

**EFG – Hermes Holding Company**  
**(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)**

**Consolidated financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2022**  
**&**  
**Auditor's Report**

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## **Hazem Hassan**

**Public Accountants & Consultants**

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### **Auditor's Report**

#### **To the shareholders of EFG – Hermes Holding Company**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of EFG – Hermes Holding Company which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

#### ***Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements***

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws, management responsibility includes, designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

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



## Hazem Hassan

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

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

### *Opinion*

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to in the first paragraph above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the company as of December 31, 2022 and its consolidated results of its operations and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and comply with applicable Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these financial statements.

Cairo, March 22, 2023

KPMG Hazem Hassan

**KPMG Hazem Hassan**  
Public Accountants and Consultants

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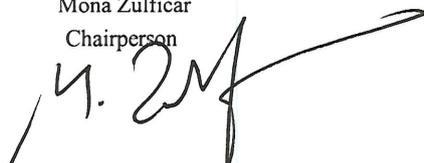
## Consolidated statement of financial position

	Note no.	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in EGP)			*(Restated)
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	26,214,250,479	30,876,257,819
Loans and facilities to customer	(9)	33,222,142,228	19,999,896,526
Accounts receivables	(8)	5,569,133,136	5,611,375,904
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(7)	6,772,893,362	8,002,539,778
Investments at fair value through OCI	(10)	14,080,120,999	16,820,480,365
Investments at amortized cost	(12)	11,518,692,377	10,050,278,918
Assets held for sale	(5)	349,701,081	310,745,145
Equity accounted investees	(11)	606,432,818	461,315,552
Investment property	(13)	118,984,442	125,529,472
Property, plant and equipment	(14)	1,636,042,509	1,522,312,110
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(15)	1,954,749,801	993,839,079
Deferred tax assets	(22)	64,486,447	47,607,209
Other assets	(16)	3,401,909,847	2,564,263,111
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>105,509,539,526</u>	<u>97,386,440,988</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Due to banks and financial institutions	(17)	12,371,835,820	17,736,580,111
Customer Deposits	(18)	48,130,171,764	38,564,737,371
Loans and borrowings	(24)	5,408,502,064	5,963,333,876
Creditors and other credit balances	(21)	4,570,191,615	3,069,703,383
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	379,039,443	3,890,060,348
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		9,595,446,350	8,537,833,096
Issued bonds	(20)	500,000,000	550,000,000
Provisions	(23)	903,715,808	690,001,941
Current tax liability		473,873,472	363,572,503
Deferred tax liabilities	(22)	800,661,223	416,130,589
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>83,133,437,559</u>	<u>79,781,953,218</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	(25)	5,838,424,030	4,865,353,355
Legal reserve		867,454,520	840,272,556
Share premium		1,668,623,811	1,668,623,811
Other reserves		3,125,555,888	783,420,592
Retained earnings		7,460,139,693	6,486,918,967
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>18,960,197,942</u>	<u>14,644,589,281</u>
Non - controlling interests	(26)	3,415,904,025	2,959,898,489
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>22,376,101,967</u>	<u>17,604,487,770</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>105,509,539,526</u>	<u>97,386,440,988</u>

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (76) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

" Auditor's report attached "

Mona Zulficar  
Chairperson

Karim Awad  
Group Chief Executive Officer

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## Consolidated income statement

	Note no.	For the year ended	
		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
(in EGP)			*(Restated)
Interest income	(33)	9,295,888,885	4,416,355,205
Interest Expense		(5,698,004,648)	(1,831,314,272)
<b>Net Interest Income</b>		<b>3,597,884,237</b>	<b>2,585,040,933</b>
Fee and commission income	(33)	4,804,815,709	3,395,050,747
Fee and commission expense		(508,239,556)	(344,114,579)
<b>Net Fees and commission Income</b>		<b>4,296,576,153</b>	<b>3,050,936,168</b>
Securities Loss		(847,026,822)	(7,302,092)
Changes in Investments at Fair Value through Profit & Loss		923,031,019	(76,153,571)
Dividend Income	(33)	5,660,968	31,853,072
Other Revenues	(28)	381,500,523	235,215,170
Foreign Currencies Exchnage Differences		2,495,674,927	234,140,414
Gains on selling Assets held for sale		5,486,779	3,864,407
Share of profit (Loss) from equity accounted investees	(33)	76,562,049	( 14 173 369)
Gain on acquisition		-	97 562 892
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>10,935,349,833</b>	<b>6,140,984,024</b>
General administrative expenses	(32)	(6,426,256,897)	(3,667,378,008)
Financial Guarantee Provision	(23)	(21,174,483)	(5,673,313)
Impairment loss on assets	(29)	(736,750,108)	(154,029,798)
Provisions	(23)	(156,889,674)	(96,968,478)
Depreciation and amortization	(13,14,15)	(296,470,780)	(196,292,200)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>3,297,807,891</b>	<b>2,020,642,227</b>
Income tax expense	(30)	(1,103,724,498)	(350,195,700)
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>2,194,083,393</b>	<b>1,670,446,527</b>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		1,839,715,656	1,553,001,713
Non - controlling interests	(26)	354,367,737	117,444,814
		<u>2,194,083,393</u>	<u>1,670,446,527</u>

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (76) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

**Consolidated statement of comprehensive income**

	<b>For the year ended</b>	
	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b> <b>*(Restated)</b>
<i>(in EGP)</i>		
Profit for the year	2,194,083,393	1,670,446,527
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
<b>Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences	3,210,783,015	(15,450,147)
Foreign currency translation differences - reclassified to profit or loss	(852,751,863)	(167,306,760)
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value	(108,438,531)	163,022
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value - reclassified to profit or loss	(3,015,600)	34,043,158
Investment at Fair Value through OCI - reclassified to Retained Earnings	(547,139)	( 15 659)
Share of OCI of Equity accounted investees	206,188	-
Actuarial (loss) gain re-measurement of employees' benefits obligations	(4,505,067)	971,076
Related tax	<u>25,089,047</u>	<u>(930,181)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>	<u>2,266,820,050</u>	<u>(148,525,491)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u><u>4,460,903,443</u></u>	<u><u>1,521,921,036</u></u>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the Company	3,957,615,925	1,395,922,567
Non - controlling interests	<u>503,287,518</u>	<u>125,998,469</u>
	<u><u>4,460,903,443</u></u>	<u><u>1,521,921,036</u></u>

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (76) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

## Consolidated statement of changes in equity as at December 31, 2022

	Attributable to owners of the Company											Total equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	Share premium	Other reserves					Retained earnings	Total	Non - controlling interests	
				General reserve	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Employee stock Ownership plan reserve	Operational Risk Reserve				
<i>(in EGP)</i>												
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2020, as previously reported</b>	3,843,091,115	833,933,867	1,922,267,826	158,269	1,992,709,994	(1,201,044,391)	-	-	6,235,979,897	13,627,096,577	310,846,608	13,937,943,185
<b>Effect of change in accounting policies</b>												
Adjustment									(4,099,065)	(4,099,065)	-	(4,099,065)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2020</b>	3,843,091,115	833,933,867	1,922,267,826	158,269	1,992,709,994	(1,201,044,391)	-	-	6,231,880,832	13,622,997,512	310,846,608	13,933,844,120
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>												
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,553,001,713	1,553,001,713	117,444,814	1,670,446,527
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(182,139,923)	24,089,701	-	-	986,735	(157,063,487)	8,553,655	(148,509,832)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	-	(182,139,923)	24,089,701	-	-	1,553,988,448	1,395,938,226	125,998,469	1,521,936,695
<b>Transactions with owners of the Company</b>												
<b>Contributions and distributions</b>												
Dividends	768,618,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(895,812,229)	(127,194,004)	(1,479,254)	(128,673,258)
Transferred to share capital	253,644,015	-	(253,644,015)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to legal reserve	-	6,338,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,338,689)	-	-	-
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,646,942	-	-	149,646,942	-	149,646,942
<b>Changes in ownership interests</b>												
Changes in ownership interests without a change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(396,799,395)	(396,799,395)	(18,077,004)	(414,876,399)
Acquisition of subsidiary with NCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,671,362	202,671,362
Share of NCI in the increase/(decrease) of subsidiaries paid- in capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,339,938,308	2,339,938,308
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	4,865,353,355	840,272,556	1,668,623,811	158,269	1,810,570,071	(1,176,954,690)	149,646,942	-	6,486,918,967	14,644,589,281	2,959,898,489	17,604,487,770
<b>Balance as at 31 December, 2021</b>	4,865,353,355	840,272,556	1,668,623,811	158,269	1,810,570,071	(1,176,954,690)	149,646,942	-	6,390,395,096	14,548,065,410	2,758,224,565	17,306,289,975
<b>Effect of change in accounting policies</b>												
<b>Impact of Purchase price allocation on subsidiary</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,523,871	96,523,871	201,673,924	298,197,795
<b>Restated Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	4,865,353,355	840,272,556	1,668,623,811	158,269	1,810,570,071	(1,176,954,690)	149,646,942	-	6,486,918,967	14,644,589,281	2,959,898,489	17,604,487,770
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>												
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,839,715,656	1,839,715,656	354,367,737	2,194,083,393
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,169,291,646	(47,433,449)	-	-	(3,957,928)	2,117,900,269	148,919,781	2,266,820,050
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	-	2,169,291,646	(47,433,449)	-	-	1,835,757,728	3,957,615,925	503,287,518	4,460,903,443
<b>Transactions with owners of the Company</b>												
<b>Contributions and distributions</b>												
Dividends	973,070,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,088,677,761)	(115,607,086)	(95,656,853)	(211,263,939)
Transferred to legal reserve	-	27,181,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,181,964)	-	-	-
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,361,770	-	-	139,361,770	-	139,361,770
Operational risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,915,329	(80,915,329)	-	-	-
<b>Changes in ownership interests</b>												
Changes in ownership interests without change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334,238,052	334,238,052	48,374,871	382,612,923
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	5,838,424,030	867,454,520	1,668,623,811	158,269	3,979,861,717	(1,224,388,139)	289,008,712	80,915,329	7,460,139,693	18,960,197,942	3,415,904,025	22,376,101,967

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (76) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

**Consolidated statement of cash flows**

	Note no.	For the year ended	
		31/12/2022	31/12/2021 *(Restated)
<i>(in EGP)</i>			
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before income tax		3,297,807,891	2,020,642,227
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	(13,14,15)	296,470,780	196,292,200
Provisions formed	(23)	178,064,157	102,641,791
Provisions used	(23)	(64,685,603)	(123,453,932)
Provisions reversed	(23)	(53,029,978)	(54,802,383)
Gains on sale of Property, plant and equipment		(4,200,177)	(14,668,983)
Gain from securitization		(242,336,282)	(66,016,939)
Loss on sale of investment at FVTOCI		682,066,606	34,043,538
Gains on sale of Assets held for sale		(5,486,779)	(3,864,407)
Amortization of premium / issue discount		(216,239,805)	(30,974,345)
Changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss		(923,031,019)	76,153,571
Share of profit (Loss) of equity-accounted investees		(76,562,049)	14,173,369
Gain on acquisition		-	(97,562,892)
Impairment loss on assets	(29)	736,750,108	154,029,798
Share-based payment	(32,40-20)	139,361,770	149,646,948
Foreign currency translation differences		3,756,860,513	(17,442,999)
Foreign currencies exchange differences		(2,495,674,927)	(234,140,414)
Operating profit before changes in current assets and liabilities		5,006,135,206	2,104,696,148
<b>Changes in:</b>			
Other assets		(566,071,027)	(504,813,017)
Creditors and other credit balances		1,841,524,257	(32,620,974)
Securitization surplus		(147,522,091)	-
Accounts receivables		7,187,677,684	(916,774,492)
Accounts payable		(12,374,159,270)	3,047,194,580
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss		(3,089,257,615)	1,867,078,573
Loans and facilities to customers		(17,537,398,727)	(2,935,999,896)
Due from banks		17,615,468,007	(5,583,297,532)
Due to banks		(270,335,381)	(304,852,380)
Customers deposits		9,565,434,394	(1,242,670,248)
Investments at fair value through profit and loss		5,095,984,810	(2,302,120,418)
Income tax paid		(586,294,906)	(233,489,679)
Net cash provided from operating activities		11,741,185,341	(7,037,669,335)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments to purchase Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		(364,198,383)	(97,448,606)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipment		7,377,621	19,391,892
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		-	120,045,492
Proceeds from sale of investment FVTOCI		17,958,372,803	24,130,051,252
Payments to purchase investment FVTOCI		(16,578,048,550)	(20,306,019,053)
Payments to purchase investment in subsidiaries		(844,421,791)	(2,965,924,996)
Proceeds from sale investment in subsidiaries		383,228,911	-
Payments to purchase equity accounted investees		(88,618,564)	(17,982,500)
Proceeds from sale equity accounted investees		8,127,400	-
Dividends collected		26,087,565	8,583,669
Net cash provided from provided from investing activities		507,907,012	890,697,150
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid		(378,139,685)	(43,164,735)
Proceeds from securitization		3,521,589,471	1,112,500,000
Proceeds from issued bonds		500,000,000	550,000,000
Payment for issued bonds		(550,000,000)	(500,000,000)
Payment for / proceeds from financial institutions		(8,707,207,824)	3,619,102,552
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		2,186,366,631	2,178,924,870
Payment for loans and borrowings		(3,247,267,176)	(904,202,493)
Net cash (used in) provided from financing activities		(6,674,658,583)	6,013,160,194
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		5,574,433,770	(133,811,991)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	(31)	7,499,886,385	2,465,698,500
Cash from acquisition from subsidiaries		5,263,671	2,382,473,653
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	(31)	13,079,583,826	4,714,360,162

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (76) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

**EFG-Hermes Holding Company**  
**(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)**

Translation of consolidated financial  
statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

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**1- Background**

**1-1 Incorporation**

EFG-Hermes Holding S.A.E “the company” is an Egyptian Joint Stock Company subject to the provisions of the Capital Market Law No.95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The company’s registered office is located in Smart Village building No. B129, phase 3, KM 28 Cairo / Alexandria Desert Road, 6 October 12577 Egypt.

**1-2 Purpose of the company**

EFG Hermes is a premiere financial services corporation that offers diverse investment banking services including securities brokerage, investment banking, Asset management and private equity. In addition to its non-bank finance products, which include leasing and micro-finance, installment services, factoring, securitization, collection and Sukuk Issuance. The purpose of the company also includes participation in the establishment of companies which issue securities or in increasing their share capital, custody activities, margin trading and commercial bank activities.

**2- Basis of preparation**

**2-1 Statement of compliance**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.

**2-2 Authorization of the financial statements**

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on March 21, 2023.

**3- Functional and presentation currency**

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian pounds (EGP) which is the Company’s functional currency.

**4- Use of estimates and judgments**

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group’s accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

- Estimates and assumptions about them are re-viewed on regular basis.

**EFG-Hermes Holding Company  
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)**

Translation of consolidated financial  
statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2022 (Continued)  
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

- The change in accounting estimates is recognized in the period where the estimate is changed whether the change affects only that period, or in the period of change and the future periods if the change affects them both.

**5- Assets held for sale**

- Assets held for sale represented in the assets that has been acquired by EFG Hermes Corp-Solutions and Arab Investment Bank (aiBank) amounted to EGP 349,701,081 in exchange of debt account receivables.

Assets held for sale is relating to the acquisition of the following assets:

- Land and buildings.
- Machines and equipment.

**6- Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Cash on hand	209,094,960	173,138,322
Cheques under collection	140,002	140,001
Banks - current accounts	10,943,423,711	10,740,937,558
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	1,906,215,015	897,426,113
Banks - time deposits	13,158,395,985	19,066,529,533
Balance	<u>26,217,269,673</u>	<u>30,878,171,527</u>
Impairment loss	(3,019,194)	(1,913,708)
Balance	<u><u>26,214,250,479</u></u>	<u><u>30,876,257,819</u></u>

**7- Investments at fair value through profit and loss**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Mutual fund certificates	5,231,021,232	3,094,960,043
Equity securities	165,787,522	144,330,891
Debt instruments	660,606,610	670,915,045
Treasury bills	336,438,555	202,273,451
Structured notes	379,039,443	3,890,060,348
Balance	<u>6,772,893,362</u>	<u>8,002,539,778</u>

**8- Accounts receivables**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Accounts receivables	5,613,135,724	5,684,065,407
Other brokerage companies	271,045,671	39,939,670
Balance	<u>5,884,181,395</u>	<u>5,724,005,077</u>
Impairment loss	(315,048,259)	(112,629,173)
Balance	<u><u>5,569,133,136</u></u>	<u><u>5,611,375,904</u></u>

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**9- Loans and facilities to customers**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Micro finance	3,081,637,527	2,355,231,395
Finance lease	6,842,561,620	5,953,754,061
Consumer finance	3,900,887,909	1,811,103,100
Factoring	2,553,049,168	1,884,359,760
Commercial bank (Arab Investment Bank)	20,841,231,035	11,282,203,297
Other loans	1,441,312,409	572,771,302
Unearned interest	(3,678,020,032)	(1,889,446,847)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	34,982,659,636	21,969,976,068
Impairment loss	(1,760,517,408)	(1,970,079,542)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	33,222,142,228	19,999,896,526
	=====	=====
Current	12,894,738,256	10,097,085,874
Non-current	20,327,403,972	9,902,810,652
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	33,222,142,228	19,999,896,526
	=====	=====

**10- Investments at fair value through OCI**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
<b>Non-current investments</b>		
Equity securities	159,532,028	105,064,479
Mutual fund certificates	116,119,175	98,972,870
Debt instruments	5,117,913,917	1,820,633,725
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,393,565,120	2,024,671,074
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Current investments</b>		
Debt instruments	8,686,555,879	14,795,809,291
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	14,080,120,999	16,820,480,365
	=====	=====

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**11 Equity accounted investees**

**December 31, 2022**

	Company's location	Company's asset	Company's liabilities	Company's net gain (losses)	Company's gross profit	Shareholding Percentage %	Shareholding value
<b>Interest in joint venture</b>							
Bedaya Mortgage Finance Co	Egypt	2,363,819,561	2,108,837,922	89,692,357	147,297,258	33.34	84,813,765
EFG-EV Fintech	Egypt	62,328,839	5,441,599	15,459,992	24,594,963	50	18,448,912
Paytabs	Egypt	55,817,071	41,911,548	(10,859,294)	3,517,846	51	41,929,326
RX Capital limited	UAE	18,581,608	3,741,654	(2,180,462)	--	50	10,247,598
<b>Interest in associate</b>							
Kaf Life Insurance takaful Zahraa Elmaadi Company*	Egypt	340,318,277	196,554,842	(25,517,449)	12,520,574	37.5	62,029,972
Zahraa Elmaadi Company*	Egypt	2,563,499,818	1,032,639,341	216,265,679	307,687,959	20.3	311,285,169
Middle East Land Reclamation Company *	Egypt	47,974,000	192,215,000	(24,763,000)	--	24	--
Prime for investment fund management *	Egypt	2,751,943	199,168	377,145	265,313	20	510,555
Enmaa Financial Leasing company *	Egypt	1,982,674,093	1,737,141,061	22,113,268	52,041,419	31.4	77,167,521
Balance							606,432,818

**December 31, 2021**

	Company's location	Company's asset	Company's liabilities	Company's net gain (losses)	Company's gross profit	Shareholding Percentage %	Shareholding value
<b>Interest in joint venture</b>							
Bedaya Mortgage Finance Co	Egypt	1,099,525,625	910,182,306	19,212,115	45,217,153	33.34	61,253,690
EFG-EV Finech	Egypt	42,810,436	648,333	(2,855,335)	297,245	50	21,081,052
Paytabs	Egypt	7,987,835	24,875,887	(9,857,646)	2,270,958	51	1,459,594
RX Capital limited	UAE	16,512,209	2,811,550	(2,009,341)	--	50	6,850,329
<b>Interest in associate</b>							
Kaf Life Insurance takaful Zahraa Elmaadi Company *	Egypt	251,117,156	185,998,053	(36,676,288)	10,490,848	37.5	21,599,015
Zahraa Elmaadi Company *	Egypt	2,309,385,000	938,992,000	--	--	20.3	278,655,628
Middle East Land Reclamation Company*	Egypt	47,974,000	192,215,000	--	--	24	--
Prime for investment fund management *	Egypt	2,546,000	176,000	106,550	269,000	20	474,060
Enmaa Financial Leasing company*	Egypt	1,379,917,000	1,157,373,000	1,953,331	17,121,000	31.4	69,942,184
Balance							461,315,552

\* Equity accounted investees acquired through the acquisition of Arab Investment Bank (aiBank).

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**12 Investment at amortised cost**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Debt instruments-Listed	10,964,941,637	10,069,806,653
Debt instruments-Non Listed	581,157,127	--
	<u>11,546,098,764</u>	<u>10,069,806,653</u>
Impairment loss	(27,406,387)	(19,527,735)
Balance	<u>11,518,692,377</u>	<u>10,050,278,918</u>
	=====	=====

**13 Investment property**

<b>Particular</b>	<b>Buildings</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
Balance as at 1/1/2021	169,539,818
<b>Total cost as at 31/12/2021</b>	<u>169,539,818</u>
<b>Total cost as at 31/12/2022</b>	<u>169,539,818</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2021	37,465,316
Depreciation for the year	6,545,030
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2021</b>	<u>44,010,346</u>
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2022	44,010,346
Depreciation for the year	6,545,030
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2022</b>	<u>50,555,376</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2021	125,529,472
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2022	<u>118,984,442</u>
	=====

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2022 (Continued)  
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Investment property net carrying amounted to EGP 118,984,440 as at 31 December 2022, represents the following:-

- EGP 113 500 669 the book value of the area owned by EFG – Hermes Holding Company in Nile City building, and with a fair value of EGP 493 185 000.
- EGP 2,952,398 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elmanial branch and with a fair value of EGP 11,050,000.
- EGP 2,531,375 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elharam branch and with a fair value of EGP 19,978,950.

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**14 Property, plant and equipment**

Particular	Land & Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Office furniture, equipment & electrical appliances	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Right of use assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
Balance as at 1/1/2021	362,407,398	83,402,127	286,142,241	416,056,748	37,707,264	206,667,992	1,392,383,770
Additions	--	9,658,891	30,283,024	33,485,582	8,627,151	93,511,316	175,565,964
Disposals	(6,785,000)	--	(10,518,281)	(28,140,454)	(4,121,440)	(3,924,512)	(53,489,687)
Reclassification to intangible assets	--	--	--	(20,481,910)	--	--	(20,481,910)
Acquisition of subsidiaries	843,946,633	162,025,074	52,349,297	130,192,193	4,325,984	11,766,119	1,204,605,300
Foreign currency translation differences	(38,127)	(86,389)	(511,268)	(545,528)	(128,215)	(206,536)	(1,516,063)
Total cost as at 31/12/2021	1,199,530,904	254,999,703	357,745,013	530,566,631	46,410,744	307,814,379	2,697,067,374
Balance as at 1/1/2022	1,199,530,904	254,999,703	357,745,013	530,566,631	46,410,744	307,814,379	2,697,067,374
Additions	21,000,002	26,512,338	88,722,504	136,812,540	7,996,634	112,118,213	393,162,231
Disposals	(455,238)	(323,933)	(8,725,590)	(49,249,344)	(6,498,568)	(68,578,358)	(133,831,031)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	20,579,214	20,579,214
Foreign currency translation differences	77,809	1,053,980	82,852,411	69,979,802	5,442,145	66,099,924	225,506,071
Acquisition of subsidiaries	--	--	686,415	2,737,735	--	2,909,047	6,333,197
Total cost as at 31/12/2022	1,220,153,477	282,242,088	521,280,753	690,847,364	53,350,955	440,942,419	3,208,817,056

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**Accumulated depreciation**

Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2021	71,590,759	50,821,888	222,900,649	303,533,370	23,505,224	68,073,812	740,425,702
Depreciation	14,516,861	14,421,859	29,008,072	55,891,293	6,089,378	47,407,238	167,334,701
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	(2,645,713)	--	(10,481,021)	(27,921,225)	(3,793,094)	(2,746,279)	(47,587,332)
Reclassified to intangible assets	--	--	--	(18,155,301)	--	--	(18,155,301)
Adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	238,867	238,867
Acquisition of subsidiaries	80,955,885	139,698,210	27,735,899	77,366,422	4,117,530	3,682,859	333,556,805
Foreign currency translation differences	(19,299)	(64,559)	(319,944)	(414,660)	(109,347)	(130,369)	(1,058,178)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2021	164,398,493	204,877,398	268,843,655	390,299,899	29,809,691	116,526,128	1,174,755,264
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2022	164,398,493	204,877,398	268,843,655	390,299,899	29,809,691	116,526,128	1,174,755,264
Depreciation	40,608,806	23,843,463	36,794,626	82,890,133	7,780,103	60,162,957	252,080,088
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	(455,238)	(323,779)	(8,382,527)	(47,459,333)	(4,891,535)	(11,033,554)	(72,545,966)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	20,090,570	20,090,570
Foreign currency translation differences	42,826	926,524	77,372,099	66,049,435	3,506,912	48,761,957	196,659,753
Acquisition of subsidiaries	--	--	190,660	715,091	--	829,087	1,734,838
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/12/2022	204,594,887	229,323,606	374,818,513	492,495,225	36,205,171	235,337,145	1,572,774,547
<b>Carrying amount</b>							
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2021	1,035,132,411	50,122,305	88,901,358	140,266,732	16,601,053	191,288,251	1,522,312,110
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2022	1,015,558,590	52,918,482	146,462,240	198,352,139	17,145,784	205,605,274	1,636,042,509

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**15 Goodwill and other intangible assets**

Particular	Goodwill	Customer Relationships	Licenses	Software	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
Balance as at 1 January 2021	896,012,911	70,807,500	10,550,653	62,461,548	1,039,832,612
Additions	--	--	--	13,493,266	13,493,266
Acquisition	--	--	--	78,104,081	78,104,081
Reclassification	--	--	--	20,481,910	20,481,910
Foreign Currency Translation Differences	--	(117,380)	(182,446)	178,521	(121,305)
<b>Total cost as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>896,012,911</b>	<b>70,690,120</b>	<b>10,368,207</b>	<b>174,719,326</b>	<b>1,151,790,564</b>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	896,012,911	70,690,120	10,368,207	174,719,326	1,151,790,564
Additions	--	16,029,657	9,938,374	70,988,951	96,956,982
Acquisition	881,545,411	--	--	9,475,738	891,021,149
Foreign currency translation differences	--	40,392,373	1,619,795	15,150,168	57,162,336
<b>Total cost as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>1,777,558,322</b>	<b>127,112,150</b>	<b>21,926,376</b>	<b>270,334,183</b>	<b>2,196,931,031</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</b>					
Balance as at 1 January 2021	5,921,803	24,782,612	--	24,774,283	55,478,698
Amortisation	--	7,064,658	--	15,347,811	22,412,469
Impairment	9,503,738	--	6,530,960	--	16,034,698
Acquisition	--	--	--	47,605,627	47,605,627
Reclassification	--	--	--	18,155,301	18,155,301
Adjustments	--	--	--	(1,657,845)	(1,657,845)
Foreign currency translation difference	--	(39,408)	(2,131)	(35,924)	(77,463)
<b>Total accumulated amortisation and Impairment as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>15,425,541</b>	<b>31,807,862</b>	<b>6,528,829</b>	<b>104,189,253</b>	<b>157,951,485</b>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	15,425,541	31,807,862	6,528,829	104,189,253	157,951,485
Amortisation	--	10,132,985	853,559	26,859,118	37,845,662
Impairment	10,239,220	--	--	--	10,239,220
Acquisition	--	--	--	2,024,189	2,024,189
Foreign currency translation difference	--	20,623,932	140,278	13,356,463	34,120,673
<b>Total accumulated amortisation and Impairment as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>25,664,761</b>	<b>62,564,779</b>	<b>7,522,666</b>	<b>146,429,024</b>	<b>242,181,230</b>
<b>Carrying amount as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>880,587,370</b>	<b>38,882,258</b>	<b>3,839,378</b>	<b>70,530,073</b>	<b>993,839,079</b>
<b>Carrying amount as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>1,751,893,561</b>	<b>64,547,371</b>	<b>14,403,710</b>	<b>123,905,159</b>	<b>1,954,749,801</b>

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15-1 Goodwill is relating to the acquisition of the following subsidiaries:

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage Company		
Kuwait – (KSC)	179,148,550	179,148,550
IDEAVELOPERS – Egypt	--	1,600,000
EFG- Hermes Jordan	--	8,639,218
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	365,398,862	365,398,862
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD	325,800,740	325,800,740
Fatura Netherlands B.V*	869,543,470	--
Noutah for electronic commerce**	12,001,939	--
Balance	<u>1,751,893,561</u>	<u>880,587,370</u>

\* **Acquisition of Fatura Netherlands B.V**

In June 2022 Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E (one of subsidiaries) acquired 100% of Fatura Netherlands B.V shares with an acquisition cost amounting to EGP 832,193,298.

The Company's share in the acquired net assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition amounted to EGP (37,350,174). Accordingly the goodwill will represents the difference which amounts to EGP 869,543,472.

\*\* **Acquisition of Noutah for electronic commerce**

In October 2022 Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E (one of subsidiaries) acquired 100% of Noutah for electronic commerce shares with an acquisition cost amounting to EGP 12,228,493.

The Company's share in the acquired net assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition amounted to EGP 226,554. Accordingly the goodwill will represents the difference which amounts to EGP 12,001,939.

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The following represents the assets and liabilities on the acquisition date:

Description	Fatura	Noutah
Cash and cash equivalents	5,874,624	127,533
Accounts receivable	2,458,460	--
Other assets	5,002,464	18,781
Fixed assets	4,518,118	80,240
Intangible assets	7,451,549	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(57,400,317)	--
Current tax liability	(5,154,704)	--
Deferred tax	(100,366)	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>(37,350,172)</b>	<b>226,554</b>
Paid in acquisition	832,193,298	12,228,493
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>869,543,470</b>	<b>12,001,939</b>

- \* The acquiree's financial statements have been consolidated based on the book value of the identifiable assets and liabilities, the company has a grace period of 12 months ending May 2023 for preparing Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) study to determine the fair value of the identifiable asset and liabilities according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.
  
- \*\* The acquiree's financial statements have been consolidated based on the book value of the identifiable assets and liabilities, the company has a grace period of 12 months ending September 2023 for preparing Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) study to determine the fair value of the identifiable asset and liabilities according to the Egyptian Accounting Standards.

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**16 Other assets**

		<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Deposits with others	(16-1)	47,487,740	57,133,978
Down payments to suppliers		1,188,539,804	902,953,364
Prepaid expenses		197,725,051	83,360,970
Employees' advances		117,223,877	61,420,556
Accrued revenues		1,236,758,881	989,851,567
Taxes withheld by others		27,082,585	23,615,895
Payments for investments	(16-2)	19,353,856	1,373,856
Settlement Guarantee Fund		26,790,298	22,898,787
Due from Egypt Gulf Bank- Tanmeyah Clients		10,582,259	17,314,143
Receivables-sale of investments		39,000,311	16,854,902
Securitization surplus		178,567,421	31,045,330
Sundry debtors		331,406,383	393,243,155
		<u>3,420,518,466</u>	<u>2,601,066,503</u>
Total		3,420,518,466	2,601,066,503
Deduct: Impairment loss		(18,608,619)	(36,803,392)
		<u>3,401,909,847</u>	<u>2,564,263,111</u>
Balance		=====	=====

16-1 Deposits with others include an amount of EGP 16,919,378 in the name of the subsidiaries, EFG-Hermes International Securities Brokerage - Financial Brokerage Group Company (Previously) and Hermes Securities Brokerage Company which represents blocked deposits for same day trading operations settlement takes place in the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Both companies are not entitled to use these amounts without prior approval from Misr Clearance Company.

16-2 Payments for investments are represented in the following:

		<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
AAW Company for Infrastructure		1,348,856	1,348,856
IDEAVELOPERS		5,000	25,000
Paynas for payment and digital solutions		18,000,000	--
		<u>19,353,856</u>	<u>1,373,856</u>
Balance		=====	=====

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**17 Due to banks and financial institutions**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Financial institutions	41,545,598	7,861,707,906
Bank overdraft *	11,544,331,480	8,818,578,082
Deposits**	515,899,890	1,008,686,945
Current account**	270,058,852	47,607,178
Balance	<u>12,371,835,820</u>	<u>17,736,580,111</u>

\* Banks overdraft include the credit facilities granted from one of the banks which represents the following:

- A pledged governmental bond contract to secure a credit facility amounted to EGP 1,061,304,159.
- A pledged Treasury bills contract to secure a credit facility amounted to EGP 739,070,182.

\*\* Relate to Arab Investment Bank (aiBank).

**18 Customer deposits**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Call deposits	15,239,775,939	13,590,506,782
Term deposits	22,111,560,197	14,545,755,376
Saving and deposit certificates	8,651,603,248	7,881,255,045
Saving deposits	1,140,598,796	1,316,791,217
Other deposits	986,633,584	1,230,428,951
Balance	<u>48,130,171,764</u>	<u>38,564,737,371</u>
Corporate deposits	35,927,784,539	14,820,936,371
Individual deposits	12,202,387,225	23,743,801,000
Balance	<u>48,130,171,764</u>	<u>38,564,737,371</u>
Current	23,310,069,539	19,160,002,371
Non-current	24,820,102,225	19,404,735,000
Balance	<u>48,130,171,764</u>	<u>38,564,737,371</u>

**19 Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss**

This amount represents payable to customers against the structured notes issued by one of group companies.

**20 Issued bonds**

- During December 2021 Hermes Securities Brokerage (a subsidiary - 100%) issued short-term bonds with a value of EGP 550 million (Third issuance) that are tradable and non-convertible to shares and it's for the period of 12 months at a par value of EGP 100 (one hundred Egyptian pounds only) for the bond to be paid at the end of the period with a fixed rate of 11.15 % that will be paid at the end of the issuance period. And it's non-expedited payment, the bonds proceeds will be used to finance different company activities and pay it's financial obligations, The full value of the bonds has been paid during December 2022.
- During June 2022 EFG-Hermes Corp-Solutions (a subsidiary - 100%) issued the first issuance of unsecured long-term bonds with a value of EGP 500 million for two years. The issuance is part of a three years issuance program with total value of EGP 3 billion. The bonds are tradable and non-convertible to shares but it's can be expedited to payment starting from coupon number 5 (seventh month of the issuance). The bonds proceeds will be used to finance different company activities and pay it's financial obligations.

**21 Creditors and other credit balances**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Accrued expenses	2,851,514,433	1,725,048,720
Dividends payable (prior years)	215,380,481	297,364,906
Deferred revenues	147,776,543	50,637,002
Suppliers	382,770,788	347,141,373
Clients' coupons - custody activity	205,947,929	12,489,264
Tax authority	43,747,539	68,525,079
Social Insurance Association	13,507,353	18,217,043
Payables- purchase of investments	5,263,007	--
Medical takaful insurance tax	25,589,536	12,837,396
Deposits due to others –finance lease contracts *	4,040,813	4,136,184
Pre collected Installments	462,031,947	373,972,381
Sundry creditors	212,621,246	159,334,035
Balance	<u>4,570,191,615</u>	<u>3,069,703,383</u>

\* Deposits due to others amounted to EGP 4,040,813 as at 31 December 2022 versus EGP 4,136,184 as at 31 December 2021 represents the deposits collected from the lessees of EFG Hermes Corp- Solutions.

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**22 Deferred tax assets (liabilities)**

	Balance at 1/1/2022 (Restated*)	Acquisition of subsidiaries	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	Foreign currency differences	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Fixed assets depreciation	(113,456,183)	(100,366)	3,167,668	--	59,422	(110,329,459)	--	(110,329,459)
Claims provision	(398,302)	--	148,241	--	435,439	185,378	185,378	--
Impairment loss on assets	1,180,104	--	253,272	--	(12,497)	1,420,879	1,420,879	--
Prior year losses carried forward	29,241,747	--	14,155,129	--	8,407,597	51,804,473	51,804,473	--
Investment at fair value	(290,607,350)	--	(203,330,073)	24,443,416	--	(469,494,007)	--	(469,494,007)
Foreign currency translation differences	1,457,373	--	(215,262,894)	--	184,645	(213,620,876)	--	(213,620,876)
Revaluation of investment property	1,867,147	--	--	--	--	1,867,147	1,867,147	--
Investment in Associates	(5,582,969)	--	(1,633,912)	--	--	(7,216,881)	--	(7,216,881)
ESOP deferred	7,775,053	--	1,433,517	--	--	9,208,570	9,208,570	--
	<u>(368,523,380)</u>	<u>(100,366)</u>	<u>(401,069,052)</u>	<u>24,443,416</u>	<u>9,074,606</u>	<u>(736,174,776)</u>	<u>64,486,447</u>	<u>(800,661,223)</u>

**23 Provisions**

		31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Claims provision	(23-1)	406,954,289	372,814,069
Commercial bank (aiBank) contingent liabilities	(23-1)	55,413,903	56,117,796
Severance pay provision	(23-1)	405,700,617	226,617,198
Financial guarantee for contingent liabilities	(23-1)	35,646,999	34,452,878
Balance		<u>903,715,808</u>	<u>690,001,941</u>

**23-1**

	Claims provision	Severance Pay provision*	Financial guarantee for contingent liabilities	Commercial bank contingent liabilities	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	372,814,069	226,617,198	34,452,878	56,117,796	690,001,941
Formed during the year	96,578,413	60,311,260	21,174,484	--	178,064,157
Foreign currency differences	11,421,949	135,534,991	--	1,903,284	148,860,224
Amounts used during the year	(23,437,341)	(21,267,899)	(19,980,363)	--	(64,685,603)
Actuarial of employees' benefits obligations	--	4,505,067	--	--	4,505,067
No longer needed	(50,422,801)	--	--	(2,607,177)	(53,029,978)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>406,954,289</u>	<u>405,700,617</u>	<u>35,646,999</u>	<u>55,413,903</u>	<u>903,715,808</u>

\* Related to group entities outside Egypt.

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**24 Loans and borrowings**

<b>The borrower</b>	<b>Credit Limit</b>	<b>Contract date</b>	<b>Maturity date</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
EFG Hermes Corp- Solutions *	335 million	16/7/2020	16/7/2027	71,975,503	169,630,189
„	150 million	27/2/2020	27/2/2027	27,332,594	43,728,117
„	600 million	12/12/2019	12/12/2026	314,592,847	412,389,761
„	540 million	29/3/2022	31/3/2023	472,734,144	315,766,871
„	2 billion	22/8/2022	22/8/2028	715,725,823	682,796,686
„	508 million	6/3/2022	31/3/2027	374,365,908	177,724,571
„	24 million	14/3/2016	14/3/2023	24,019,715	69,696,583
„	233 million	13/7/2020	13/7/2027	135,448,140	26,822,749
„	200 million	12/6/2017	12/6/2025	--	19,209,706
„	168 thousand	28/3/2022	18/2/2025	168,131	653,831
„	450 million	9/3/2022	30/9/2023	141,154,502	397,029,955
„	150 million	15/5/2022	30/5/2023	75,526,723	114,928,127
„	300 million	20/2/2022	30/9/2027	173,766,259	81,305,409
„	408 thousand	24/4/2017	24/4/2023	408,995	1,226,987
„	50 million	26/10/2022	25/5/2028	36,193,872	99,346,583
„	100 million	4/4/2021	4/4/2028	50,699,700	21,052,491
„	493.7 million	19/10/2017	19/10/2022	493,700,000	7,069,500
„	200 million	1/11/2022	6/5/2028	196,836,578	8,834,128
„	225 million	7/2/2018	7/2/2023	57,590,676	97,590,676
„	101 million	19/5/2020	19/5/2027	101,407,037	164,578,428
„	600 million	15/8/2022	15/8/2028	61,292,881	357,425,443
„	750 million	6/2/2022	30/3/2024	386,920,412	260,283,150
„	100 million	26/11/2020	26/11/2027	62,677,183	66,287,873
Arab Investment bank	10.3 million	13/4/2017	1/8/2023	1,555,798	3,630,198
„	25.4 million	13/4/2017	31/7/2023	5,000,715	10,001,430
EFG – Hermes Pakistan Limited	40.8 million	12/5/2017	11/5/2026	40,833,000	32,990,250
„	48.9 million	29/10/2021	28/10/2024	48,999,600	39,588,300
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	75 million	4/5/2018	3/5/2023	59,481,121	43,633,026
„	81.3 million	4/11/2019	12/2/2022	--	27,104,333
Valu	100 million	12/11/2017	12/1/2023	8,000,000	16,120,232
„	350 million	15/6/2022	31/12/2023	253,948,780	--
„	175 million	5/9/2022	30/11/2023	172,773,583	--
„	375 million	6/7/2022	30/9/2024	430,898,843	--
EFG - Hermes Advisory Inc.	370 million	18/11/2021	18/5/2022	--	370,497,531
EFG Finance Holding	250 million	13/8/2020	13/8/2027	--	250,000,000
„	400 million	21/12/2021	21/12/2028	--	375,175,828
„	250 million	30/8/2021	30/8/2028	--	123,946,345
EFG Hermes Int. Fin Corp Lease liabilities**	785.5 million	21/5/2021	21/5/2023	--	613,004,200
				412,473,001	462,264,389
	Balance			5,408,502,064	5,963,333,876

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Current	1,589,604,253	2,682,374,853
Non-current	3,818,897,811	3,280,959,023
Balance	<u>5,408,502,064</u>	<u>5,963,333,876</u>

- \* EFG Hermes Corp Solutions (wholly owned subsidiary), is committed to settle the credit granted by waiving the rental value of the finance lease contracts to the banks within the credit amount.
- \*\* Lease liabilities include an amount of EGP 153,253,280 in the name of EFG-Hermes Holding and Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E that represents sale and lease back agreement.

## **25 Share capital**

- The company's authorized capital amounts EGP 6 billion and issued capital amounts EGP 3,843,091,115 distributed on 768,618,223 shares of par value EGP 5 per share which is fully paid.
- The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 20, 2021 to increase the company's issued capital from EGP 3,843,091,115 to EGP 4,611,709,340 distributed on 922,341,868 shares with an increase amounting to EGP 768,618,225 by issuing 153,723,645 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every five shares. This increase is transferred from the company retained earnings that presented in December 31, 2020 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.
- On 28th September 2021, the Company's General Assembly approved the increase in issued capital from EGP 4,611,709,340 to EGP 4,865,353,355 representing an increase of EGP 253,644,015 and distributed on 50,728,803 shares having a par value of EGP 5 per share, The issuance of the capital increase shares were financed from the share premium reserve for the purpose of the Remuneration & Incentive Program of the Employees, Managers & Executive Board Members of the Company and its subsidiaries. The commercial register was updated and the issued shares were allocated under the Remuneration & Incentive Program of the Employees of the Company, and the Beneficiary of the program will be entitled to attend the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders of the Company and to vote on its resolutions upon the transfer of ownership of the Granted Shares to the Beneficiary.

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- The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 19, 2022 to increase the company's issued capital from EGP 4,865,353,355 to EGP 5,838,424,030 distributed on 1,167,684,806 shares with an increase amounting to EGP 973,070,675 by issuing 194,614,135 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every five shares. This increase is transferred from the company retained earnings that presented in December 31, 2021 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.

**26 Non - controlling interests**

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Share capital	2,629,160,442	2,618,870,616
Additional paid-in capital	120,463,104	120,463,104
Legal reserve	35,867,090	37,775,135
Other reserves	458,125,265	309,205,450
Treasury shares	(1,904,208)	--
Retained (losses)	(180,175,405)	(243,860,630)
Profit for the year	<u>354,367,737</u>	<u>117,444,814</u>
Balance	<u><u>3,415,904,025</u></u>	<u><u>2,959,898,489</u></u>

**27 Contingent liabilities**

The holding company guarantees its subsidiary EFG- Hermes UAE LLC against the Letters of Guarantee issued from banks amounting to:

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
AED	83,670,000	83,670,000
Equivalent to EGP	562,362,804	357,864,957

Group off-financial position items:

- Assets under management 108,911,765,671    71,407,412,524
- Securitization and Sukuk transactions

The group has entered into some securitization and Sukuk transactions, the assets and liabilities related to those transactions do not qualify for the recognition criteria under Egyptian accounting standards, accordingly the group has not recognized those assets or liabilities.

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The assets and liabilities related to those transactions are represented in :

Client portfolios related to securitization transactions	11,694,428,998
Balances with custodians	1,644,811,682
Land and Buildings related to Sukuk transactions	2,350,000,000
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>15,689,240,680</b>
Bonds	8,629,176,743
Sukuk	2,350,000,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>10,979,176,743</b>

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**27- Arab Investment Bank Contingent liabilities are as follows:**

**A- Capital commitments**

**Financial investments**

The value of commitments related to financial investments for which payments was not requested until the date of the financial position as at 31 December 2022:

	<b>Contribution amount USD</b>	<b>Amount paid USD</b>	<b>Residual amount USD</b>
African Export -Import Bank	<b>1,066,131</b>	<b>586,021</b>	<b>480,110</b>
	<b>Contribution amount EGP</b>	<b>Amount paid EGP</b>	<b>Residual amount EGP</b>
Long-Term Assets	<b>1,026,118,921</b>	<b>835,920,588</b>	<b>190,198,333</b>

**B- Commitments on loans, guarantees and facilities**

The bank's commitments on loans and facilities are as follows:

	<b>31 December 2022 EGP</b>
Letters of guarantees	2,649,790,604
Letters of credit (Export and Import)	330,149,059
Acceptances of supplier facilities	236,791,075
<b>Balance</b>	<b>3,216,730,738</b>

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**28 Other Revenues**

Other revenues includes rental income, and non-recurring income.

**29 Impairment loss on assets**

	<b>For the year ended</b>	
	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Accounts receivables	168,004,199	19,016,764
Loans receivables	532,046,433	104,431,821
Cash and cash equivalents	272,687	451,596
Other Debit Accounts	(1,039,140)	15,756,528
Financial investments	27,226,709	(1,661,609)
Good will and intangible assets	10,239,220	16,034,698
Total	<u>736,750,108</u>	<u>154,029,798</u>

**30 Income tax expense**

	<b>For the year ended</b>	
	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Current income tax	702,655,446	367,271,918
Deferred tax	401,069,052	(17,076,218)
Total	<u>1,103,724,498</u>	<u>350,195,700</u>

**31 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are represented in the following :

	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Cash and due from banks	24,311,054,657	11,355,533,830
Bank overdraft	(11,544,331,480)	(8,818,578,082)
Treasury bills less than 90 days	312,860,649	2,177,404,414
Effect of exchange rate	--	2,785,526,223
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>13,079,583,826</u>	<u>7,499,886,385</u>

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**32 General administrative expenses**

	<b>For the year ended</b>	
	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
Wages, salaries and similar items*	4,574,748,051	2,787,653,848
Consultancy	365,708,040	179,435,929
Travel , accommodation and transportation	42,943,614	10,203,324
Leased line and communication	207,381,132	142,505,592
Rent and utilities expenses	93,210,669	58,457,373
Other expenses	1,142,265,391	489,121,942
<b>Total</b>	<u><u>6,426,256,897</u></u>	<u><u>3,667,378,008</u></u>

**\* Share-based payments.**

The Company introduced an Employees Share Ownership plan (ESOP) in accordance with the shareholder's approval at the extraordinary general assembly meeting by issuing Free shares representing 5.5% of the issued capital of the Company shall be granted to employees, managers and executive board members of the Company and its subsidiaries

The duration of this program is five years starting as of 1 January 2021 till 31 December 2025, the vesting period is 3-4 years starting from 1 January 2021 till 31 December 2024. The beneficiary entitled to shares granted to 4 equal installments.

The equity instruments for share-based payment are recognized at fair value on the grant date and are record in the income statement with a corresponding increase in equity. The value of expenses charged to the income statement during the period amounted EGP 139,361,770.

Equity instruments during the year represents the following:

	<b>For the year ended</b>	<b>For the year ended</b>
	<b>31/12/2022</b>	<b>31/12/2021</b>
	<b>No. of Shares</b>	<b>No. of Shares</b>
Total at the beginning of the year	48,504,101	--
Free shares distributed during the year	9,700,820	--
Granted shares during the year	--	48,504,101
Forfeited shares during the year	(2,000,200)	--
<b>Total at the end of the year</b>	<u><u>56,204,721</u></u>	<u><u>48,504,101</u></u>

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### 33 Operating segment

#### (a) Basis for operating segment

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business segments.

The primary format, business segment, is based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment. The revenue & expense and assets & liabilities analyses in the table below are based on the type of business activities and services that are distinguishable component.

#### For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Holding & Treasury	Brokerage	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Private Equity	Finance Holding	Leasing	Micro Finance	Consumer Finance	Factoring	Commercial bank (aiBank)	Adjustments	Total
Interest income	747,964,686	538,630,030	1,348,661	29,388,277	15,165,125	2,128,548	723,666,044	1,154,849,300	554,494,382	232,428,566	5,389,668,560	(93,843,294)	9,295,888,885
Interest Expense	(427,691,878)	(224,522,040)	--	(12,501,008)	--	--	(600,223,710)	(434,966,078)	(270,320,811)	(199,947,482)	(3,598,337,032)	70,505,391	(5,698,004,648)
Net Interest income	320,272,808	314,107,990	1,348,661	16,887,269	15,165,125	2,128,548	123,442,334	719,883,222	284,173,571	32,481,084	1,791,331,528	(23,337,903)	3,597,884,237
Fee and commission income	4,700	1,771,184,584	700,472,647	730,329,797	113,934,637	--	56,091,901	761,951,832	257,924,565	50,153,286	363,805,935	(1,038,175)	4,804,815,709
Fees and commission expense	(1,450,151)	(358,361,601)	(72,132,745)	--	(5,096,637)	(656,246)	(300,000)	(546,581)	(1,509,283)	(38,614)	(69,185,873)	1,038,175	(508,239,556)
Net fees & commission income	(1,445,451)	1,412,822,983	628,339,902	730,329,797	108,838,000	(656,246)	55,791,901	761,405,251	256,415,282	50,114,672	294,620,062	--	4,296,576,153
Securities Loss	(939,806,617)	15,687,501	--	186,600	(227,139)	--	--	--	--	--	77,132,833	--	(847,026,822)
Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss	1,011,125,351	(8,048,427)	(79,896,762)	--	(149,143)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	923,031,019
Dividend income	623,586	1,663,838	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,373,544	--	5,660,968

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	Holding & Treasury	Brokerage	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Private Equity	Finance Holding	Leasing	Micro Finance	Consumer Finance	Factoring	Commercial bank (aiBank)	Adjustments	Total
Other Revenues	49,603,339	28,622,888	2,928,019	474,204	48,007,591	--	113,433,560	15,037,291	108,926,263	--	14,467,368	--	381,500,523
Foreign currencies exchange differences	2,473,664,517	15,258,275	--	--	--	--	--	2,949,749	--	--	3,802,386	--	2,495,674,927
Gains on selling Assets held for sale	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,562,379	--	--	--	3,924,400	--	5,486,779
Share of profit from equity accounted investees	--	--	--	--	(1,090,232)	21,596,381	--	--	--	--	56,055,900	--	76,562,049
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>2,914,037,533</b>	<b>1,780,115,048</b>	<b>552,719,820</b>	<b>747,877,870</b>	<b>170,544,202</b>	<b>23,068,683</b>	<b>294,230,174</b>	<b>1,499,275,513</b>	<b>649,515,116</b>	<b>82,595,756</b>	<b>2,244,708,021</b>	<b>(23,337,903)</b>	<b>10,935,349,833</b>
General administrative expenses	(1,112,790,394)	(1,592,913,724)	(438,777,884)	(723,398,909)	(170,718,791)	(128,434,995)	(113,851,709)	(812,789,741)	(592,384,849)	(32,414,422)	(782,518,987)	74,737,508	(6,426,256,897)
Financial guarantee provision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21,174,483)	--	--	--	--	(21,174,483)
Impairment loss on assets	10,023,353	(172,116,198)	(4,170,789)	--	(34,590,194)	(1,014,918)	(16,184,373)	132,206	(6,546,780)	(39,424,831)	(481,620,936)	8,763,352	(736,750,108)
Provisions	(61,088,763)	(54,265,346)	(3,063,030)	(2,624,670)	(560,448)	(3,237,100)	--	(7,525,535)	--	--	(24,524,782)	--	(156,889,674)
Depreciation and amortisation	(36,875,899)	(25,983,165)	(12,750,570)	(359,459)	(440,621)	(6,414,770)	(348,862)	(55,647,293)	(11,918,283)	(1,807,236)	(83,761,665)	(60,162,957)	(296,470,780)
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>1,713,305,830</b>	<b>(65,163,385)</b>	<b>93,957,547</b>	<b>21,494,832</b>	<b>(35,765,852)</b>	<b>(116,033,100)</b>	<b>163,845,230</b>	<b>602,270,667</b>	<b>38,665,204</b>	<b>8,949,267</b>	<b>872,281,651</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>3,297,807,891</b>
Income tax expense	(413,136,369)	(108,998,460)	11,011,506	(6,240,195)	(4,826,716)	149,108	(49,025,134)	(163,812,128)	(6,508,341)	(5,432,721)	(356,905,048)	--	(1,103,724,498)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>1,300,169,461</b>	<b>(174,161,845)</b>	<b>104,969,053</b>	<b>15,254,637</b>	<b>(40,592,568)</b>	<b>(115,883,992)</b>	<b>114,820,096</b>	<b>438,458,539</b>	<b>32,156,863</b>	<b>3,516,546</b>	<b>515,376,603</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2,194,083,393</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>13,578,468,165</b>	<b>16,870,248,292</b>	<b>1,361,445,459</b>	<b>732,966,323</b>	<b>291,948,694</b>	<b>269,530,452</b>	<b>5,165,676,484</b>	<b>4,707,367,719</b>	<b>4,098,689,199</b>	<b>2,544,598,866</b>	<b>55,888,599,873</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>105,509,539,526</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>5,135,737,430</b>	<b>12,865,908,498</b>	<b>445,396,491</b>	<b>599,833,428</b>	<b>253,434,717</b>	<b>39,665,606</b>	<b>4,662,308,112</b>	<b>3,225,060,699</b>	<b>3,666,220,054</b>	<b>2,131,723,123</b>	<b>50,108,149,401</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>83,133,437,559</b>

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	<b>Holding &amp; Treasury</b>	<b>Brokerage</b>	<b>Asset Management</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Private Equity</b>	<b>Finance Holding</b>	<b>Leasing</b>	<b>Micro Finance</b>	<b>Consumer Finance</b>	<b>Factoring</b>	<b>Commercial bank (aiBank)</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Interest income	1,430,183,686	452,947,050	328,831	29,419,414	13,314,024	776,584	572,867,261	976,895,160	152,500,384	113,851,162	724,890,739	(51,619,090)	4,416,355,205
Interest Expense	(322,771,524)	(173,834,022)	--	(7,630,117)	(1,386,507)	--	(433,438,266)	(264,469,884)	(62,924,119)	(91,810,695)	(503,856,481)	30,807,343	(1,831,314,272)
Net Interest income	1,107,412,162	279,113,028	328,831	21,789,297	11,927,517	776,584	139,428,995	712,425,276	89,576,265	22,040,467	221,034,258	(20,811,747)	2,585,040,933
Fee and commission income	--	1,248,061,289	620,161,808	467,324,457	94,262,892	--	46,880,827	686,324,146	177,759,254	35,846,917	38,789,397	(20,360,240)	3,395,050,747
Fees and commission expense	(7,511,446)	(211,150,632)	(94,473,907)	(117,857)	(4,909,016)	(270)	(3,231,483)	(271,043)	(298,618)	(44,006)	(17,446,693)	(4,659,608)	(344,114,579)
Net fees & commission income	(7,511,446)	1,036,910,657	525,687,901	467,206,600	89,353,876	(270)	43,649,344	686,053,103	177,460,636	35,802,911	21,342,704	(25,019,848)	3,050,936,168
Securities Loss	(7,973,078)	(2,529,371)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,200,357	--	(7,302,092)
Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss	(59,767,614)	(16,622,407)	39,058	--	197,392	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(76,153,571)
Dividend income	17,405,866	13,915,801	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	531,405	--	31,853,072
Other Revenues	45,185,833	30,319,687	1,762,801	4,933,170	8,175,964	124,308	31,489,086	28,816,034	35,077,509	--	49,330,778	--	235,215,170
Foreign currencies exchange differences	227,911,778	217,993	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,010,643	--	234,140,414
Gain on selling Assets held for sale	--	--	--	--	--	--	326,756	--	--	--	3,537,651	--	3,864,407
Share of loss from equity accounted investees	--	--	--	--	(1,004,671)	(13,803,355)	--	--	--	--	634,657	--	(14,173,369)

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	<b>Holding &amp; Treasury</b>	<b>Brokerage</b>	<b>Asset Management</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Private Equity</b>	<b>Finance Holding</b>	<b>Leasing</b>	<b>Micro Finance</b>	<b>Consumer Finance</b>	<b>Factoring</b>	<b>Commercial bank (aiBank)</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Gain on acquisition	97,562,892	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	97,562,892
Total revenues	1,420,226,393	1,341,325,388	527,818,591	493,929,067	108,650,078	(12,902,733)	214,894,181	1,427,294,413	302,114,410	57,843,378	305,622,453	(45,831,595)	6,140,984,024
General administrative expenses	(450,770,991)	(1,139,680,307)	(330,533,066)	(318,421,872)	(132,587,745)	(252,532,367)	(81,482,221)	(705,624,162)	(203,777,676)	(22,895,178)	(120,650,209)	91,577,786	(3,667,378,008)
Financial guarantee provision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(5,673,313)	--	--	--	--	(5,673,313)
Impairment loss on assets	429,978	(37,776,597)	(1,533,356)	--	(7,019,771)	184,274	947,437	(4,299,332)	(52,395,049)	(19,114,900)	(35,113,575)	1,661,093	(154,029,798)
Provisions	(33,402,635)	(16,992,834)	(33,760)	(9,060,639)	(124,417)	(14,315,415)	--	(689,999)	(4,000,000)	--	(18,348,779)	--	(96,968,478)
Depreciation and amortisation	(31,641,357)	(22,527,156)	(7,904,504)	(331,416)	(235,125)	(13,585,873)	(282,004)	(50,684,065)	(6,209,695)	(1,776,261)	(13,707,460)	(47,407,284)	(196,292,200)
Profit before income tax	904,841,388	124,348,494	187,813,905	166,115,140	(31,316,980)	(293,152,114)	134,077,393	660,323,542	35,731,990	14,057,039	117,802,430	--	2,020,642,227
Income tax expense	(34,447,859)	(67,727,249)	9,932,394	(5,380,883)	(672,615)	(750,744)	(33,127,365)	(167,294,401)	(2,473,889)	(3,291,096)	(44,961,993)	--	(350,195,700)
Profit for the year	870,393,529	56,621,245	197,746,299	160,734,257	(31,989,595)	(293,902,858)	100,950,028	493,029,141	33,258,101	10,765,943	72,840,437	--	1,670,446,527
Total assets	17,408,222,861	19,820,933,665	989,652,555	169,244,240	381,977,570	386,313,371	5,246,966,419	3,306,067,834	1,790,628,843	1,915,379,272	45,971,054,358	--	97,386,440,988
Total liabilities	11,034,826,207	17,016,273,221	257,478,546	257,892,982	347,652,343	49,043,360	4,460,435,995	2,577,386,914	1,565,267,915	1,668,854,173	40,546,841,562	--	79,781,953,218

**(b) Geographical segments**

- The Group operates in main geographical areas: Egypt, GCC. In presenting the geographic information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of operation and the segment assets were based on the geographical location of the assets. The group's operations are reported under geographical segments, reflecting their respective size of operation.
- The revenue analysis in the tables below is based on the location of the operating company, which is the same as the location of the major customers and the location of the operating companies.

**December 31, 2022**

	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>GCC</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total revenues	8,905,934,254	1,868,327,716	161,087,863	10,935,349,833
Segment assets	83,832,797,440	14,681,496,090	6,995,245,996	105,509,539,526

**December 31, 2021**

	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>GCC</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total revenues	4,736,447,682	1,230,795,863	173,740,479	6,140,984,024
Segment assets	81,451,088,917	15,427,005,155	508,346,916	97,386,440,988

**34 Tax status (the holding company)**

- As to Income Tax, the years till 2019 the competent Tax Inspectorate inspected the parent company's books and all the disputed points have been settled with the Internal Committee. as to years 2020/2021, have not been inspected yet.
- As to Salaries Tax, the parent company's books had been examined till 2020 and all the disputed points have been settled with the Internal committee and as to years 2021/2022 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Stamp Tax, the parent company's books had been examined from year 1998 till 2018 and all the disputed points have been settled with the competent Tax Inspectorate and as to years 2019/2022 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Property Tax, for Smart Village building the company paid tax till December 31, 2022 and for Nile City building the company paid tax till December 31, 2021.

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### 35- Corresponding figures

Certain adjustments have been made to some comparative figures as a result to the Purchase price allocation (PPA) of Arab Investment Bank as following:

	<b>(As reported)</b>		<b>(Restated)</b>
	<b>for the</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>for the</b>
	<b>year ended</b>		<b>year ended</b>
	<b>31/12/2021</b>		<b>31/12/2021</b>
	<b>EGP</b>	<b>EGP</b>	<b>EGP</b>
<b>Statement of financial position</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	999,401,918	522,910,192	1,522,312,110
Other assets	2,561,079,667	3,183,444	2,564,263,111
Assets held for sale	305,541,145	5,204,000	310,745,145
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,107,396,952	(113,557,873)	993,839,079
Deferred tax Liabilities	296,588,621	119,541,968	416,130,589
Retained earnings	6,390,395,096	96,523,871	6,486,918,967
Non - controlling interests	2,758,224,565	201,673,924	2,959,898,489
<b>Income Statement</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation	(193,664,511)	(2,627,689)	(196,292,200)
Gain on acquisition	--	97,562,892	97,562,892
Income tax expense	(350,786,930)	591,230	(350,195,700)
Profit for the year	1,574,920,094	95,526,433	1,670,446,527
Owners of the Company	1,456,477,842	96,523,871	1,553,001,713
Non - controlling interests	118,442,252	(997,438)	117,444,814
<b>Other Adjustments</b>			
<b>Statement of financial position</b>			
Loans and facilities to customer	19,625,924,145	373,972,381	19,999,896,526
Creditors and other credit balances	2,695,731,002	373,972,381	3,069,703,383

The company did not present a third statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period as retrospective restatement has no effect on the information in the statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period.

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**36- Group's entities**

The parent company owns the following subsidiaries:

	<b>Direct ownership</b>	<b>Indirect ownership</b>
	%	%
EFG Hermes International Securities Brokerage - Financial Brokerage Group (Previously)	99.87	0.09
Egyptian Fund Management Group	88.51	11.49
Hermes Portfolio and Fund Management	78.81	21.19
Hermes Securities Brokerage	97.58	2.42
Hermes Corporate Finance	99.42	0.48
EFG - Hermes Advisory Inc.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Financial Management (Egypt) Ltd.	--	100
EFG - Hermes Promoting & Underwriting	99.88	--
Bayonne Enterprises Ltd.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Fixed Income	99	1
EFG- Hermes Management	96.3	3.7
EFG- Hermes Private Equity	--	100
EFG- Hermes UAE LLC.	--	100
Flemming CIIC Holding	100	--
Flemming Mansour Securities	--	99.33
Flemming CIIC Securities	--	96
Flemming CIIC Corporate Finance	--	74.92
EFG- Hermes UAE Ltd.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Holding - Lebanon	99	--
EFG- Hermes KSA	73.3	26.7
EFG- Hermes Lebanon	99	0.97
Mena Opportunities Management Limited	--	95
Mena (BVI) Holding Ltd.	--	95
EFG - Hermes Mena Securities Ltd.	--	100
Middle East North Africa Financial Investments W.L.L	--	100
EFG- Hermes Oman LLC	--	51
EFG- Hermes Regional Investment Ltd.	100	--
Offset Holding KSC **	--	50
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage	--	63.084
IDEAVELOPERS	--	80
EFG- Hermes CB Holding Limited	--	100
EFG- Hermes Global CB Holding Limited	100	--

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	<b>Direct ownership</b>	<b>Indirect ownership</b>
	%	%
EFG - Hermes Syria LLC *	49	20.37
Sindyayn Syria LLC *	97	--
Talas & Co. LLP *	--	97
EFG - Hermes Jordan	100	--
Mena Long-Term Value Feeder Holdings Ltd. **	--	50
Mena Long-Term Value Master Holdings Ltd. **	--	45
Mena Long-Term Value Management Ltd. **	--	45
EFG - Hermes CL Holding SAL	--	100
EFG-Hermes IB Limited	100	--
Financial Group for Securitization	100	--
Beaufort Investments Company	--	100
EFG Hermes-Direct Investment Fund	64	--
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	--	93.983
EFG – Hermes Frontier Holdings LLC	100	--
EFG – Hermes USA	100	--
EFG Capital Partners III	--	100
Health Management Company	--	52.5
EFG – Hermes Kenya Ltd.	--	100
EFG Finance Holding	99.82	0.18
EFG - Hermes Pakistan Limited	--	51
EFG - Hermes UK Limited	--	100
OLT Investment International Company (B.S.C)	99.9	--
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD **	--	50
EFG-Hermes SP limited	--	100
Valu	--	100
EFG Hermes Corp-Solutions	--	100
Beaufort Asset Managers LTD	--	100
EFG Hermes Bangladesh Limited	--	100
EFG Hermes FI Limited	--	100
EFG Hermes Securitization	--	100
EFG Hermes PE Holding LLC	100	--
Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business Processes	--	100
RX Healthcare Management	--	52.5
FIM Partners KSA **	--	50
Egypt Education Fund GP Limited	--	80

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	<b>Direct ownership</b>	<b>Indirect ownership</b>
	%	%
EFG Hermes Nigeria Limited	--	100
EFG-Hermes Int. Fin Corp	100	--
FIM Partners UK Ltd	--	50
EFG Hermes Sukuk	90	10
Beaufort Holding LTD.	--	100
Beaufort Management LTD.	--	100
Vortex IV GP LTD.	--	100
Beaufort SLP Holding	--	100
Beaufort Private Investment Holding LTD.	--	100
Frontier Disruption Capital	--	50
Arab Investment Bank	51	--
EFG VA Holdco Limited	--	100
EFG VA Investco Limited	--	100
Lighthouse Energy GP Limited	--	100
Beaufort SLP II Limited	--	100
Lighthouse Energy GP II	--	100
Beaufort Management Spain	--	100
EFG Singapore PTE LTD	--	100
Fatura Netherlands B.V	--	93.983
Fatura L.L.C	--	93.983
ASASY FOR DIGITAL CONTENT	--	93.983
EFG Payment	--	100
FIM Partners Muscat SPC	--	50
Noutah for electronic commerce	--	93.983
EFG National Holding Limited	--	100
EFG RMBV National Investco Limited	--	100
EFG IB Holdco Limited	--	100
EFG IB Investco Limited	--	100

\* Due to the political situation in Syria, the Group lost its control on the Syrian entities. In 2016, the Group deconsolidated the Syrian companies and changed them to a fully impaired investments at fair value through OCI.

\*\* The Holding Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the mentioned companies then the investees Companies is classified as investments in subsidiaries.

### **37- Measurement of fair value**

- A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.
- When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.
  - Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
  - Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
  - Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
- If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
- Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premiums used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates.
- The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position:

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<b>31 December 2022</b>					
	<b>Note</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>					
Mutual fund certificates	(7,10)	-	-	5,347,140,407	5,347,140,407
Equity securities	(7,10)	77,624,340	-	247,695,210	325,319,550
Structured notes	(7)	-	379,039,443	-	379,039,443
Treasury bills	(7,10)	-	9,022,994,434	-	9,022,994,434
Debt instruments	(7,10)	5,778,520,527	-	-	5,778,520,527
		<u>5,856,144,867</u>	<u>9,402,033,877</u>	<u>5,594,835,617</u>	<u>20,853,014,361</u>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>					
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	-	379,039,443	-	379,039,443
		-	<u>379,039,443</u>	-	<u>379,039,443</u>
<b>31 December 2021</b>					
	<b>Note</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>					
Mutual fund certificates	(7,10)	-	-	3,193,932,913	3,193,932,913
Equity securities	(7,10)	95,884,129	-	153,511,241	249,395,370
Treasury bills	(7,10)	-	4,542,374,641	-	4,542,374,641
Structured notes	(7,10)	-	14,345,768,449	-	14,345,768,449
Debt instruments	(7,10)	2,491,548,770	-	-	2,491,548,770
		<u>2,587,432,899</u>	<u>18,888,143,090</u>	<u>3,347,444,154</u>	<u>24,823,020,143</u>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>					
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	-	3,890,060,348	-	3,890,060,348
		-	<u>3,890,060,348</u>	-	<u>3,890,060,348</u>

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**38- Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities**

**31 December 2022**

<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>	<b>Note no</b>	<b>Amortised Cost</b>	<b>FVTPL</b>	<b>FVTOCI</b>
Mutual fund certificates	(7,10)	--	5,231,021,232	116,119,175
Equity securities	(7,10)	--	165,787,522	159,532,028
Treasury bills	(7,10,12)	581,157,127	336,438,555	8,686,555,879
Structured notes	(7)	--	379,039,443	--
Debt instruments	(7,10,12)	10,937,535,250	660,606,610	5,117,913,917
Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	26,214,250,479	--	--
Loans and facilities to customer	(9)	33,222,142,228	--	--
Accounts receivables	(8)	5,569,133,136	--	--
Other assets	(16)	3,401,909,847	--	--
		<u>79,926,128,067</u>	<u>6,772,893,362</u>	<u>14,080,120,999</u>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>				
Due to banks and financial institutions	(17)	12,371,835,820	--	--
Customer Deposits	(18)	48,130,171,764	--	--
Loans and borrowings	(24)	5,408,502,064	--	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(21)	4,570,191,615	--	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	--	379,039,443	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		9,595,446,350	--	--
Issued bonds	(20)	500,000,000	--	--
		<u>80,576,147,613</u>	<u>379,039,443</u>	<u>--</u>

**EFG-Hermes Holding Company  
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)**

Translation of consolidated financial  
statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2022 (Continued)  
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

<b>31 December 2021</b>				
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>Note no</b>	<b>Amortised Cost</b>	<b>FVTPL</b>	<b>FVTOCI</b>
Mutual fund certificates	(7,10)	--	3,094,960,043	98,972,870
Equity securities	(7,10)	--	144,330,891	105,064,479
Treasury bills	(7,10)	--	202,273,451	4,340,101,190
Structured notes	(7,10)	--	3,890,060,348	10,455,708,101
Debt instruments	(7,10,12)	10,050,278,918	670,915,045	1,820,633,725
Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	30,876,257,819	--	--
Loans and facilities to customer	(9)	19,999,896,526	--	--
Accounts receivables	(8)	5,611,375,904	--	--
Other assets	(16)	2,564,263,111	--	--
		<b>69,102,072,278</b>	<b>8,002,539,778</b>	<b>16,820,480,365</b>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>				
Due to banks and financial institutions	(17)	17,736,580,111	--	--
Customer Deposits	(18)	38,564,737,371	--	--
Loans and borrowings	(24)	5,963,333,876	--	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(21)	3,069,703,383	--	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	--	3,890,060,348	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		8,537,833,096	--	--
Issued bonds	(20)	550,000,000	--	--
		<b>74,422,187,837</b>	<b>3,890,060,348</b>	<b>--</b>

### **39- Financial instruments and management of related risks:**

The Company's financial instruments are represented in the financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances with banks, investments and debtors while financial liabilities include loans and creditors. Notes to financial statements includes significant accounting policies applied regarding basis of recognition and measurement of the important financial instruments and related revenues and expenses by the company to minimize the consequences of such risks.

#### **39-1 Market risk**

Market risk is defined as the potential loss in both on and off financial position resulting from movements in market risk factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices.

Market risk is represented in the factors which affect values, earnings and profits of all securities negotiated in stock exchange or affect the value, earning and profit of a particular security.

According to the company's investment policy, the following procedures are undertaken to reduce the effect of this risk.

- Performing the necessary studies before investment decision in order to verify that investment is made in potential securities.
- Diversification of investments in different sectors and industries.
- Performing continuous studies required to follow up the company's investments and their development.

#### **39-2 Foreign currencies risk**

- The foreign currencies exchange risk represents the risk of fluctuation in exchange rates, which in turn affects the company's cash inflows and outflows as well as the value of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.
- The company has reevaluate assets and liabilities at the financial position date as disclosed in foreign currency accounting policy.

#### **39-3 Risk management**

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is exposed to a variety of risks, the most important of which are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and market risk. These risks are identified, measured and monitored through various control mechanisms in order to price facilities and products on a risk adjusted basis and to prevent undue risk concentrations.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

**39-4 Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of a person or an organization defaulting in the repayment of their obligations to the Group in respect of the terms and conditions of the credit facilities granted to them by the Group. The management minimizes this risk by spreading its loan portfolio overall economic sectors and by adopting appropriate procedures and controls to evaluate the quality of the credit facilities granted and the creditworthiness of the borrowers. The credit risk of connected accounts is monitored on a united basis. In addition, the effective credit appraisal procedure for examining applications for credit facilities followed by the Group, adopts as the main criteria the repayment capability and obtaining sufficient collateral. The continuous monitoring of credit accounts and the timely preventive action further minimize, to a large extent, the exposure to credit risk.

**39-5 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group maintains a portfolio of high marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interpretation of cash flow. In addition, the Group maintains statutory deposits with the Central Banks.

The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and to the Group in specific. The Group maintains a solid ratio of high liquid net assets in foreign currencies to deposits and commitments in foreign currencies taking markets conditions into consideration.

### **39-6 Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk stems from the sensitivity of earnings to future movements in interest rates applied on assets and liabilities.

The Group's management closely monitors interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and ensures that assets and liabilities are matched and re-priced in a timely manner. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities that mature or are re-priced in a given period. The most important source of interest rate risk derives from the lending, funding and investing activities, where fluctuations in interest rates are reflected in interest margins and earnings.

### **39-7 Equity price risk**

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a portfolio will fall as a result of change in stock prices. Risk factors underlying this type of market risk are a whole range of various equity (and index) prices corresponding to different markets (and currencies/maturities), in which the Group holds equity-related positions.

The Group sets tight limits on equity exposures and the types of equity instruments that traders are allowed to take positions in. Nevertheless, depending on the complexity of financial instruments, equity risk is measured in first cash terms, such as the market value of a stock/index position, and also in price sensitivities, such as sensitivity of the value of a portfolio to changes in the underlying asset price. These measures are applied to an individual position and/or a portfolio of equity products.

### **39-8 Operational risk**

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss due to an event or action causing failure of technology, process infrastructure, personnel, and other risks having an operational risk impact. The Group seeks to minimize actual or potential losses from operational risk failure through a framework of policies and procedures that identify, assess, control, manage, and report those risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

**39-9 Fair value of financial instruments**

The fair value of the financial instruments does not substantially deviated from its book value at the financial position date. According to the valuation basis applied, in accounting policies to the assets and liabilities.

**39-10 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

- Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value, according to the valuation basis applied, in accounting policies to derivative financial instruments.
- In accordance with an arrangement between the subsidiary, EFG-Hermes Mena Securities Limited Co. and its customers (“the customers”), the Company from time to time enters into fully paid Shares Swap Transaction Contracts (“the contracts”) with the customers. Under the contracts the customers pay to the Company a pre-determined price, which is essentially the market price at the trade date, in respect of certain reference securities. In return for such shares swap transactions the Company pays to the customers the mark to market price of the reference securities at a pre-determined date (normally after one year). However, the contracts can be terminated at any time by either of the parties, which shall be the affected party.  
In order to hedge the price risks with respect to the reference securities under the contracts, the Company enters into back-to-back fully paid Share Swap Transaction Contracts with other subsidiaries, MENA Financial Investments W.L.L. (“MENA-F”) and EFG-Hermes KSA. Accordingly, the Share Swap Transactions are measured at fair value based on underlying reference securities under the contracts.

## **40- Significant accounting policies applied**

### **40-1- Basis of consolidation**

#### **40-1-1 Business combination**

- The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group.
- The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired.
- Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment, any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized immediately in profit or loss.
- Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.
- The consideration transferred doesn't include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is re measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

#### **40-1-2 Subsidiaries**

- Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group.
- The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

#### **40-1-3 Non-controlling interests**

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

#### **40-1-4 Loss of control**

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

#### **40-1-5 Interests in equity-accounted investees**

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and a joint venture. Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, where by the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

#### **40-1-6 Transactions eliminated on consolidation**

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

### **40-2 Foreign currency**

#### **40-2-1 Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- An investment in equity securities designated as at FVOCI (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective and
- Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

#### **40-2-2 Foreign operations**

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

#### **40-3 Discontinued operation**

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

#### **40-4 Revenue**

##### **40-4-1 Gain (loss) on sale of investments**

Gain (loss) resulting from sale of investments are recognized on transaction date and measured by the difference between cost and selling price less selling commission and expenses. In case of derecognizing of investments in associates, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of both the consideration received and cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in shareholders' equity shall be recognized in income statement.

##### **40-4-2 Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognized when declared.

##### **40-4-3 Custody fee**

Custody fees are recognized when the service is provided and the invoice is issued.

##### **40-4-4 Interest income and expenses**

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement under "Interest income" item or "Interest expenses" by using the effective interest rate method of all instruments bearing interest other than those classified held for trading or which have been classified at inception "fair value through income statement".

**40-4-5 Fee and commission income**

Fee related to servicing the loan or facility are recognized in income when performing the service while the fees and commissions related to non-performing or impaired loans are not recognized, instead, they are to be recorded in marginal records off the financial position. Then they are recognized within the income pursuant to the cash basis when the interest income is collected. As for fees which represent an integral part of the actual return on the financial assets, they are treated as an amendment to the rate of actual return.

**40-4-6 Brokerage commission**

Brokerage commission resulting from purchase of and sale of securities operations in favor of clients are recorded when operation is implemented and the invoice is issued.

**40-4-7 Management fee**

Management fee is calculated as determined by the management contract of each investment fund & portfolio and recorded on accrual basis.

**40-4-8 Incentive fee**

Incentive fee is calculated based on certain percentages of the annual return realized by the fund and portfolio, however these incentive fee will not be recognized until revenue realization conditions are satisfied and there is adequate assurance of collection.

**40-4-9 Investment property rental income**

Rental income from investment property is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from other property is recognized as other income.

**40-4-10 Revenue from micro-finance services**

- Revenue from micro-finance services is recognized based on time proportion taking into consideration the rate of return on asset. Revenue yield is recognized in the income statement using the

effective interest method for all financial instruments that carry a yield, the effective interest method is the method of measuring the amortised cost of a financial asset and distributing the revenue over the life of time the relevant instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts during the expected life of the financial instrument to reach the book value of the financial asset.

- When classifying loans to customers as irregular, no income is recognized on its return and it is recognized in marginal records outside the financial statements and are recognized as revenue in accordance with the cash basis when it is collected.
- The commission income is represented in the value of the difference between the yield of the financing granted micro-enterprises and the accruals of the company's bank by deducting the services provided directly from the amounts collected from the entrepreneurs.
- The benefits and commissions resulting from the performance of the service are recognized, according to the accrual basis as soon as the service is provided to the client unless those revenues cover more of the financial period are recognized on a time proportion basis.
- An administrative commission of 8% of the loan granted to customers is collected on contracting in exchange for the issuance of the loan service and administrative commission revenue are proven in the income statement upon the issuance of the loan to the client.
- A commission delay in payments of premiums is collected at rates agreed upon within the contracts and are recognized as soon as customers delayed payment on the basis of the extended delay.

#### **40-4-11 Gains from securitization**

Gains from securitization is measured as the difference between the fair value of the consideration received or is still due to the company at the end of securitization process and the carrying amount of the securitization portfolios in the company's books on the date of the transfer agreement.

#### **40-5 Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

##### **40-5-1 Current tax**

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

##### **40-5-2 Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are

reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

#### **40-6 Property, plant and equipment**

##### **40-6-1 Recognition and measurement**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of certain items of property, plant and equipment . If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

##### **40-6-2 Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2022 (Continued)  
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

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#### **40-6-3 Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

	<b>Estimated useful life</b>
- Buildings	20 - 50 years
- Office furniture, equipment & electrical appliances	2-16.67 years
- Computer equipment	3.33 - 5 years
- Transportation means	3.33 - 8 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

#### **40-6-4 Reclassification to investment property**

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

#### **40-7 Projects under construction**

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost, the book value is amended by any impairment concerning the value of these projects cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Property and equipment under construction are transferred to property and equipment caption when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

#### **40-8 Intangible assets and goodwill**

##### **- Goodwill**

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

**- Research and development**

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

**- Other intangible assets**

Other intangible assets, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

**40-9 Investment property**

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Investment property is depreciated on a straight line basis over its useful life. The estimated useful life of investment property is 33 years.

**40-10 Assets held for sale**

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

## **40-11 Financial instruments**

### **40-11-1 Recognition and initial measurement**

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

### **40-11-2 Classification and subsequent measurement**

#### **Financial assets**

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

#### **40-11-3 Financial assets – Business model assessment**

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the 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. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group'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;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

- The frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

#### **40-11-4 Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest**

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

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group 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. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest

on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

**40-11-5 Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

<b>Financial assets at FVTPL</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
<b>Debt investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
<b>Equity investments at FVOCI</b>	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

**40-11-6 Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses**

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

**40-11-7 Derecognition**

**Financial assets**

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

**Financial liabilities**

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **40-11-8 Offsetting**

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

#### **40-11-9 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in profit or loss.

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments to hedge the variability in cash flows associated with highly probable forecast transactions arising from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and certain derivatives and non-derivative financial liabilities as hedges of foreign exchange risk on a net investment in a foreign operation.

At inception of designated hedging relationships, the Group documents the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Group also documents the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including whether the changes in cash flows of the hedged item and hedging instrument are expected to offset each other.

#### **Cash flow hedges**

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative that is recognised in OCI is limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item, determined on a present value basis, from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The Group designates only the change in fair value of the spot element of forward exchange contracts as the hedging instrument in cash flow hedging relationships. The change in fair value of the forward element of forward exchange contracts (forward points) is separately accounted for as a cost of hedging and recognised in a costs of hedging reserve within equity.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item such as inventory, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item when it is recognised.

For all other hedged forecast transactions, the amount accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedging instrument is sold, expires, is terminated or is exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. When hedge accounting for cash flow hedges is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in the hedging reserve remains in equity until, for a hedge of a transaction resulting in the recognition of a non-financial item, it is included in the non-financial item's cost on its initial recognition or,

For other cash flow hedges, it is reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods as the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in the hedging reserve and the cost of hedging reserve are immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

#### **Net investment hedges**

When a derivative instrument or a non-derivative financial liability is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of, for a derivative, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument or, for a non-derivative, foreign exchange gains and losses is

recognised in OCI and presented in the translation reserve within equity. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative or foreign exchange gains and losses on the non-derivative is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The amount recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment on disposal of the foreign operation.

## **40-12 Share capital**

### **40-12-1 Ordinary shares**

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for in accordance with EAS 24.

### **40-12-2 Repurchase and reissue of ordinary shares (treasury shares)**

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

## **40-13 Legal reserve**

The Company's statutes provides for deduction of a sum equal to 5% of the annual net profit for formation of the legal reserve. Such deduction will be ceased when the total reserve reaches an amount equal to half of the Company's issued capital and when the reserve falls below this limit, it shall be necessary to resume

## **40-14 Impairment**

### **40-14-1 Non-derivative financial assets**

#### **Financial instruments and contract assets**

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Loss (ECLs) on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;

- Debt investments measured at FVOCI;
- contract assets.

The Group also recognises loss allowances for ECLs on loans receivables.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- Debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due, unless it can be rebutted.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- The financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless it can be rebutted.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

#### **40-14-2 Measurement of ECLs**

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

#### **40-14-3 Credit-impaired financial assets**

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- A breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

#### **40-14-4 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position**

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charged to profit or loss and is recognised in OCI.

#### **40-14-5 Write-off**

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For individual customers, the Group has a policy of writing off the gross carrying amount when the financial asset is 180 days past due based on historical experience of recoveries of similar assets. For corporate customers, the Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### **40-14-6 Non-financial assets**

- At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than, investment property, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.
- For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.
- The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.
- An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

- Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.
- An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### **40-15 Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive current obligation as a result of a past event and it's probable that a flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and amended (when necessary) to represent the best current estimate.

#### **40-16 Treasury bills**

Treasury bills are recorded at nominal value and the unearned income is recorded under the item of "creditors and other credit balances". Treasury bills are presented on the financial position net of the unearned income.

#### **40-17 Trade, and notes receivables, debtors and other debit balances**

- Trade, notes receivables, debtors and other debit balances are stated at nominal value less impairment losses.
- The Company's lessees and the leased assets are regularly classified & evaluated and their obligations are reduced by the rent value paid in each financial period, and with the assurance of the availability of adequate guarantee to collect the client's rent values.

#### **40-18 Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes the balances, whose maturity do not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, cash on hand, cheques under collection and due from banks and financial institutions.

#### **40-19 Profit sharing to employees**

The holding company pays 10% of its cash dividends as profit sharing to its employees provided that it will not exceed total employees' annual salaries. Profit sharing is recognized as a dividend distribution through equity and as a liability when approved by the Company's shareholders.

#### **40-20 Employees benefits**

##### **40-20-1 Share based payments**

###### **Equity settled transactions**

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the company measure the services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of those equity instruments is measured at grant date.

Vesting conditions, other than market conditions, are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction amount so that, ultimately, the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted are based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Hence, on a cumulative basis, no amount is recognized for services received if the equity instruments granted do not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition.

The company recognize an amount for the services received during the vesting period based on the best available estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest and revise that estimate, if necessary, if subsequent information indicates that the number of equity instruments expected to vest differs from previous estimates. On vesting date, the entity shall revise the estimate to equal the number of equity instruments that ultimately vested

#### **40-21 Micro-enterprises Receivables**

##### **40-21-1 Credit policy**

###### **Funding Consideration**

- Funding are granted to clients who have previous experience not less than one year in his current activity which is confirmed by the client with adequate documentation and field inquiry.

- Funding are granted to the client which it's installment is suitable according to his predictable income activity and this done throw analyzing client's revenues and expenses and his foreseeable marginal income, and this done by the branches specialists of the company on the prepared form for this purpose(financial study form and credit decision).
- Before grant funding, a client activity field inquiry is done.
- Recording inquiries results about client and guarantor with inquiring forms of the company which reveal client's activity (visit form & Inquiry form).
- The company prohibit grant funding for new client unless the activity is existing with previous one year experience where the granted funds be within a minimum 1 000 EGP and maximum 30 000 EGP with loan duration of 12 months.
- Inquiries for clients are performed by I-Score Company before granting and in case of approval on granting. The credit limit of the client is considered when calculating the client's revenue and expenses.

#### **Client's Life Insurance**

The insurance process on the client is performed with the authorized companies from insurance supervisory authority.

#### **Client's Following up**

The company keeps specialists in branches from following up all regular clients, and irregular with continuous application of that during finance period with judging on their commitment in paying the remaining installments and this done through recording visits for clients with daily basis and also with data base provided by computer system for all branches all over the republic.

#### **Impairment loss of micro financed loans**

The company at the date of the financial statements estimates the impairment loss of micro financed loans, in the light of the basis and rules of granting credit and forming the provisions according to the Board of Directors decision of the Financial Supervisory Authority No. (173) issued on December 21, 2014 to deal with the impairment loss.

## **40-22 Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in EAS 49.

### **40-22-1 As a lessee**

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;  
variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;  
amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;  
and the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'loans and borrowings' in the statement of financial position.

#### **Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low – value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**40-22-2 As a lessor**

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies EAS 11 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in EAS 47 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

**40-23 Operating segment**

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segment.

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**41- New Editions and Amendments to Egyptian Accounting Standards:**

On March 6, 2023, the Prime Minister's Decree No. (883) of 2023 was issued amending some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards, the following is a summary of the most significant amendments:

<b>New or reissued standards</b>	<b>Summary of the most significant amendments</b>	<b>Potential impact on the financial statements</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
<b>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) amended 2023 "Fixed Assets " and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) amended 2023 "Intangible Assets".</b>	<p>1- These standards were reissued in 2023, allowing the use of revaluation model when subsequent measurement of fixed assets and intangible assets.</p> <p>2- This resulted in amendment of the paragraphs related to the use of the revaluation model option in some of the applicable Egyptian Accounting Standards, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Taxes"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30) "Interim Financial Reporting"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (31) "Impairment of Assets"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Leasing Contracts"</li> </ul>		<p>The amendments of adding the option to use the revaluation model are effective for financial periods starting <b><u>on or after January 1, 2023, retrospectively</u></b>, cumulative impact of the preliminary applying of the revaluation model shall be <b>added to the revaluation surplus account in equity, at the beginning of the financial period in which the company applies this model for the first time.</b></p>

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New or reissued standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	Potential impact on the financial statements	Effective date
<p><b>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) amended 2023 "Investment property".</b></p>	<p>1- This standard was reissued in 2023, allowing the use fair value model when subsequent measurement of investment property.</p> <p>2- This resulted in amendment of some paragraphs related to the use of the fair value model option in some of the applicable Egyptian Accounting Standards, which are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (1) "Presentation of Financial Statements"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (13) "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (24) "Income Taxes"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (30) "Interim Financial Reporting "</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (31) "Impairment of Assets"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (32) "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations"</li> <li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Leasing Contracts"</li> </ul>	<p>Management is currently studying the possibility of changing the applied accounting policy and using the fair value model option stated in the standard and assessing the potential impact on the financial statements in case of using this option.</p>	<p>The amendments of adding the option to use the fair value model are effective for financial periods starting <b><u>on or after January 1, 2023</u></b> <b>retrospectively</b>, cumulative impact of the preliminary applying of the fair value model shall be <b>added to the balance of retained earnings or losses at the beginning of the financial period in which the company applies this model for the first time.</b></p>

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<b>New or reissued standards</b>	<b>Summary of the most significant amendments</b>	<b>Potential impact on the financial statements</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
<p><b>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (36) amended 2023</b></p> <p><b>"Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources"</b></p>	<p>1- This standard was reissued in 2023, allowing the use of revaluation model when subsequent measurement of exploration and valuation assets.</p> <p>2- The company applies either the cost model or the revaluation model for exploration and valuation assets, the evaluation should be carried out by experts specialized in valuation and registered in a register maintained for this purpose at the Ministry of Petroleum, and in the case of applying the revaluation model (whether the model stated in the Egyptian Accounting Standard (10) "Fixed Assets " or the model stated in Egyptian Accounting Standard (23) "Intangible Assets") should be consistent with the classification of assets in accordance with paragraph No. (15) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (36) amended 2023.</p>	<p>The standard has no impact on the financial statements.</p>	<p>The amendments of adding the option to use the revaluation model are effective for financial periods starting <b><u>on or after January 1, 2023, retrospectively</u></b>, cumulative impact of the preliminary application of the revaluation model shall be <b>added to the revaluation surplus account in equity, at the beginning of the financial period in which the company applies this model for the first time.</b></p>

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<b>New or reissued standards</b>	<b>Summary of the most significant amendments</b>	<b>Potential impact on the financial statements</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
<b>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (35) amended 2023 "Agriculture"</b>	<p>1- This standard was reissued in 2023, where paragraphs (1-5), (8), (24), and (44) were amended and paragraphs (5a) - (5c) and (63) were added, with respect to the accounting treatment of agricultural produce harvested, (Egyptian Accounting Standard (10) "Fixed assets " was amended accordingly).</p> <p>2- The Company is not required to disclose the quantitative information required under paragraph 28(f) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) for the current period, which is the period of the financial statements in which the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (35) amended 2023 and Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) amended 2023 are applied for the first time in relation to agricultural produce harvested. However, the quantitative information required under paragraph 28(f) of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) should be disclosed for each comparative period presented.</p>	The standard has no impact on the financial statements.	<p>These amendments are effective for annual financial periods starting <b><u>on or after January 1, 2023 retrospectively</u></b>, cumulative impact of the preliminary applying of the accounting treatment for agricultural produce harvested shall be <b>added to the balance of retained earnings or losses at the beginning of the financial period in which the company applies this treatment for the first time.</b></p>

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<b>New or reissued standards</b>	<b>Summary of the most significant amendments</b>	<b>Potential impact on the financial statements</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
<b>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts"</b>	<p>1- This standard determines the principles of recognition of insurance contracts falling within the scope of this standard, and determines their measurement, presentation, and disclosure. The objective of the standard is to ensure that the company provides appropriate information that truthfully reflects those contracts.</p> <p>This information provides users of the financial statements with the basis for assessing the impact of insurance contracts on the company's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows.</p> <p>2- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) replaces and cancels Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 37 "Insurance Contracts".</p> <p>3- Any reference to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (37) in other Egyptian Accounting Standards to be replaced by Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50).</p>	<p>Management is currently evaluating the potential impact on the financial statements from the application of the standard.</p>	<p>Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) is effective for annual financial periods starting <b><u>on or after July 1, 2024</u></b>, and if the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) shall be applied for an earlier period, the company should disclose that fact.</p>

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<b>New or reissued standards</b>	<b>Summary of the most significant amendments</b>	<b>Potential impact on the financial statements</b>	<b>Effective date</b>
	<p>4- The following Egyptian Accounting Standards have been amended to comply with the requirements of the application of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (50) "Insurance Contracts", as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (10) "Fixed Assets".</li><li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (23) "Intangible Assets".</li><li>- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (34) "Investment property".</li></ul>		