QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Consolidated Financial Statements
Together With Limited Review Report
For The Period Ended June 30, 2020

KPMG Hazem Hassan	BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Consultants	Public Accountants & Advisers

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

Translation of the Auditors' Report
Originally issued in Arabic

Report on Limited Review of Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

To: The Board of Directors of QNB ALAHLI Bank (S.A.E)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements of QNB ALAHLI Bank (S.A.E) and its subsidiaries (the Group) which comprise of the consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2020 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for the six-months period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated interim financial statements and basis of recognition and measurement in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and the prevailing Egyptian laws. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of June 30, 2020, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the six-months period then ended, in accordance with the basis of recognition and measurement issued by the Central Bank of Egypt's rules on December 16, 2008 as amended by the regulations issued on February 26, 2019 and the prevailing Egyptian laws.

Cairo, July 12, 2020

Auditors

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants

Aziz Maher Aziz Barsoum
Financial Regulatory Authority No.(228)
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

Mohanad Taha Khaled
Financial Regulatory Authority No.(375)
BDO Khaled & Co.
Public Accountants & Advisers

BDO Khaled & Co.
BDO
Public Accountants & Advisors

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June **2020**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets:			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	(16)	15,102,014,352	12,012,836,152
Due from banks	(17)	7,011,882,149	8,464,251,159
Treasury bills	(18)	52,257,705,382	46,194,518,180
Trading investments	(19)	157,501,107	84,301,673
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(20)	158,065,633,352	153,527,192,019
Financial derivatives	(21)	164,632,014	83,458,859
Financial Investments:			
- Fair value through other comprehensive income	(22)	2,223,466,824	2,463,888,129
- Amortized cost	(22)	41,453,982,574	40,937,627,601
- Fair value through profit or loss	(22)	59,818,844	61,694,866
Investments in associates	(23)	2,853,542	2,809,012
Intangible assets	(24)	201,207,826	209,802,791
Other assets	(25)	3,619,080,040	3,470,835,425
Deferred tax assets	(33)	115,058,546	128,766,307
Finance lease		2,977,331,083	2,858,836,906
Property and equipment	(26)	2,475,801,773	2,512,982,918
Total assets		**285,887,969,408**	**273,013,801,997**
Liabilities and equity:			
Liabilities:			
Due to banks	(27)	10,510,217,321	16,030,665,382
Customer deposits	(28)	223,199,548,324	208,126,587,681
Financial derivatives	(21)	66,387,114	45,851,553
Other loans	(29)	4,866,051,863	5,625,017,188
Other liabilities	(30)	5,994,238,291	2,968,092,020
Other provisions	(31)	661,613,464	743,849,118
Insurance policyholders' rights	(32)	2,851,687,216	2,589,480,929
Current income tax payable		1,147,167,399	1,098,931,902
Defined benefits obligation	(34)	507,528,786	482,288,384
Total liabilities		**249,804,439,778**	**237,710,764,157**
Equity:			
Issued and paid-up capital	(35)	10,774,114,830	9,794,649,850
Reserves	(36)	17,718,998,569	15,660,147,528
Profit for the period / year and retained earnings	(36)	7,590,375,206	9,848,191,979
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the bank		**36,083,488,605**	**35,302,989,357**
Non-controlling interests		41,025	48,483
Total equity		**36,083,529,630**	**35,303,037,840**
Total liabilities and equity		**285,887,969,408**	**273,013,801,997**

M.E

Mohamed Osman El-Dib
Chairman and Managing Director

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.
(Limited review report attached).

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Consolidated Income Statement
For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June **2020**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	From April 01, 2020 To June 30, 2020	From January 01, 2020 To June 30, 2020	From April 01, 2019 To June 30, 2019	From January 01, 2019 To June 30, 2019
Interest on loans and similar income	(6)	7,573,343,755	15,678,554,468	8,098,626,162	16,244,892,651
Cost of deposits and similar expense	(6)	(3,960,041,656)	(8,217,245,483)	(4,600,624,697)	(9,533,044,811)
Net interest income		**3,613,302,099**	**7,461,308,985**	**3,498,001,465**	**6,711,847,840**
Fee and commission income	(7)	470,201,026	1,112,235,743	587,795,119	1,184,872,363
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(124,047,782)	(260,541,937)	(111,217,514)	(222,002,380)
Net interest, fee and commission income		**3,959,455,343**	**8,313,002,791**	**3,974,579,070**	**7,674,717,823**
Dividend income	(8)	10,369,764	25,492,351	32,641,530	47,152,638
Net trading income	(9)	27,380,919	46,177,709	31,412,505	54,985,715
Gain on financial investments	(22)	1,530,335	3,309,562	1,615,029	3,188,300
Impairment credit losses	(12)	(628,623,760)	(1,117,459,886)	(105,282,656)	(170,963,010)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(877,763,946)	(1,855,473,612)	(838,520,677)	(1,727,989,959)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(11)	211,773,821	(10,926,001)	(176,017,123)	(282,265,972)
Share of results of associates		(34,129)	437,589	319,588	506,685
Profit before income tax		**2,704,088,347**	**5,404,560,503**	**2,920,747,266**	**5,599,332,220**
Income tax expense	(13)	(729,054,655)	(1,559,866,540)	(725,796,889)	(1,381,872,436)
Net profit for the period		**1,975,033,692**	**3,844,693,963**	**2,194,950,377**	**4,217,459,784**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		1,975,033,692	3,844,701,421	2,194,949,103	4,217,456,882
Non-controlling interests		-	(7,458)	1,274	2,902
Net profit for the period		**1,975,033,692**	**3,844,693,963**	**2,194,950,377**	**4,217,459,784**
Earnings per share	(14)		1.58		1.68

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Mohamed Osman El-Dib
Chairman and Managing Director

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June **2020**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	From April 01, 2020 To June 30, 2020	From January 01, 2020 To June 30, 2020	From April 01, 2019 To June 30, 2019	From January 01, 2019 To June 30, 2019
Net profit for the period	1,975,033,692	3,844,693,963	2,194,950,377	4,217,459,784
Other comprehensive income items that will not be reclassified to the Profit or Loss:				
Net change in fair value of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	83,011,087	(128,457,290)	(5,054,802)	(18,618,842)
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss	(12,848,017)	22,849,797	1,044,422	4,695,716
Amount transferred to retained earning, net of tax	-	-	(9,368,086)	(9,368,086)
Other comprehensive income items that is or may be reclassified to the profit or loss:				
Net change in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,347,645	76,639,756	32,483,135	52,062,149
Tax impact related to other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the profit or loss	(2,328,220)	(17,243,945)	(7,308,706)	(11,713,984)
Expected credit loss for fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(483)	(14,750)	8,316	(33,268)
Total other comprehensive income items for the period, net of tax	**78,182,012**	**(46,226,432)**	**11,804,279**	**17,023,685**
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**2,053,215,704**	**3,798,467,531**	**2,206,754,656**	**4,234,483,469**
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	2,053,215,704	3,798,474,989	2 206 753 382	4,234,480,567
Non-controlling interests	-	(7,458)	1 274	2,902
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	**2,053,215,704**	**3,798,467,531**	**2,206,754,656**	**4,234,483,469**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June **2020**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Issued and Paid Up Capital	Legal Reserve	General Reserve	Special Reserve	Capital Reserve	Reserve for Transactions Under Common Control	Fair Value Reserve	General Banking Risk Reserve	IFRS 9 Reserve	General Risk Reserve	Retained Earnings	Net Profit for the Year / Period	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Bank	Non-Controlling Interests	Total
June 30, 2019															
Balance at 1 January 2019	9,794,649,850	1,287,748,276	8,531,087,699	173,681,968	12,054,965	4,000,483	(679,166,099)	2,781,992	1,282,925,633	-	1,043,126,551	7,200,541,436	28,653,432,754	44,115	28,653,476,869
Transfer to general risk reserve	-	-	-	(152,225,804)	-	-	-	-	(1,282,925,633)	1,435,151,437	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	-	-	-	18,038,291	-	-	1,193,292,938	-	-	(1,413,697,514)	26,389,444	-	(175,976,841)	-	(175,976,841)
Restated balance at 1 January 2019	**9,794,649,850**	**1,287,748,276**	**8,531,087,699**	**39,494,455**	**12,054,965**	**4,000,483**	**514,126,839**	**2,781,992**	**-**	**21,453,923**	**1,069,515,995**	**7,200,541,436**	**28,477,455,913**	**44,115**	**28,477,500,028**
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	345,553,468	4,886,735,548	-	6,434,554	-	-	-	-	-	261,450,940	(5,500,174,510)	**-**	-	**-**
Dividend distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,700,366,926)	**(1,700,366,926)**	-	**(1,700,366,926)**
Net Change in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,391,771	-	-	-	-	-	**26,391,771**	-	**26,391,771**
Reclassification of the net change in fair value of equity instruments upon derecognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,368,086)	-	-	-	9,368,086	-	**-**	-	**-**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,217,456,882	**4,217,456,882**	2,902	**4,217,459,784**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**9,794,649,850**	**1,633,301,744**	**13,417,823,247**	**39,494,455**	**18,489,519**	**4,000,483**	**531,150,524**	**2,781,992**	**-**	**21,453,923**	**1,340,335,021**	**4,217,456,882**	**31,020,937,640**	**47,017**	**31,020,984,657**
January 1, 2020	**9,794,649,850**	**1,633,301,744**	**13,417,823,247**	**39,494,455**	**18,489,519**	**4,000,483**	**524,415,090**	**1,169,067**	**-**	**21,453,923**	**1,326,100,620**	**8,522,091,359**	**35,302,989,357**	**48,483**	**35,303,037,840**
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	415,932,039	2,665,720,403	-	2,890,011	-	-	-	-	-	2,419,573,165	(5,504,115,618)	**-**	-	**-**
Dividend distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,017,975,741)	**(3,017,975,741)**	-	**(3,017,975,741)**
Transfer from general reserve to capital increase	979,464,980	-	(979,464,980)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Net Change in Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46,226,432)	-	-	-	-	-	**(46,226,432)**	-	**(46,226,432)**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,844,701,421	**3,844,701,421**	(7,458)	**3,844,693,963**
Balance at 30 June 2020	**10,774,114,830**	**2,049,233,783**	**15,104,078,670**	**39,494,455**	**21,379,530**	**4,000,483**	**478,188,658**	**1,169,067**	**-**	**21,453,923**	**3,745,673,785**	**3,844,701,421**	**36,083,488,605**	**41,025**	**36,083,529,630**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E

Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows

For the Six Months Period Ended 30 June **2020**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		5,404,560,503	5,599,332,220
Adjusted by:			
Property and Equipment depreciation and Intangible assets amortization	(10)	165,176,452	136,396,666
Impairment credit losses	(12)	1,117,459,886	170,963,010
Loans written off during the period		(17,556,215)	(3,707,814)
Recovery from loans previously written off		6,279,716	12,941,589
Net formed / (reversed) other provisions		(82,043,758)	78,792,591
Utilized provisions other than loans provision		(377,268)	(3,894,637)
Translation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies		185,372	(4,747,316)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency investments		(9,509,603)	192,131,571
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds		(43,024,456)	(35,891,310)
Formed insurance policyholders' rights provisions during the period		262,206,288	249,203,371
(Gain) on sale of Property and Equipment		(3,415,417)	-
Dividend income	(8)	(25,492,351)	(47,152,638)
Share of results of associates applying the equity method		(437,589)	(506,685)
Gain on financial investments	(22)	(3,309,562)	(3,188,300)
Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities		**6,770,701,998**	**6,340,672,318**
Net decrease / increase in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		(2,238,042,996)	(1,498,936,625)
Treasury bills		(3,879,598,742)	15,452,990,748
Trading investments		(73,199,434)	23,950,688
Loans and credit facilities to customers		(5,612,981,462)	(5,297,314,199)
Financial derivatives		(60,637,594)	(45,418,176)
Financial investement recognized at fair value through profit or loss		1,876,022	(3,084,369)
Other assets		(147,120,675)	(642,915,211)
Due to banks		(5,520,448,061)	(7,297,429,505)
Customer deposits		15,072,960,643	(1,327,603,952)
Other liabilities		871,323,305	294,399,379
Defined benefits obligation		25,240,402	26,203,150
Net change Leased assets		(118,494,177)	(254,774,043)
Income tax paid		(1,492,317,433)	(1,440,644,625)
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities (1)		**3,599,261,796**	**4,330,095,578**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of Property and Equipment and Intangible assets		(119,484,030)	(251,916,099)
Proceeds from sale of Property and Equipment		3,499,105	343,060
Proceeds from financial investments other than held for trading investments		3,279,520,487	2,226,800,791
Acquisition of financial investments other than held for trading investments		(3,546,989,302)	(2,982,212,554)
Dividends received		25,492,351	29,520,303
Cash dividends received from investments in associates		393,061	112,303
Net cash flows used in investing activities (2)		**(357,568,328)**	**(977,352,196)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Other loans		(758,965,325)	(438,865,766)
Dividends paid		(863,152,775)	(1,700,366,926)
Net cash flows used in financing activities (3)		**(1,622,118,100)**	**(2,139,232,692)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period (1+2+3)		**1,619,575,368**	**1,213,510,690**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		11,286,384,895	18,044,471,132
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	(37)	**12,905,960,263**	**19,257,981,822**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period are represented in :			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(16)	15,102,014,352	11,243,417,027
Due from banks	(17)	7,020,209,316	16,553,150,240
Treasury bills		52,310,163,089	32,107,848,385
Balances with Central Bank of Egypt (mandatory reserve)		(10,108,174,353)	(6,028,126,224)
Balances Due from banks with maturities more than 3 months		(2,056,520,000)	(3,381,000,000)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months		(49,361,732,141)	(31,237,307,606)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		**12,905,960,263**	**19,257,981,822**

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

1. Background:

QNB ALAHLI "S.A.E" ("The Bank") was incorporated as an investment and commercial bank on April 13, 1978, in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law no 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon. The Bank provides all banking services related to its activity, through its Head Office located in 5 Champlion Street - Downtown - Cairo and its 227 branches served by 6,755 staff at the date of the financial statements. The Bank is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on July 12, 2020.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies:-

2.1 Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

2.2.1 Basis of Combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the purchase method unless the transaction does not constitute an acquisition in form or substance. Application of the purchase method involves the following steps:

- Identifying an acquirer;
- Measuring the cost of the business combination;
- And allocating, at the acquisition date, the cost of the combination to the assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

On acquisition date where control is obtained, the cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree, in addition to any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

Thus, the acquirer recognizes the acquiree’s identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale, that are recognized and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts, or fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill arising on acquisition date is recognized as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized.

If, after reassessment, the Group’s interest in the net fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The non-controlling interest in an acquiree is initially measured at the non-controlling interest proportionate share in the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized at acquisition date.

When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the acquirer includes the amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

A business combination agreement may allow for adjustments to the cost of the combination that are contingent on one or more future events. The acquirer usually estimates the amount of any such adjustment at the time of initially accounting for the combination, even though some uncertainty exists. If the future events do not occur or the estimate needs to be revised, the cost of the business combination is adjusted accordingly.

However, when a business combination agreement provides for such an adjustment, that adjustment is not included in the cost of the combination at the time of initially accounting for the combination if it either is not probable or cannot be measured reliably. If that adjustment subsequently becomes probable and can be measured reliably, the additional consideration shall be treated as an adjustment to the cost of the combination.

In case of a business combination - made through step acquisitions for a Group reorganization purposes - involving entities or businesses under common control in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties, both before and after the business combination, the acquirer recognizes the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria at their carrying amounts previously reported at the books of the Group with common control.

Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the carrying amounts of the acquiree’s net assets and contingent liabilities is reflected within equity as a reserve for transactions under common control. This policy is also applied in case of the groups’ full or partial acquisition of shares held by the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary or the partial disposition of the Group’s interest in a subsidiary while retaining control over that subsidiary.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Therefore, no adjustments are made to reflect new fair value at the date of the combination; rather fair value for net assets, and contingent liabilities acquired in such cases shall be determined based on the fair value that was previously determined when control was initially obtained, as adjusted by any changes in equity components that have occurred during the period from the date when control was initially obtained up to the date when control has increased or decreased.

Since combinations of entities or businesses under common control are scoped out of the CBE basis of preparation and presentation of the banks financial statements, EAS (29) and IFRS (3) Business Combinations, management applied the requirements of EAS (5) and IAS (8), which allows it, in the absence of a specific Standard or Interpretation specifically addressing certain transaction, event or other circumstances, to set and develop an appropriate accounting policy that results in information that is more reliable and relevant to the economic decisions making needs of the financial statements users.

2.2.2 Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

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

2.2.3 Loss of Control

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

2.2.4 Basis of presentation of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of QNB ALAHLI (Parent) and entities controlled by the Bank (its Subsidiaries) at the end of each reporting date.

A Subsidiary is an entity (including Special Purpose Entities) that is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the bank (Parent). Control exists when the Bank has the power, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities. This is usually achieved when the bank owns, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity, the existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has control.

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

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of a Group entity to bring its accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Losses applicable to owners of the non-controlling interests in excess of their interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the Group except to the extent that owners of the non-controlling interests have a binding obligation and are able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

Since QNB ALAHLI incorporated QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company in which it owns 99.997% of its capital, increased its interest in QNB ALAHLI Leasing Company to 100%, and increased in QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company to 100% instead of 25%, and increased in QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company to 100% instead of 4.875%,therefore, the full consolidation basis has been used for the preparation of the Group accompanying consolidated financial statements which comprise the financial statements of QNB ALAHLI (the parent) and its subsidiaries, QNB ALAHLI Factoring, QNB ALAHLI Leasing Company, QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company and QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company from the date in which control over each subsidiary was obtained.

Non-controlling interest in these consolidated financial statements represents interests held by investors other than QNB ALAHLI in the subsidiaries. Information on subsidiaries is set out below.

Company name	Origin Country	Year of controlling (Acquisition or Incorporation)	Group Stake %
QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company	Egypt	2012	99.997
QNB ALAHLI Leasing Company	Egypt	2012	100
QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company	Egypt	2014	100
QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company	Egypt	2014	100

2.2.5 Investments in associates

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

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

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

2.3 Segment reporting

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

The Bank is divided into two main business lines, which are corporate banking and retail banking. In addition, a corporate center acts as a central funding department for the bank's core businesses. The dealing room, proprietary activity and other non-core businesses are reported under the corporate banking business line.

For the purpose of preparation of segment reporting by geographical region, segment profit or loss and assets and liabilities are presented based on the location of the branches. Given that the bank does not have any entity abroad, and unless otherwise stated in a specific disclosure, all equity and debt instruments of the bank issued by foreign institutions and credit facilities granted to foreign counterparties are reported based on the location of the domestic branch where such assets are recorded.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

2.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in the Egyptian Pound which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

2.4.2 Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian Pounds. Transactions in foreign currencies during the period are translated into the Egyptian Pounds using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at end of reporting period at the exchange rates then prevailing. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income from held for trading assets and liabilities;
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities;
- Investments in equity instrument recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income in equity.

Changes in the fair value of investments in debt instruments; which represent monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies and classified as FVTOCI assets are analyzed into differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the applicable exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument. Differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in "Interest on loans and similar income" whereas differences resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in "Other operating revenues (expenses)". The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value are recognized in equity and accumulated in the "Fair value revaluation reserve" in Other comprehensive income.

Valuation differences arising on the measurement of non-monetary items at fair value include gains or losses resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates used to translate those items. Total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as at fair value through the profit or loss are recognized in the income statement, whereas total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as FVTOCI are recognized directly in equity in the "Fair value reserve" in Other Comprehensive Income.

Leased assets denominated in foreign currency which the group leases to others are measured at historical cost and translated to Egyptian Pounds using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the initial recognition.

2.5 Financial assets

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

2.5.1 Financial assets classified as amortized cost

The financial asset is retained in the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flow. The objective from this business model is to collect contractual cash flow which represented in principal and interest. The sale is an exceptional event for the purpose of this model and under the terms of the standard represented in following:

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

2.5.2 Financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income

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

2.5.3 Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss

The financial asset is held in other business models including trading, management of financial assets at fair value, maximization of cash flows through sale. The objective of the business model is not to retain the financial asset for the collection of contractual or retained cash flows for the collection of contractual cash flows and sales. Collecting contractual cash flows is an incidental event for the objective of the model.

The characteristics of the business model are as follows:

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

2.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

2.7 Financial derivatives and hedge accounting

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

Embedded derivatives, such as the conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives if they meet the definition of a financial derivative, and when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement "Net trading income" ;unless the group chooses to designate the hybrid contract as a whole as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

- Hedging instruments of the risks associated with fair value changes of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge);
- Hedging of risks relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge).

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met. At the inception of the hedging relationship, the bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

2.7.1 Fair value hedge

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

When the hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date to maturity of the asset using the effective interest method. Adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged equity instrument that has been deferred in equity remains in equity until the asset is derecognized.

2.7.2 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and effective for cash flow hedge is recognized in equity while changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement in "Net trading income".

Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to income statement in the relevant periods when the hedged item affects the income statement. The effective portion of changes in fair value of interest rate swaps and options are reported in "Net trading income".

When a hedging item expires or is sold or if hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting requirements, gains or losses that have been previously accumulated in equity remain in equity and are only recognized in profit or loss when the forecast transaction ultimately occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur any related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in equity shall be reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

2.7.3 Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Where a derivative instrument does not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value of that derivative and related interest are recognized immediately in the income statement in “Net trading income” line item. However, gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives that are managed in conjunction with financial assets or financial liabilities, designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, are included in “net income from financial instruments designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss”.

2.8 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense on all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognized in "Interest income" and "Interest expense" line items in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

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

Interest income on loans is recognized on an accrual basis except for the interest income on non-performing loans, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of interest or principal is in doubt.

Interest income on non-performing or impaired (Stage 3) loans and receivables ceases to be recognized in profit or loss and is rather recorded off balance sheet in statistical records. Interest income on these loans is recognized as revenue on a cash basis as follows:

1- For retail loans, personal loans, small and medium business loans, real estate loans for personal housing and small loans for businesses, when interest income is collected and after recovery of all arrears.

2- For corporate loans, interest income is recognized on a cash-basis after the bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and provided these installments continue to be paid for at least one year.

If a loan continues to be performing thereafter, interest accrued on the principal then outstanding starts to be recognized as revenues. Interest that is marginalized prior to the date when the loan becomes performing is not recognized in the profit or loss except when the total balance of loan, prior to that date, is paid in full.

2.9 Fees and commission income

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

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

Loan syndication fees received by the bank are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed, only if the bank arranges the loan and retains no part of the loan package for itself (or retains a part at the same effective interest rate for comparable risk as other participants).

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

Leasing revenues

Revenues from lease contracts are recognized based on the interest rate implicit in each contract plus an amount equal to depreciation of the leased asset. Debit/credit differences between revenue recognized in profit or loss and rental value for each period are recorded in “leased assets – lease contracts settlement” account in the balance sheet whose balance is to be settled against the carrying amount of leased asset at the end of the contract period.

Insurance revenues

Premium income and Claim expense is recognized on accrual basis.

2.10 Dividends income

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments and similar assets, other than investments in subsidiaries and associates, is recognized in the income statement when the bank’s right to receive payment is established.

2.11 Purchase and resale agreements and sale and repurchase agreements (repos and reverse repos)

Financial instruments sold under repurchase agreements are not derecognized from the statement of financial position and cash receipts are shown in liability side in the statement of financial position.

2.12 Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

2.12.1 Significant increase in credit risk

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

2.12.2 Quantitative Factors

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

2.12.3 Qualitative Factors

Retail loans,micro and small businesses

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

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

Corporate loans and Medium businesses

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

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

Nonpayments

The loans and facilities of institutions, medium, small, micro and retail banking are included in stage two if the period of non-payment is more than 60 days and less than 90 days. Note that this period (60 days) will be reduced by (10) days per year to become (30) days during (3) years from the date of application (Year 2019).

Transfer between the Three stages:

Transfer from second stage to first stage:

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

Transfer from third stage to second stage:

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

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

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

2.13 Intangible assets

2.13.1 Goodwill

Goodwill, arising from the acquisition or legal merger of subsidiaries, represents the difference between the cost of the combination and the acquiree interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and qualifying contingent liabilities of the acquire at the acquisition date. Goodwill is annually tested for impairment and is written-down to profit or loss at an annual amortization of 20% or impairment loss whichever is higher.

2.13.2 Software (computer programs)

Expenditure on upgrade and maintenance of computer programs is recognized as an expense in the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. Expenditures directly incurred in connection with specific software are recognized as intangible assets if they are controlled by the group and when it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits within more than one year that exceed its cost. Direct costs include the cost of the staff involved in upgrading the software in addition to a reasonable portion of relative overheads.

Upgrade costs are recognized and added to the original cost of the software when it is likely that such costs will increase the efficiency or enhance the performance of the computers software beyond its original specification.

Cost of computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the year of expected benefits from three to five years except for the core IT system which is amortized over ten years.

2.14 Property and Equipment

The Group's property and equipment include lands and buildings of the bank which basically comprise the head office premises and branch buildings. All property and equipment are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized separately, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss within "other operating costs" line item during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Group considers the residual value of its property and equipment as insignificant and immaterial in relation to the depreciable amount; therefore, the depreciable amount of the group's property and equipment is determined without any deduction for residual values. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method based on the following annual rates:

Buildings		50 years
Fixtures	Decoration & installations	10 years
	Lifts	15 years
	Electricity & Air conditioning	10 years
	Generators	30 years
	Telephone network & CCTV	10 years
	Firefighting system & Plumbing system	10 years
	Other installations	10 years
Leasehold improvements		The shortest of 10 years or contract period

Depreciation years for property and equipment, other than buildings, depend on their useful lives which are usually estimated as specified below:

Furniture	10 years
Armored vaults	20-30 years
IT equipment	5 years
Electric appliances	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

The carrying amounts of its depreciable property and equipment are reviewed whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount. These are included in the profit or loss in other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill are not amortized. These are annually tested for impairment. Depreciable property and equipment are tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Impairment loss is recognized and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. For the purpose of estimating the impairment loss, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset,The Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated.

At the end of each period, the group reviews non-financial assets for which an impairment loss is recognized to assess whether or not all or part of such impairment losses should be reversed through profit or loss.

2.16 Leasing

Lease contracts are accounted according to Law 95 of 1995 for financial lease. All other lease contracts are recognized as operating leases.

2.16.1 As a lessee

Lease payments made under operating leases, net of any discounts received from the lessor, are recognized as an expense in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16.2 As a lessor

Assets leased out under operating lease contracts are reported as part of the fixed assets in the statement of financial position and are depreciated over the expected useful lives of the assets, on the same basis as other property assets. Lease rental income is recognized in profit or loss, net of any discounts granted to the lessee, using the straight line method over the contract term.

Assets leased out under finance lease contracts, are reported in the statement of financial position within fixed assets and are depreciated over the expected useful life of the assets using the same method followed in depreciating similar assets. Lease income is recognized using the rate of return implicit is each lease contract in addition to an amount equal to depreciation charge for the period. Differences between lease income recognized in the income statement and rental receivable from lease customers are accumulated and reported in the statement of financial position in a separate account until duration of the lease contract expires, at which time offset occurs between the account balance and net book value of leased assets.

Maintenance and insurance expenses shall be charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are chargeable to the lessee. If substantive evidence indicates that the group could not be able to collect all balances due from finance lease debtors, these balance are reduced to their expected realizable value.
Assets leased under finance lease arrangements, rentals In arrear and the related impairment loss allowance has been presented in financial position under the finance lease item.
Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of leased assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method based on the following annual rates:

Computers	2-8 years
Equipment	4-10 years
Vehicles	4-5 years
Building	17-50 years

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from date of placement or acquisition. They include cash and balances placed with the Central Bank of Egypt (other than those required under the mandatory reserve), current accounts with Banks and treasury bills, certificates of deposits and other governmental notes.

2.18 Other provisions

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 months from the date of consolidated financial statements are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. An appropriate pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions.

For obligations due within less than twelve months from the date of consolidated financial statements, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money is material, in which case provisions are measured at present value.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through the profit or loss under "Other Operating Income (expenses)" line item.

2.19 Insurance activity

2.19.1 Technical reserves

2.19.1.1 Mathematical reserve

The mathematical reserve is calculated by the actuarial expert according to the technical basis approved by the board of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (Formerly Egyptian Insurance Supervisory Authority), in addition to the portion of each certificate from the increase (decrease) in the capital value resulting from insurance premiums invested in investment portfolio for the account of policyholders.

2.19.1.2 Provision for outstanding claims

A provision for outstanding claims is established for life and personal accident insurance policies. Which were reported before the period-end but not settled at the balance sheet date.

2.19.2 Receivables arising from insurance contracts

Receivables arising from insurance contract either as installments under collection or current accounts of insured parties are carried at amortized cost which represent nominal balances, net of impairment loss.

2.19.3 Due from insurance and reinsurance companies

Insurance and reinsurance companies stated at amortized cost, which represent its book value, net of allowance for impairment loss.

2.20 Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract issued by the group as security for loans or overdrafts due from its clients to other entities that requires the group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are generally issued by the Bank to beneficiary banks, corporations and other entities on behalf of the bank's clients.

When a financial guarantee is recognized initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, transaction costs that is directly attributable to the issue of such financial guarantee.

After initial recognition, a financial guarantee contract issued by the bank is measured at the higher of:

(I) The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization of security fees recognized as income in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the term of the guarantee; and

(II) The best estimate for the payments required to settle any financial obligation resulting from the financial guarantee at the reporting date.

Such estimates are made based on experience in similar transactions and historical losses as supported by management judgment.

Any increase in the obligations resulting from the financial guarantee, is recognized within other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

2.21 Employee benefits

2.21.1 Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plans) and defined contribution plans:

The Bank is liable for all obligations arising from its plans for employee benefits which comply, in all material respects, with the principles set out below. Starting 1 January 2009, the Bank has fully complied with the policy referred to below, and recognized any adjustments, resulting from the first full implementation of amendments to the CBE rules, directly on retained earnings.

The Bank provides several post-employment benefits to its employees, such as the medical care scheme which qualifies as a defined-benefit plan. A defined benefit plan commits the Bank, either formally or constructively, to pay a certain amount or level of future benefits and therefore bears the medium- or long-term risk.

The Bank recognizes the defined benefit obligation as a liability in the statement of financial position under "obligations for post-retirement schemes" to cover the total value of such obligations. This is assessed regularly by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. This valuation technique incorporates assumptions about demographics variables, staff turnover, salary growth rate and discount and inflation rates.

When these plans are financed from external funds classified as plan assets, the fair value of these funds is subtracted from the defined benefit obligation. Differences arising from changes in the actuarial assumptions and estimates are recognized in the income statement as actuarial gains or losses to the extent of the higher of the following two amounts as of the end of the previous financial period:

- 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (before deducting plan assets); and
- 10% of the fair value of the plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses that exceed the 10 percent criteria above are amortized to profit or loss over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees.

Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits have already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Annual cost of employee benefits plans is reported as part of general and administrative expenses (employee costs).

Defined contribution plans are pension schemes whereby the group pays defined contributions to an independent entity. The group shall not be under legal or constructive obligation to pay more contributions if this entity doesn't maintain adequate assets to pay-off the employees' benefits in return for their service in the current and previous periods.

According to the defined contribution plans, contributions are paid to private sector pension scheme under mandatory or voluntary contractual arrangement. The group shall be under no additional obligation other than the contribution payments. Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as employee benefits cost when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Prepaid contributions shall be recognized as assets to the extent that these contribution payments will reduce future payments or result in cash refunds.

2.22 Income taxes

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

The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, in addition to income tax differences related to prior years.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. However, when it is expected that the tax benefit will increase, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall increase to the extent of previous reduction.

2.23 Borrowings

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

2.24 Capital

2.24.1 Capital issuance cost

Issued and paid up-capital (i.e. bank's own equity instruments) is initially measured at the cash proceeds received, less transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares, issuance of shares to effect business combination, or issue of share options. Transaction costs, net of tax benefits, are reported as a deduction from equity.

2.24.2 Dividends

Dividends on equity instruments issued by the group entities are recognized when the general assembly of the group's shareholders approves them. Dividends include the non-controlling interests' share in the subsidiaries' dividends, and employees' profit share and board of directors' remuneration as prescribed by the articles of incorporation of the bank and Group entities as well as the corporate law.

2.25 Fiduciary activities

The Bank carries out fiduciary activities that result in ownerships or management of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, and retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are not recognized in the group's consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets or income of the Bank or the Group.

2.26 Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to changes in the current period's financial statements presentation.

3. Management of financial risks

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

For example, the Bank has laid down risk management policies to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risks and control them through reliable methods and up–to–date systems. The Bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amendments thereto, so that they reflect the changes in markets, products and services and the best up-to–date applications.

Risks are managed in accordance with pre-approved policies by the board of directors. The risk management department identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks, in close collaboration with the Bank's various operating units. The board of directors provides written rules which cover certain risk areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments. Moreover, the risk department is responsible for the periodic review of risk management and the control environment independently.

Risk management strategy

The bank operates in business lines, which generate a range of risks whose frequency, severity and volatility can be of different and significant magnitudes. A greater ability to calibrate its risk appetite and risk parameters, the development of risk management core competencies, as well as the implementation of a high-performance and efficient risk management structure are therefore critical undertakings for the bank.

Thus, the primary objectives of the bank's risk management framework are:

- To contribute to the development of the Bank in various business lines to reach an ideal level of general risk.
- To guarantee the Bank's sustainability as a going concern, through the implementation of a high-quality risk management infrastructure.

In defining the Bank's overall risk appetite, the bank management takes various considerations and variables into account, including:

- The relative balance between risk and reward of the bank's various activities.
- Earnings sensitivity to business, credit and economic cycles.
- The aim of achieving a well-balanced portfolio of earnings streams.

Risk management governance and risk principles

Bank's risk management governance is based on:

i) Strong managerial involvement, throughout the entire organization, starting from the Board of Directors down to operational field management teams;

ii) A tight framework of internal procedures and guidelines; and

iii) Continuous supervision by business lines and support functions as well as by an independent body to monitor risks and to enforce rules and procedures.

Within the Board, the Risk and Audit Committees are more specifically responsible for examining the consistency of the internal framework for monitoring risks and compliance.

Risk categories

The following are part of the risks associated with the bank's Banking activities:

a- Credit risk:
(Including country risk): represents risk of losses arising from the inability of the Bank's customers, sovereign issuers or other counterparties to meet their financial commitments.

Credit risk also includes the replacement risk linked to market transactions. In addition, credit risk may be further increased by a concentration risk, which arises either from large individual exposures or from groups of counterparties with a high default probability.

b- Market risk:

Represents risk of loss resulting from changes in market prices and interest rates.

c- Operational risk:

(Including legal, compliance, accounting, environmental, reputational risks, etc.): represents risk of loss or fraud or of producing inaccurate financial and accounting data due to inadequacies or failures in procedures and internal systems, human error or external events. Additionally, operational risks may also take the form of compliance risk, which is the risk of the bank incurring either legal, administrative or disciplinary sanctions or financial losses due to failure to comply with relevant rules and regulations.

d- Structural interest and exchange rate risk:

Represents risk of loss or of residual depreciation in the bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets arising from changes in interest or exchange rates. Structural interest and exchange rate risk arises from banking commercial activities and on Corporate Center transactions (operations on equities, investments and bond issues).

e- Liquidity risk:

Represents the risk that the bank might not be able to meet its obligations as they become due.

The Bank dedicates significant resources to constantly adapting its risk management to its activities and ensures that its risk management framework operates in full compliance with the following fundamental principles of:

- Full independence of risk assessment departments from the operating divisions; and
- Consistent approach to risk assessment and monitoring applied throughout the Bank.

The Risk Division is independent from the bank's operating entities and reports directly to general management. Its role is to contribute to the development and profitability of the bank by ensuring that the risk management framework in place is both robust and effective. It employs various teams specializing in the operational management of credit and market risk.

More specifically, the Risk Division:

- Defines and approves the methods used to analyze, assess, approve and monitor credit risks, countries risks, market risks and operational risks; conducts a critical review of commercial strategies in high risk areas and continually seeks to improve such risk forecasting and management;
- Contributes to independent assessment by analyzing transactions implying a credit risk and by providing guidance on transactions proposed by sales managers.

Identifying a frame for all Banks' operational risks.

The Assets and Liabilities Unit under the Finance Division, for its part, is entrusted with assessing and managing other major types of risks, namely liquidity and structural risks (resulting from interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity) as well as the bank's long term financing, management of capital requirements and equity structure.

The Internal Legal Counsel deals with compliance and legal risks.

Responsibility for devising the relevant risk management structure and defining risk management operating principles lies mainly with both the Risk Division and, in particular fields, the assets and liabilities management under Finance Division.

The Bank's Risk Committee is in charge of reviewing all the bank's key risk management issues and meets at least on quarterly basis. Risk Committee's monthly meetings involve members of the Executive Committee, the heads of the business lines and the Risk Division managers and are used to review all the core strategic issues: risk-taking policies, assessment methods, material and human resources, analysis of credit portfolios and of the cost of risk, market and credit concentration limits (by product, country, sector, region, etc.)
On the other hand, the Assets and Liabilities management committee (ALCO) is competent for matters relating to funding and liquidity policymaking and planning.

All new products and activities or products under development must be submitted to the New Product Committee.

This New Product Committee aims at ensuring that, prior to the launch of a new activity or product, all associated risks are fully understood, measured, approved and subject to adequate procedures and controls, using the available information and processing systems.

Operational risks, permanent control and audit (periodic) control process are supervised by the Audit and Accounts Committee that meets on a quarterly basis.

Finally, the Bank's risk management principles, procedures and infrastructures and their implementation are monitored by the Internal Audit team and the External Auditors.

(A) CREDIT RISKS

The Bank is exposed to the credit risk which is the risk resulting from failure of the client to meet its contractual obligations towards the bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risk for the bank, therefore requiring careful management. The credit risk manifests itself in the lending activities and debt instruments in bank's assets as well as off balance sheet financial instruments, such as letters of credit and letters of guarantee.

(A/1) Credit risk management: organization and structure

Maintaining comprehensive and efficient management and monitoring of credit risk – which constitutes the bank's primary source of risk – is vital to preserving bank financial strength and profitability. As a result, the bank implements a tight credit risk control framework, whose cornerstone is the Credit Risk Policy and Authorities defined jointly by the Risk Division and the Business Lines, and is subject to periodic review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Within the Risk Division, persons are responsible for:

- Setting credit limits by customer, customer group or transaction type;
- Approving credit score or internal customer rating criteria;
- Monitoring and surveillance of large exposures and various credit portfolios;
- Reviewing specific and general provisioning policies.

In addition, comprehensive portfolio analysis is performed in order to provide guidance to the General Management on the bank's overall credit risk exposure as well as reporting to Risk Committee.

The Risk Division also helps define criteria for measuring risk and defining appropriate provisioning practices.

Risk approval

Embedded in bank's credit policy is the concept that approval of any credit risk undertaking must be based on sound knowledge of the client and a thorough understanding of the client's business, the purpose, nature and structure of the transaction and the sources of repayment, while bearing in mind the bank's risk strategy and risk appetite.

The risk approval process is based on four core principles:

- All transactions involving replacement risk must be pre-authorized ,replacement risk is bearing a loss when a bank is forced to replace a contract in case of breaching the original party's contract (debtor risk, non-settlement or non-delivery risk and issuer risk).
- Staff assessing credit risk is fully independent from the decision-making process.
- Subject to relevant credit delegations, responsibility for analyzing and approving risk lies with the most appropriate business line or credit risk unit, which reviews all authorization requests relating to a specific client or client group, to ensure a consistent approach to risk management.
- All credit decisions systematically include internal obligor risk ratings, as proposed by business lines and vetted by the Risk Division and approved by concerned Credit Committee.

Risk management and audit

Changes in the quality of outstanding commitments are reviewed on a periodic basis and at least once a quarter, as part of the "sensitive names" and provisioning procedures. This review is based on analyses performed by the business divisions and the risk function. Furthermore, the Internal Audit also carries out file reviews or risk audits in the bank's branch groups and reports its findings to the General Management.

Replacement risk

Replacement risk provides the measurement of the replacement cost of a transaction in the event of default by the original counterparty and the necessity to close the ensuing position with counterparty; hence, the replacement cost is the result of the market price between the date on which the original transaction is entered into and the default date. Transactions giving rise to replacement risk include interest rate swaps and forward FX deals.

Replacement risk management

The Bank places great emphasis on carefully monitoring its replacement risk exposure in order to minimize its losses in case of default of its counterparties and counterparty limits are, therefore, assigned to all trading counterparties, irrespective of their status (bank, other financial institution, corporate and public institutions).

(A/2) Risk measurement and internal ratings

Bank rating system is based on three key pillars:

- The internal ratings models used to measure and quantify counterparty risk.
- A set of procedures defining guidelines for devising and using ratings (scope, frequency of rating revision, procedure for approving ratings, etc.)
- Reliance on human judgment to improve modeling results to include elements outside the scope of rating model.

Credit risk rating is supported by a set of procedures ensuring reliable, consistent and timely default and loss data detection.

Rating models are reviewed and developed when necessary. The Bank regularly evaluates performance of credit rating models and their capacity to predict default cases.

The calculations used to measure and monitor replacement risk include:

- Current Average Risk (CAR) is a calculation of the Average risk of all the future scenarios, excluding the negative scenarios, i.e., when the replacement makes a gain.

- Credit value at risk (VAR) is a calculation of the largest loss that would be incurred in 99% of cases.

Following are some risk mitigations methods:

Collaterals

The Bank designs several policies and controls for credit risk mitigation such as collaterals for funds provided. The bank lays down guidelines for specific categories of the accepted collaterals.

The main types of collaterals for Loans and credit facilities are:

- Real estate mortgage;
- Pledge on business assets like machinery and merchandise;
- Pledge in financial instruments like debt instruments and equity.

The long term financing and lending for companies are often collaterized while credit facilities for persons are not collaterized. The bank attempts to mitigate the credit risk through additional collaterals from the concerned parties immediately on arising of impairment indicators for any of the loans or facilities.

Collaterals taken to secure assets other than Loans and credit facilities are identified according to the nature of the instrument.

Debit instruments and treasury bills are often not collaterized.

Derivatives

The Bank exercise prudential strict control procedures on net open positions of derivatives. i.e. The difference between sale and purchase agreements at the level of value and duration. The amount exposed to credit risk at any time is determined at fair value of the instrument that may achieve benefit to the bank. i.e. any assets with high positive fair value which represents insignificant part of contractual imputed value used to reflect the volume of existing instruments. This credit risk is managed as part of overall lending limit granted to the customer together with the potential risk as a result of market changes.

The Bank doesn’t obtain collaterals for credit risk related to such instruments except for the amounts requested by the bank as marginal deposits from other parties.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/3) Provisioning policy (Measurement of expected credit losses)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss
1- Good debts	89.14%	16.57%	90.12%	15.79%
2- Normal watch-list	6.06%	13.98%	5.35%	11.47%
3- Special watch-list	1.90%	21.09%	1.74%	25.58%
4- Non performing loans	2.90%	48.36%	2.79%	47.16%
	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

(A/4) General Model for Measurements of Banking Risks:

In addition to the four categories of the bank's internal credit ratings indicated above, management classifies Loans and credit facilities based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE requirements. Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record.
The Group calculates the allowances required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the allowance required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the provisions as required by the expected credit loss, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution; note (37) shows the movement (if any) on the general banking risk reserve during the financial period

Below is a statement of credit rating for corporations as per the Bank's internal ratings compared with those of CBE's; it also includes the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	Description	Required Provision According to % ORR	Internal Rating	Internal Description
1	Low risk	0%	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risks	1%	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risks	1%	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risks	2%	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risks	2%	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risks	3%	2	Normal watch-list
7	Watch-list	5%	3	Special watch-list
8	Substandard debts	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful debts	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-performing loans

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/5) Maximum limit for credit risk before collaterals

Financial position items exposed to credit risks	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Treasury bills	52,257,705,382	46,194,518,180
Loans and credit facilities to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdrafts	3,420,130,373	3,433,826,947
- Credit cards	1,068,611,910	975,503,290
- Personal loans	23,201,264,056	19,979,405,278
- Real estate loans	1,955,127,947	1,743,041,205
Corporate loans		
- Overdrafts	63,136,380,410	62,308,459,497
- Direct loans	43,204,815,418	41,200,398,353
- Syndicated loans and facilities	19,166,490,813	19,111,959,605
- Other loans	3,787,558,355	4,912,058,973
Segregated interest , unearned discount and deferred income	(874,745,930)	(137,461,129)
Financial derivatives	164,632,014	83,458,859
Financial investments		
- Debt instrument	42,977,856,038	42,573,465,078
Other Financial assets	2,535,909,950	2,519,168,442
Total	**256,001,736,736**	**244,897,802,578**

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

Due from banks	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	656,608,033	40,346,000	-	**696,954,033**
Normal watch-list	3,820,188,697	2,503,066,586	-	**6,323,255,283**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	4,476,796,730	**2,543,412,586**	**-**	**7,020,209,316**
Allowance for impairment losses	(8,327,167)	-	-	**(8,327,167)**
Carrying amount	**4,468,469,563**	**2,543,412,586**	**-**	**7,011,882,149**

Due from banks	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	978,370,746	146,348,168	-	**1,124,718,914**
Normal watch-list	5,078,070,791	2,270,586,815	-	**7,348,657,606**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	6,056,441,537	**2,416,934,983**	**-**	**8,473,376,520**
Allowance for impairment losses	(9,125,361)	-	-	**(9,125,361)**
Carrying amount	**6,047,316,176**	**2,416,934,983**	**-**	**8,464,251,159**

Treasury bills	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	**-**
Normal watch-list	52,310,163,089	-	-	**52,310,163,089**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	52,310,163,089	**-**	**-**	**52,310,163,089**
Allowance for impairment losses	(52,457,707)	-	-	**(52,457,707)**
Carrying amount	**52,257,705,382**	**-**	**-**	**52,257,705,382**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Treasury bills	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	-
Normal watch-list	46,208,956,979	-	-	46,208,956,979
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-
Non performing loan	-	-	-	-
	46,208,956,979	-	-	46,208,956,979
Allowance for impairment losses	(14,438,799)	-	-	(14,438,799)
Carrying amount	46,194,518,180	-	-	46,194,518,180

Retail loans	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	28,074,827,897	-	-	28,074,827,897
Normal watch-list	1,144,574,100	-	-	1,144,574,100
Special watch-list	-	497,757,263	-	497,757,263
Non performing loan	-	-	485,393,189	485,393,189
	29,219,401,997	497,757,263	485,393,189	30,202,552,449
Allowance for impairment losses	(173,136,094)	(88,272,650)	(296,009,419)	(557,418,163)
Carrying amount	29,046,265,903	409,484,613	189,383,770	29,645,134,286

Retail loans	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	24,484,169,185	-	-	24,484,169,185
Normal watch-list	1,385,271,936	-	-	1,385,271,936
Special watch-list	-	310,867,666	-	310,867,666
Non performing loan	-	-	383,915,910	383,915,910
	25,869,441,121	310,867,666	383,915,910	26,564,224,697
Allowance for impairment losses	(146,580,951)	(14,987,231)	(270,879,795)	(432,447,977)
Carrying amount	25,722,860,170	295,880,435	113,036,115	26,131,776,720

Corporate loans	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	120,232,308,967	863,700,973	-	121,096,009,940
Normal watch-list	2,279,665,874	6,718,860,936	-	8,998,526,810
Special watch-list	-	2,687,263,986	-	2,687,263,986
Non performing loan	-	-	4,359,988,278	4,359,988,278
	122,511,974,841	10,269,825,895	4,359,988,278	137,141,789,014
Allowance for impairment losses	(1,403,052,743)	(2,675,262,556)	(3,768,228,719)	(7,846,544,018)
Carrying amount	121,108,922,098	7,594,563,339	591,759,559	129,295,244,996

Corporate loans	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	119,502,379,237	1,090,294,044	-	120,592,673,281
Normal watch-list	2,193,802,876	5,025,702,629	-	7,219,505,505
Special watch-list	-	2,497,533,088	-	2,497,533,088
Non performing loan	-	-	4,110,272,208	4,110,272,208
	121,696,182,113	8,613,529,761	4,110,272,208	134,419,984,082
Allowance for impairment losses	(1,195,552,396)	(2,510,683,999)	(3,180,871,259)	(6,887,107,654)
Carrying amount	120,500,629,717	6,102,845,762	929,400,949	127,532,876,428

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	1,523,873,464	-	-	**1,523,873,464**
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	1,523,873,464	**-**	**-**	**1,523,873,464**
Allowance for impairment losses	(71,889)	-	-	**(71,889)**
Carrying amount - fair value	**1,523,873,464**	**-**	**-**	**1,523,873,464**

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	1,635,837,477	-	-	**1,635,837,477**
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	1,635,837,477	**-**	**-**	**1,635,837,477**
Allowance for impairment losses	(86,639)	-	-	(86,639)
Carrying amount - fair value	**1,635,837,477**	**-**	**-**	**1,635,837,477**

Debt instruments at amortized cost	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	**-**
Normal watch-list	41,463,044,424	-	-	**41,463,044,424**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	41,463,044,424	**-**	**-**	**41,463,044,424**
Allowance for impairment losses	(9,061,850)	-	-	**(9,061,850)**
Carrying amount	**41,453,982,574**	**-**	**-**	**41,453,982,574**

Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Credit rating				
Good debts	-	-	-	**-**
Normal watch-list	40,951,128,217	-	-	**40,951,128,217**
Special watch-list	-	-	-	**-**
Non performing loan	-	-	-	**-**
	40,951,128,217	**-**	**-**	**40,951,128,217**
Allowance for impairment losses	(13,500,616)	-	-	**(13,500,616)**
Carrying amount	**40,937,627,601**	**-**	**-**	**40,937,627,601**

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

Due from banks	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2020	9,125,361	-	-	**9,125,361**
New financial assets purchased or issued	8,327,167	-	-	**8,327,167**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(9,125,361)	-	-	**(9,125,361)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	**-**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the period	**8,327,167**	**-**	**-**	**8,327,167**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Due from banks	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2019	19,083,244	-	-	**19,083,244**
New financial assets purchased or issued	9,125,361	-	-	**9,125,361**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(19,083,244)	-	-	**(19,083,244)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	**-**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**9,125,361**	**-**	**-**	**9,125,361**

Treasury bills	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2020	14,438,799	-	-	**14,438,799**
New financial assets purchased or issued	51,461,230	-	-	**51,461,230**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(12,388,318)	-	-	**(12,388,318)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(1,054,004)	-	-	**(1,054,004)**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the period	**52,457,707**	**-**	**-**	**52,457,707**

Treasury bills	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2019	30,548,616	-	-	**30,548,616**
New financial assets purchased or issued	14,438,799	-	-	**14,438,799**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(30,548,616)	-	-	**(30,548,616)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	**-**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**14,438,799**	**-**	**-**	**14,438,799**

Retail loans	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2020	146,580,951	14,987,231	270,879,795	**432,447,977**
Net impairment loss recognized during the period	26,555,143	68,899,291	26,386,247	**121,840,681**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	(1,258,093)	**(1,258,093)**
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	4,386,128	-	**4,386,128**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	1,470	**1,470**
Balance at the end of the period	**173,136,094**	**88,272,650**	**296,009,419**	**557,418,163**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Retail loans	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2019	52,573,588	2,303,028	426,697,861	**481,574,477**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	94,007,363	5,288,334	10,256,089	**109,551,786**
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	(166,045,747)	**(166,045,747)**
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	7,395,869	-	**7,395,869**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	(28,408)	**(28,408)**
Balance at the end of the year	**146,580,951**	**14,987,231**	**270,879,795**	**432,447,977**

Corporate loans	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2020	1,195,552,396	2,510,683,999	3,180,871,259	**6,887,107,654**
New financial assets purchased or issued	232,366,967	577,029,983	292,340,258	**1,101,737,208**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(104,886,054)	(496,443,831)	(99,021,738)	**(700,351,623)**
Transfer to stage 1	1,033,796	(1,033,769)	(27)	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	187,919,819	(187,919,819)	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	(18,764,289)	(43,131,678)	61,895,967	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(90,169,892)	318,072,117	334,688,137	**562,590,362**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	(66,092)	(16,232,030)	**(16,298,122)**
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	1,893,588	-	**1,893,588**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	(3,821,942)	13,686,893	**9,864,951**
Balance at the end of the period	**1,403,052,743**	**2,675,262,556**	**3,768,228,719**	**7,846,544,018**

Corporate loans	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2019	1,318,563,344	2,562,361,700	2,595,532,931	**6,476,457,975**
New financial assets purchased or issued	154,201,368	1,007,169,569	-	**1,161,370,937**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(323,698,647)	(1,168,030,814)	-	**(1,491,729,461)**
Transfer to stage 1	1,085,880	(1,085,880)	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	(34,339,561)	34,339,561	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	(1,103,912)	(83,368,566)	84,472,478	**-**
of failure and the balance exposed to failure	80,843,924	190,886,555	662,720,245	**934,450,724**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	(68,159,130)	**(68,159,130)**
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	18,059,660	-	**18,059,660**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	(49,647,786)	(93,695,265)	**(143,343,051)**
Balance at the end of the year	**1,195,552,396**	**2,510,683,999**	**3,180,871,259**	**6,887,107,654**

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2020	86,639	-	-	**86,639**
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	**-**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(2,667)	-	-	**(2,667)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(12,083)	-	-	**(12,083)**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the period	**71,889**	**-**	**-**	**71,889**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2019	116,133	-	-	**116,133**
New financial assets purchased or issued	5,913	-	-	**5,913**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(9,421)	-	-	**(9,421)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(25,986)	-	-	**(25,986)**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**86,639**	**-**	**-**	**86,639**

Debt instruments at amortized cost	June 30, 2020 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2020	13,500,616	-	-	**13,500,616**
New financial assets purchased or issued	-	-	-	**-**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
Changes in the probability of failure and loss in the event of failure and the balance exposed to failure	(4,438,766)	-	-	**(4,438,766)**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the period	**9,061,850**	**-**	**-**	**9,061,850**

Debt instruments at amortized cost	December 31, 2019 Stage 1 12-Months	Stage 2 Life time	Stage 3 Life time	Total
Allowance for impairment losses at January 01, 2019	4,619,649	-	-	**4,619,649**
New financial assets purchased or issued	13,500,616	-	-	**13,500,616**
Financial assets have been matured or derecognised	(4,619,649)	-	-	**(4,619,649)**
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer to stage 3	-	-	-	**-**
of failure and the balance exposed to failure	-	-	-	**-**
Changes on model assumptions and methodology	-	-	-	**-**
Loans written-off during the year	-	-	-	**-**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	-	**-**
Balance at the end of the year	**13,500,616**	**-**	**-**	**13,500,616**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial guarantees	357,500	357,500
L/Cs	2,253,525,905	3,678,811,436
Accepted papers	2,775,845,924	3,300,687,075
L/Gs	41,462,419,880	42,590,274,614
Other contingent liabilities	366,862,334	367,558,187
Total	**46,859,011,543**	**49,937,688,812**

Commitments for credit facilities have a carrying amount of EGP 36,699,229,101 at the end of current reporting period against EGP 36,638,991,924 in the prior year.

The preceding table shows the maximum limit exposure to risks at the end of June 2020 and December, 2019 without taking into consideration collaterals held by the Group, if any. For financial position items, amounts stated depend on the net carrying amount shown in the financial position.

The preceding table related to financial position items exposed to credit risks shows that 62% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk at the end of current reporting period is attributable to Loans and credit facilities to customers against 63% at the end of the prior year, investments in debt instruments constitute 17% against 17% at the end of the prior year and treasury bills constitute 20% against 19% at the end of the prior year.

The management is confident of its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from loan portfolio, facilities, and debt instruments based on the following facts:

- 95% of the loans and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting period comprises loans and credit facilities classified at the top 2 categories of the internal rating against 95% at the end of the prior year.

- 97% of the loans and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting period not impaired against 97% at the end of the prior year.

- Loans and credit facilities that are individually assessed for impairment (stage 3) at the end of the current reporting period have a carrying amount of EGP 4,845,381,467 Impairment on these loans and credit facilities represents 84% of their carrying amount. Loans and credit facilities, that are individually assessed for impairment at the end of the prior year had a carrying amount of EGP 4,494,188,118 and their impairment represents 77% of such carrying amount.

- The Bank applied more prudential selection process on granting loans and credit facilities during the current reporting period ended June 30, 2020.

- 98% of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills at the end of the current reporting period comprise local sovereign debt instruments against 98% at the end of the prior year.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/6) Loans and credit facilities

The Bank has applied the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt issued on March 22, 2020 regarding the postponement of Loans and credit facilities to customers, with no additional late interest or penalties being applied to the deferred payment, this in the context of those precautions that the Central Bank of Egypt made with it to counter the effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

Taking into account that in the event that the client does not wish to benefit from the delay or incur any additional cost resulting from it, his request is complied with according to the law of the aforementioned instructions

Balances of loans and credit facilities in terms of credit risk rating are analyzed below:

	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Loans and credit facilities to customers	Loans and credit facilities to banks	Loans and credit facilities to customers	Loans and credit facilities to banks
Not impaired	162,498,959,996	-	156,490,020,661	-
Impaired	4,845,381,467	-	4,494,188,118	-
Total	**167,344,341,463**	**-**	**160,984,208,779**	**-**
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(8,403,962,181)	-	(7,319,555,631)	-
Less: Segregated interest	(5,295,417)	-	(5,850,387)	-
Less: Unearned discount & deferred income	(869,450,513)	-	(131,610,742)	-
Net	**158,065,633,352**	**-**	**153,527,192,019**	**-**

Total credit allowance for loans and credit facilities at the end of the current reporting period amounted to EGP 8,403,962,181 (EGP 7,319,555,631 at the end of the prior year) of which EGP 4,064,238,138 represent impairment in stage three (EGP 3,451,751,054 at the end of the prior year) and EGP 4,339,724,043 represent impairment for stage one and stage two in the credit portfolio (EGP 3,867,804,577 at the end of the prior year).

Note (20-A) includes additional information on the allowance for impairment losses for Loans and credit facilities to customers during the current reporting period.

During the current accounting period, the loans and credit facilities portfolio increase by 4 % due to the increase on lending activity.

Loans and credit facilities which not subject to impairment

The credit quality of Loans and credit facilities that not subject to impairment is assessed by reference to the bank's internal rating.

Loans and credit facilities to customers

June 30, 2020

Retail

Rating	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Good debts	3,447,406,467	1,020,516,923	21,789,635,110	1,817,269,397	**28,074,827,897**
Normal watch-list	168,766	39,201,562	995,781,421	109,422,351	**1,144,574,100**
Special watch-list	112,453	6,163,327	449,142,822	42,338,661	**497,757,263**
Total	**3,447,687,686**	**1,065,881,812**	**23,234,559,353**	**1,969,030,409**	**29,717,159,260**

Corporate

	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Good debts	60,302,750,474	38,530,243,810	18,829,599,312	3,433,416,344	**121,096,009,940**
Normal watch-list	3,648,175,732	4,676,164,964	387,568,252	286,617,862	**8,998,526,810**
Special watch-list	464,603,754	1,662,944,640	546,591,933	13,123,659	**2,687,263,986**
Total	**64,415,529,960**	**44,869,353,414**	**19,763,759,497**	**3,733,157,865**	**132,781,800,736**

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

December 31, 2019

Retail

Rating	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Good debts	3,450,187,266	846,011,295	18,597,924,787	1,590,045,837	**24,484,169,185**
Normal watch-list	388,173	94,226,250	1,158,825,915	131,831,598	**1,385,271,936**
Special watch-list	123,323	34,319,828	251,616,419	24,808,096	**310,867,666**
Total	**3,450,698,762**	**974,557,373**	**20,008,367,121**	**1,746,685,531**	**26,180,308,787**

Corporate

	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Good debts	60,290,571,684	37,016,705,465	18,732,595,710	4,552,800,422	**120,592,673,281**
Normal watch-list	3,093,093,351	3,681,200,647	408,316,057	36,895,450	**7,219,505,505**
Special watch-list	166,366,570	1,793,197,601	537,968,917	-	**2,497,533,088**
Total	**63,550,031,605**	**42,491,103,713**	**19,678,880,684**	**4,589,695,872**	**130,309,711,874**

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired
Loans and credit facilities to customers

At the end of the current reporting period, the carrying amount of loans and credit facilities, that are assessed to be individually impaired (Stage 3) excluding any cash flows expected to arise from the associated guarantees, amounted to EGP 4,845,381,467 against EGP 4,494,188,118 at the end of the prior year.

The following table provides a breakdown of the balance of such loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired including the fair value of the collaterals shall prevail when calculating the provisions.

	June 30, 2020				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	48,553,227	19,237,703	396,006,872	21,595,387	**485,393,189**
Fair value of collaterals	-	6,432,187	159,861,188	7,535,385	**173,828,760**
	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	416,754,077	3,498,664,978	523,002	444,046,221	**4,359,988,278**
Fair value of collaterals	-	-	-	-	**-**

	December 31, 2019				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	49,384,349	20,037,400	291,449,626	23,044,535	**383,915,910**
Fair value of collaterals	-	6,985,795	86,093,496	9,801,766	**102,881,057**
	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	378,456,031	3,290,262,295	519,862	441,034,020	**4,110,272,208**
Fair value of collaterals	-	-	-	-	**-**

Restructured loans and facilities:

The Bank applies different types of restructuring policies to its loans and credit facilities, which include extending payment terms, executing forced management programmes and applying prepayment and extension provisions to the loan. The applied restructuring policies depend on factors or criteria that indicate, in management judgment that the counterparty's continuous payment of the loan is unlikely to occur in the absence of such restructuring policies that are subject to ongoing review. Within the bank renegotiated outstanding loans relate to long-term loans made to any type of clientele (retail and corporate loans clients).

Total renegotiated loans amounted to EGP 1,378,406,919 at the end of the current reporting period against EGP 735,628,769 at the end of the prior year. These balances do not include any amounts whose commercial terms were renegotiated to preserve the quality of the bank's relationship with its clients, including those terms pertaining to loans interest rates and/or loans repayment periods,or related to the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt with issued on March 2020 regarding the postponement of Loans and credit facilities to customers for 6 months .

The Bank practice calls for most clients whose loans have been renegotiated to be maintained in the "non-performing" category, as long as the bank remains uncertain of their ability to meet their future commitments in accordance with the definition of default under Basel II.

Loans and credit facilities to customers

Corporate loans	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Overdrafts	58,675,189	14,813,140
Direct loans	1,319,731,730	720,815,629
Total	**1,378,406,919**	**735,628,769**

(A/7) Debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes

The following table shows a breakdown of debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes (excluding allowances for impairment) per last rating for Standard and Poor's and its equivalent:

	Rating	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Egyptian Treasury Bills	B	52,310,163,089	46,208,956,979
Fair value through other comprehensive income			
US Treasury Bonds	AA+	1,523,873,464	1,635,837,477
Amortized cost			
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	B	41,463,044,424	40,951,128,217
Total		**95,297,080,977**	**88,795,922,673**

(A/8) Acquisition of collaterals

During the prior reporting year, the Bank acquire foreclosed asset as acquisition of guarantees as following:

Nature of the asset	Book Value
Building	7,300,000

Assets acquired were classified under other Assets in the financial position. Such Assets shall be sold, if practical.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(A/8) Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to credit risks

(Geographical segments)

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting period (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets including loans and credit facilities is segmented into the geographical regions of the bank's clients except for investments in foreign treasury bonds which are reported in the "other countries" category.

	Arab Republic of Egypt								
	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red Sea & Upper Egypt	Total	Other Countries	Total
Treasury bills	52,310,163,089	-	-	-	-	-	**52,310,163,089**	-	**52,310,163,089**
Loans and credit facilities to customers									
Retail loans									
Overdrafts	926,827,655	661,369,049	568,895,948	1,095,754,419	150,378,703	93,015,139	**3,496,240,913**	-	**3,496,240,913**
Credit cards	301,793,136	245,445,176	251,517,907	134,522,902	105,377,946	46,462,448	**1,085,119,515**	-	**1,085,119,515**
Personal loans	6,136,681,020	4,855,352,758	5,351,773,853	2,625,996,015	3,627,626,973	1,033,135,606	**23,630,566,225**	-	**23,630,566,225**
Real estate loans	542,239,720	506,205,887	485,185,401	104,518,961	162,994,051	189,481,776	**1,990,625,796**	-	**1,990,625,796**
Corporate loans									
Overdrafts	19,485,240,858	12,693,150,593	16,608,877,305	8,244,002,611	5,029,323,154	2,771,689,516	**64,832,284,037**	-	**64,832,284,037**
Direct loans	16,838,990,334	4,443,316,959	11,687,019,365	6,494,633,324	6,701,154,437	2,202,903,973	**48,368,018,392**	-	**48,368,018,392**
Syndicated loans and facilities	7,517,768,433	10,004,941,299	410,866,795	-	1,669,165,503	161,540,469	**19,764,282,499**	-	**19,764,282,499**
Other loans	2,633,704,194	4,650,223	852,720,129	36,831,708	613,793,352	35,504,480	**4,177,204,086**	-	**4,177,204,086**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	164,632,014	**164,632,014**
Financial Investments									
Debt instruments	41,463,044,424	-	-	-	-	-	**41,463,044,424**	1,523,873,464	**42,986,917,888**
Other financial assets	2,304,682,705	55,657,449	61,231,059	28,633,815	46,357,483	14,996,782	**2,511,559,293**	27,375,403	**2,538,934,696**
Total at the end of the current period	**150,461,135,568**	**33,470,089,393**	**36,278,087,762**	**18,764,893,755**	**18,106,171,602**	**6,548,730,189**	**263,629,108,269**	**1,715,880,881**	**265,344,989,150**
Total at the end of the comparative year	**143,156,438,292**	**31,526,829,631**	**35,147,874,068**	**18,218,219,447**	**16,676,697,552**	**5,914,408,466**	**250,640,467,456**	**1,746,439,982**	**252,386,907,438**

(Business segments)

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting period (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets is segmented into business sectors in which the bank's clients operate.

	Agricultural entities	Industrial entities	Trading institutions	Service institutions	Governmental sector	Foreign governmental	Other activities	Individuals	Total
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	52,310,163,089	-	-	-	**52,310,163,089**
Loans and credit facilities to customers									
Retail loans									
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,496,240,913	**3,496,240,913**
Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085,119,515	**1,085,119,515**
Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,630,566,225	**23,630,566,225**
Real estate loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,990,625,796	**1,990,625,796**
Corporate loans									
Overdrafts	801,237,355	29,382,586,049	11,821,367,611	22,827,093,022	-	-	-	-	**64,832,284,037**
Direct loans	1,044,457,190	27,424,136,481	8,945,534,944	10,953,889,777	-	-	-	-	**48,368,018,392**
Syndicated loans and facilities	-	17,667,716,768	279,000,000	1,817,565,731	-	-	-	-	**19,764,282,499**
Other loans	-	1,652,527,030	782,564,953	302,441,584	-	-	1,439,670,519	-	**4,177,204,086**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,632,014	-	**164,632,014**
Financial Investments									
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	41,463,044,424	1,523,873,464	-	-	**42,986,917,888**
Other financial assets	5,864,937	240,645,723	66,899,762	152,839,116	1,953,331,742	23,380,838	-	95,972,578	**2,538,934,696**
Total at the end of the current period	**1,851,559,482**	**76,367,612,051**	**21,895,367,270**	**36,053,829,230**	**95,726,539,255**	**1,547,254,302**	**1,604,302,533**	**30,298,525,027**	**265,344,989,150**
Total at the end of the comparative year	**1,934,419,135**	**75,075,199,644**	**20,978,343,395**	**35,314,134,791**	**88,962,167,126**	**1,661,609,086**	**1,771,011,814**	**26,690,022,447**	**252,386,907,438**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(B) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from unfavorable changes in market parameters. It contains all trading book transactions as well as some banking book portfolios valued using the mark-to-market approach. The bank's policy on market risk transactions is "Prudent" in that:

- Products subject to "market risk" which are offered by the Bank to its customers are restricted to cash and simple financial derivatives such as interest rate swaps and foreign exchange swap and forward contracts.
- The only trading activity conducted by the Bank is over-night foreign exchange position, within a prudent limit that cannot be exceeded.
- Open positions must be centrally managed and matched.

The front-office managers assume primary responsibility in terms of risk exposure; however, global management lies with an independent structure being the Market Risk Controller (MRC), within Risk Division. The main function of MRC is the ongoing analysis, independently from the trading rooms, of the positions and risks linked to the market activities of the bank and the comparison of these positions to the allowed limits. The MRC carries out the following functions:

- Daily and periodic analysis and reporting (independently from the front office) of the exposures, stress tests and risks incurred by the Bank's market activities and comparison of said exposure and risks with the pre-set limits.
- Definition of the risk-measurement methods and control procedures, approval of the valuation methods used to calculate and monitor risks, including those made on a gross or nominal basis.
- Management of the approval process for limits.
- Reviewing new products or services from market risk aspect under New Product Committee to ensure that market risks are properly identified and controlled.

At the proposal of this MRC and Head of Risk Division, the Board sets the levels of authorized risk by type of market activity and makes the main decisions concerning Bank's market risk management.

(B/1) Methods of Measuring Market Risk and Defining Exposure Limits

As a part of managing market risk, the Bank has several hedging strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to balance the risks inherent in debt instruments and fixed rate long term loans, if the fair value option is applied. The Bank uses a lot of methods to control market risk such as stress testing "ST".

Stress testing gives indicator of the loss volume expected that may arise from sharp adverse circumstances. Stress testing is designed to match business using standard analysis for specific scenarios. The Bank sets set a maximum limit of expected losses of 10% from authorized limit according to internal bank rules.

(B/2) Stress test for foreign exchange risk

The following table provides FX position (whether short or long) for all balance sheet items and off balance sheet items.

Currency	Short/Long FX positions	FX short positions	FX long positions	Expected loss at 10%
USD	48,972,675	-	48,972,675	4,897,268
EUR	9,415,908	-	9,415,908	941,591
GBP	186,977	-	186,977	18,698
JPY	24,802	-	24,802	2,480
CHF	322,330	-	322,330	32,233
DKK	124,889	-	124,889	12,489
NOK	14,688	-	14,688	1,469
SEK	15,535	-	15,535	1,554
CAD	76,745	-	76,745	7,675
AUD	(11,815)	(11,815)	-	(1,182)
AED	(216,555)	(216,555)	-	(21,656)
BHD	778	-	778	78
KWD	379,889	-	379,889	37,989
QAR	180,625	-	180,625	18,063
SAR	(181,060)	(181,060)	-	(18,106)
CNY	91,641	-	91,641	9,164
EGP	(59,398,052)	(59,398,052)	-	-
Maximum expected loss at June 30, 2020				**5,939,807**
Maximum expected loss at December 31, 2019				**14,911,921**

(B/3) Foreign exchange rate volatility risk (concentration of FX risk on financial instruments)

The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange rate volatility risk in terms of the financial position and cash flows. The board of directors set limits for foreign exchange risk at the total value of positions at the end of the day and during the day when timely control is exercised. The following table summarizes the bank's exposure to the risks of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. This table includes the carrying amounts of the financial instruments in terms of their relevant currencies and in EGP equivalent.

	EGP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	14,240,532,891	622,339,293	171,680,850	24,029,590	43,431,728	**15,102,014,352**
Due from banks	1,872,163,910	4,916,948,328	97,731,491	21,916,753	103,121,667	**7,011,882,149**
Treasury bills	47,779,885,915	4,477,819,467	-	-	-	**52,257,705,382**
Trading investments	157,501,107	-	-	-	-	**157,501,107**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	127,016,727,600	28,105,220,029	2,901,820,346	41,817,103	48,274	**158,065,633,352**
Financial derivatives	-	164,632,014	-	-	-	**164,632,014**
Financial investments						
Fair value through other comprehensive income	260,962,471	1,961,343,291	1,161,063	-	-	**2,223,466,824**
Amortized cost	40,690,420,738	763,561,836	-	-	-	**41,453,982,574**
Fair value through profit or loss	59,818,844	-	-	-	-	**59,818,844**
Other financial assets	2,476,690,743	55,851,704	3,136,962	5,072	225,469	**2,535,909,950**
Total financial assets	**234,554,704,219**	**41,067,715,962**	**3,175,530,712**	**87,768,518**	**146,827,138**	**279,032,546,548**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	10,247,404,273	234,090,824	23,405,534	5,316,658	32	**10,510,217,321**
Customer deposits	186,816,134,237	31,475,694,772	4,355,785,234	403,406,001	148,528,080	**223,199,548,324**
Financial derivatives	66,387,114	-	-	-	-	**66,387,114**
Other loans	340,276,334	4,349,105,690	176,669,839	-	-	**4,866,051,863**
Other financial liabilities	997,343,029	81,883,452	1,534,685	184,473	619	**1,080,946,258**
Total financial liabilities	**198,467,544,987**	**36,140,774,738**	**4,557,395,292**	**408,907,132**	**148,528,731**	**239,723,150,880**
Net financial position	**36,087,159,232**	**4,926,941,224**	**(1,381,864,580)**	**(321,138,614)**	**(1,701,593)**	**39,309,395,668**
At the end of the comparative year						
Total financial assets	**218,815,533,788**	**43,954,962,314**	**3,112,731,451**	**330,975,755**	**134,733,772**	**266,348,937,080**
Total financial liabilities	**186,604,054,452**	**38,895,985,937**	**4,673,430,066**	**468,995,962**	**148,826,176**	**230,791,292,593**
Net financial position	**32,211,479,336**	**5,058,976,377**	**(1,560,698,615)**	**(138,020,207)**	**(14,092,404)**	**35,557,644,487**

(B/4) Structural Interest Rate Risk

Structural interest rate risk is linked to commercial activities and corporate center transactions. Structural interest rate risk arises from residual gaps (surplus or deficit) of the bank's fixed-rate positions. The general principle is to reduce structural interest rate risk to the maximum extent.

Whenever possible, commercial operations are hedged against interest rate, either through micro-hedging (individual hedging of each commercial transaction) or macro-hedging techniques (hedging of portfolios of similar commercial transactions within the treasury department).

Consequently, structural interest rate risk only results from the residual positions remaining after hedging. The absence of interest rate derivative market in Egyptian Pound makes it difficult to hedge positions in this currency.

Organization of the management of Structural Interest Rate risks

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the Bank's finance department.

Risk assessment, limits and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities management Committee (ALCO) headed by the Chairman with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.

Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room through the financial market. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties

- Decide on the limits for the sensitivity.
- Review, validate and approve any assumptions used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review interest rate Gap and sensitivity position reported through ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for bringing the Gap (if any) within the previously approved limits.

Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties

- Document and maintain the respective risks management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Provide recommendations for bringing the gaps within limits.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.

Dealing Room duties

- Provide frequent updates on markets movements.
- Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
- Co-ordinate with ALMU on the spontaneous hedging of special transactions according to ALCO approved policy and recommendations.

Bank's Objective of Interest Rate Risk Management

The Bank's aim is to reduce exposure to structural interest rate risk as much as possible.
Any residual interest rate risk exposure must comply with the sensitivity limits approved by the ALCO. Sensitivity is defined as the variation in the net present value of future residual fixed-rate positions for a 1% parallel increase in the yield curve. Adherence to applicable limits is closely monitored.

Measurement and monitoring of structural interest rate risks

In order to quantify the Bank's exposure to structural interest rate risks, all fixed rate assets and liabilities on future maturities are analyzed to identify any gaps.

On a quarterly basis, assets and liabilities are analyzed independently, without any prior matching. Maturities on outstanding positions are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of the transactions and models of historic client behavior (e.g. saving accounts) as well as conventional assumptions for some balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

Once the gaps have been identified for each major currency, the sensitivity is calculated as the variation of the net present value of the fixed rate position of an instantaneous parallel shift of the 1% in the yield curve of each major currency. The cumulative sensitivity for all currencies as well as for any single currency should not exceed the above mentioned limit.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

The following table summarizes the extent to which the bank is exposed to the risks of fluctuations in the interest rate including the carrying amount of the financial instruments distributed on the basis of the rate prevailing in re-pricing dates or maturity dates, whichever is earlier.

At the end of the current period	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Interest free	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	-	-	-	-	-	15,102,014,352	**15,102,014,352**
Due from banks	883,713,103	3,659,930,906	450,000,000	1,499,820,000	-	518,418,140	**7,011,882,149**
Treasury bills	6,706,952,115	14,921,886,793	30,628,866,474	-	-	-	**52,257,705,382**
Trading investments	-	-	-	-	-	157,501,107	**157,501,107**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	122,395,238,755	5,586,316,968	7,995,325,773	18,140,421,428	3,948,330,428	-	**158,065,633,352**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	164,632,014	**164,632,014**
Financial investments							
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	319,786,930	203,609,620	1,000,476,914	699,593,360	**2,223,466,824**
Amortized cost	341,398,696	384,655,117	6,369,245,151	26,896,610,768	7,462,072,842	-	**41,453,982,574**
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	59,818,844	**59,818,844**
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,535,909,950	**2,535,909,950**
Total financial assets	**130,327,302,669**	**24,552,789,784**	**45,763,224,328**	**46,740,461,816**	**12,410,880,184**	**19,237,887,767**	**279,032,546,548**
IRS (notional amount)	**-**	**209,799,201**	**2,073,784,386**	**2,592,230,513**	**-**	**-**	**4,875,814,100**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	10,323,509,826	-	-	-	-	186,707,495	**10,510,217,321**
Customer deposits	108,843,520,668	21,499,787,299	24,785,430,212	34,076,470,623	106,191,715	33,888,147,807	**223,199,548,324**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	66,387,114	**66,387,114**
Other loans	3,765,891,370	46,148,815	953,135,329	100,761,152	115,197	-	**4,866,051,863**
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,080,946,258	**1,080,946,258**
Total financial liabilities	**122,932,921,864**	**21,545,936,114**	**25,738,565,541**	**34,177,231,775**	**106,306,912**	**35,222,188,674**	**239,723,150,880**
IRS (notional amount)	**4,875,814,100**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,875,814,100**
Re-pricing gap	**2,518,566,705**	**3,216,652,871**	**22,098,443,173**	**15,155,460,554**	**12,304,573,272**	**(15,984,300,907)**	**39,309,395,668**
At the end of the comparative year							
Total financial assets	**124,809,056,583**	**19,652,079,708**	**50,046,940,510**	**41,940,721,462**	**13,671,974,565**	**16,228,164,252**	**266,348,937,080**
IRS (notional amount)	**-**	**208,538,688**	**208,540,000**	**4,637,999,000**	**-**	**-**	**5,055,077,688**
Total financial liabilities	**124,652,113,193**	**26,518,505,429**	**19,351,415,357**	**27,906,348,325**	**155,518,000**	**32,207,392,289**	**230,791,292,593**
IRS (notional amount)	**5,055,077,688**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,055,077,688**
Re-pricing gap	**(4,898,134,298)**	**(6,657,887,033)**	**30,904,065,153**	**18,672,372,137**	**13,516,456,565**	**(15,979,228,037)**	**35,557,644,487**

(C) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to meet cash flow or collateral requirements when they fall due and at a reasonable price.

The Bank manages this exposure through modeling of its cash flow under several scenarios.

Organization of Liquidity Risk Management

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the bank's Finance Department.

Risk assessment and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) headed by the Chairman with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.

Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room and/or the business lines. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties

- Review, validate and approve any assumptions and scenarios used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review the structured liquidity Gap reported by ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for funding strategy and/or the portfolio composition for the remedy of the gaps.

Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties

- Document and maintain the respective risks' management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.
- Co-ordinate with the various business lines for funding needs and report potential impact on the liquidity gap.
- Test and advice on the potential impact of any new product offering on the structured liquidity positions.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Dealing Room duties

- Is responsible for managing short term liquidity.
- Provide frequent updates on markets' status and alerting signals of liquidity stretches.
- Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
- Communicate their funding needs to ALMU for the construction of the liquidity gap.

Bank's Objective of Liquidity Risk Management

The Bank's objective is to finance its activities at the best possible rates under normal conditions and to ensure it can meet its obligations in the event of a crisis.

To this end, the main principles of the bank's liquidity management are as follows:
- Management of the short-term liquidity in accordance with The regulatory framework;
- Diversification of funding sources;
- Maintenance of a portfolio of liquid assets.

Measurement and monitoring of structural liquidity risks

The Bank's liquidity management framework comprises the following processes:
- Regular assessment of the bank structural liquidity profile and its development over time;
- Monitoring of the diversification of funding sources;
- Assessment of the bank's funding needs on the basis of the budget forecasts in order to plan appropriate funding solutions.

Liquidity gaps are constructed by listing the respective on and off-balance sheet-items according to the currency of denomination and residual maturity. Maturities on outstanding assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of transactions, models of historic client behavior patterns (e.g. savings accounts) as well as conventional assumptions relating to certain balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the bank in meeting its financial commitments upon maturity and refurbishing amounts withdrawn. This may results in failure in fulfilling obligations related to depositors and meeting lending commitments.

			June 30, 2020			
Contractual maturities	**Up to one month**	**More than one month up to 3 months**	**More than 3 months up to one year**	**More than one year up to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	10,523,406,437	-	-	-	-	**10,523,406,437**
Customer deposits	127,830,136,291	23,015,459,993	38,129,527,777	46,732,650,918	140,138,475	**235,847,913,454**
Other loans	494,236,801	72,675,704	1,345,600,921	3,126,147,372	115,418	**5,038,776,216**
Total financial liabilities	**138,847,779,529**	**23,088,135,697**	**39,475,128,698**	**49,858,798,290**	**140,253,893**	**251,410,096,107**

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

			December 31, 2019			
Contractual maturities	**Up to one month**	**More than one month up to 3 months**	**More than 3 months up to one year**	**More than one year up to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Total**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	16,050,840,383	-	-	-	-	**16,050,840,383**
Customer deposits	121,153,301,172	25,147,093,882	24,583,178,821	48,513,288,805	174,957,000	**219,571,819,681**
Other loans	693,973,743	1,461,510,270	1,785,890,226	1,749,950,972	15,000,156	**5,706,325,366**
Total financial liabilities	**137,898,115,298**	**26,608,604,152**	**26,369,069,047**	**50,263,239,778**	**189,957,156**	**241,328,985,430**

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

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

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Cash flow derivatives
Derivatives settled on a gross-basis

The Bank is a party to derivative contracts that are settled on a gross-basis, in particular foreign exchange derivatives. The following table shows derivative financial liabilities that shall be settled in gross distributed over the remaining period of contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows.

June 30, 2020

Maturities for statement of financial position items	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Held for trading derivatives						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash outflows	1,236,363,075	542,352,877	772,765,216	-	-	**2,551,481,168**
Cash inflows	1,214,283,060	519,842,599	728,717,159	-	-	**2,462,842,818**

December 31, 2019

Maturities for statement of financial position items	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Held for trading derivatives						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
Cash outflows	1,473,159,499	547,327,997	1,057,615,772	-	-	**3,078,103,268**
Cash inflows	1,472,146,050	537,448,106	969,969,010	-	-	**2,979,563,166**

Cash flow for Off-balance sheet items

June 30, 2020

Maturities for off-balance sheet items	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial guarantees	357,500	-	-	**357,500**
Operating lease commitments	112,861,782	337,223,525	91,278,165	**541,363,472**
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	1,045,616,548	-	-	**1,045,616,548**
Total	**1,158,835,830**	**337,223,525**	**91,278,165**	**1,587,337,520**

	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Commitments for credit facilities	34,123,721,513	2,573,244,556	2,263,032	**36,699,229,101**

December 31, 2019

Maturities for off-balance sheet items	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Financial guarantees	357,500	-	-	**357,500**
Operating lease commitments	95,093,222	275,023,904	66,162,524	**436,279,650**
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of property and equipment	956,533,263	-	-	**956,533,263**
Total	**1,051,983,985**	**275,023,904**	**66,162,524**	**1,393,170,413**

	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Commitments for credit facilities	33,564,754,800	3,074,237,002	122	**36,638,991,924**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(D) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and sources of fair value

(D/1) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial assets classified as trading financial assets at fair value with changes in fair value are measured in the statement of income under 'Net trading income'.

Debt instruments classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the other comprehensive income statement under "fair value reserve".

For investments in equity instruments, equity securities listed on the stock exchange are measured at fair value in accordance with quoted market prices on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

For non-listed shares, except for strategic investments, they are evaluated in one of the accepted techniques: discounted cash flow method Multiples of value "and the inclusion of the valuation differences in other comprehensive income within the" fair value reserve "; for strategic investments, the nominal cost or value is the fair value of those investments.

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities at fair value in the consolidated financial statements within the fair value hierarchy, based on the levels of inputs that are essential for measuring the fair value as a whole:

Level 1:

The first level inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Bank can access on the measurement date.

Level 2:

The inputs of the second level are all inputs other than quoted prices within the first level and these inputs are observable for the asset or liability, directly or indirectly.

Level 3:

The third level inputs are the unobservable inputs of the asset or liability.

	June 30, 2020			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
US Treasury bonds	1,523,873,464	-	-	**1,523,873,464**
Funds at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,998,770	-	-	**39,998,770**
Funds at fair value through profit or loss	59,818,844	-	-	**59,818,844**
Equity Instruments	71,810,844	-	587,783,746	**659,594,590**
Trading investments	157,501,107	-	-	**157,501,107**
Financial derivatives	-	164,632,014	-	**164,632,014**

	December 31, 2019			
Financial Assets	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
US Treasury bonds	1,635,837,477	-	-	**1,635,837,477**
Funds at fair value through other comprehensive income	41,521,680	-	-	**41,521,680**
Funds at fair value through profit or loss	61,694,866	-	-	**61,694,866**
Equity Instruments	97,190,572	-	689,338,400	**786,528,972**
Trading investments	84,301,673	-	-	**84,301,673**
Financial derivatives	-	83,458,859	-	**83,458,859**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(D/2) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table summarizes the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not stated in the statement of financial position at fair value:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial assets				
Due from banks	7,011,882,149	8,464,251,159	7,011,882,149	8,464,251,159
Loans and credit facilities to customers	158,065,633,352	153,527,192,019	157,663,644,696	154,086,662,117
Financial investments at amortized Cost				
Debt instruments	41,453,982,574	40,937,627,601	43,865,364,219	43,244,233,868
Financial liabilities:				
Due to banks	10,510,217,321	16,030,665,382	10,510,217,321	16,030,665,382
Customer deposits	223,199,548,324	208,126,587,681	220,972,221,830	206,297,797,867
Other loans	4,866,051,863	5,625,017,188	4,866,051,863	5,625,017,188

Due from Banks:

The carrying amount of variable interest rate placements and deposits for one day represents its fair value. For non-interest bearing balances due from banks, the carrying amount represents their fair value. The carrying amount of fixed interest rate deposits represents their fair value since the maturity of these deposits is less than one year.

Loans and credit facilities to customers:

Loans and credit facilities are stated at the statement of financial position net of allowance for impairment losses.

Debt instruments at amortized cost:

The fair value of debt instruments is determined at the cost charged on the "Egyptian Treasury Bonds" according to Reuters announced at the end of the financial period.

Customer deposits and due to other banks:

The estimated fair value for deposits of indefinite maturity, including free-interest rate deposits, represents the amount paid on demand.

(E) Capital management:

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

- Compliance with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt;
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the Bank;
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank's operations;
- Capital adequacy and uses are reviewed by the Bank's management in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the

  Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). Data is submitted and filed with the CBE on a quarterly basis. The CBE requires the bank to comply with the following;
- Maintaining EGP 500 million as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-up capital. The Bank's paid-up capital amounted to EGP 10,774,114,830 at the end of the current period.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 10%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted average of the bank's assets and contingent liabilities. Minimum level of capital adequacy ratio reached 12.75% after adding capital conservation buffer and Domestic Systemically Important Banks during current period. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio reached 20.79% at the end of the current period (December 31, 2019: 18.91%) according to Basel II.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

The numerator in the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II comprise the following 2 tiers:

- Tier 1: basic capital which comprises paid-up capital (net of treasury stock), plus: retained earnings and reserves resulting from profit appropriations (other than general reserve for banking risks and special reserves), less: any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses,plus:the carrying amount of other comprehensve income**.** The interim net profit was incorporated in Tier 1 capital in accordance with the decision of Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors held on 15 February 2017.
- Tier 2: subordinated capital which comprises with equivalent amount of the loans provision for debt instrument / Loans and credit facilities at stage 1 which does not exceed 1.25% from the total risk-weighted average of assets and contingent liabilities, plus: the carrying amount of subordinated loans/deposits maturing over more than 5 years (provided that such carrying amount shall be reduced by 20 % of its value in each of the last five years of their maturity), in addition to 45% from increase in fair value above the carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates and 45% from special reserve.

In calculating the numerator of the capital adequacy ratio, total value of Tier 2 should not exceed total value of Tier 1. Also, total value of subordinated loans (deposits) should not exceed 50 % of Tier 1.

Assets are risk weighted at a range of 0 to 200%. Risk classification of these assets is based on the type of the debtor as to reflect the associated credit risk and after consideration of cash collaterals. The same treatment is applied for the off-balance sheet items which shall be adjusted to reflect the contingent nature of and potential loss on these amounts.

Capital adequacy Standard had been prepared based on Basel II requirements, and Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on December 18, 2012, which had been issued on December 24, 2012 and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt for the capital adequacy ratio (Basel II) issued during May 2019.

The tables below summarizes the compositions of Tier 1, Tier 2 and the capital adequacy ratio based on Basel II:

According to Basel II	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019 Restated*
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	10,774,114,830	9,794,649,850
General reserve	15,104,078,670	16,083,543,650
Legal reserve	2,049,233,783	2,049,233,783
Other reserves	21,379,530	21,379,530
Retained earnings	3,238,881,600	3,238,981,600
Interim profit	3,694,515,103	-
General risk reserve	21,453,923	21,453,923
Other comprehensive income	478,116,766	524,328,450
Total deductions from capital invested	(613,344,610)	(642,605,412)
Total tier 1 capital	**34,768,429,595**	**31,090,965,374**
Tier 2 capital		
45% from special reserve	16,761,150	16,761,150
Impairment provision for loans, debt instruments and contingent liabilities in stage one*	1,811,054,673	1,596,969,858
Total tier 2 capital	**1,827,815,823**	**1,613,731,008**
Total capital	**36,596,245,418**	**32,704,696,382**
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities:		
Credit Risk	155,985,753,129	152,904,242,645
Market Risk	46,733,393	9,060,800
Operational Risk	20,037,457,036	20,037,457,036
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**176,069,943,558**	**172,950,760,481**
Capital adequacy ratio for Tier 1	**19.75%**	**17.98%**
Capital adequacy ratio	**20.79%**	**18.91%**

* Provided it does not exceed 1.25% from total value of risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities.

** After 2019 profit distribution.

- Based on Consolidated financial statement after the disposal of insurance activity.

Leverage financial ratio

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on July 7, 2015 on special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio which maintaining a minimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported in quarterly basis to be obligatory ratio started from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement Tier1 in order to maintain Egyptian Banking system strong and safe, as long to keep up with best international regulatory treatments.

Leverage financial ratio reflect relationship between Tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (after exclusions) and other assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that are not risk weighted assets.

Ratio Elements

I- The numerator elements

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

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

II- The denominator elements

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

1- On balance sheet items after deducting some of Tier I Exclusions for capital base;
2- Derivatives contracts exposures;
3- Financing Financial papers operations exposures;
4- Off-balance sheet items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

The tables below summarizes the leverage financial ratio:	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019 Restated*
Tier 1 capital after exclusions	**34,768,429,595**	**31,090,965,374**
Total on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives contracts and financial papers operations.	284,842,121,536	271,343,121,990
Total exposures off-balance sheet	29,466,430,174	30,628,941,430
Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet	**314,308,551,710**	**301,972,063,420**
Leverage financial ratio	**11.06%**	**10.30%**

* After 2019 profit distribution.
- Based on Consolidated financial statements after the disposal of insurance activity.

4- Significant accounting estimates and assumptions :

In the application of the bank's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial period.

a. Impairment of Loans and credit facilities (Expected Credit Loss)

The Bank reviews its Loans and credit facilities portfolio, at least, on a quarterly basis. Management uses its discretionary judgment in determining whether it is necessary to recognize impairment loss in the income statement. This requires it to identify any reliable evidence indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline for each individual loan.

This evidence includes data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having similar credit risks. Such experience refers to impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question. The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on management given experience.

b. Fair value of derivatives

Fair value of derivative financial instruments not quoted in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. When these techniques (such as the pricing models) are used to determine fair value, periodic tests and review are performed on them using competent independent personnel other than those responsible for the preparation of such techniques. All such models have been approved and tested prior to use to ensure that their results reflect reliable data and prices that can be compared to the market. These models use market observable data only to the extent it is practical to obtain such data, however, some areas such as credit risk related to the bank and counterparties, volatility and correlations requires management judgement. Changes in assumptions about these factors can affect the fair value of the financial instrument's disclosure.

c. Debt instrument at amortized cost:

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and maturity dates are classified as debt instruments at amortized cost "within the business model of financial assets held to collect contractual cash flows".

If classification of investments as amortized cost – other than stakes required to be retained by the Group in accordance with the provisions of the law – were suspended by the bank, the carrying amount of the outstanding amortized cost investements at the end of the current reporting period would have increased by EGP 2,402,319,795 to reach the fair value with a corresponding increase in the fair value through other comprehensive income.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

5- Segmentation analysis
(5/A) Segmental analysis by activity

Segment activity includes operational processes, assets used in offering banking services, management of surrounding risks and related yield. Such activity may be different from other activities. Segmentation analysis of operations according to banking activities includes:

Corporate: This includes current account activities, deposits, overdrafts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives to large, medium, and small entities.

Individuals: This includes current account activities, deposits, savings, credit cards, personal loans, and real estate loans.

Other businesses: They include other Banking activities such as fund management and insurance activity.

Inter-segment activities are affected within the bank's normal course of business. Assets and liabilities of each segment include operating assets and liabilities as shown in the bank's balance sheet.

At the end of the current period

Income and expenses according to segmental activities (June 30, 2020)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Net interest income	2,397,298,524	613,263,762	1,814,114,511	2,636,632,188	**7,461,308,985**
Net fee and commission income	591,148,806	1,384,353	287,202,399	(28,041,752)	**851,693,806**
Dividend income	-	25,492,351	-	-	**25,492,351**
Net trading income	149,158,541	-	12,435,417	(115,416,249)	**46,177,709**
Gain on financial investments	-	3,309,562	-	-	**3,309,562**
Impairment credit losses	(963,975,947)	(33,565,392)	(121,840,681)	1,922,132	**(1,117,459,888)**
Administrative expenses	(801,119,176)	(1,908,639)	(1,054,744,902)	2,299,105	**(1,855,473,612)**
Other operating revenues (expenses)	24,405,652	12,452,285	(96,603,610)	48,819,672	**(10,926,001)**
Share of profits of associates	-	437,589	-	-	**437,589**
Profit before income tax	**1,396,916,400**	**620,865,871**	**840,563,134**	**2,546,215,096**	**5,404,560,501**
Income tax expense	(341,702,552)	(139,688,421)	(189,126,705)	(889,348,862)	**(1,559,866,540)**
Net profit for the current period	**1,055,213,848**	**481,177,450**	**651,436,429**	**1,656,866,234**	**3,844,693,961**

Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities (June 30, 2020)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Segment activity assets	131,827,680,282	94,984,292,776	29,249,826,302	18,421,181,864	**274,482,981,224**
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	**11,404,988,184**
Total assets	**131,827,680,282**	**94,984,292,776**	**29,249,826,302**	**18,421,181,864**	**285,887,969,408**
Segment activity liabilities	117,335,958,019	-	107,020,665,462	17,137,268,357	**241,493,891,838**
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	**8,310,547,940**
Total liabilities	**117,335,958,019**	**-**	**107,020,665,462**	**17,137,268,357**	**249,804,439,778**

At the end of comparative period

Income and expenses according to segmental activities (June 30, 2019)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Net interest income	3,027,621,192	465,442,228	1,816,078,922	1,402,705,498	**6,711,847,840**
Net fee and commission income	664,557,130	3,521,460	290,177,445	4,613,948	**962,869,983**
Dividend income	-	47,152,638	-	-	**47,152,638**
Net trading income	145,762,043	-	9,413,912	(100,190,240)	**54,985,715**
Gain on financial investments	-	3,188,300	-	-	**3,188,300**
Impairment credit losses	(117,623,863)	(39,895,167)	(20,168,437)	6,724,457	**(170,963,010)**
Administrative expenses	(745,314,489)	(2,148,088)	(1,017,831,116)	37,303,734	**(1,727,989,959)**
Other operating revenues (expenses)	68,405,977	23,761,841	(98,083,509)	(276,350,281)	**(282,265,972)**
Share of profits of associates	-	506,685	-	-	**506,685**
Profit before income tax	**3,043,407,990**	**501,529,897**	**979,587,217**	**1,074,807,116**	**5,599,332,220**
Income tax expense	(685,126,207)	(112,751,139)	(220,407,124)	(363,587,966)	**(1,381,872,436)**
Net profit for the comparative period	**2,358,281,783**	**388,778,758**	**759,180,093**	**711,219,150**	**4,217,459,784**

At the end of comparative year

Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities (December 31, 2019)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Segment activity assets	130,353,672,064	88,684,268,099	26,131,654,532	17,650,662,764	**262,820,257,459**
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	**10,193,544,538**
Total assets	**130,353,672,064**	**88,684,268,099**	**26,131,654,532**	**17,650,662,764**	**273,013,801,997**
Segment activity liabilities	105,796,404,060	-	103,868,062,330	22,753,136,343	**232,417,602,733**
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	**5,293,161,424**
Total liabilities	**105,796,404,060**	**-**	**103,868,062,330**	**22,753,136,343**	**237,710,764,157**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(5/B) Segmental analysis by geographic area

At the end of current period

Income and expenses according to geographical segments (June 30, 2020)	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	1,276,470,469	1,040,046,228	1,033,246,715	550,393,961	439,311,179	196,649,371	2,925,191,062	**7,461,308,985**
Net fee and commission income	163,076,227	146,800,470	187,249,212	88,053,747	81,652,091	47,524,449	137,337,610	**851,693,806**
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,492,351	**25,492,351**
Net trading income	46,641,847	37,503,998	29,838,087	25,512,101	15,982,447	5,359,953	(114,660,724)	**46,177,709**
Gain on financial investments	918	-	-	-	-	-	3,308,644	**3,309,562**
Impairment credit losses	(114,558,012)	(228,848,814)	(319,111,768)	(183,883,030)	(155,651,819)	(83,763,184)	(31,643,259)	**(1,117,459,886)**
Administrative expenses	(467,419,679)	(428,263,593)	(427,759,783)	(234,064,544)	(215,466,184)	(106,442,472)	23,942,643	**(1,855,473,612)**
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(14,657,656)	(27,338,307)	(6,798,131)	(15,849,230)	(22,574,189)	1,332,461	74,959,051	**(10,926,001)**
Share of profits of associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,589	**437,589**
Profit before income tax	**889,554,114**	**539,899,982**	**496,664,332**	**230,163,005**	**143,253,525**	**60,660,578**	**3,044,364,967**	**5,404,560,503**
Income tax expense	(204,868,467)	(121,477,496)	(111,749,475)	(51,786,676)	(32,232,043)	(13,648,630)	(1,024,103,753)	**(1,559,866,540)**
Net profit for the current period	**684,685,647**	**418,422,486**	**384,914,857**	**178,376,329**	**111,021,482**	**47,011,948**	**2,020,261,214**	**3,844,693,963**

Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (June 30, 2020)	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	57,737,258,862	33,120,609,318	35,668,850,608	18,027,155,529	17,262,735,821	6,277,723,623	117,477,369,275	**285,571,703,036**
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**316,266,372**
Total assets	**57,737,258,862**	**33,120,609,318**	**35,668,850,608**	**18,027,155,529**	**17,262,735,821**	**6,277,723,623**	**117,477,369,275**	**285,887,969,408**
Liabilities of geographical segments	63,835,091,069	63,659,813,122	50,479,793,426	28,715,795,324	15,936,600,805	5,472,688,891	19,388,347,492	**247,488,130,129**
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,316,309,649**
Total liabilities	**63,835,091,069**	**63,659,813,122**	**50,479,793,426**	**28,715,795,324**	**15,936,600,805**	**5,472,688,891**	**19,388,347,492**	**249,804,439,778**

At the end of comparative period

Income and expenses according to geographical segments (June 30, 2019)	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	1,355,762,671	1,074,250,794	1,119,257,163	605,689,019	478,111,056	226,156,474	1,852,620,663	**6,711,847,840**
Net fee and commission income	184,840,482	161,664,855	203,714,005	89,100,316	80,714,251	48,711,637	194,124,437	**962,869,983**
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,152,638	**47,152,638**
Net trading income	68,460,489	34,233,460	39,241,117	18,479,274	9,316,836	4,707,154	(119,452,615)	**54,985,715**
Gain on financial investments	19,343	-	-	-	-	-	3,168,957	**3,188,300**
Impairment credit losses	67,938,941	(10,932,256)	2,181,303	(108,280,016)	(49,829,015)	(38,871,256)	(33,170,711)	**(170,963,010)**
Administrative expenses	(453,364,463)	(401,746,626)	(396,055,716)	(227,557,262)	(200,871,519)	(100,954,528)	52,560,155	**(1,727,989,959)**
Other operating revenues (expenses)	101,133,878	(38,749,914)	(32,544,556)	(19,887,190)	(23,516,274)	(26,887,985)	(241,813,931)	**(282,265,972)**
Share of profits of associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	506,685	**506,685**
Profit before income tax	**1,324,791,341**	**818,720,313**	**935,793,316**	**357,544,141**	**293,925,335**	**112,861,496**	**1,755,696,278**	**5,599,332,220**
Income tax expense	(282,847,274)	(184,212,070)	(210,553,496)	(80,447,432)	(66,133,200)	(25,393,837)	(532,285,127)	**(1,381,872,436)**
Net profit for the comparative period	**1,041,944,067**	**634,508,243**	**725,239,820**	**277,096,709**	**227,792,135**	**87,467,659**	**1,223,411,151**	**4,217,459,784**

At the end of comparative year

Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (December 31, 2019)	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red Sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	57,001,701,979	31,523,028,761	35,052,949,910	17,702,947,372	16,056,976,028	5,763,277,378	109,574,351,471	**272,675,232,899**
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**338,569,098**
Total assets	**57,001,701,979**	**31,523,028,761**	**35,052,949,910**	**17,702,947,372**	**16,056,976,028**	**5,763,277,378**	**109,574,351,471**	**273,013,801,997**
Liabilities of geographical segments	58,402,222,967	59,448,714,617	47,270,907,784	28,086,535,998	14,931,135,008	5,568,749,741	21,677,428,638	**235,385,694,753**
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,325,069,404**
Total liabilities	**58,402,222,967**	**59,448,714,617**	**47,270,907,784**	**28,086,535,998**	**14,931,135,008**	**5,568,749,741**	**21,677,428,638**	**237,710,764,157**

Geographical Segmental analysis is based on the locations of branches through which the bank provides its services.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

6- Net interest income	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Interest from loans and similar income:		
Loans and credit facilities:		
- Customers	8,824,383,220	9,759,223,385
Total	**8,824,383,220**	**9,759,223,385**
Treasury bills and bonds	6,655,732,395	6,051,096,407
Deposits and current accounts	164,050,395	436,905,346
Net interest differential on hedging instruments (IRS contracts)	34,388,458	(2,332,487)
Total	**15,678,554,468**	**16,244,892,651**
Cost of deposits and similar expense :		
Deposits and current accounts:		
- Banks	(431,296,601)	(203,493,301)
- Customers	(7,574,132,835)	(9,185,395,923)
Total	**(8,005,429,436)**	**(9,388,889,224)**
Repo arrangements	(134,569,845)	(23,424,835)
Other loans	(77,246,202)	(120,730,752)
Total	**(8,217,245,483)**	**(9,533,044,811)**
Net	**7,461,308,985**	**6,711,847,840**

7- Net fee and commission income:	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Fee and commission income :		
Credit fees and commission	718,392,358	744,858,362
Custody fees	16,913,039	18,198,533
Investment commission	10,674,668	9,002,188
Other fees	366,255,678	412,813,280
Total	**1,112,235,743**	**1,184,872,363**
Fee and commission expense:		
Brokerage fees	(5,279,454)	(4,789,720)
Other fees	(255,262,483)	(217,212,660)
Total	**(260,541,937)**	**(222,002,380)**
Net	**851,693,806**	**962,869,983**

8- Dividend income	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,492,351	47,152,638
Total	**25,492,351**	**47,152,638**

9- Net trading income:	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Forex operations:		
Foreign exchange trading gains (loss)	59,178,918	99,492,379
Investment funds held for trading	7,242,283	4,116,989
Changes in fair value of currency forward contracts	(8,814,280)	(34,850,495)
Changes in fair value of currency swap contracts	(11,721,281)	(15,728,653)
Changes in fair value IRS contracts	292,069	1,955,495
Total	**46,177,709**	**54,985,715**

10- Administrative expenses	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Staff cost:		
Salaries and wages	773,174,178	741,556,416
Social insurance	45,686,823	44,594,232
Pension cost:		
Defined contribution scheme	46,566,460	45,334,157
Other retirement benefits (Defined benefit scheme)	32,170,083	33,439,809
	897,597,544	**864,924,614**
Depreciation and amortization	165,176,452	136,396,666
Other administrative expenses	792,699,616	726,668,679
Total	**1,855,473,612**	**1,727,989,959**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

11- Other operating revenues (expenses)

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities other than held for trading items and those classified as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	24,907,358	(289,346,841)
Gain on sale of property and equipment	3,415,417	-
Software cost	(86,318,780)	(94,933,272)
Operating lease rental expense	(58,493,180)	(52,488,180)
Other provisions (net of reversed amounts)	82,043,758	(78,792,591)
Finance leases revenue ,net	219,058,718	199,092,932
Other leasing revenues	11,383,511	19,958,420
Impairment loss on leased assets	(196,885,667)	(26,501,749)
Net return received from insurance activity*	(23,950,328)	35,003,029
Other income (expense)	13,913,192	5,742,280
Total	**(10,926,001)**	**(282,265,972)**

* **The following table summarise the net return received from insurance activity:**	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Direct premium	363,648,439	354,140,988
Re-insurance premium ceded	(43,478,027)	411,173
Technical reserve during the period	(258,749,433)	(249,909,628)
Outgoing re-insurance commissions	460,130	412,167
Other revenues	4,974,845	3,928,727
Claims paid	(82,584,885)	(83,525,382)
Re-insurance pay-back claim	11,221,475	16,198,079
Change in Provision for Outstanding Claims Balance	(3,456,855)	706,257
Impairment on receivable arising from insurance contracts	(15,986,017)	(7,359,352)
Total	**(23,950,328)**	**35,003,029**

12- Impairment credit losses

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(1,085,816,628)	(137,792,301)
Due from banks	798,194	7,992,748
Treasury bills	(38,018,908)	(29,587,397)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,750	33,268
Debt instruments at amortized cost	4,438,766	(10,341,037)
Other assets	1,123,940	(1,268,291)
Total	**(1,117,459,886)**	**(170,963,010)**

13- Income tax expense

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Current tax	(1,540,552,927)	(1,413,552,073)
Deferred tax	(19,313,613)	31,679,637
Total	**(1,559,866,540)**	**(1,381,872,436)**

Additional data on deferred tax is disclosed in note (33). Income tax expense is different from the tax that would have arisen had the statutory tax rate been applied on pre-tax accounting profit as shown below:

Profit before tax	5,404,560,503	5,599,332,220
Income tax calculated at 22.5 % tax rate	1,216,026,113	1,259,849,750
Tax impact for:		
Non-taxable income	(51,776,189)	(23,231,945)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	347,738,034	138,826,404
Recognize /Use of deferred tax assets	1,001,128	(2,949,682)
Prior-years' tax settlements	(42,536,793)	2,918,660
Provision and segregated interest	67,521,730	33,442,150
Tax deductible (10% on dividend income)	2,578,904	4,696,736
Effective income tax expense	**1,540,552,927**	**1,413,552,073**

Tax Position

A) QNB ALAHLI Position:

A-1) Corporate Tax

- The Bank's accounts were tax-inspected and settled with respect to tax since the beginning of activity till the end of December 31, 2010.
- Years 2011 and 2012 transferred to tax dispute resolution committe.
- Years 2013 till 2017 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Years 2018 and 2019 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

A-2) Salaries Taxes

- The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid until year 2016.
- The Company has received deemed tax claim from inception for year 2017, The company objected the deemed tax at the due date and transferred to appeal committee.
- Years 2018 and 2019 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

A-3) Stamp duties

- The Bank's books have been inspected, for all branches until July 31, 2006 and all tax was paid.
- Period from July 01 ,2006 till December 31, 2017 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Years 2018 and 2019 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

(B) EX-MIBank Position:

B-1) Corporate Tax

- The Bank's accounts were tax- inspected, and settled since the beginning of activity till November 30, 2006.

B-2) Salaries Taxes

- The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid till November 30, 2006.

B-3) Stamp duties

- The Bank's books have been inspected for all branches until July 31, 2006 and all due tax was paid.
- Period from August 01, 2006 till November 30, 2006 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.

(C) QNB ALAHLI Leasing Position (subsidiary company):

C-1) Corporate Tax

- Years from start of activity incepted until 2016, the Company was tax inspected and the tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Year 2017, 2018 and 2019, the company submitted its tax return on the due date and the books have not been inspected yet.

C-2) Salary tax

- Years from the start of activity incepted until December 31, 2016, the Company was tax inspected and the tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Years from 2017 to 2019, no tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

C-3) Stamp duties

- Years from activity inception until 2017, the Company was tax inspected and the tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Year 2018 and 2019 , no tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

(D) QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company Position (subsidiary company):

D-1) Corporate Tax

- The Company is subject to income tax law No. 91 of 2005 and its executive statute and law No. 44 of 2014.
- Years 2012 till 2016, the Company submitted the tax returns on the due date and this periods under inspection by tax authority.
- Year 2017 , 2018 and 2019, the Company submitted the tax returns on the due date.

D-2) Salary tax

- The Company is not abided by deducting and delivering salary taxes, as the company's employees are seconded by QNB ALAHLI (Major Shareholder).

C-3) Stamp duties

- The Company is subject to stamp duty tax law No. 111 of 1980 and amended by law 143 of period 2006 and the company not have been inspected till now.

D-3) Withholding tax

- The Company is committed to withholding tax and delivering it to tax authority on due dates.

(E) QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company Position (subsidiary company):

E-1) Corporate Tax

- The Company has received deemed tax claim from inception till 30 June 2005. The company objected the deemed tax at the due date and transferred to appeal committee.
- Years from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2008, the company submitted its tax return , no tax inspection has taken place.
- Years from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2012, the tax authority inspection and settlement took place and the final settlement have been made.
- Years from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2017, the company submitted its tax return, Tax inspection had taken place and The company objected the deemed tax at the due date , the inspection reheld and the compnay is waiting the result.
- Years from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019, the company submitted its tax return on the due dates.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

E-2) Salary tax

- The tax authority inspection and settlement took place for the period since inception till 2010.
- Years from 2011 up to 30 June 2012, the tax authority inspection took place and the company objected the results in the due dates for the periods and internal committee approved to pay the due tax.
- Years from 2013 up to June 2017, the company deduct tax dues from employee's salaries , it was inspected from the tax authority and they required further analysis and documents and it was inspected and waiting to inspection results.

E-3) Stamp duties

- The Company's accounts were tax-inspected and settled with respect to Tax since the beginning of activity till June 2017.
- Years from 01 July 2017 up to 30 June 2019 had inspected and the company objected the result of inspection.

(F) QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company Position (subsidiary company):

F-1) Corporate Tax

- Years from 2002 till 2004, the Company has been inspected, and the due tax was paid for some items and remaining items was have been transferred to the internal committee.
- Years from 2005 till 2006 have been transferred to the internal committee.
- Years from 2007 till 2010, the Company have been inspected, and the due tax was paid for some items and remaining items have been transferred to the internal committee.
- Years from 2011 till 2014, prepare to inspection.
- Years 2015 till 2019, the Company submitted its tax return in the due date and the books have not been inspected yet.

F-2) Salaries Taxes

- periods from 2002 till 2004, the tax inspection was took place and internal committee was agreed and tax claim was paid.
- periods from 2005 till 2014 were inspected and finalized with no tax due.
- periods from 2015 till 2018, the company received the tax dues and objected at the official legal dates.

F-3) Stamp duty tax:

- Years from 2002 till 2010 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Years from 2011 till 2016 have been inspected and the company objected the results within the legal periods.
- Years 2017 till 2019, the Company submitted its tax return in the due date and the books have not been inspected yet.

14- Earnings per share	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Net profit for the period**	3,803,209,563	4,028,925,727
Remuneration for the Board Members (from the period's net profit)*	(8,000,000)	(8,500,000)
Staff profit share (from the period's net profit)*	(379,990,956)	(403,829,381)
Profit available to shareholders	**3,415,218,607**	**3,616,596,346**
Weighted average number of the shares outstanding during the period	2,154,822,966	2,154,822,966
Earning Per Share	**1.58**	1.68

* Estimate amount based on bank approved budget. The actual amount will be subject to the ordinary AGM approval at the end year.

** Based on separate financial statements.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

15- Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

June 30, 2020	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	15,102,014,352	-	-	-	**15,102,014,352**
Due from banks	7,020,209,316	-	-	-	**7,020,209,316**
Treasury bills	52,310,163,089	-	-	-	**52,310,163,089**
Trading investments	-	-	-	157,501,107	**157,501,107**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	167,344,341,463	-	-	-	**167,344,341,463**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	164,632,014	**164,632,014**
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1,523,873,464	699,593,360	-	**2,223,466,824**
Amortized cost	41,463,044,424	-	-	-	**41,463,044,424**
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	59,818,844	**59,818,844**
Other financial assets	2,538,934,695	-	-	-	**2,538,934,695**
Total financial assets	**285,778,707,339**	**1,523,873,464**	**699,593,360**	**381,951,965**	**288,384,126,128**
Due to banks	10,510,217,321	-	-	-	**10,510,217,321**
Customer deposits	223,199,548,324	-	-	-	**223,199,548,324**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	66,387,114	**66,387,114**
Other loans	4,866,051,863	-	-	-	**4,866,051,863**
Other financial liabilities	1,080,946,258	-	-	-	**1,080,946,258**
Total financial liabilities	**239,656,763,766**	**-**	**-**	**66,387,114**	**239,723,150,880**

December 31, 2019	Amortized cost	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Total Carrying amount
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	12,012,836,152	-	-	-	**12,012,836,152**
Due from banks	8,473,376,520	-	-	-	**8,473,376,520**
Treasury bills	46,208,956,979	-	-	-	**46,208,956,979**
Trading investments	-	-	-	84,301,673	**84,301,673**
Loans and credit facilities to customers	160,984,208,779	-	-	-	**160,984,208,779**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	83,458,859	**83,458,859**
Fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1,635,837,477	828,050,652	-	**2,463,888,129**
Amortized cost	40,951,128,217	-	-	-	**40,951,128,217**
Fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	61,694,866	**61,694,866**
Other financial assets	2,523,317,127	-	-	-	**2,523,317,127**
Total financial assets	**271,153,823,774**	**1,635,837,477**	**828,050,652**	**229,455,398**	**273,847,167,301**
Due to banks	16,030,665,382	-	-	-	**16,030,665,382**
Customer deposits	208,126,587,681	-	-	-	**208,126,587,681**
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	45,851,553	**45,851,553**
Other loans	5,625,017,188	-	-	-	**5,625,017,188**
Other financial liabilities	963,170,789	-	-	-	**963,170,789**
Total financial liabilities	**230,745,441,040**	**-**	**-**	**45,851,553**	**230,791,292,593**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

16- Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash	4,993,839,999	3,956,404,795
Balances with CBE (mandatory reserve)	10,108,174,353	8,056,431,357
Total	**15,102,014,352**	**12,012,836,152**
Interest free balances	15,102,014,352	12,012,836,152
Total	**15,102,014,352**	**12,012,836,152**

17- Due from Banks

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current accounts	569,461,210	767,613,975
Deposits	6,450,748,106	7,705,762,545
	7,020,209,316	**8,473,376,520**
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(8,327,167)	(9,125,361)
Total	**7,011,882,149**	**8,464,251,159**
Balances at CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	3,820,188,696	5,078,070,791
Local banks	2,503,066,586	2,270,586,815
Foreign Banks	696,954,034	1,124,718,914
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(8,327,167)	(9,125,361)
Total	**7,011,882,149**	**8,464,251,159**
Interest free balances	518,418,140	638,653,608
Balances at floating interest rates	157,743,070	235,660,367
Balances at fixed interest rates	6,344,048,106	7,599,062,545
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(8,327,167)	(9,125,361)
Total	**7,011,882,149**	**8,464,251,159**
Current balances	5,512,062,149	6,946,031,159
Non-current balances	1,499,820,000	1,518,220,000
Total	**7,011,882,149**	**8,464,251,159**

18- Treasury bills

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
91 days maturity	3,019,850,000	749,050,000
182 days maturity	7,476,650,000	5,040,225,000
More than 182 days maturity	44,151,764,080	43,359,678,100
Less : Unearned interest	(2,338,100,991)	(2,939,996,121)
	52,310,163,089	**46,208,956,979**
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(52,457,707)	(14,438,799)
Total	**52,257,705,382**	**46,194,518,180**

19- Trading investments

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Mutual Fund certificates	157,501,107	84,301,673
Total	**157,501,107**	**84,301,673**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

20- Loans and credit facilities to customers

	June 30, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Total	Allowance for impairment losses	Net	Total	Allowance for impairment losses	Net
Individuals						
Overdrafts	3,496,240,913	(76,110,540)	3,420,130,373	3,500,083,111	(66,256,164)	3,433,826,947
Credit cards	1,085,119,515	(16,507,605)	1,068,611,910	994,594,773	(19,091,483)	975,503,290
Personal loans	23,630,566,225	(429,302,169)	23,201,264,056	20,299,816,747	(320,411,469)	19,979,405,278
Real estate loans	1,990,625,796	(35,497,849)	1,955,127,947	1,769,730,066	(26,688,861)	1,743,041,205
Total (1)	**30,202,552,449**	**(557,418,163)**	**29,645,134,286**	**26,564,224,697**	**(432,447,977)**	**26,131,776,720**
Corporate including small loans for businesses						
Overdrafts	64,832,284,037	(1,695,903,627)	63,136,380,410	63,928,487,636	(1,620,028,139)	62,308,459,497
Direct loans	48,368,018,392	(5,163,202,974)	43,204,815,418	45,781,366,008	(4,580,967,655)	41,200,398,353
Syndicated loans and facilities	19,764,282,499	(597,791,686)	19,166,490,813	19,679,400,546	(567,440,941)	19,111,959,605
Other loans	4,177,204,086	(389,645,731)	3,787,558,355	5,030,729,892	(118,670,919)	4,912,058,973
Total (2)	**137,141,789,014**	**(7,846,544,018)**	**129,295,244,996**	**134,419,984,082**	**(6,887,107,654)**	**127,532,876,428**
Total loans and credit facilities to customers (1+2)	**167,344,341,463**	**(8,403,962,181)**	**158,940,379,282**	**160,984,208,779**	**(7,319,555,631)**	**153,664,653,148**
Less: Segregated interest			(5,295,417)			(5,850,387)
Less: Unearned discount and deferred income			(869,450,513)			(131,610,742)
Net Loans and credit facilities to customers distributed as follows:			**158,065,633,352**			**153,527,192,019**
Current balances			111,311,727,578			110,620,728,243
Non-current balances			46,753,905,774			42,906,463,776
Net Loans and credit facilities to customers			**158,065,633,352**			**153,527,192,019**

20-A Allowance for impairment losses

June 30, 2020

Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	**66,256,164**	**19,091,483**	**320,411,469**	**26,688,861**	**432,447,977**
Net impairment loss recognized during the period	9,854,376	(2,583,878)	105,761,195	8,808,988	**121,840,681**
Loans written-off during the period	-	-	(1,258,093)	-	**(1,258,093)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	-	4,386,128	-	**4,386,128**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	1,470	-	**1,470**
Balance at end of the period	**76,110,540**	**16,507,605**	**429,302,169**	**35,497,849**	**557,418,163**

Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at 1 January 2020	**1,620,028,139**	**4,580,967,655**	**567,440,941**	**118,670,919**	**6,887,107,654**
Net impairment loss recognized during the period	73,522,517	578,861,051	29,526,579	282,065,800	**963,975,947**
Loans written-off during the period	-	(5,172,835)	-	(11,125,287)	**(16,298,122)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	1,893,588	-	-	**1,893,588**
Foreign exchange translation differences	2,352,971	6,653,515	824,166	34,299	**9,864,951**
Balance at end of the period	**1,695,903,627**	**5,163,202,974**	**597,791,686**	**389,645,731**	**7,846,544,018**
Total					**8,403,962,181**

December 31, 2019

Individuals	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	57,314,838	10,097,735	269,917,078	14,098,495	**351,428,146**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	30,720,193	3,513,548	91,105,836	4,806,754	**130,146,331**
Restated Balance at beginning of the year	**88,035,031**	**13,611,283**	**361,022,914**	**18,905,249**	**481,574,477**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	41,572,014	16,258,539	40,782,604	10,938,629	**109,551,786**
Loans written-off during the year	(63,350,881)	(10,778,339)	(88,761,510)	(3,155,017)	**(166,045,747)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	-	7,395,869	-	**7,395,869**
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	(28,408)	-	**(28,408)**
Balance at end of the year	**66,256,164**	**19,091,483**	**320,411,469**	**26,688,861**	**432,447,977**

Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	1,311,185,436	3,124,058,279	817,752,554	150,936,849	**5,403,933,118**
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	602,021,049	470,503,808	-	-	1,072,524,857
Restated Balance at beginning of the year	**1,913,206,485**	**3,594,562,087**	**817,752,554**	**150,936,849**	**6,476,457,975**
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	(257,824,867)	1,119,986,454	(228,262,559)	(29,806,828)	**604,092,200**
Loans written-off during the year	-	(67,406,595)	-	(752,536)	**(68,159,131)**
Collection of loans previously written-off	-	18,059,660	-	-	**18,059,660**
Foreign exchange translation differences	(35,353,479)	(84,233,951)	(22,049,054)	(1,706,566)	**(143,343,050)**
Balance at end of the year	**1,620,028,139**	**4,580,967,655**	**567,440,941**	**118,670,919**	**6,887,107,654**
Total					**7,319,555,631**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

21- Financial derivatives

	June 30, 2020		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
(A) Held for trading			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,592,723,596	-	57,605,123
- Swap foreign exchange contracts	958,757,572	-	8,781,991
Total	**2,551,481,168**	**-**	**66,387,114**
(B) Fair value hedge			
- Interest rate swap contracts	4,875,814,100	164,632,014	-
Total	**4,875,814,100**	**164,632,014**	**-**
Total	**7,427,295,268**	**164,632,014**	**66,387,114**

	December 31, 2019		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
(A) Held for trading			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,952,471,855	-	48,790,843
- Swap foreign exchange contracts	1,125,631,413	-	(2,939,290)
Total	**3,078,103,268**	**-**	**45,851,553**
(B) Fair value hedge			
- Interest rate swaps contracts	5,055,077,688	83,458,859	-
Total	**5,055,077,688**	**83,458,859**	**-**
Total	**8,133,180,956**	**83,458,859**	**45,851,553**

Forward exchange contracts represent commitments to purchase local and foreign currencies including the unexecuted part of regular-way transactions. Interest rate swap contracts represent commitments to swap fixed interest rate with variable interest rate where the physical exchange of funds is not required except in foreign exchange swaps. The Bank's credit risk represents the cost of potential replacement of the swaps in case other parties fail to meet their obligations. This risk is controlled on an ongoing basis in terms of fair value and percentage of contracted amounts. To control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank assesses counterparties to the contract in the same manner used in lending activities.

- **Fair value hedge**

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to mitigate part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies to the extent caused by declining market interest rates.

Net fair value of hedging instruments (Interest rate swap) asset amounted to EGP 164,632,014 as of June 30, 2020 (EGP 83,458,859 in the prior year). Gain resulting from hedging instruments amounted to EGP 81,173,155 (Gain of EGP 79,662,814 in the prior year) and Loss arose from the hedged items reached EGP 80,881,086 (Loss of EGP 78,529,774 in the prior year).

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

22- Financial investments

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
(A) Debt instruments at fair value:		
Listed instruments in foreign stock exchange market	1,523,873,464	1,635,837,477
Total debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,523,873,464**	**1,635,837,477**
(B) Equity instruments at fair value:		
Listed instruments in Egyptian stock exchange market	71,810,844	97,190,572
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	587,783,746	689,338,400
Total equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**659,594,590**	**786,528,972**
(C) Money market funds and balanced funds:		
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market*	39,998,770	41,521,680
Total financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (1)	**2,223,466,824**	**2,463,888,129**
Amortized cost		
(A) Debt instruments:		
Listed instruments in stock exchange market	40,699,482,588	40,206,707,664
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	763,561,836	744,420,553
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(9,061,850)	(13,500,616)
Total Debt instruments measured at amortized cost (2)	**41,453,982,574**	**40,937,627,601**
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
(A) Mutual funds:		
Unlisted instruments in stock exchange market	59,818,844	61,694,866
Total equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (3)	**59,818,844**	**61,694,866**
Total Financial investments (1+2+3)	**43,737,268,242**	**43,463,210,596**
Current balances	7,415,085,894	6,980,536,929
Non-current balances	36,322,182,348	36,482,673,667
Total financial investment	**43,737,268,242**	**43,463,210,596**
Fixed interest debt instruments	42,977,856,038	42,573,465,078
Total debt instruments	**42,977,856,038**	**42,573,465,078**

The following table analyzes the movements on financial investments during the period:

	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost
Balance at the beginning of the current year	2,463,888,129	40,937,627,601
Additions	-	3,546,989,302
Amortization of premium / discount	(16,461,112)	59,485,568
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(176,873,925)	(3,099,337,000)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency denominated assets	4,731,266	4,778,337
Changes in fair value reserve	(51,817,534)	-
Transferred to Retained Earnings	-	-
Change in Allowance for impairment during the period	-	4,438,766
Balance at the end of the current period	**2,223,466,824**	**41,453,982,574**

The following table analyzes the movements on financial investments during the comparative year:

	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortized cost
Balance at the beginning of the comparative year	2,269,997,110	37,538,005,839
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	625,889,241	705,575,652
Additions	102,866,971	6,894,432,968
Amortization of premium / discount	(40,834,978)	113,820,800
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(301,385,348)	(4,214,977,248)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency denominated assets	(205,014,245)	(85,729,794)
Changes in fair value reserve	24,457,231	-
Re-classification financial investements	(12,087,853)	-
Less : Expected credit loss (ECL)	-	(13,500,616)
Balance at the end of the comparative year	**2,463,888,129**	**40,937,627,601**

Gain on financial investments	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Gain on financial investments at fair value through profit or loss	3,309,562	3,188,300
Total	**3,309,562**	**3,188,300**

* The Bank's equity instruments classified in the fair value through other comprehensive income category represent Bank subscribed stake at 5% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund) upon its initial offering, in addition to the Bank subscribed stake at 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI Second Fund with yearly / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund), in addition to the 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI Third Fund with yearly / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund) upon its initial offering. All stakes required to be retained by the Bank until maturity of the funds in accordance with the provisions of the law, had a nominal value of EGP 5 million each.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

23- Investments in associates

The following table summarizes the Bank's holdings in its associates:

June 30, 2020	Country of residence	Investee's assets	Investee's liabilities (excluding equity)	Investee's revenues	Investee's profit (loss)	Carrying amount	The Bank's stake
Senouhi Company for Construction Materials (Associate)	Egypt	18,377,637	6,019,298	10,174,861	267,865	2,853,542	23.09%
Total		**18,377,637**	**6,019,298**	**10,174,861**	**267,865**	**2,853,542**	

December 31, 2019	Country of residence	Investee's assets	Investee's liabilities (excluding equity)	Investee's revenues	Investee's profit (loss)	Carrying amount	The Bank's stake
Senouhi Company for Construction Materials (Associate)	Egypt	15,704,819	3,539,329	28,320,529	891,433	2,809,012	23.09%
Total		**15,704,819**	**3,539,329**	**28,320,529**	**891,433**	**2,809,012**	

24- Intangible assets

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Software		
Net book value at the beginning of the year	209,802,791	162,239,439
Additions	25,589,269	108,152,238
Amortization	(34,184,234)	(60,588,886)
Net book value at the end of the period	**201,207,826**	**209,802,791**

25- Other assets

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accrued revenues	2,538,934,695	2,523,317,127
Pre-paid expenses	127,847,219	121,520,288
Advance payments for acquisition of property and equipment	672,291,004	547,060,134
Foreclosed assets reverted to the group in settlement of debts	12,769,071	13,469,071
Deposits held with others and custody	19,125,874	13,401,196
Advance payments to tax authority	14,731,773	31,807,014
Receivables arising from insurance contracts, net	5,907,892	650,275
Others	230,497,257	223,759,005
	3,622,104,785	**3,474,984,110**
Less : Allowance for impairment losses	(3,024,745)	(4,148,685)
Total	**3,619,080,040**	**3,470,835,425**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

26- Property and Equipment

	Lands and buildings	Renovations of leased assets	Machinery & equipment	Others	Total
January 1, 2019					
Cost	2,454,728,193	195,906,081	790,995,496	256,519,229	**3,698,148,999**
Accumulated depreciation	(645,841,142)	(122,354,209)	(564,476,580)	(127,865,741)	**(1,460,537,672)**
Net book value	**1,808,887,051**	**73,551,872**	**226,518,916**	**128,653,488**	**2,237,611,327**
December 31, 2019					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1,808,887,051	73,551,872	226,518,916	128,653,488	**2,237,611,327**
Additions	208,652,399	61,871,240	209,244,135	25,285,082	**505,052,856**
Disposals from property and equipment	(856,362)	(139,751)	(18,621,355)	(1,613,603)	**(21,231,071)**
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	517,386	139,751	18,602,172	1,613,603	**20,872,912**
Depreciation for the year	(104,060,717)	(12,167,960)	(92,805,984)	(20,288,445)	**(229,323,106)**
Net book value	**1,913,139,757**	**123,255,152**	**342,937,884**	**133,650,125**	**2,512,982,918**
January 1, 2020					
Cost	2,662,524,230	257,637,570	981,618,276	280,190,708	**4,181,970,784**
Accumulated depreciation	(749,384,473)	(134,382,418)	(638,680,392)	(146,540,583)	**(1,668,987,866)**
Net book value	**1,913,139,757**	**123,255,152**	**342,937,884**	**133,650,125**	**2,512,982,918**
June 30, 2020					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	1,913,139,757	123,255,152	342,937,884	133,650,125	**2,512,982,918**
Additions	25,463,750	20,762,460	34,284,338	13,384,213	**93,894,761**
Disposals from property and equipment	-	(1,338,782)	(213,676)	(1,685,020)	**(3,237,478)**
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	-	1,315,802	182,551	1,655,437	**3,153,790**
Depreciation for the period	(54,539,698)	(8,294,249)	(56,993,850)	(11,164,421)	**(130,992,218)**
Net book value	**1,884,063,809**	**135,700,383**	**320,197,247**	**135,840,334**	**2,475,801,773**
Balances at June 30, 2020					
Cost	2,687,987,980	277,061,248	1,015,688,938	291,889,901	**4,272,628,067**
Accumulated depreciation	(803,924,171)	(141,360,865)	(695,491,691)	(156,049,567)	**(1,796,826,294)**
Net book value	**1,884,063,809**	**135,700,383**	**320,197,247**	**135,840,334**	**2,475,801,773**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

27- Due to banks

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current accounts	314,342,458	886,972,602
Deposits	6,515,000,000	13,499,913,543
Repos transactions	3,680,874,863	1,643,779,237
Total	**10,510,217,321**	**16,030,665,382**
Central banks	3,680,874,863	1,643,779,237
Local banks	6,515,058,555	13,652,248,182
Foreign banks	314,283,903	734,637,963
Total	**10,510,217,321**	**16,030,665,382**
Non-interest bearing balances	186,707,495	770,156,843
Variable interest rate balances	127,634,963	116,815,759
Fixed interest rate balances	10,195,874,863	15,143,692,780
Total	**10,510,217,321**	**16,030,665,382**
Current balances	10,510,217,321	16,030,665,382
Total	**10,510,217,321**	**16,030,665,382**

28- Customer deposits

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Demand deposits	51,764,841,283	47,848,483,005
Time deposits and call accounts	86,121,285,395	78,796,467,589
Term saving certificates	52,221,740,000	48,669,174,000
Saving deposits	26,262,471,544	25,615,535,989
Other deposits*	6,829,210,102	7,196,927,098
Total	**223,199,548,324**	**208,126,587,681**
Corporate deposits	116,178,882,862	104,258,525,351
Retail deposits	107,020,665,462	103,868,062,330
Total	**223,199,548,324**	**208,126,587,681**
Non-interest bearing balances	33,888,147,807	30,428,213,104
Variable interest rate balances	68,213,159,764	69,071,815,844
Fixed interest rate balances	121,098,240,753	108,626,558,733
Total	**223,199,548,324**	**208,126,587,681**
Current balances	181,440,778,947	164,120,624,876
Non-current balances	41,758,769,377	44,005,962,805
Total	**223,199,548,324**	**208,126,587,681**

* Other deposits include deposits covering irrevocable letters of credit in the total of EGP 211,509,929 as of June 30, 2020 (December 31, 2019 EGP 256,308,432). The fair value of these deposits approximates its carrying amount.

29- Other loans

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Union National Bank	1,285,741	16,842,376
National Bank of Egypt	4,543,730	10,441,309
Commercial International Bank	87,711,111	110,911,111
European Investment Bank	160,445,443	159,283,761
Egyptian Gulf Bank	105,627	1,050,686
Qatar National Bank	443,806,000	882,282,500
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3,921,524,086	4,184,973,616
Banque Misr	376	601,616
National Bank of Kuwait	133,835,682	141,130,213
The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency	112,794,067	117,500,000
Total	**4,866,051,863**	**5,625,017,188**
Current balances	1,830,784,505	3,892,151,986
Non-current balances	3,035,267,358	1,732,865,202
Total	**4,866,051,863**	**5,625,017,188**

30- Other liabilities

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Accrued interest	1,080,946,258	963,170,789
Unearned revenues	113,700,259	129,643,296
Accrued expenses	738,330,474	717,335,584
Due to insurance and re-insurance companies	102,042,193	70,483,639
Distirbution creditors (Shareholders)	2,154,822,966	-
Sundry credit balances	1,804,396,141	1,087,458,712
Total	**5,994,238,291**	**2,968,092,020**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

31- Other provisions

June 30, 2020

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed during the period	Released during the period	Foreign currencies translation differences + (-)	Used during the period	Balance at the end of the period
Provision for tax claims	219,597,223	25,103,172	(42,245,905)	-	(86,508)	202,367,982
Provision for legal claims	18,712,516	-	(565,436)	(61,895)	(273,638)	17,811,547
Provision for contingent liabilities	472,545,493	-	(64,010,589)	58,043	-	408,592,947
Provision for fidelity	32,262,862	-	(325,000)	189,224	-	32,127,086
Provision for operational risk	731,024	-	-	-	(17,122)	713,902
Total	**743,849,118**	**25,103,172**	**(107,146,930)**	**185,372**	**(377,268)**	**661,613,464**

December 31, 2019

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Impact of adopting IFRS 9	Formed during the year	Released during the year	Foreign currencies translation differences + (-)	Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Provision for Tax claims	345,874,187	-	316,425	(121,643,613)	-	(4,949,776)	219,597,223
Provision for Legal claims	12,767,804	-	12,442,787	-	(194,441)	(6,303,634)	18,712,516
Provision for contingent liabilities	290,796,573	153,241,923	31,226,615	-	(2,719,618)	-	472,545,493
Provision for fidelity	35,918,620	-	-	-	(3,655,758)	-	32,262,862
Provision for operational risk	487,587	-	243,437	-	-	-	731,024
Total	**685,844,771**	**153,241,923**	**44,229,264**	**(121,643,613)**	**(6,569,817)**	**(11,253,410)**	**743,849,118**

32- Insurance policyholders' rights

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Technical Reserves for Insurance activties	2,766,067,563	2,507,318,130
Provision for outstanding claims	85,619,653	82,162,799
Total	**2,851,687,216**	**2,589,480,929**

33- Deferred income tax

Deferred tax has been calculated on all temporary tax differences using the balance sheet method and using the expected tax rate at the time that the bank will recognize a benefit from assets / incurred liabilities at a tax rate of (22.5%) for the current financial period. The Group does not offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities unless the Bank has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and if the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Below are the balances and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

Balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Tax impact on temporary differences arising from:				
Property and equipment	-	-	(92,137,361)	(91,253,799)
Provisions (other than the provision for loan impairment)	320,683,212	327,340,677	-	-
Differences in fair value of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(124,895,930)	(130,501,782)
Others	11,408,625	23,181,211	-	-
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**332,091,837**	**350,521,888**	**(217,033,291)**	**(221,755,581)**
Net balance of DTA (DTL)	**115,058,546**	**128,766,307**		

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Beginning balance	350,521,888	307,629,856	(221,755,581)	(72,650,961)
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	-	41,728,828	-	(135,589,181)
DT recognized / utilized during the period / year	(18,430,051)	1,163,204	4,722,290	(13,515,439)
Closing balance	**332,091,837**	**350,521,888**	**(217,033,291)**	**(221,755,581)**

Balances of deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized directly in equity

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Differences in fair value of financial investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(124,895,930)	(130,501,782)
Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	41,728,828

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

34- Defined benefits obligation

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:		
Liability for post-retirement medical benefits	507,528,786	482,288,384
Amounts recognized in the income statement:		
Post-retirement medical benefits	32,170,083	66,879,618
Post-retirement medical benefits obligation constitutes of:		
Balances shown in the statement of financial position are represented as follows:		
Present value of unfunded liabilities	441,065,452	414,628,886
Unrecognized actuarial gain	66,463,334	67,659,498
	507,528,786	**482,288,384**
Liability movements during the year are represented as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	482,288,384	437,821,485
Current service cost	5,749,297	10,874,025
Interest cost	27,616,950	58,712,541
Actuarial losses / gain	(1,196,164)	(2,706,948)
Benefits paid	(6,929,681)	(22,412,719)
	507,528,786	**482,288,384**
Amounts recognized in the income statement are shown below:		
Current service cost	5,749,297	10,874,025
Interest cost	27,616,950	58,712,541
Actuarial losses / gain recognized during the period	(1,196,164)	(2,706,948)
	32,170,083	**66,879,618**

The main actuarial assumptions used by the Bank are outlined below:	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Discount rate (two plans):		
A-QNB ALAHLI current employees plan	14.00%	14.00%
B-Ex-MIBank retirees plan	14.00%	14.00%
QNB ALAHLI long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	10.27%	10.27%
Ex-MIBank long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	10.27%	10.27%

Sensitivities to +1% in discount rate (duration of the plan):	Service cost	DBO
Post-retirement medical benefits	25.71%	18.59%

35- Issued and paid-up capital

(A) Authorized Capital

- The authorized capital amounts to EGP 15 billion.

(B) Issued and Paid up Capital

- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 8,904,227,140 on December 31, 2017 representing 890,422,714 shares with a nominal value of EGP 10 each, of which 765,099,714 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 125,323,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on February 15, 2018 decided to increase the capital from EGP 8,904,227,140 to EGP 9,794,649,850 ,an increase of EGP 890,422,710 by transferring from the general reserve.

- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 9,794,649,850 on December 31, 2018 representing 979,464,985 shares with a nominal value of EGP 10 each, of which 854,141,985 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 125,323,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on February 28, 2019 decided to increase the capital from EGP 9,794,649,850 to EGP 10,774,114,830,an increase of EGP 979,464,980 by transferring from the general reserve. The official bodies has been approved this increase during the second quarter of Year 2020.

- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on February 28, 2019 decided to split the face value of each share of the Bank's capital from EGP 10 to be EGP 5. The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 10,774,114,830 on June 30, 2020 representing 2,154,822,966 shares with a nominal value of EGP 5 each.

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

36- Reserves and retained earnings

(1) Reserves

Reserves	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
General reserve (a)	15,104,078,670	13,417,823,247
General banking risk reserve (b)	1,169,067	1,169,067
Legal reserve (c)	2,049,233,783	1,633,301,744
Fair value reserve (d)	478,188,658	524,415,090
Special reserve (e)	39,494,455	39,494,455
Capital reserve	21,379,530	18,489,519
General risk reserve*	21,453,923	21,453,923
Reserve for transactions under common control	4,000,483	4,000,483
Total reserves at the end of the period	**17,718,998,569**	**15,660,147,528**

* In piror year accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt to apply IFRS 9 as of January 1, 2019, the special reserve - credit and general bank risk reserve - credit and IFRS 9 credit risk are consolidated in one reserve under the name of general risk reserve. The difference between the provisions required under IFRS 9 and the provisions required in accordance with previous instructions will be deducted from the general risk reserve .

Reserve movements are as follows:

(a) General reserve

General reserve	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	13,417,823,247	8,531,087,699
Transferred from retained earnings	2,665,720,403	4,886,735,548
Transferred to capital increase	(979,464,980)	-
Balance at the end of the period	**15,104,078,670**	**13,417,823,247**

(b) General banking risk reserve

General banking risk reserve	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,169,067	2,781,992
Transferred to retained earnings	-	(1,612,925)
Balance at the end of the period	**1,169,067**	**1,169,067**

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt, the general banking risk reserve is supported annually by 10% of the value of the assets owned by the Bank in return for debt if these assets are not disposed of within the period specified in the law.

(c) Legal Reserve

Legal Reserve	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,633,301,744	1,287,748,276
Transferred from the net profit of the prior year	415,932,039	345,553,468
Balance at the end of the period	**2,049,233,783**	**1,633,301,744**

According to the provisions of local laws and the bank’s statutes, 5% of net profit of the year shall be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until it reaches 100% of the bank’s capital.

(d) Fair Value Reserve

Fair Value Reserve	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	524,415,090	(679,166,099)
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	-	1,328,882,119
Deferred tax recognized as of a result of adopting IFRS 9	-	(135,589,181)
Net change in fair value (Note 22)	(51,817,534)	24,457,231
Impairment losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(14,750)	(29,494)
Transferred to retained earnings	-	(12,087,853)
Deferred tax recognized during the period (Note 33)	5,605,852	(2,051,633)
Balance at the end of the period	**478,188,658**	**524,415,090**

(e) Special Reserve

The application of the CBE new basis rules of preparation and presentation of financial statements as well as the modified principles of recognition and measurement requires to restate the comparative figures of the first financial year that have been impacted by this change, including comparative figures in the balance sheet and the income statements for the previous year. as the impact of adjustment is positive, such impact was carried directly to retained earnings then transferred to the special reserve in equity and shall not be used except by approval from CBE. The following is a breakdown of the items that generated the special reserve amount:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Amortized cost method using EIR for held to maturity investments	253,607	253,607
Amortized cost method using EIR for Available-for-sale investments	393,930	393,930
Applying the equity method on investments in associates	26,637,789	26,637,789
Deferred tax (Tax impact on adjustments)	(4,249,739)	(4,249,739)
Available-for-sale investments (Equity instruments)	16,458,868	16,458,868
Total	**39,494,455**	**39,494,455**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

(2) Profit for the period / year and retained earnings

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Movements on retained earnings:		
Balance at the beginning of year	9,848,191,979	8,243,667,987
Impact of adopting IFRS 9	-	26,389,444
Net profit of the financial period / year	3,844,701,421	8,522,091,359
Previous year's profit distribution	(2,154,822,966)	(979,464,985)
Employees' profit share	(845,892,775)	(721,808,017)
Board of directors' remuneration	(17,260,000)	(14,941,250)
Transferred to capital reserve	(2,890,011)	(6,434,554)
Transferred to general reserve	(2,665,720,403)	(4,886,735,548)
Transferred to the legal reserve	(415,932,039)	(345,553,468)
Transferred from fair value reserve, net of tax	-	9,368,086
Transferred from general banking risk reserve	-	1,612,925
Balance at the end period	**7,590,375,206**	**9,848,191,979**

37- Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presenting the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balances maturing within less than 3 months from placement or acquisition date.

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Cash and balances with central banks	4,993,839,999	5,215,290,803
Due from banks in less than 3 months	4,963,689,316	13,172,150,240
Treasury bills and other governmental notes (91 days)	2,948,430,948	870,540,779
Total	**12,905,960,263**	**19,257,981,822**

38- Contingent liabilities and other commitments

(a) Legal claims (litigation)

Several lawsuits were brought against the Bank and are still outstanding as of June 30, 2020. No provision has been formed since it is not probable that the Bank will incur losses in regard of these lawsuits.

(b) Capital commitments:

The Bank is a party to contracts for capital commitments amounting to EGP 1,045,616,548 as of June 30, 2020 (EGP 956,533,263 on December 31, 2019). These represent commitments by the Bank for the purchases of buildings and equipment. Management is sufficiently confident that net profit shall be realized and finance shall be made available to cover these commitments.

(c) Commitments for guarantees

The Bank's commitments for loans, guarantees and facilities are set out below:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Financial guarantees	357,500	357,500
Accepted papers	2,775,845,924	3,300,687,075
L/Gs	41,462,419,880	42,590,274,614
Import L/Cs	2,127,039,511	3,473,097,930
Export L/Cs	126,486,394	205,713,506
Other contingent liabilities	366,862,334	367,558,187
Total	**46,859,011,543**	**49,937,688,812**

(d) Commitments for credit facilities

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Commitments for credit facilities	36,699,229,101	36,638,991,924

(e) Commitments under operating lease contracts

Total minimum rental payments for the irrevocable operating lease contracts are as follows:

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Not more than one year	112,861,782	95,093,222
More than one year and less than 5 years	337,223,525	275,023,904
More than 5 years	91,278,165	66,162,524
Total	**541,363,472**	**436,279,650**

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

39- Related-party transactions

Qatar National Bank (Q.P.S.C.) is the ultimate parent and controlling party as at the end of the reporting period which owns 94.97% of the bank's ordinary shares whereas the remaining 5.03% are held by other shareholders.

A number of transactions have been conducted during the reporting period with related parties within the Bank's normal course of business. These include loans, deposits, and foreign currency transactions.

Related party transactions with the parent company other than the payment of dividends on ordinary shares:

QNB Group	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Due from banks	3,483,708	5,237,534
Due to banks	94,137,763	168,693,443
Export LC	-	6,483,525
LGs for banks	8,135,881,088	9,015,950,648
Foreign exchange derivative	958,757,572	989,007,803
Interest rate swap contracts	4,875,814,100	5,055,077,688
Other loans	443,806,000	882,282,500

A- Loans and credit facilities to related parties

	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Associates	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Outstanding loans at the beginning of the financial year	111	111	1,119	38
Loans issued during the financial period	400	-	-	1,081
Loans repayment during the financial period	-	-	(1,011)	-
Loans outstanding at the end of the financial period	**511**	**111**	**108**	**1,119**
Interest income on loans	17	-	41	80

* No provisions have been recognized in respect of loan provided to related parties.

	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Associates	
Loans and credit facilities to related parties can be analyzed below	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Overdrafts	511	111	108	1,119
Total	**511**	**111**	**108**	**1,119**

B- Deposits from related parties

	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Associates	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Deposits outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	62,923,605	64,394,311	10,683,248	7,305,502
Deposits placed during the period	13,757,009	5,389,712	105,812	3,382,738
Deposits repaid during the period	(499,557)	(6,860,418)	(6,360,884)	(4,992)
Deposits outstanding at the end of the financial period	**76,181,057**	**62,923,605**	**4,428,176**	**10,683,248**
Interest expense on deposits	1,089,744	2,474,684	120,603	304,022

Deposits from related parties can be analyzed below

	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Demand deposits	12,969,182	1,593,925	724,045	7,084,929
Saving accounts	118,823	91,994	-	-
Certificates of deposits	6,000,000	4,000,000	-	-
Time deposits	57,093,052	57,237,686	3,704,131	3,598,319
Total	**76,181,057**	**62,923,605**	**4,428,176**	**10,683,248**

C- Other transactions with related parties

	Directors and other key management personnel (and close family members)		Associates	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Fee and commission income	784	14,036	23,793	157,243
Guarantees issued by the bank	-	-	31,799	31,799
The above guarantees comprise:				
LGs	-	-	31,799	31,799
Total	**-**	**-**	**31,799**	**31,799**

The pricing for related parties' transactions are the same for other parties.

40- Money Market and balanced Funds

A- QNB ALAHLI First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund)

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of "THEMAR" with daily accumulated interest as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

THEMAR initial offering was for one million certificates at nominal value of EGP 100 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed by the bank at that time. EFG HERMES is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at June 30, 2020 reached 10,272,537 at a total value of EGP 3,951,814,166 The Group currently holds 614,912 certificates worth of EGP 236,554,801 of which EGP 19,234,850 million are classified as fair value through other comprehensve income and represent 5% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued, whereas the remaining value of EGP 59,818,844 are classified as fair value through profit or loss and EGP 157,501,107 are classified as trading investments.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current period amounting to EGP 10,493,172 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the consolidated income statement.

B- QNB ALAHLI Second Fund with periodly / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund)

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tawazon Fund with periodic income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tawazon initial offering was for two hundred and fifty thousand certificates amounting to EGP 25 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed by the bank at that time. Beltone Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at June 30, 2020 reached 56,464 at a total value of EGP 11,233,406 . The Bank currently holds 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 9,947,405 that are classified as fair value through other comprehensve income and represent 20% of the total number of certificates that were initially issued.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current period amounting to EGP 28,751 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the consolidated income statement.

C- QNB ALAHLI Third Fund with periodly / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund)

The Bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tadawol Fund with periodic accumulated income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tadawol certificates were offered in a public offering amounting to EGP 25 million distributed over two hundred and fifty thousand certificates with a nominal value of EGP 100 each, subscriptions have only covered a number of one hundred and twenty five thousand certificates amounting to EGP 12.5 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed at by the bank at that time. HC Fund Manager Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at June 30, 2020 reached 80,518 at a total value of EGP 17,418,486 . The Bank currently holds 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 10,816,515 that are classified as fair value through other comprehensve income and represent 40% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the Bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current period amounting to EGP 152,745 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the income statement.

41- Important Events

The coronavirus ("COVID-19") pandemic has spread across various geographies globally, causing disruption to business and economic activities. COVID-19 has brought about uncertainties in the global economic environment. QNBAA is closely monitoring the situation and has activated its business continuity planning and other risk management practices to manage the potential business disruption COVID-19 outbreak may have on its operations and financial performance.

Based on the uncertainties caused by COVID-19 and in the light of the actions taken by the state regarding the co-existence procedures, QNBAA is closely monitoring the loan portfolio considering the relevant impact of COVID-19 on the qualitative and quantitative factors where determining the significant increase in Credit Risk is specifically for the exposures of the mostly affected sectors.

Accordingly, QNBAA is continuing its internal protective action started in Q1 2020 by enhancing the level of provisions as well as the portfolio coverage ratio as a mitigation plan for the COVID-19 impact on the loan portfolio as of end of June 2020. Further precautionary actions might be taken till the end of the grace period, till actual performance of the portfolio start revealing itself.