331,449	7,667,912
Loans to banks	33,871	61,755
Loans to customers		
Loans to Individuals:		
- Overdrafts	64,335	77,115
- Credit cards	920,014	917,013
- Personal Loans	6,188,229	5,829,058
- Real Estate Loans	271,933	225,513
Loans To corporate entities:		
- Overdrafts	12,174,537	10,345,184
- Direct Loans	865,756	750,028
- Syndicated loans	3,336,709	3,192,149
- Other Loans	259,786	336,540
Derivative financial instruments	3,051	3,185
Investment securities		
- Available for sale debit	6,251,613	6,299,151
Other Assets	377,811	374,966
Total	**49,947,293**	**52,053,305**

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items:		
Customer Liabilities Under Acceptance	1,258,178	642,972
Commitments (Loans and liabilities – irrevocable)	2,152,110	2,297,699
Letter of credit	426,741	506,640
Letters of guarantee	8,520,358	7,713,334
Total	**12,357,387**	**11,160,645**

The above table represents a worse-case scenario of credit risk exposure to the bank at 30 June 2019 and 31 December 2018, without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance-sheet assets, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts presented on the Balance Sheet.

As shown above, 48% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and facilities to customers versus 42% in the end of comparative year, where investments in debt securities represent 29% versus 27% in the end of comparative year.

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

- 93 % of the loans and advances portfolio is categorised in the top two grades of the internal rating system (2018: 92%);
- 92 % of the loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired (2018: 92%);
- Loans and advances individually assessed amount 714,745 thousands Egyptian pounds. (2018: 710,153 thousands Egyptian pounds).

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

Due from banks

rating Credit	Stage 1 Months-12	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Good debts	5,780,457	1,897,450	-	7,677,907
Normal watch-list	779,111	-	-	779,111
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non-performing loan	-	-	-	-
Allowance for impairment losses	(61)	(4,621)	-	(4,682)
Net	**6,559,507**	**1,892,829**	**-**	**8,452,336**

Retail loans

rating Credit	Stage 1 Months-12	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Good debts	63,378	-	-	**63,378**
Normal watch-list	6,968,565	20,547	-	**6,989,112**
Special watch-list	-	309,779	-	**309,779**
Non-performing loan	-	-	82,242	**82,242**
Allowance for impairment losses	(56,620)	(42,688)	(58,638)	**(157,946)**
Net	**6,975,323**	**287,638**	**23,604**	**7,286,565**

Corporate loans

rating Credit	Stage 1 Months-12	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Good debts	14,030,404	62	-	**14,030,466**
Normal watch-list	1,392,298	26	-	**1,392,324**
Special watch-list	65,982	515,513	-	**581,495**
Non-performing loan	-	-	632,503	**632,503**
Allowance for impairment losses	(295,543)	(77,091)	(505,132)	**(877,766)**
Net	**15,193,141**	**438,510**	**127,371**	**15,759,022**

Debt instruments at fair value through other Comprehensive Income

rating Credit	Stage 1 Months-12	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Good debts	4,044,935	2,206,678	-	**6,251,613**
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non-performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
Allowance for impairment losses	(4)	(41,601)	-	**(41,605)**
Total - fair value	**4,044,931**	**2,165,077**	**-**	**6,210,008**

A.6 Loans and Advances

Loans and advances balances in terms of the credit worthiness:

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

Loans & Advances to customers	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
Neither past due nor impaired	22,154,024	19,836,494
Past due but not impaired	1,212,530	1,125,953
Subject to impairment	714,745	710,153
Total	**24,081,299**	**21,672,600**
Less: Unearned Income	(153)	-
Less: Interest in suspense	(50,360)	(51,768)
Less: allowance for Impairment	(1,035,712)	(1,194,282)
Total	**22,995,074**	**20,426,550**

Total impairment release for loans and advances has amounted to 196,678 thousand of which (17,020) thousand represents impairment on to non-performing loans, and the remaining (213,698) thousand represents impairment based on group basis of the credit portfolio. Note 19 provides additional information on the provision of impairment loss on loans and advances to banks and customers.

The bank portfolio of loans and advances increased by 11% within the financial year. The bank concentrates on dealing with large institutions, banks, and individuals with strong financial credit solvency.

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the bank.
Loans that are backed by collateral are not considered impaired for the nonperforming category, taking into consideration the collectability of the collateral.

Loans and advances neither past due nor impaired

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	Retail				Corporate entities				
Grades	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Real Estate loans**	**Personal loans**	**Overdrafts**	**Syndicated loans**	**Direct loans**	**other loans**	**Total**
1.Good	63,378				10,100,240	3,145,839	525,263	259,123	**14,093,843**
2.Standard monitoring	-	634,625	5,336,979	257,677	1,287,441	31,572	-	-	**7,548,294**
3.Special monitoring	-	-	-	-	319,284	142,825	49,778	-	**511,887**
Total	**63,378**	**634,625**	**5,336,979**	**257,677**	**11,706,965**	**3,320,236**	**575,041**	**259,123**	**22,154,024**

31 December 2018	Retail				Corporate entities				
Grades	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Real Estate loans**	**Personal loans**	**Overdrafts**	**Syndicated loans**	**Direct loans**	**other loans**	**Total**
1.Good	76,713	-	-	-	8,055,840	897,824	324,756	201,064	**9,556,197**
2.Standard monitoring	-	663,981	208,657	5,160,476	1,219,012	2,055,102	122,219	116	**9,429,563**
3.Special monitoring	-	-	-	-	554,191	222,670	71,101	2,772	**850,734**
Total	**76,713**	**663,981**	**208,657**	**5,160,476**	**9,829,043**	**3,175,596**	**518,076**	**203,952**	**19,836,494**

Loans and advances past due but not impaired

These are loans and advance that are past due for less than 90 days, but not impaired unless the bank is otherwise informed. Loans and advance past due but not impaired are as follows:

At initial recognition of the loans and advances, fair value of collaterals is valuated based on the same valuation methods used for similar assets. In subsequent periods, fair value is updated to reflect the market prices or the prices of similar assets.

30 June 2019

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

Retail	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal Loans	Real estate loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	-	221,868	536,811	1,152	**759,831**
Past due 30-60 days	-	39,892	201,223	4,153	**245,268**
Past due 60-90 days	-	12,715	49,267	2,529	**64,511**
Total	**-**	**274,475**	**787,301**	**7,834**	**1,069,610**

Corporate entities	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	73,301	2	9	-	**73,312**
Past due 30-60 days	63,735	-	-	663	**64,398**
Past due over 60 days	5,210	-	-	-	**5,210**
Total	**142,246**	**2**	**9**	**663**	**142,920**

31 December 2018

Retail	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal Loans	Real estate loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	-	193,119	469,410	4,178	**666,707**
Past due 30-60 days	-	39,458	132,057	5,918	**177,433**
Past due 60-90 days	-	11,354	39,783	268	**51,405**
Total	**-**	**243,931**	**641,250**	**10,364**	**895,545**

Corporate entities	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	123,338	-	-	3,610	**126,948**
Past due 30-60 days	4,289	-	-	1,809	**6,098**
Past due over 60 days	1,339	-	-	96,023	**97,362**
Total	**128,966**	**-**	**-**	**101,442**	**230,408**

Loans and advances individually impaired

-Loans and advances to customers
The individually impaired loans and advances to customers before taking into consideration the cash flows from collateral held is 714,745 thousand 710,153 thousand for 2018.

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

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

	Retail				Corporate				
30 June 2019	**Overdraft**	**Credit cards**	**Personal Loans**	**Real estate loans**	**Overdrafts**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Individually impaired loans	957	10,914	63,949	6,422	325,326	290,713	16,464	-	**714,745**
Fair value of collateral	-	286	17,912	-	79,747				**97,945**

	Retail				Corporate				
31 December 2018	**Overdraft**	**Credit cards**	**Personal Loans**	**Real estate loans**	**Overdrafts**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Individually impaired loans	402	9,101	27,332	6,492	387,175	231,952	16,553	31,146	**710,153**
Fair value of collateral	-	436	2,841	-	70,710	-	-	-	**73,987**

Loans and advances renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, modification and deferral of payments. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria that, in the judgment of local management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans – in particular, customer finance loan

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

	30 June 2019	**31 December 2018**
Corporate entities		
Overdrafts	27,455	190,949
Direct Loans	-	-
	27,455	**190,949**
Individuals		
Personal Loans	-	66,219
Real estate loans		2,764
	27,455	**68,983**
Total	**27,455**	**259,932**

A.7 Debt securities and treasury bills

The table below presents an analysis of debt securities according to the rating agencies at period end based on Moody's assessment of the countries issuing the investments:

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	Treasury Bills	Investment at Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
AA- to AA+	-	24,466	**24,466**
B2	8,331,449	6,227,147	**14,558,596**
Total	**8,331,449**	**6,251,613**	**14,583,062**

A.8 Acquired collaterals

During the period, the bank obtain assets by taking possession of collateral held as security as follows:

30 June 2019

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

Assets Nature	Book Value
Apartments	-
Total	-

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

❖ ***Geographical sectors***

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

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	*Cairo*	*Alex., Delta & Sinai*	*Upper Egypt*	Arab Republic of Egypt	Other countries	Total
Balances with CBE	2,411,181	-	-	2,411,181	-	**2,411,181**
Due from banks	2,650,427	-	-	2,650,427	5,806,591	**8,457,018**
Treasury bills	8,331,449	-	-	8,331,449	-	**8,331,449**
Loans to banks	-	-	-	-	33,871	**33,871**
Loans to customers :						
- Overdrafts	11,565,615	641,793	31,464	12,238,872	-	**12,238,872**
- Credit cards	920,014	-	-	920,014	-	**920,014**
- Personal Loans	3,796,148	1,742,325	649,756	6,188,229	-	**6,188,229**
- Real Estate Loans	211,158	60,453	322	271,933	-	**271,933**
- Term Loans	4,123,092	79,373	-	4,202,465	-	**4,202,465**
- Other Loans	201,418	58,368	-	259,786	-	**259,786**
Derivatives	3,051	-	-	3,051	-	**3,051**
Debt instruments	6,227,147	-	-	6,227,147	24,466	**6,251,613**
Other financial assets	333,721	33,118	10,972	377,811	-	**377,811**
As at 30 June 2019	**40,774,421**	**2,615,430**	**692,514**	**44,082,365**	**5,864,928**	**49,947,293**
As at 31 December 2018	**43,575,298**	**2,702,800**	**678,222**	**46,956,320**	**5,158,228**	**52,114,548**

Industry sectors

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

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	**Financial institutions**	**Manufacturing**	**Commercial**	**Governmental**	**Other industries**	**Individuals**	**Total**
Balances with CBE	-	-	-	2,411,181	-	-	**2,411,181**
Due from banks	7,714,885	-	-	742,133	-	-	**8,457,018**
Treasury bills	-	-	-	8,331,449	-	-	**8,331,449**
Loans to banks	33,871	-	-	-	-	-	**33,871**
Loans to customers:							
Individuals:							
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	64,335	**64,335**
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	920,014	**920,014**
- Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-	6,188,229	**6,188,229**
- Real Estate Loans	-	-	-	-	-	271,933	**271,933**
Corporate entities:							
- Overdrafts	1,959	6,273,514	3,298,085	1,067,059	1,533,920	-	**12,174,537**
- Direct Loans	182,647	221,477	273,561	-	188,071	-	**865,756**
- Syndicated Loans	-	312,752	-	2,543,581	480,376	-	**3,336,709**
- Other loans	-	236,002	5,463	-	18,321	-	**259,786**
Financial derivatives	721	1,946	384	-	-	-	**3,051**
Fair value through other comprehensive income	2,217,080	-	-	4,034,533	-	-	**6,251,613**
Other financial assets	21,105	56,883	15,796	158,189	17,370	108,468	**377,811**
30 June 2019	**10,172,268**	**7,102,574**	**3,593,289**	**19,288,125**	**2,238,058**	**7,552,979**	**49,947,293**
31 December 2018	**6,518,542**	**6,921,257**	**2,738,734**	**26,595,751**	**2,200,812**	**7,139,452**	**52,114,548**

B. Market risk

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

The market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities are concentrated in bank treasury and monitored by two teams separately. Regular reports are submitted to the Board of Directors and heads of each business unit regularly.

Trading portfolios include those positions arising from market-making transactions where the bank acts as principal with clients or with the market.

Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from the interest rate management of the entity's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities. Non-trading portfolios also consist of foreign exchange and equity risks arising from the bank’s held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments.

B.1 Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the bank enters into interest rate swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term debt securities and loans to which the fair value option has been applied. The major measurement techniques used to measure and control market risk are outlined below.

Value at risk

The bank applies a ‘value at risk’ (VAR) methodology to its trading and non-trading portfolios and at a bank level to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected, based upon a number of assumptions. For various changes in market conditions The Board sets limits on the value of risk that may be accepted for the bank, for trading and non-trading purposes separately and they are monitored in daily basis with the bank risk management department.

VAR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the ‘maximum’ amount the bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (99%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (1%) that actual loss could be greater than the VAR estimate. The VAR model assumes a certain ‘holding period’ until positions can be closed (10 days). It also assumes that market moves occurring over this holding period will follow a similar pattern to those that have occurred over 10-day periods in the past. The bank’s assessment of past movements is based on data for last year. The bank applies these historical changes in rates, prices, indices, etc. directly to its current positions − a method known as historical simulation. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and parameters/factors used in the VAR calculation.

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, VAR limits are established by the Board annually for all trading portfolio operations and allocated to business units. Actual exposure against limits, together with a consolidated group-wide VAR, is reviewed daily by bank risk management department.

The quality of the VAR model is continuously monitored by back-testing the VAR results for trading books. All back-testing exceptions and any exceptional revenues on the profit side of the VAR distribution are investigated, and all back-testing results are reported to the Board of Directors.

Stress tests

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise in extreme conditions. The stress tests carried out by bank treasury include: risk factor stress testing, where stress movements are applied to each risk category; emerging market stress testing, where emerging market portfolios are subject to stress movements; and adhoc stress testing, which includes applying possible stress events to specific positions or regions − for example, the stress outcome to a region following a currency peg break.

The results of the stress tests are reviewed by senior management in each business unit and by the Board of Directors. The stress testing is tailored to the business and typically uses scenario analysis.

B.2 Summary of value at risk

VAR for trading portfolio as per the risk type

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

	12-month till 30 June 2019			**12-month till 31 December 2018**		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	**Average**	**High**	**Low**
Foreign exchange risk	(869)	(1,183)	(529)	(1,549)	(1,786)	(1,179)
Interest rate risk	(374)	(778)	(239)	(2,281)	(3,445)	(1,735)
VAR	**(961)**	**(1,179)**	**(694)**	**(2,526)**	**(4,086)**	**(1,910)**

The increase in the VAR especially in interest rate risk is correlated with the sensitivity in international financial market interest rate.

The three above results are calculated independently of the intended positions and the historical market movements. The gross VAR of the trading and the non-trading does not represent the exposed value of the bank risk due to the correlation between the risk types, portfolio types and whatever the effect following it.

B.3 Foreign exchange risk

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

Included in the table are the bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency:

Foreign currency risk concentration on financial instruments

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	Other	Total in EGP
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks	3,921,945	342,598	135,914	19,984	3,480	21,382	**4,445,303**
Due from banks	398,229	5,204,658	2,463,500	256,099	53,673	76,177	**8,452,336**
Treasury bills	8,331,449	-	-	-	-	-	**8,331,449**
Loans to banks	-	31,957	1,914	-	-	-	**33,871**
Loans to customers	18,294,637	4,613,486	85,199	899	811	42	**22,995,074**
Financial derivatives	1,105	1,946	-	-	-	-	**3,051**
Investments Fair value through other comprehensive income	4,020,468	2,165,077	24,463	-	-	-	**6,210,008**
Other financial assets	348,478	29,034	226	71	2	-	**377,811**
Total financial assets	**35,316,311**	**12,388,756**	**2,711,216**	**277,053**	**57,966**	**97,601**	**50,848,903**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	774,192	631,770	1,442	-	-	-	**1,407,404**
Treasury bills Sold with repurchase agreements	4,685	-	-	-	-	-	**4,685**
Customers' deposits	27,526,592	11,431,680	2,584,398	262,748	58,353	66,443	**41,930,214**
Derivative financial instruments	1,455	5,087	-	-	-	-	**6,542**
Other Loans	71,363	501,171	-	-	-	-	**572,534**
Other financial liabilities	242,022	31,407	494	141	-	-	**274,064**
Total financial liabilities	**28,620,309**	**12,601,115**	**2,586,334**	**262,889**	**58,353**	**66,443**	**44,195,443**
Net on balance sheet financial position	**6,696,002**	**(212,359)**	**124,882**	**14,164**	**(387)**	**31,158**	**6,653,460**
Credit commitments	**412,774**	**3,723,704**	**7,667,441**	**25,516**	**1,965**	**525,987**	**12,357,387**

Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise.

The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing and value at risk that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the assets and liabilities management department with assistance of the bank treasury department.

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

Organization of the management of Structural Interest Rate risks

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the
bank finance department.
Risk assessment, limits and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities management Committee (ALCO) headed by the Chairman with the
participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary
and the Head of the Dealing Room.
Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room through the financial market.
Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

EGP in thousands

As at 30 June 2019	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	3,921,945	**3,921,945**
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	398,229	**398,229**
Treasury bills	4,086,187	692,259	3,553,003	-	-	-	**8,331,449**
Loans to customers	11,747,272	668,874	1,818,059	3,798,827	261,605	-	**18,294,637**
Derivative financial instruments						1,105	**1,105**
Investment Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	621,214	771,915	2,627,339	-	-	**4,020,468**
Investment Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	2,000	169,875	**171,875**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	348,478	**348,478**
Total assets	**15,833,459**	**1,982,347**	**6,142,977**	**6,426,166**	**263,605**	**4,839,632**	**35,488,186**
liabilities							
Due to banks	494,686	-	-	-	-	279,506	**774,192**
Treasury bills Sold with repurchase agreements	4,685	-	-	-	-	-	**4,685**
Customers deposits	9,184,305	489,185	3,573,768	4,932,298	7,995	9,339,041	**27,526,592**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,455	**1,455**
Other Loans	1,582	1,807	8,057	6,182	53,735	-	**71,363**
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	242,022	**242,022**
Total liabilities	**9,685,258**	**490,992**	**3,581,825**	**4,938,480**	**61,730**	**9,862,024**	**28,620,309**
Interest gap	**6,148,201**	**1,491,355**	**2,561,152**	**1,487,686**	**201,875**	**(5,022,392)**	**6,867,877**

As at 31 December 2018	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	5,866,827	**5,866,827**
Due from banks	2,683,946	-	-	-	-	78	**2,684,024**
Treasury bills	1,895,840	1,371,835	4,400,237	-	-	-	**7,667,912**
Loans to customers	9,325,294	756,433	1,745,230	3,525,330	220,966	-	**15,573,253**
Investment Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	2,636,343	894,515	327,699	-	**3,858,557**
Investment Fair value through profit or loss	151,626				2,000		**153,626**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	346,058	**346,058**
Total assets	**14,056,706**	**2,128,268**	**8,781,810**	**4,419,845**	**550,665**	**6,212,963**	**36,150,257**
liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	226,013	**226,013**
Treasury bills Sold with repurchase agreements	3,695	-	-	-	-	-	**3,695**
Customers deposits	10,817,768	578,995	2,838,684	6,022,916	9,415	8,399,381	**28,667,159**
Other loans	8,604	2,496	14,206	6,457	31,186	-	**62,949**
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	210,887	**210,887**
Total liabilities	**10,830,067**	**581,491**	**2,852,890**	**6,029,373**	**40,601**	**8,836,281**	**29,170,703**
Interest gap	**3,226,639**	**1,546,777**	**5,928,920**	**(1,609,528)**	**510,064**	**(2,623,318)**	**6,979,554**

USD in thousands

As at 30 June 2019	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5years**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	20,508	**20,508**
Due from banks	133,131	178,419	-	-	-	-	**311,550**
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Loans to banks	149	1,574	190	-	-	-	**1,913**
Loans to customers	209,151	34,117	32,894	-	-	-	**276,162**
Derivative financial instruments	116						**116**
Investment Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	128,794	807	-	-	**129,601**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,738	**1,738**
Total assets	**342,547**	**214,110**	**161,878**	**807**	**-**	**22,246**	**741,588**
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	37,818	**37,818**
Customers deposits	262,993	211,226	19,809	2,045	-	188,225	**684,298**
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	305	**305**
Other Loans	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	**30,000**
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,880	**1,880**
Total liabilities	**272,993**	**231,226**	**19,809**	**2,045**	**-**	**228,228**	**754,301**
Interest gap	**69,554**	**(17,116)**	**142,069**	**(1,238)**	**-**	**(205,982)**	**(12,713)**

As at 31 December 2018	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5years**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	18,452	**18,452**
Due from banks	120,058	208,102	-	-	-	-	**328,160**
Loans to banks	1,027	1,377	1,043	-	-	-	**3,447**
Loans to customers	160,991	31,731	59,159	-	-	-	**251,881**
Investment Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	134,744	-	-	-	-	**134,744**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,572	**1,572**
Total assets	**282,076**	**375,954**	**60,202**	**-**	**-**	**20,024**	**738,256**
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	10,022	**10,022**
Customers deposits	407,471	99,691	24,098	9,210	-	153,373	**693,843**
Other Loans	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	**30,000**
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,130	**2,130**
Total liabilities	**417,471**	**119,691**	**24,098**	**9,210**	**-**	**165,525**	**735,995**
Interest gap	**(135,395)**	**256,263**	**36,104**	**(9,210)**	**-**	**(145,501)**	**2,261**

EUR in thousands

As at 30 June 2019	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	7,158	**7,158**
Due from banks	65,999	7,000	-	-	-	56,743	**129,742**
Loans to customers	3,356	1,131	-	-	-	-	**4,487**
Investment Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	1,288	-	-	-	**1,288**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	12	**12**
Total assets	**69,355**	**8,131**	**1,288**	**-**	**-**	**63,913**	**142,687**
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	76	**76**
Customers deposits	39,621	9,632	4,183	-	-	82,673	**136,109**
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	26	**26**
Total liabilities	**39,621**	**9,632**	**4,183**	**-**	**-**	**82,775**	**136,211**
Interest gap	**29,734**	**(1,501)**	**(2,895)**	**-**	**-**	**(18,862)**	**6,476**

As at 31 December 2018	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5years	Non-interest bearing	Total
Assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	5,448	**5,448**
Due from banks	50,000	30,000	-	-	-	16,482	**96,482**
Loans to customers	9,810	5,985	358	-	-	-	**16,153**
Investment Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	1,308	-	-	-	**1,308**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	29	**29**
Total assets	**59,810**	**35,985**	**1,666**	**-**	**-**	**21,959**	**119,420**
Liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	100	**100**
Customers deposits	39,806	10,495	6,427	-	-	55,255	**111,983**
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	22	**22**
Total liabilities	**39,806**	**10,495**	**6,427**	**-**	**-**	**55,377**	**112,105**
Interest gap	**20,004**	**25,490**	**(4,761)**	**-**	**-**	**(33,418)**	**7,315**

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank is unable to meet its obligations when they fall due as a result of customer deposits being withdrawn, cash requirements from contractual commitments, or other cash outflows, such as debt maturities or margin calls for derivatives. Such outflows would deplete available cash resources for client lending, trading activities and investments.

Liquidity risk management process
The bank liquidity management process, as carried out within the bank and monitored by a separate team in Group Treasury, includes:

- Day-to-day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or is borrowed by customers. The bank maintains an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen;

- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;

- Monitoring the liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements by the Central Bank of Egypt.

- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

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

With the cooperation with bank's Treasury, Assets and Liability management also monitors unmatched medium-term assets, the level and type of undrawn lending commitments, the usage of overdraft facilities and the impact of contingent liabilities such as standby letters of credit and guarantees.

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risk
The table below presents the cash flows payable by the bank under non-derivative financial liabilities for managing liquidity risk by remaining contractual maturities at the date of the statement of financial position.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flow, whereas the bank manages the liquidity risk based on the undiscounted expected cash flows and not the contractual cash flows.

EGP in thousands

As at 30 June 2019	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	774,192	-	-	-	-	**774,192**
Treasury bills Sold with repurchase agreements	4,685	-	-	-	-	**4,685**
Customers deposits	10,059,792	1,493,700	6,802,977	9,162,128	7,995	**27,526,592**
Other Loans	1,582	1,807	8,057	6,182	53,735	**71,363**
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	**10,840,251**	**1,495,507**	**6,811,034**	**9,168,310**	**61,730**	**28,376,832**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	**10,703,410**	**4,662,989**	**9,340,534**	**10,138,940**	**293,835**	**35,139,708**

As at 31 December 2018	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	226,013	-	-	-	-	**226,013**
Treasury bills Sold with repurchase agreements	3,695	-	-	-	-	**3,695**
Customers deposits	11,855,096	1,505,237	5,546,530	9,750,881	9,415	**28,667,159**
Other Loans	8,604	2,496	14,206	6,457	31,186	**62,949**
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	**12,093,408**	**1,507,733**	**5,560,736**	**9,757,338**	**40,601**	**28,959,816**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	**12,503,841**	**6,717,486**	**9,171,993**	**7,079,074**	**331,805**	**35,804,199**

USD in thousands

As at 30 June 2019	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	37,818	-	-	-	-	**37,818**
Customers deposits	236,156	187,214	105,400	140,852	14,676	**684,298**
Other loans	10,000	20,000	-	-	-	**30,000**
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	**283,974**	**207,214**	**105,400**	**140,852**	**14,676**	**752,116**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	**203,819**	**235,785**	**193,290**	**105,355**	**1,601**	**739,850**

As at 31 December 2018	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	10,022	-	-	-	-	10,022
Customers deposits	373,540	83,105	78,772	126,472	31,954	693,843
Other loans	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	**383,562**	**83,105**	**78,772**	**156,472**	**31,954**	**733,865**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	**183,365**	**384,611**	**68,192**	**97,858**	**2,658**	**736,684**

EUR in thousands

As at 30 June 2019	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	76	-	-	-	-	**76**
Customers deposits	38,669	15,358	29,832	48,364	3,886	**136,109**
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	**38,745**	**15,358**	**29,832**	**48,364**	**3,886**	**136,185**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	**129,107**	**8,862**	**2,824**	**1,765**	**117**	**142,675**

As at 31 December 2018	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	100	**100**
Customers deposits	35,236	14,647	25,147	29,105	7,848	**111,983**
Total liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	**35,236**	**14,647**	**25,147**	**29,105**	**7,948**	**112,083**
Assets held for managing liquidity risk (contractual maturity dates)	**77,448**	**36,698**	**3,908**	**1,102**	**235**	**119,391**

The bank has divided the financial assets and liabilities as per the contractual maturity to the periods mentioned above through the main automated system of bank, expected returns on those financial assets and liabilities were calculated and divided on the same basis as the above mentioned basis. When calculating, the expected returns non-renewal of those assets and liabilities at maturity has been assumed.
Available assets used to meet all the liabilities and to cover all the commitments related to loans include cash, balances with central banks and sue from banks, treasury bills and other governmental securities, and loans and advances to banks and customers.

Proportion of loans to clients' maturity has been extended which are due within a year and during the normal activity of the bank. In addition, there are some pledged debt instruments, treasury bills and government securities to guarantee the liabilities. The Bank has the ability to meet the unexpected net cash flows through the sale of securities and to find other sources of funding.

Derivatives

a) Derivatives settled on a net basis

The Bank's derivatives that will be settled on a net basis include:

- Foreign exchange derivatives: over-the-counter (OTC) currency options, currency futures, exchange traded currency options; and
- Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps for which net cash flows are exchanged, forward rate agreements, OTC interest rate options, exchange traded interest rate futures, exchange traded interest rate options and other interest rate contracts.

The table below analyses the bank's derivative financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the date of the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	Up to 1month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Interest rate derivatives	-	-	3,142	-	-	**3,142**
Total	**-**	**-**	**3,142**	**-**	**-**	**3,142**

31 December 2018	Up to 1month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Interest rate derivatives	-	1,783	-	-	-	**1,783**
Total	**-**	**1,783**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,783**

b) Derivatives settled on a gross basis

The bank's derivatives that will be settled on a gross basis include:

- Foreign exchange derivatives: currency forward, currency swaps; and
- Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps for which cash flows are exchanged on a gross basis, cross currency interest rate swaps

The table below analyses the bank's derivative financial instruments that will be settled on a gross basis into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the date of the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Derivatives held for trading						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
– Outflow	979,888	-	169,129	-	-	1,149,017
– Inflow	979,672	-	150,352	-	-	1,130,024
Total outflow	**979,888**	**-**	**169,129**	**-**	**-**	**1,149,017**
Total inflow	**979,672**	**-**	**150,352**	**-**	**-**	**1,130,024**

31 December 2018	**Up to 1 month**	**1-3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Derivatives held for trading						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
– Outflow	441,445	40,306	45,680	-	-	**527,431**
– Inflow	439,979	37,620	378	-	-	**477,977**
Total outflow	**441,445**	**40,306**	**45,680**	**-**	**-**	**527,431**
Total inflow	**439,979**	**37,620**	**378**	**-**	**-**	**477,977**

Off-balance sheet items

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	**1 year**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Loan commitments	1,902,996	-	249,114	**2,152,110**
Acceptances, LC's and LG's	7,105,380	3,061,244	38,653	**10,205,277**
Capital commitments	34,461	-	-	**34,461**
Total	**9,042,837**	**3,061,244**	**287,767**	**12,391,848**

D. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

The change in the assessed fair value using the valuation techniques through the financial period is 67,915 thousand (2018: 50,942 thousand).

D.2 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Due from Banks

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

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of charges for impairment loan losses. Loans and advances to customers divided into current and noncurrent balances the book value of the current balances is considered the fair value, and the noncurrent balances cannot be determined their fair value.

Investment securities

Investment securities disclosed in the table above comprise only those financial assets classified as held to maturity.

The fair value for loans and receivables and held-to-maturity assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

Due to Banks

The fair value of due to banks represents the book value, where all balances are current balances matured during the year

Deposits due to customers:

The customer deposits are divided in to current and noncurrent balances. The book value of the current balances is considered the fair value, while the noncurrent balances cannot be determined as a fair value

E. Capital management

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

- To comply with the capital requirements set by Arab Republic of Egypt.
- To safeguard the bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

<u>Capital Adequacy Ratio:</u>

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored daily by the bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee and the European Community Directives, as implemented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)f or supervisory purposes, the required information is filed with the Authority on a quarterly basis.

The CBE requires the bank to:

1) Retain the amount of 500 million EGP as minimum for the issued share capital and paid-up
2) The bank maintains a ratio of 10% or more of total regulatory capital to its risk-weighted assets and liabilities.

The capital adequacy ratio numerator comprises two tiers:

Tier 1 capital:
Consists of two parts, Going concern capital and additional going concern

Tier 2 capital:
Gone concern capital, qualifying subordinated loan capital, consists of :
- 45% of the value of foreign currency translation differences reserve .
- 45% of the value of the special reserve.
- 45% of the increase in fair value the carrying value of financial investments (if positive).
- 45% of reserve fair value of available-for-sale financial investments.
- 45% of the increase in fair value the carrying value of financial investments held to maturity.
- 45% of the increase in the fair value of the book value of financial investments in subsidiaries and affiliates.
- Other financial convoluted instruments.
- Subordinated loans with amortization of 20% per year in the last 5 years of maturity.
- Loan loss provision "General" by not more than 1.25% of total assets and contingent liabilities weighted risk weights.

Type of Risk:

- Credit Risk.
- Market Risk.
- Operations Risk.

The risk weighted assets are between zero and 100% classified according to the nature of the debit party for each assets which reflect the assets related credit risk taking into consideration the cash guarantees. The same treatment is used for the off balance sheet amounts after performing the adjustments to reflect the contingent nature and the expected losses for these amounts.

The bank complied with local capital requirements and with the countries requirements where outside branches (based on Basel II) were operating in the last two years.

	30 June 2019	31 December 2018
	LE,000	LE,000
Going Concern Capital	5,526,855	5,269,451
Gone Concern Capital	881,620	885,704
Total Capital	**6,408,475**	**6,155,155**
Credit Risk	28,091,863	24,083,882
Market Risk	6,375	52,012
Operation Risk	5,211,057	5,211,057
Top 50 Effect	2,861,965	962,251
Total Risks	**36,171,260**	**30,309,202**
Capital Adequacy Ratio %	**%17.72**	**%20.31**

Leverage Ratio:

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Going Concern Capital	**5,526,855**	**5,269,451**
On Balance Sheet Risk	50,876,325	53,381,511
Derivatives Risk	8,551	6,913
Off Balance Sheet Risk	7,045,544	6,040,114
Total Risks	57,930,420	**59,428,538**
Leverage Ratio %	**%9.54**	**%8.87**

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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

A. Impairment losses on loans and advances

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

B. Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

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

If considered that all declines in fair value below cost been considered significant or prolonged, the bank would have recognized an additional loss presented in the transfer from the fair value reserve to the in the income statement.

C. Fair value of Derivatives

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

D. <u>Held-to-maturity investments</u>

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

<u>Income taxes</u>

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

5. Segment analysis

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

Large, medium, and small enterprises:

Including current account, deposit, overdraft account, loan, credit facilities, and financial derivative activities.

Investment:

Encompasses money management activities.

Retail:

Encompasses current account, saving account, deposit, credit card, personal loans, and real estate loans activities,

Asset and liability management:

Encompasses other banking operations, such as asset and liability management. It also encompasses administrative expenses that can hardly be classified with other sectors.

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

a. Segment reporting analysis

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	Corporate banking	SMEs	Investment banking	Retail	Assets and liabilities management	Total
Revenues and expenses according to the sector activity						
Revenues of the sector activity	577,029	265,999	75,848	823,660	286,299	**2,028,835**
Expenses of the sector	109,720	(106,933)	(57,671)	(348,338)	5,830	**(397,392)**
Result of the sector operations	**686,749**	**159,066**	**18,177**	**475,322**	**292,129**	**1,631,443**
Profit before tax	686,749	159,066	18,177	475,322	292,129	**1,631,443**
Taxes	(135,483)	(31,479)	(3,471)	(97,116)	(59,573)	**(327,122)**
Net profit	**551,266**	**127,587**	**14,706**	**378,206**	**232,556**	**1,304,321**
Assets and Liabilities according to the sector activity						
Assets of the sector activity	14,179,535	1,645,563	13,692,895	7,074,738	15,621,303	**52,214,034**
Total assets	**14,179,535**	**1,645,563**	**13,692,895**	**7,074,738**	**15,621,303**	**52,214,034**
Liabilities of the sector activity	13,701,380	5,219,013	1,440,401	23,287,961	2,648,467	**46,297,222**
Total Liabilities	**13,701,380**	**5,219,013**	**1,440,401**	**23,287,961**	**2,648,467**	**46,297,222**

30 June 2018	Corporate banking	SMEs	Investment banking	Retail	Assets and liabilities management	Total
Revenues and expenses according to the sector activity						
Revenues of the sector activity	525,876	249,269	70,402	764,920	222,785	**1,833,252**
Expenses of the sector	(84,307)	(16,836)	(48,019)	(300,036)	-	**(449,198)**
Result of the sector operations	**441,569**	**232,433**	**22,383**	**464,884**	**222,785**	**1,384,054**
Profit before tax	441,569	232,433	22,383	464,884	222,785	**1,384,054**
Taxes	(90,997)	(47,279)	(9,764)	(99,071)	(45,931)	**(293,042)**
Net profit	**350,572**	**185,154**	**12,619**	**365,813**	**176,854**	**1,091,012**
Assets and Liabilities according to the sector activity						
Assets of the sector activity	11,616,314	1,506,932	13,431,465	6,600,849	15,239,281	**48,394,841**
Total assets	**11,616,314**	**1,506,932**	**13,431,465**	**6,600,849**	**15,239,281**	**48,394,841**
Liabilities of the sector activity	12,044,555	5,010,254	1,026,475	22,700,948	2,557,883	**43,340,115**
Total Liabilities	**12,044,555**	**5,010,254**	**1,026,475**	**22,700,948**	**2,557,883**	**43,340,115**

b. Geographical sector analysis

(All amounts are in thousand Egyptian pounds)

30 June 2019	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenues & Expenses according to the geographical sectors				
Revenues of the Geographical sectors	3,255,346	260,158	77,526	**3,593,030**
Expenses of the Geographical sectors	(1,625,402)	(275,138)	(61,047)	**(1,961,587)**
Result of sector operations	**1,629,944**	**(14,980)**	**16,479**	**1,631,443**
Profit before tax	1,629,944	(14,980)	16,479	**1,631,443**
Tax	(323,414)	-	(3,708)	**(327,122)**
Profit of the period	**1,306,530**	**(14,980)**	**12,771**	**1,304,321**

30 June 2018	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenues & Expenses according to the geographical sectors				
Revenues of the Geographical sectors	2,857,476	244,538	69,671	**3,171,685**
Expenses of the Geographical sectors	(1,498,697)	(232,564)	(56,370)	**(1,787,631)**
Result of sector operations	**1,358,779**	**11,974**	**13,301**	**1,384,054**
Profit before tax	1,358,779	11,974	13,301	**1,384,054**
Tax	(287,355)	(2,694)	(2,993)	**(293,042)**
Profit of the period	**1,071,424**	**9,280**	**10,308**	**1,091,012**

6. **Net interest income**	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Interest on loans and similar income		
To customers	1,783,111	1,499,472
	1,783,111	**1,499,472**
Treasury bills	708,111	640,539
Balances with banks	223,857	217,496
Investments in HTM and AFS debt instruments	317,126	266,206
	1,249,094	**1,124,241**
	3,032,205	**2,623,713**
Interest expenses and similar charges		
Deposits and current accounts:		
- To banks	(53,680)	(41,528)
- To customers	(1,375,439)	(1,147,259)
- Other Loans	(14,371)	(16,719)
- Others	(98)	(21)
	(1,443,588)	**(1,205,527)**
Net interest income	**1,588,617**	**1,418,186**

7. **Net fee and commission income**	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Fee and Commission income :		
Credit related fees and commissions	328,853	348,171
Trust and other custody fees	4,532	5,341
Other fees	87,701	83,364
Total	**421,086**	**436,876**
Fee and Commission expense :		
Other fees and commissions paid	(120,607)	(111,776)
	(120,607)	**(111,776)**
Net fee and Commission	**300,479**	**325,100**

8. Dividend Income

	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Investment at Fair value through profit or loss	8,149	5,223
Others	(228)	-
	7,921	**5,223**

9. Net trading income

	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Foreign exchange:		
Gains from foreign currencies transactions	117,421	86,770
Gain on revaluation of forward rate contracts	-	365
Gain (Loss) on revaluation of currency swap contracts	68	16
Gain on revaluation of option deals	-	340
Foreign currencies revaluation of Debt instruments at fair value through profit / Loss	4,300	10,939
Foreign currencies revaluation of MF at fair value through profit / Loss	6,727	-
Gain on sale of MF at fair value through profit / Loss	5	5
	128,521	**98,435**

10. Gains from financial investments

	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Gain on sale of Treasury Bills	3,297	7,438
	3,297	**7,438**

11. Impairment release / (charge) for credit losses

	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Loans and advances to customers	196,678	67,798
Due from banks	7,079	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	30,466	-
	234,223	**67,798**

12. Administrative expenses

	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(264,792)	(232,870)
Social insurance costs	(58,182)	(51,352)
	(322,974)	**(284,222)**
Other Administrative expenses	(244,764)	(216,845)
Stamp Duty on Loans	(6,776)	(15,929)
	(574,514)	**(516,996)**

13. Other operating expense income	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
(Charge) Other provisions	(59,435)	(22,818)
Revaluation on foreign currencies assets & Liabilities rather than those held for trading	854	169
(loss) / Profit on asset acquired revaluation	157	(273)
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(6)	1
Others	1,329	1,791
	(57,101)	**(21,130)**

14. Income tax expense	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Profit before tax	**1,631,443**	**1,385,459**
Tax calculated at applied tax rate	(367,075)	(311,728)
Nondeductible expenses	(73,958)	(37,023)
Tax exempted income	113,911	55,709
Income tax expense	**(327,122)**	**(293,042)**
Effective tax rate	**20.1%**	**21.2%**

The following table shows financial assets according to IFRS 9:

	Measurement according to CBE instruction dated December 16, 2008		**Measurement according to IFRS 9**	
Financial assets	**31-Dec 2018**		**1-Jan 2019**	
	EGP,000		**EGP,000**	
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt	Amortized cost	6,346,290	Amortized cost	6,346,290
Due from banks	Amortized cost	11,079,662	Amortized cost	11,079,662
Treasury bills	Amortized cost	10,065,674	Amortized cost	7,667,912
			FVOCI	2,397,762
Held for trading investments	Held for trading	67,020	FVPL	67,020
Loans to banks	Amortized cost	61,755	Amortized cost	61,755
Loans and advances to customers	Amortized cost	20,426,550	Amortized cost	20,426,550
Investment securities	Available for sale	3,911,361	FVOCI	3,903,389
			FVPL	7,972
	Held to Maturity	76,634	FVPL	76,634

The following table shows the net amounts of financial assets according to CBE instruction dated December 16, 2008 and IFRS 9:

	IAS 39 carrying amount 31-Dec 2018	Reclassifications	IFRS 9 carrying amount 1-Jan 2019
	EGP,000	EGP,000	EGP,000
Amortized cost			
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt	6,346,290	-	6,346,290
Due from banks	11,079,662	-	11,079,662
Treasury bills	10,065,674	(2,397,762)	7,667,912
Loans to banks	61,755	-	61,755
Loans and advances to customers	20,426,550	-	20,426,550
Mutual fund Certificates - according to law requirements	76,634	(76,634)	-
Fair value through over comprehensive income (FVOCI)			
Listed debt securities - at fair value	3,874,551	2,397,762	6,272,313
Unlisted debt securities - at fair value	26,838	-	26,838
Unlisted Equity securities – at fair value	9,972	(9,972)	-
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Mutual fund Certificates - according to law requirements	-	76,634	76,634
Debt securities held for trading - Government bonds	61,243	-	61,243
Equity securities - Mutual funds certificates	5,777	-	5,777
Unlisted Equity securities – at fair value	-	9,972	9,972

15. Cash and balances with Central Bank of Egypt	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Cash in hand	2,034,122	1,452,216
Balances with the Central Bank of Egypt -reserve ratio	2,411,181	4,894,074
	4,445,303	**6,346,290**
Non-interest bearing balances	4,445,303	6,346,290
	4,445,303	**6,346,290**

16. Due from banks	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Current accounts	1,307,366	655,721
Placements with other banks	7,149,652	10,423,941
	8,457,018	**11,079,662**
Expected credit loss	(4,682)	-
Balance	**8,452,336**	**11,079,662**
Central bank of Egypt	1,873,363	3,763,224
Local banks	777,064	2,246,804
Foreign banks	5,806,591	5,069,634
	8,457,018	**11,079,662**
Expected credit loss	(4,682)	-
	8,452,336	**11,079,662**
Non-interest bearing balances	1,699,016	657,310
Fixed interest bearing balances	6,758,002	10,422,352
	8,457,018	**11,079,662**
Expected credit loss	(4,682)	-
	8,452,336	**11,079,662**

The movement in provision - Due from banks	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	12,443	-
	12,443	-
		-
Charged to the income statement	(7,079)	-
Exchange differences	(682)	-
Balance	**4,682**	-

17. Treasury bills	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Treasury bills, maturity 91 days	589,250	104,125
Treasury bills, maturity 182 days	1,973,125	745,750
Treasury bills, maturity 273 days	1,734,925	1,811,900
Treasury bills, maturity 364 days	4,377,125	5,493,350
Unearned interest	(342,976)	(487,213)
	8,331,449	**7,667,912**

18. Loans to banks	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Other loans	33,871	61,755
Total	**33,871**	**61,755**

19. Loans and advances to customers (net)	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Individual		
Overdrafts	64,335	77,115
Credit cards	920,014	917,013
Personal Loans	6,188,229	5,829,058
Real Estate Loans	271,933	225,513
Total (1)	**7,444,511**	**7,048,699**
Corporate entities		
Overdrafts	12,174,537	10,345,184
Direct Loans	865,756	750,028
Syndicated loans	3,336,709	3,192,149
Other Loans	259,786	336,540
Total (2)	**16,636,788**	**14,623,901**
Total Loans and advances (1+2)	**24,081,299**	**21,672,600**
Less :		
Unearned Income	(153)	
Suspense interest	(50,360)	(51,768)
Allowance for impairment	(1,035,712)	(1,194,282)
Net	**22,995,074**	**20,426,550**
Current Balances	13,814,482	12,095,839
Non-Current Balances	10,266,817	9,576,761
	24,081,299	**21,672,600**

Allowance for impairment
30 June 2019

Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the Period	420	33,442	142,568	10,815	**187,245**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	1,038	(5,861)	(44,137)	(100)	**(49,060)**
Balance at 1 January 2019	**1,458**	**27,581**	**98,431**	**10,715**	**138,185**
Impairment release / (charge)	(501)	3,345	29,031	762	**32,637**
Loans written off during the Period	-	(4,439)	(25,460)	-	**(29,899)**
Amount recoveries during the Period	-	3,194	13,829	-	**17,023**
Balance at the period end	**957**	**29,681**	**115,831**	**11,477**	**157,946**

Corporate entities	Overdrafts	Direct Loans	Syndicated loans	Other Loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the Period	656,688	313,318	27,616	9,415	**1,007,037**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	(7,024)	(44,876)	173,324	13,864	**135,288**
IFRS 9 Impact (Subsidiaries)	(319)	(2,886)	-	-	**(3,205)**
Balance at 1 January 2019	**649,345**	**265,556**	**200,940**	**23,279**	**1,139,120**
Impairment release / (charge)	(196,836)	35,815	(46,491)	(21,803)	(229,315)
Transfers	764	-	-	-	764
Loans written off during the Period	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Amount recoveries during the Period	1,053	-	-	-	1,053
Exchange differences	(21,673)	(471)	(11,646)	(63)	(33,853)
Balance at the Period end	**432,650**	**300,900**	**142,803**	**1,413**	**877,766**
Total					**1,035,712**

31 December 2018

Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the Period	490	34,308	125,650	11,375	**171,823**
Impairment charges	(74)	2,980	30,334	(560)	**32,680**
Loans written off during the Period	-	(9,966)	(42,131)	-	**(52,097)**
Amount recoveries during the Period	4	6,120	28,715	-	**34,839**
Balance at the Period end	**420**	**33,442**	**142,568**	**10,815**	**187,245**

Corporate entities	Overdrafts	Direct Loans	Syndicated loans	Other Loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the Period	766,759	174,413	107,183	42,066	**1,090,421**
Impairment release / (charge)	(85,619)	138,252	(79,963)	(32,807)	**(60,137)**
Loans written off during the Period	(29,937)	-	-	-	**(29,937)**
Amount recoveries during the Period	2,650	-	-	-	**2,650**
Exchange differences	2,835	653	396	156	**4,040**
Balance at the Period end	**656,688**	**313,318**	**27,616**	**9,415**	**1,007,037**
Total					**1,194,282**

20. Derivatives financial instruments

The Bank uses the following derivative instruments for both hedging and non-hedging purposes.

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

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

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

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

- Foreign currency and interest rate options are contractual agreements under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, either to buy (a call option) or sell (a put option) at or by a set date or during a set period, a specific amount of a foreign currency or a financial instrument at a pre-determined price. The seller receives a premium from the purchaser in consideration for the assumption of foreign exchange or interest rate risk. Options may be either exchange-traded or negotiated between the Bank and a customer (OTC). The Bank is exposed to credit risk on purchased options only, and only to the extent of their carrying amount, which is their fair value.

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

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

Derivatives:

30 June 2019 LE,000	Contractual amount	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives			
Currency forwards	518,303	433	905
Currency swaps	611,723	673	550
	1,130,026	**1,106**	**1,455**
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	1,186,938	1,945	5,087
	1,186,938	**1,945**	**5,087**
Total derivatives	**2,316,964**	**3,051**	**6,542**

31 December 2018 LE,000	Contractual amount	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives			
Currency forwards	505,310	348	2,307
Currency swaps	20,526	124	231
OTC currency options	8,473	128	128
	534,309	**600**	**2,666**
Interest rate derivatives			
Interest rate swaps	2,158,968	2,585	2,585
	2,158,968	**2,585**	**2,585**
Total derivatives	**2,693,277**	**3,185**	**5,251**

21. Financial Investments

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Listed debt securities - at fair value	6,227,147	6,272,313
Unlisted debt securities - at fair value	24,466	26,838
Total Fair value through other comprehensive income	**6,251,613**	**6,299,151**
Expected credit loss	(41,605)	-
Total investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**6,210,008**	**6,299,151**
Fair value through profit or loss		
Unlisted - Equity instruments	8,639	9,972
Mutual fund Certificates - according to law requirements	144,612	76,634
Governmental Bonds	18,624	61,243
Equity instruments - Mutual fund	-	5,777
Total investment measured at fair value through Profit or loss	**171,875**	**153,626**
Total Financial investments	**6,381,883**	**6,452,777**
Current Balances	3,668,462	3,674,425
Non-current balances	2,713,421	2,778,352
	6,381,883	**6,452,777**
Debt instruments with fixed interest rates	6,324,823	6,372,011
Debt instruments with variable interest rates	-	-
	6,324,823	**6,372,011**

The movement in financial investments - Fair value through other comprehensive income	**30 June 2019 LE,000**	**31 December 2018 LE,000**
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	76,402	-
	76,402	-
		-
Charged to the income statement	(30,466)	-
Exchange differences	(4,331)	-
Balance	**41,605**	-

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

30 June 2019	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Fair value through other profit or loss**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January 2019	6,299,151	153,626	6,452,777
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	(7,506)	61,252	53,746
Balance at 1 January 2019	**6,291,645**	**214,878**	**6,506,523**
Additions	2,863,965	217,042	3,081,007
Disposals	(2,853,758)	(267,869)	(3,121,627)
Premium / discount amortization	28,379	-	28,379
Exchange difference on monetary assets	(138,709)	-	(138,709)
Changes in fair value	60,091	7,824	67,915
Balance at 30 June 2019	**6,251,613**	**171,875**	**6,423,488**

31 December 2018	**Fair value through other comprehensive income**	**Fair value through other profit or loss**	**Total**
Balance at 1 January 2018	3,096,990	76,634	3,173,624
Reclassifications for investment:			
Treasury bills	2,460,877	-	2,460,877
Unlisted - Equity instruments	(12,993)	12,993	-
Government Bonds	-	57,211	57,211
Equity instruments - Mutual fund	-	5,807	5,807
Additions	4,212,587	4,042,968	8,255,555
Disposals	(3,540,992)	(4,025,609)	(7,566,601)
Premium / discount amortization	90,039	-	90,039
Exchange difference on monetary assets	27,165	42	27,207
Changes in fair value	(34,522)	(13,357)	(47,879)
Impairment Losses	-	(3,063)	(3,063)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**6,299,151**	**153,626**	**6,452,777**

The bank's participation in subsidiary represents 99.99% and the subsidiary is unlisted in the Egyptian stock exchange.

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Balance at cost	143,822	143,822

22. Intangible assets

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Balance at beginning of the Period		
Cost	250,661	210,854
Accumulated amortization	(155,879)	(135,773)
Net book value	**94,782**	**75,081**
Balance for the current Period		
Net Book value at the beginning of the Period	94,782	75,081
Additions	35,896	39,807
Amortization expense	(14,158)	(20,106)
Net Book Value at the end of the current Period	**116,520**	**94,782**
Balance at the end of the current Period		
Cost	130,678	250,661
Accumulated amortization	(14,158)	(155,879)
Net book value	**116,520**	**94,782**

23. Other assets

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Accrued revenues	377,811	374,966
Prepaid expenses	207,976	209,559
Advance payments for purchase of fixed assets	48,000	28,373
Assets reverted to the Bank in settlement of debts	67,362	68,328
Deposits with others and imprest fund	12,313	18,792
Other	119,713	138,342
Total	**833,175**	**838,360**

24. Fixed Assets

	Land	Buildings	Computer systems	Vehicles	Fixtures	Machinery and equipment	Furniture	Other	Total
Balance as of previous period									
Cost	108,729	395,022	195,572	17,072	209,298	40,281	33,346	65,668	**1,064,988**
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(102,697)	(148,202)	(12,061)	(171,034)	(22,806)	(15,294)	(30,259)	**(502,353)**
Net book value as of beginning of previous year	**108,729**	**292,325**	**47,370**	**5,011**	**38,264**	**17,475**	**18,052**	**35,409**	**562,635**
Costs Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Additions	-	-	60,215	5,407	9,733	3,139	2,878	10,245	**91,617**
Disposals - Cost	-	-	(14,018)	(1,640)	(1,661)	(1,086)	(1,777)	(3,041)	**(23,223)**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Depreciation expense	-	(13,991)	(21,070)	(2,441)	(16,466)	(3,458)	(2,928)	(5,856)	**(66,210)**
Disposals – Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	13,970	1,640	1,661	1,036	1,700	2,903	**22,910**
Depreciation Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Net book value as of Ending of previous period	**108,729**	**278,334**	**86,467**	**7,977**	**31,531**	**17,106**	**17,925**	**39,660**	**587,729**
Balance as of 1 January									
Cost	108,729	395,022	241,769	20,839	217,370	42,334	34,447	72,872	**1,133,382**
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(116,688)	(155,302)	(12,862)	(185,839)	(25,228)	(16,522)	(33,212)	**(545,653)**
Net Book value	**108,729**	**278,334**	**86,467**	**7,977**	**31,531**	**17,106**	**17,925**	**39,660**	**587,729**
Additions	-	33,000	19,299	-	13,940	842	1,534	3,793	**72,408**
Disposals – Cost	-	-	(13)	-	-	(57)	(26)	-	**(96)**
Depreciation expense	-	(6,993)	(14,784)	(1,160)	(9,263)	(1,773)	(1,548)	(3,216)	**(38,737)**
Disposals – Accumulated Depreciation	-	-	11	-	-	32	25	-	**68**
Net book value	**108,729**	**304,341**	**90,980**	**6,817**	**36,208**	**16,150**	**17,910**	**40,237**	**621,372**
Balance as of current period									
Cost	108,729	428,022	261,055	20,839	231,310	43,119	35,955	76,665	**1,205,694**
Accumulated Depreciation	-	(123,681)	(170,075)	(14,022)	(195,102)	(26,969)	(18,045)	(36,428)	**(584,322)**
Net book value	**108,729**	**304,341**	**90,980**	**6,817**	**36,208**	**16,150**	**17,910**	**40,237**	**621,372**

25. Due to banks

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Current accounts	750,347	187,588
Deposits	657,057	220,000
	1,407,404	**407,588**
Local banks	666,000	234,797
Foreign banks	741,404	172,791
	1,407,404	**407,588**
Non-interest bearing	750,347	187,588
Interest bearing	657,057	220,000
	1,407,404	**407,588**
Current Balances	**1,407,404**	**407,588**

26. Treasury bills Sold with repurchase agreements

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Treasury bills, maturity 364 days	4,685	3,695
	4,685	**3,695**

27. Customers' deposits

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Demand deposits	14,146,931	12,399,790
Time and call deposits	10,680,361	12,463,086
Certificates of deposits	8,594,062	8,102,978
Saving accounts	4,300,000	4,612,099
Other deposits	4,208,860	6,354,707
Total	**41,930,214**	**43,932,660**
Corporate Deposits	21,539,673	24,085,971
Retail Deposits	20,390,541	19,846,689
	41,930,214	**43,932,660**
Current Balances	28,782,232	30,037,066
Non-current balances	13,147,982	13,895,594
	41,930,214	**43,932,660**
Non-interest bearing balances	18,355,791	18,754,497
Interest bearing balances	23,574,423	25,178,163
	41,930,214	**43,932,660**

28. Other Loans

	Interest Rates	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Egyptian Co. for Housing Refinance	%11.50	71,363	62,949
Credit Agricole Paris (13/6/2027)	Libor+3.49%	167,057	179,136
Credit Agricole Paris (11/5/2028)	Libor+3.87%	167,057	179,136
Credit Agricole Paris (13/4/2029)	Libor+4.29%	167,057	179,136
		572,534	**600,357**

29. Other Liabilities

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Accrued interest	274,064	249,631
Unearned revenue	24,459	25,902
Accrued expenses	450,323	514,597
Other credit balances	1,048,953	933,868
	1,797,799	**1,723,998**

30. Other provisions

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
At 1 January	**262,424**	**238,376**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	(30,007)	-
Balances	**232,417**	**238,376**
Exchange differences	(3,941)	1,483
Charged to the income statement	59,435	29,047
Transfers	(764)	-
Utilized during year	(1,361)	(6,482)
	285,786	**262,424**

Other provisions represent the following:

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Provision for claims	97,909	66,508
Provision for contingent liabilities	187,877	195,916
Balance	**285,786**	**262,424**

31. Retirement benefit obligations	**30 June 2019 LE,000**	**31 December 2018 LE,000**
Medical benefits liability		
Post-employment medical benefits	144,293	144,293
	144,293	**144,293**

- There is a liability on the Bank towards the Post-Employment Medical Benefits Fund for the payment of medical insurance premiums for the ex-employees of ex-EAB who reach the retirement age or resign from ex-EAB before its merger with Calyon Bank – Egypt in September 2006.
- The Bank is obligated to pay these premiums for providing medical care for the retired employees' spouses and children till death, or reach 21 years of age in respect of children.
- The Bank entrusted an actuary with determining the net present value of all future medical insurance premiums required to be paid by the Bank until the death of retirees & their spouses, and their children until reaching 21 years of age.
- The most important assumptions used by the actuary are as follows:
  Interest rate used as a discount basis 15.00%
  Inflation Rate of medical care costs 16.00%
- The assumption of death rates were made according to the British Mortality Table no. A49/52.

End of services bonus benefits:

- The Bank entrusted the actuary to determine the net present value of the obligation resulting from retirement benefits that the employee will receive upon retirement.
- The most important assumptions used by the actuary are as follows:
  Interest rate used as a discount basis 15.00%
  Rates of salary increases 16.00%
- The assumption of death rates were made according to the British Mortality Table no. (A49/52).
- The Bank considers the present value of the obligation is not substantially different from the fair value of the net assets of the Fund, and therefore there is no obligation on the Bank arising from the obligations of specific benefits (severance pay severance) to fund insurance for employees of Credit Agricole Egypt who reached retirement age, or disability or death or resignation.

32. Share capital

The bank authorized share capital with LE 3,500,000,000. The issued and paid up capital is LE 1,243,668,000 divided into 310,917,000 ordinary shares with par value LE 4 each and there is no treasury stock.

The following is a list of the shareholders of the bank:

Shareholder	**No. of shares**	**% of ownership**	**Amount 000'EGP**
Credit Agricole SA	147,329,416	47.39%	589,318
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment	40,625,052	13.07%	162,500
RolaCo. EGP For Investment owned by Ali Ben Hassan Ben Ali Daykh	21,050,000	6.77%	84,200
Others	101,912,532	32.77%	407,650
Total	**310,917,000**	**100.00%**	**1,243,668**

33. Reserves and retained earning

A. Reserves	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
General Banking Risk Reserve	1,120	840
Legal reserve	459,862	349,568
Special reserve	65,214	103,732
Capital reserve	62,187	59,132
Fair value reserve	(3,349)	(57,958)
IFRS9 Risk Reserve	-	214,098
General Risk Reserve	172,008	-
Total reserves	**757,042**	**669,412**

Movements in reserves were as follows:

a. General Banking Risk Reserve	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the Period	1,120	840
Balance	**1,120**	**840**
b. Legal reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the Period	349,568	251,513
Transferred from the Net profit	110,294	98,055
Balance	**459,862**	**349,568**

According to the Statute of the Bank is statutes a sum equal to 5% of the annual net profit is appropriated to a legal reserve and to be stopped when the legal reserve balance reaches 20% of the capital and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank shall act in the special reserve of the Bank only after consulting The Egyptian Central Bank. The Statute was amended in accordance with the extraordinary General Assembly held in 30/3/2017 modified the legal reserve of up to 50% of the issued capital.

c. Special reserve	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the Period	103,732	103,732
Transferred to General Risk Reserve	(38,518)	-
Balance	**65,214**	**103,732**

d. Capital Reserve	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the Period	59,132	54,890
Transferred from Net profit for the end of Period	3,055	4,242
Balance	**62,187**	**59,132**

e. Fair value reserve	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the Period	(55,934)	(21,412)
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	(7,506)	-
Balance at the beginning of the Period	**(63,440)**	**(21,412)**
Net change in fair value	60,091	(36,546)
Balance	**(3,349)**	**(57,958)**

f. IFRS9 Risk Reserve	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the period	214,098	214,098
Transferred to General Risk Reserve	(214,098)	-
Balance	**-**	**214,098**

g. General Risk Reserve	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the period before the amendment	-	-
Transferred from Special reserve ORR	38,518	-
Transferred from IFRS9 Risk Reserve	214,098	-
Balance at the beginning of the period after the amendment	**252,616**	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 – (Expected Credit Loss)	(145,065)	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9 – (Fair Value)	61,252	-
IFRS 9 Impact (Subsidiaries)	3,205	-
Balance	**172,008**	-

B. Retained earnings	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Balance at the beginning of the Period	4,252,959	3,726,322
Dividend	(1,527,845)	(1,359,311)
Transferred to Legal reserve	(110,293)	(98,055)
Transferred to Capital Reserve	(3,056)	(4,242)
Transferred to IFRS9 Risk Reserve	-	(214,098)
Profit of the period	1,304,321	1,091,012
Balance	**3,916,086**	**3,141,628**

34. Contingent liabilities and commitments

A. Loans, advances and Guarantees Commitments	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Letters of guarantee	8,520,358	7,713,334
Commercial letters of credit (import and export)	426,741	506,640
Acceptances	1,258,178	642,972
Other contingent liability	2,152,110	2,297,699
Total	**12,357,387**	**11,160,645**

B. Operational Lease:
There is no commitment for operational lease at the financial statement date.

C. Legal Claims
There were a number of legal proceedings outstanding against the bank with provision amounted 9,387 thousand Egyptian pounds.

D. Capital Commitments
The bank had capital commitments of 34.46 million Egyptian pounds in respect of fixed assets purchases and branches fixtures and have not been implemented yet till the balance sheet date.

35. Cash and cash equivalents

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

	30 June 2019 LE,000	30 June 2018 LE,000
Cash and balances with central banks	1,246,913	2,689,284
Due from banks	6,981,094	6,597,445
Treasury bills	776,115	378,908
	9,004,122	**9,665,637**

36. Mutual funds

Credit Agricole Bank mutual fund no. (1)
The fund is one of the banking activities licensed by the capital law no. 95 for 1992 and its executive rules. The number of investment certificates in the fund have reached 3,000,000 certificates and their value 300,000,000 EGP. The bank owned 150 000 investment certificates (par value 15,000,000 EGP) Credit Agricole 1st fund managed by EFG Hermes, the redeemable price per IC amounted to LE 415.87 at balance sheet date and the total value is 62,380,500 EGP.

According to the mutual fund management contract and prospects, CA obtains management fees and commission for monitoring and other managerial services, the total commissions amounted 299,593 EGP as of 30 June 2019 that was classified as fees and commission in the income statement.

Credit Agricole Bank mutual fund no. (2)
The mutual fund owns about 3,000,000 certificates (amounted 300,000,000 EGP) of which The bank owns 150,000 certificates (par value 15,000,000) for managing the mutual fund activity, their redemption value at the balance sheet date is 28,464,000 EGP with a redeemable price of 189.76 EGP per IC.

According to the mutual fund management contract and prospects, CA obtains management fees and commission for monitoring and other managerial services, the total commissions amounted 185,503 EGP as of 30 June 2019 that was classified as fees and commission income in the income statement.

Credit Agricole Bank mutual fund no. (3)

The mutual fund owns about 4,000,000 certificates (amounted 4,000,000,000 EGP) of which The bank owns 39,000 Certificates (par value 39,000,000EGP) for managing the mutual fund activity, their redemption value at the balance sheet date is 39,000,000 EGP and a redeemable price of 1,000.00 EGP per IC.

According to the mutual fund management contract and prospects, CA obtains management fees and commission for monitoring and other managerial services, the total commissions amounted 1,071.28 EGP as of 30 June 2019 that was classified as fees and commission income n in the income statement.

Credit Agricole Bank mutual fund no. (4)

The mutual fund owns about 1,000,000 certificates (amounted 100,000,000 EGP) of which The bank owns 50,000 certificates (par value 5,000,000) for managing the mutual fund activity, their redemption value at the balance sheet date is 11,988,500 EGP with a redeemable price of 239.77 EGP per IC.

According to the mutual fund management contract and prospects, CA obtains management fees and commission for monitoring and other managerial services, the total commissions amounted 77,470 EGP as of 30 June 2019 that was classified as fees and commission income in the income statement.

37. Related party transactions

The Bank's parent company is Credit Agricole (France) which holds 47.39% of the common stock and the remaining portion of 52.61% is held by other shareholders presented in the capital disclosure. The Bank had transactions with its related parties on an arm's length basis. The nature of such transactions and related balances as presented at the balance sheet date are as follows:

	Credit Agricole Group	
	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Due from banks	330,124	36,158
Available for sale investments	24,466	26,838
Due to banks	283,818	33,897
Other Liabilities	33,411	35,827
General and Administrative expenses	5,690	16,306
Letters of Guarantee issued by the Bank	2,886,713	2,165,546
Other Loans	572,534	600,357

38. Short term wages and benefits

The monthly average of net total annual income of the banks' twenty employees with the largest wages and salaries collectively during the period amounted to 5,243 thousand EGP compared to 5,219 thousand for the previous year

39. Deferred tax assets not recognized

	30 June 2019 LE,000	31 December 2018 LE,000
Other Provision	119,251	76,633
	119,251	**76,633**

No recognition of deferred tax assets related to items previously mentioned, due to the unavailability of reasonably sure to take advantage of the possibility or appropriate degree to make sure that there is sufficient future taxable profits from which to take advantage of these assets.

40. Tax position

1- Corporate Income Tax

Period from Start-up date to 31 Dec. 2015
Tax examination was done together with internal committees & tax challenge committees, and due tax was paid.

Year 2016
Tax examination was done together with internal committees and due tax was paid.

Year 2017
Tax examination was done together with internal committees and due tax was paid.

Year 2018
Tax report has been submitted, and due taxes paid

2- Salaries Tax

Period from Start-up date to 31 Dec. 2016
Tax examination was done; due tax was paid.

Year 2017 / 2018
Tax examination was not done

3- Stamp Duty

Stamp Duty under Law no. 143/2006
Tax examination was done together with internal committees and due tax was paid until 2015.
2016 & 2017
Tax Examination was done.
2018
Tax Examination was done, Internal committees under processing

41. Translation

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