

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

**Consolidated interim financial statements**  
**for the period ended 31 March 2023**  
**&**  
**Review Report**

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# Hazem Hassan

Public Accountants & Consultants

B (105) – Avenue (2) – Smart Village  
Km 28 Cairo – Alex Desert Road  
Giza – Cairo – Egypt  
Postal Code : 12577

Telephone : (202) 35 37 5000 – 35 37 5005  
E-mail : Egypt@kpmg.com.eg  
Fax : (202) 35 37 3537  
P.O. Box : (5) Smart Village

## Review Report

### To the Board of Directors of EFG - Hermes Holding Company

#### *Introduction*

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of EFG – Hermes Holding Company as at 31 March 2023 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

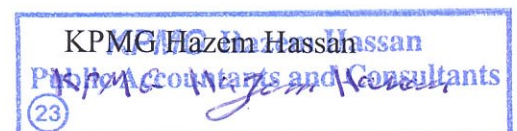
#### *Scope of Limited Review*

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the Company, 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 Company as at 31 March 2023, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

Cairo, May 24, 2023



## Consolidated statement of financial position

	Note no.	31/3/2023	31/12/2022
<i>(in EGP)</i>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	31,021,955,639	26,214,250,479
Loans and facilities to customer	(9)	34,852,227,522	33,222,142,228
Accounts receivables	(8)	7,111,050,226	5,569,133,136
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(7)	8,880,164,162	6,772,893,362
Investments at fair value through OCI	(10)	6,842,794,721	14,080,120,999
Investments at amortized cost	(12)	16,962,588,789	11,518,692,377
Assets held for sale	(5)	343,551,081	349,701,081
Equity accounted investees	(11)	621,689,382	606,432,818
Investment property	(13)	117,348,184	118,984,442
Property, plant and equipment	(14)	1,764,908,276	1,636,042,509
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(15)	1,962,246,755	1,954,749,801
Deferred tax assets	(22)	60,061,530	64,486,447
Other assets	(16)	4,582,631,132	3,401,909,847
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>115,123,217,399</b>	<b>105,509,539,526</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Due to banks and financial institutions	(17)	16,357,984,788	12,371,835,820
Customer Deposits	(18)	46,513,834,309	48,130,171,764
Loans and borrowings	(24)	6,281,551,409	5,408,502,064
Creditors and other credit balances	(21)	4,905,258,391	4,570,191,615
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	556,421,386	379,039,443
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		12,438,316,002	9,595,446,350
Issued bonds	(20)	500,000,000	500,000,000
Provisions	(23)	993,668,087	903,715,808
Current tax liability		479,251,492	473,873,472
Deferred tax liabilities	(22)	1,020,559,992	800,661,223
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>90,046,845,856</b>	<b>83,133,437,559</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	(25)	5,838,424,030	5,838,424,030
Legal reserve		972,344,332	867,454,520
Share premium		1,668,623,811	1,668,623,811
Other reserves		4,783,906,603	3,125,555,888
Retained earnings		8,224,605,822	7,460,139,693
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		21,487,904,598	18,960,197,942
Non - controlling interests	(26)	3,588,466,945	3,415,904,025
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>25,076,371,543</b>	<b>22,376,101,967</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>115,123,217,399</b>	<b>105,509,539,526</b>

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (74) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

" Review report attached "

  
Mona Zulficar  
Chairperson

  
Karim Awad  
Group Chief Executive Officer

**Consolidated income statement**

<i>(in EGP)</i>	Note no.	For the period ended	
		31/3/2023	31/3/2022 *(Restated)
Interest income	(33)	2,906,566,356	2,092,356,061
Interest expense		<u>(1,957,033,135)</u>	<u>(1,229,968,418)</u>
<b>Net Interest Income</b>		<u>949,533,221</u>	<u>862,387,643</u>
Fee and commission income	(33)	1,635,486,749	989,491,338
Fee and commission expense		<u>(164,609,475)</u>	<u>(98,565,195)</u>
<b>Net Fees and commission Income</b>		<u>1,470,877,274</u>	<u>890,926,143</u>
Securities gain (loss)		80,173,348	(709,906,508)
Changes in investments at fair value through profit & loss		705,962,390	110,780,577
Dividend income	(33)	16,594,311	104,636
Other revenues	(28)	145,236,777	28,082,981
Foreign currencies exchnage differences		1,073,994,580	739,730,364
Gains on selling assets held for sale		1,350,000	-
Share of profit from equity accounted investees	(33)	<u>1,821,968</u>	<u>13,757,461</u>
<b>Revenue</b>		<u>4,445,543,869</u>	<u>1,935,863,297</u>
General administrative expenses	(32)	(2,620,035,262)	(1,159,813,799)
Financial guarantee provision	(23)	(8,405,167)	(3,607,679)
Impairment loss on assets	(29)	(300,318,422)	(9,415,053)
Provisions	(23)	(20,420,362)	(21,259,531)
Depreciation and amortization	(13,14,15)	<u>(97,289,665)</u>	<u>(69,062,338)</u>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<u>1,399,074,991</u>	<u>672,704,897</u>
Income tax expense	(30)	<u>(462,124,475)</u>	<u>(227,650,071)</u>
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<u>936,950,516</u>	<u>445,054,826</u>
<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the company		884,566,907	343,719,747
Non - controlling interests	(26)	<u>52,383,609</u>	<u>101,335,079</u>
		<u>936,950,516</u>	<u>445,054,826</u>

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (74) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

**Consolidated statement of comprehensive income**

	<b>For the period ended</b>	
	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/3/2022</b> <b>*(Restated)</b>
<i>(in EGP)</i>		
Profit for the period	936,950,516	445,054,826
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>		
<b>Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences	2,006,467,791	1,130,723,739
Foreign currency translation differences - reclassified to profit or loss	(20,228,313)	(417,608,176)
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value	(303,766,437)	(1,337,303)
Investments at fair value through OCI - net change in fair value - reclassified to profit or loss	80,044,400	44,767,400
Investment at fair value through OCI - reclassified to retained earnings	-	(67,971)
Share of OCI of equity accounted investees	1,312,596	-
Actuarial loss re-measurement of employees' benefits obligations	(187,086)	(857)
Related tax	15,606,538	3,285,961
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>	<u>1,779,249,489</u>	<u>759,762,793</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u><u>2,716,200,005</u></u>	<u><u>1,204,817,619</u></u>
<b>Total comprehensive income attributable to:</b>		
Owners of the company	2,550,611,742	1,043,389,618
Non - controlling interests	<u>165,588,263</u>	<u>161,428,001</u>
	<u><u>2,716,200,005</u></u>	<u><u>1,204,817,619</u></u>

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (74) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

## Consolidated statement of changes in equity as at March 31, 2023

	Attributable to owners of the Company											Non - controlling interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	Share premium	Other reserves					Retained earnings	Total			
				General reserve	Translation reserve	Fair value reserve	Employee stock Ownership plan reserve	Operational Risk Reserve					
<i>(in EGP)</i>													
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	5,838,424,030	867,454,520	1,668,623,811	158,269	3,979,861,717	(1,224,388,139)	289,008,712	80,915,329	7,460,139,693	18,960,197,942	3,415,904,025	22,376,101,967	
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>													
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	884,566,907	884,566,907	52,383,609	936,950,516	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,863,395,231	(197,163,310)	-	-	(187,086)	1,666,044,835	113,204,654	1,779,249,489	
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	-	1,863,395,231	(197,163,310)	-	-	884,379,821	2,550,611,742	165,588,263	2,716,200,005	
<b>Transactions with owners of the Company</b>													
<b>Contributions and distributions</b>													
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,676,359)	(49,676,359)	(3,180,353)	(52,856,712)	
Transferred to legal reserve	-	104,889,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,889,812)	-	-	-	
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,011,360	-	-	27,011,360	-	27,011,360	
Operational risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(34,892,566)	34,892,566	-	-	-	
<b>Changes in ownership interests</b>													
Changes in ownership interests without a change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(240,087)	(240,087)	10,155,010	9,914,923	
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2023</b>	5,838,424,030	972,344,332	1,668,623,811	158,269	5,843,256,948	(1,421,551,449)	316,020,072	46,022,763	8,224,605,822	21,487,904,598	3,588,466,945	25,076,371,543	
<b>Balance as at 31 December, 2021</b>	4,865,353,355	840,272,556	1,668,623,811	158,269	1,810,570,071	(1,176,954,690)	149,646,942	-	6,390,395,096	14,548,065,410	2,758,224,565	17,306,289,975	
<b>Effect of change in accounting policies</b>													
<b>Impact of Purchase price allocation on subsidiary</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,523,871	96,523,871	201,673,924	298,197,795	
<b>Restated Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	4,865,353,355	840,272,556	1,668,623,811	158,269	1,810,570,071	(1,176,954,690)	149,646,942	-	6,486,918,967	14,644,589,281	2,959,898,489	17,604,487,770	
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>													
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343,719,747	343,719,747	101,335,079	445,054,826	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	648,994,394	50,676,333	-	-	67,114	699,737,841	60,092,922	759,830,763	
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	-	-	-	-	648,994,394	50,676,333	-	-	343,786,861	1,043,457,588	161,428,001	1,204,885,589	
<b>Transactions with owners of the Company</b>													
<b>Contributions and distributions</b>													
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(49,269,069)	(49,269,069)	-	(49,269,069)	
Transferred to legal reserve	-	27,181,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,181,964)	-	-	-	
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,411,736	-	-	37,411,736	-	37,411,736	
Operational risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,671,076	(31,671,076)	-	-	-	
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2022</b>	4,865,353,355	867,454,520	1,668,623,811	158,269	2,459,564,465	(1,126,278,357)	187,058,678	31,671,076	6,722,583,719	15,676,189,536	3,121,326,490	18,797,516,026	

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (74) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

## Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note no.	For the period ended	
		31/03/2023	31/03/2022 *(Restated)
<i>(in EGP)</i>			
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before income tax		1,399,074,991	672,704,897
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation and amortization	(13,14,15)	97,289,665	69,062,338
Provisions formed	(23)	28,825,529	24,867,210
Provisions used	(23)	(34,886,700)	(678,232)
Provisions reversed	(23)	(16,637,807)	(1,500,000)
Gains on sale of property, plant and equipment		(2,580,061)	(515,321)
Gain from securitization		(96,882,414)	-
Gain (loss) on sale of investment at FVTOCI		(1,928,275)	727,672,033
Gains on sale of assets held for sale		(1,350,000)	-
Amortization of premium / issue discount		(284,632,308)	(41,140,126)
Changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss		(705,962,390)	(110,780,578)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees		(1,821,968)	(13,757,461)
Impairment loss on assets	(29)	300,318,422	9,415,053
Share-based payment	(32,40-20)	27,011,361	37,411,735
Foreign currency translation differences		844,556,191	379,804,745
Foreign currencies exchange differences		(1,073,994,580)	(739,730,364)
Gains on selling of investments in subsidiaries and associates		(23,593,641)	-
Operating profit before changes in current assets and liabilities		452,806,015	1,012,835,929
<b>Changes in:</b>			
Other assets		(1,213,402,383)	(390,778,333)
Creditors and other credit balances		158,526,323	(274,506,599)
Securitization surplus		(62,318,972)	-
Accounts receivables		1,766,116,543	(1,212,873,653)
Accounts payable		(1,400,552,961)	2,199,126,560
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss		177,381,943	(2,244,705,842)
Loans and facilities to customers		(1,584,163,842)	(4,775,814,254)
Due from banks		1,490,018,561	(2,074,761,628)
Due to banks		3,488,816,962	3,607,303,797
Customers deposits		(1,616,337,444)	2,925,866,615
Investments at fair value through profit and loss		(627,616,681)	1,740,084,712
Income tax paid		(238,275,727)	(90,125,414)
Net cash provided from operating activities		790,998,337	421,651,890
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments to purchase property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets		(112,469,739)	(51,629,418)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		3,095,167	1,514,594
Proceeds from sale of investment FVTOCI		12,990,204,741	12,980,361,038
Payments to purchase investment FVTOCI		(8,751,848,201)	(7,672,198,251)
Proceeds from sale investment in subsidiaries		12,404,317	-
Net cash provided from provided from investing activities		4,141,386,285	5,258,047,963
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid		(65,274,469)	(133,252,889)
Proceeds from securitization		324,997,625	-
Payment for financial institutions		(1,116,825)	(7,141,124,885)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		1,013,241,805	2,015,488,390
Payment for loans and borrowings		(430,966,370)	(476,795,359)
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities		840,881,766	(5,735,684,743)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		5,773,266,388	(55,984,890)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	(31)	13,709,279,716	4,995,913,535
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	(31)	19,482,546,104	4,939,928,645

\* See note (35)

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (74) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.



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

Translation of consolidated financial  
statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2023

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

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**1- Background**

**1-1 Incorporation**

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

**1-2 Purpose of the company**

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

**2- Basis of preparation**

**2-1 Statement of compliance**

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

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

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on May 23, 2023.

**3- Functional and presentation currency**

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

**4- Use of estimates and judgments**

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

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

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

Translation of consolidated financial  
statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023 (Continued)  
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

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

**5- Assets held for sale**

- Assets held for sale represented in the assets that has been acquired by EFG Hermes Corp-Solutions and Arab Investment Bank (aiBank) amounted to EGP 343,551,081 in exchange of debt account receivables.

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

- Land and buildings.
- Machines and equipment.

**6- Cash and cash equivalents**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Cash on hand	443,491,389	209,094,960
Cheques under collection	140,003	140,002
Banks - current accounts	13,172,653,433	10,943,423,711
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	416,196,454	1,906,215,015
Banks - time deposits	16,992,890,008	13,158,395,985
Balance	<u>31,025,371,287</u>	<u>26,217,269,673</u>
Impairment loss	(3,415,648)	(3,019,194)
Balance	<u><u>31,021,955,639</u></u>	<u><u>26,214,250,479</u></u>

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

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Mutual fund certificates	6,998,939,979	5,231,021,232
Equity securities	79,330,133	165,787,522
Debt instruments	919,863,767	660,606,610
Treasury bills	324,977,497	336,438,555
Structured notes	557,052,786	379,039,443
Balance	<u>8,880,164,162</u>	<u>6,772,893,362</u>

**8- Accounts receivables**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Accounts receivables	8,365,635,038	5,613,135,724
Other brokerage companies	(848,732,400)	271,045,671
Balance	<u>7,516,902,638</u>	<u>5,884,181,395</u>
Impairment loss	(405,852,412)	(315,048,259)
Balance	<u><u>7,111,050,226</u></u>	<u><u>5,569,133,136</u></u>

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

Translation of consolidated financial  
statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023 (Continued)  
(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

**9- Loans and facilities to customers**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Micro finance	3,167,830,337	3,081,637,527
Finance lease	7,364,042,425	6,842,561,620
Consumer finance	4,265,052,701	3,900,887,909
Factoring	2,265,523,291	2,553,049,168
Commercial bank (Arab Investment Bank)	21,421,504,139	20,841,231,035
Other loans	1,925,711,512	1,441,312,409
Unearned interest	(3,877,182,343)	(3,678,020,032)
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Balance	36,532,482,062	34,982,659,636
Impairment loss	(1,680,254,540)	(1,760,517,408)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	34,852,227,522	33,222,142,228
	=====	=====
Current	16,013,934,760	12,894,738,256
Non-current	18,838,292,762	20,327,403,972
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	34,852,227,522	33,222,142,228
	=====	=====

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

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
<b>Non-current investments</b>		
Equity securities	181,152,069	159,532,028
Mutual fund certificates	137,768,877	116,119,175
Debt instruments	5,270,610,387	5,117,913,917
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,589,531,333	5,393,565,120
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Current investments</b>		
Debt instruments	1,253,263,388	8,686,555,879
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	6,842,794,721	14,080,120,999
	=====	=====

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**11- Equity accounted investees**

**March 31, 2023**

	Company's location	Company's asset	Company's liabilities	Company's net gain (losses)	Company's gross profit	Shareholding Percentage %	Shareholding value
<b>Interest in joint venture</b>							
Bedaya Mortgage Finance Co	Egypt	2,795,972,923	2,527,454,440	99,292,201	154,783,783	33.34	84,326,949
EFG-EV Fintech	Egypt	41,668,188	4,093,981	16,146,959	25,120,492	50	18,792,396
Paytabs	Egypt	27,049,408	15,892,720	(13,608,131)	5,979,091	51	54,591,919
API Capital Management Limited	UAE	27,896,651	5,977,992	(3,949,186)	--	50	12,420,736
<b>Interest in associate</b>							
Kaf Life Insurance takaful	Egypt	346,888,455	206,267,709	(30,143,566)	24,022,730	37.5	60,295,178
Zahraa Elmaadi Company*	Egypt	2,563,499,818	1,032,639,341	216,265,679	307,687,959	20.3	311,285,169
Middle East Land Reclamation Company *	Egypt	47,974,000	192,215,000	(24,763,000)	--	24	--
Prime for investment fund management *	Egypt	2,836,518	212,655	448,233	266,226	20	510,555
Enmaa Financial Leasing company *	Egypt	2,006,151,352	1,750,214,308	32,517,280	74,597,616	31.4	79,466,480
Balance							621,689,382

**December 31, 2022**

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

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

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**12- Investment at amortised cost**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Debt instruments-Listed	8,505,459,918	10,964,941,637
Debt instruments-Non Listed	8,519,254,509	581,157,127
	<u>17,024,714,427</u>	<u>11,546,098,764</u>
Impairment loss	(62,125,638)	(27,406,387)
Balance	<u>16,962,588,789</u>	<u>11,518,692,377</u>
	=====	=====

**13- Investment property**

<b>Particular</b>	<b>Buildings</b>
<b>Cost</b>	
Balance as at 1/1/2023	169,539,818
<b>Total cost as at 31/3/2023</b>	<u>169,539,818</u>
<b>Total cost as at 31/3/2022</b>	<u>169,539,818</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>	
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2023	50,555,376
Depreciation for the period	1,636,258
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2023</b>	<u>52,191,634</u>
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2022	44,010,346
Depreciation for the period	1,636,258
<b>Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2022</b>	<u>45,646,604</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
Net carrying amount as at 31/3/2023	117,348,184
Net carrying amount as at 31/3/2022	<u>123,893,214</u>
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2022	<u>118,984,442</u>
	=====

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2023 (Continued)  
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Investment property net carrying amounted to EGP 117,348,184 as at 31 March 2023, represents the following:-

- EGP 111,924,270 the book value of the area owned by EFG – Hermes Holding Company in Nile City building, and with a fair value of EGP 493,185 ,000.
- EGP 2,918,546 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elmanial branch and with a fair value of EGP 11,050,000.
- EGP 2,505,368 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elharam branch and with a fair value of EGP 19,978,950.

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**14- Property, plant and equipment**

Particular	Land & Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Office furniture, equipment & electrical appliances	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Right of use assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
Balance as at 1/1/2023	1,220,153,477	282,242,088	521,280,753	690,847,364	53,350,955	440,942,419	3,208,817,056
Additions	--	7,478,240	35,051,513	24,292,371	6,382,704	106,307,648	179,512,476
Disposals	(46,267)	--	(24,163,872)	(15,135,338)	(3,505,231)	(410,694)	(43,261,402)
Reclassification	--	--	(505,219)	--	--	--	(505,219)
Foreign currency translation differences	(841)	561,418	55,691,666	41,339,692	3,114,993	57,169,227	157,876,155
Total cost as at 31/3/2023	1,220,106,369	290,281,746	587,354,841	741,344,089	59,343,421	604,008,600	3,502,439,066
Balance as at 1/1/2022	1,199,530,904	254,999,703	357,745,013	530,566,631	46,410,744	307,814,379	2,697,067,374
Additions	--	5,539,049	12,486,716	22,972,717	2,368,943	15,119,708	58,487,133
Disposals	--	(234,489)	(457,777)	(2,201,058)	(2,206,983)	(3,611,761)	(8,712,068)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	20,579,215	20,579,215
Foreign currency translation differences	42,219	346,542	24,133,486	20,534,927	1,675,786	19,328,715	66,061,675
Total cost as at 31/3/2022	1,199,573,123	260,650,805	393,907,438	571,873,217	48,248,490	359,230,256	2,833,483,329

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**Accumulated depreciation**

Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2023	204,594,887	229,323,606	374,818,513	492,495,225	36,205,171	235,337,145	1,572,774,547
Depreciation	10,359,623	6,016,965	11,696,099	24,323,431	2,311,222	25,464,369	80,171,709
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	(46,267)	--	(24,154,748)	(15,135,356)	(3,505,231)	(410,694)	(43,252,296)
Foreign currency translation differences	(743)	455,772	52,263,623	36,455,385	1,840,639	36,822,154	127,836,830
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2023	214,907,500	235,796,343	414,623,487	538,138,685	36,851,801	297,212,974	1,737,530,790
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2022	164,398,493	204,877,398	268,843,655	390,299,899	29,809,691	116,526,128	1,174,755,264
Depreciation	9,988,951	6,461,289	8,391,170	18,339,602	1,760,488	14,758,863	59,700,363
Disposals' accumulated depreciation	--	(234,335)	(395,428)	(1,730,629)	(1,741,104)	(3,611,761)	(7,713,257)
Adjustments	--	--	--	--	--	19,318,866	19,318,866
Foreign currency translation differences	22,154	281,943	21,944,223	18,682,440	984,506	12,536,123	54,451,389
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2022	174,409,598	211,386,295	298,783,620	425,591,312	30,813,581	159,528,219	1,300,512,625
<b>Carrying amount</b>							
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2023	1,005,198,869	54,485,403	172,731,354	203,205,404	22,491,620	306,795,626	1,764,908,276
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2022	1,025,163,525	49,264,510	95,123,818	146,281,905	17,434,909	199,702,037	1,532,970,704
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2022	1,015,558,590	52,918,482	146,462,240	198,352,139	17,145,784	205,605,274	1,636,042,509



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**15- Goodwill and other intangible assets**

Particular	Goodwill	Customer Relationships	Licenses	Software	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
Balance as at 1 January 2023	1,777,558,322	127,112,150	21,926,376	270,334,183	2,196,931,031
Additions	--	--	--	1,776,044	1,776,044
Foreign currency translation differences	--	31,487,865	3,284,385	11,678,674	46,450,924
<b>Total cost as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>1,777,558,322</b>	<b>158,600,015</b>	<b>25,210,761</b>	<b>283,788,901</b>	<b>2,245,157,999</b>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	896,012,911	70,690,120	10,368,207	174,719,326	1,151,790,564
Additions	--	--	--	3,428,804	3,428,804
Foreign currency translation differences	--	11,637,387	549,266	9,340,621	21,527,274
<b>Total cost as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>896,012,911</b>	<b>82,327,507</b>	<b>10,917,473</b>	<b>187,488,751</b>	<b>1,176,746,642</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment</b>					
Balance as at 1 January 2023	25,664,761	62,564,779	7,522,666	146,429,024	242,181,230
Amortisation	--	4,392,918	601,349	10,487,431	15,481,698
Foreign currency translation difference	--	15,570,660	264,814	9,412,842	25,248,316
<b>Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>25,664,761</b>	<b>82,528,357</b>	<b>8,388,829</b>	<b>166,329,297</b>	<b>282,911,244</b>
Balance as at 1 January 2022	15,425,541	31,807,862	6,528,829	104,189,253	157,951,485
Amortisation	--	1,864,313	--	5,861,403	7,725,716
Foreign currency translation difference	--	5,433,388	--	3,790,659	9,224,047
<b>Total accumulated amortisation and impairment as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>15,425,541</b>	<b>39,105,563</b>	<b>6,528,829</b>	<b>113,841,315</b>	<b>174,901,248</b>
<b>Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023</b>	<b>1,751,893,561</b>	<b>76,071,658</b>	<b>16,821,932</b>	<b>117,459,604</b>	<b>1,962,246,755</b>
<b>Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022</b>	<b>880,587,370</b>	<b>43,221,944</b>	<b>4,388,644</b>	<b>73,647,436</b>	<b>1,001,845,394</b>
<b>Carrying amount as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>1,751,893,561</b>	<b>64,547,371</b>	<b>14,403,710</b>	<b>123,905,159</b>	<b>1,954,749,801</b>

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

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage Company		
Kuwait – (KSC)	179,148,550	179,148,550
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	365,398,862	365,398,862
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD	325,800,740	325,800,740
Fatura Netherlands B.V*	869,543,470	869,543,470
Noutah for electronic commerce**	12,001,939	12,001,939
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	1,751,893,561	1,751,893,561
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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

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

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**16- Other assets**

		<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Deposits with others	(16-1)	461,870,414	47,487,740
Down payments to suppliers		1,275,452,618	1,188,539,804
Prepaid expenses		266,444,555	197,725,051
Employees' advances		135,495,853	117,223,877
Accrued revenues		1,324,291,866	1,236,758,881
Taxes withheld by others		26,689,782	27,082,585
Payments for investments	(16-2)	82,250,350	19,353,856
Settlement guarantee fund		24,099,842	26,790,298
Due from Egypt Gulf Bank- Tanmeyah Clients		3,933,804	10,582,259
Receivables-sale of investments		276,509,281	39,000,311
Securitization surplus		240,886,393	178,567,421
Sundry debtors		481,975,709	331,406,383
Total		<u>4,599,900,467</u>	<u>3,420,518,466</u>
Deduct: Impairment loss		(17,269,335)	(18,608,619)
Balance		<u><u>4,582,631,132</u></u>	<u><u>3,401,909,847</u></u>

16-1 Deposits with others include an amount of EGP 17,961,355 in the name of the subsidiaries, EFG-Hermes International Securities Brokerage - Financial Brokerage Group Company (Previously) and Hermes Securities Brokerage Company which represents blocked deposits for same day trading operations settlement takes place in the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Both companies are not entitled to use these amounts without prior approval from Misr Clearance Company.

Deposits with others include an amount of EGP 409,085,315 in the name of the subsidiary, EFG- Hermes KSA. This represents margin deposited with the General Clearing Member (GCM) as required by the Clearing House (Muqassa) .

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

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
AAW Company for Infrastructure	1,348,856	1,348,856
IDEAVELOPERS	5,000	5,000
Paynas for payment and digital solutions	18,000,000	18,000,000
EIH Ethmar international holding	62,896,494	--
Balance	<u>82,250,350</u>	<u>19,353,856</u>

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**17- Due to banks and financial institutions**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Financial institutions	44,149,097	41,545,598
Bank overdraft *	12,039,059,986	11,544,331,480
Deposits**	4,216,236,800	515,899,890
Current account**	58,538,905	270,058,852
	<u>16,357,984,788</u>	<u>12,371,835,820</u>
	=====	=====

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

- A pledged governmental bond contract to secure a credit facility amounted to EGP 1,063,924,611.
- A pledged Treasury bills contract to secure a credit facility amounted to EGP 741,052,171.

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

**18- Customer deposits**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Call deposits	16,240,833,024	15,239,775,939
Term deposits	19,578,505,906	22,111,560,197
Saving and deposit certificates	8,319,330,509	8,651,603,248
Saving deposits	1,133,005,379	1,140,598,796
Other deposits	1,242,159,491	986,633,584
	<u>46,513,834,309</u>	<u>48,130,171,764</u>
	=====	=====
Corporate deposits	33,574,536,490	35,927,784,539
Individual deposits	12,939,297,819	12,202,387,225
	<u>46,513,834,309</u>	<u>48,130,171,764</u>
	=====	=====
Current	40,020,835,690	23,310,069,539
Non-current	6,492,998,619	24,820,102,225
	<u>46,513,834,309</u>	<u>48,130,171,764</u>
	=====	=====

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

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

**20- Issued bonds**

- During June 2022 EFG-Hermes Corp-Solutions (a subsidiary - 100%) issued the first issuance of unsecured long-term bonds with a value of EGP 500 million for two years. The issuance is part of a three years issuance program with total value of EGP 3 billion. The bonds are tradable and non-convertible to shares but it's can be expedited to payment starting from coupon number 5 (seventh month of the issuance). The bonds proceeds will be used to finance different company activities and pay it's financial obligations.

**21- Creditors and other credit balances**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Accrued expenses	2,747,065,471	2,851,514,433
Dividends payable (prior years)	202,410,895	215,380,481
Deferred revenues	147,023,551	147,776,543
Suppliers	451,661,071	382,770,788
Clients' coupons - custody activity	119,316,288	205,947,929
Tax authority	284,044,011	43,747,539
Social Insurance Association	16,861,695	13,507,353
Payables- purchase of investments	202,591,337	5,263,007
Medical takaful insurance tax	31,789,496	25,589,536
Deposits due to others –finance lease contracts *	7,919,693	4,040,813
Pre collected Installments	432,546,958	462,031,947
Sundry creditors	262,027,925	212,621,246
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	4,905,258,391	4,570,191,615
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

\* Deposits due to others amounted to EGP 7,919,693 as at 31 March 2023 versus EGP 4,040,813 as at 31 December 2022 represents the deposits collected from the lessees of EFG Hermes Corp- Solutions.

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**22- Deferred tax assets (liabilities)**

	Balance at 1/1/2023	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	Foreign currency differences	Net	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities
Fixed assets							
depreciation	(110,329,460)	1,010,014	--	31,387	(109,288,059)	--	(109,288,059)
Claims provision	185,378	--	--	(65,372)	120,006	120,006	--
Impairment loss on assets	1,420,879	--	--	31,857	1,452,736	1,452,736	--
Prior year losses carried forward	51,804,473	(16,332,880)	--	11,537,196	47,008,789	47,008,789	--
Investment at fair value	(469,494,007)	(168,548,635)	15,606,538	--	(622,436,104)	--	(622,436,104)
Foreign currency translation differences	(213,620,875)	(64,715,461)	--	98,354	(278,237,982)	--	(278,237,982)
Revaluation of investment property	1,867,147	--	--	--	1,867,147	1,867,147	--
Investment in Associates	(7,216,881)	(517,266)	--	--	(7,734,147)	--	(7,734,147)
ESOP deferred Securitization Surplus Revaluation	9,208,570	404,282	--	--	9,612,852	9,612,852	--
	--	(2,863,700)	--	--	(2,863,700)	--	(2,863,700)
	<u>(736,174,776)</u>	<u>(251,563,646)</u>	<u>15,606,538</u>	<u>11,633,422</u>	<u>(960,498,462)</u>	<u>60,061,530</u>	<u>(1,020,559,992)</u>

**23- Provisions**

		31/3/2023	31/12/2022
Claims provision	(23-1)	412,617,706	406,954,289
Commercial bank (aiBank) contingent liabilities	(23-1)	43,867,279	55,413,903
Severance pay provision	(23-1)	507,805,762	405,700,617
Financial guarantee for contingent liabilities	(23-1)	29,377,340	35,646,999
Balance		<u>993,668,087</u>	<u>903,715,808</u>

**23-1**

	Claims provision	Severance Pay provision*	Financial guarantee for contingent liabilities	Commercial bank contingent liabilities	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	406,954,289	405,700,617	35,646,999	55,413,903	903,715,808
Formed during the period	10,031,769	10,388,593	8,405,167	--	28,825,529
Foreign currency differences	10,078,182	100,745,897	--	1,640,092	112,464,171
Amounts used during the period	(10,995,443)	(9,216,431)	(14,674,826)	--	(34,886,700)
Actuarial of employees' benefits obligations	--	187,086	--	--	187,086
No longer needed	(3,451,091)	--	--	(13,186,716)	(16,637,807)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>412,617,706</u>	<u>507,805,762</u>	<u>29,377,340</u>	<u>43,867,279</u>	<u>993,668,087</u>

\* Related to group entities outside Egypt.

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**24- Loans and borrowings**

The borrower	Credit Limit	Contract date	Maturity date	31/3/2023	31/12/2022
EFG Hermes Corp- Solutions *	335 million	16/7/2020	16/7/2027	79,637,682	71,975,503
„	150 million	27/2/2020	27/2/2027	26,170,354	27,332,594
„	600 million	12/12/2019	12/12/2026	358,029,017	314,592,847
„	540 million	29/3/2022	31/3/2023	441,530,058	472,734,144
„	2 billion	22/8/2022	22/8/2028	826,555,208	715,725,823
„	508 million	6/3/2022	31/3/2027	366,954,431	374,365,908
„	22.8 million	14/3/2016	30/6/2023	22,865,027	24,019,715
„	333 million	13/7/2020	13/7/2027	148,565,978	135,448,140
„	131 thousand	28/3/2022	18/2/2025	131,141	168,131
„	450 million	9/3/2022	30/9/2023	130,269,894	141,154,502
„	150 million	15/5/2022	30/5/2023	68,089,284	75,526,723
„	300 million	20/2/2022	30/9/2027	208,428,940	173,766,259
„	204 thousand	24/4/2017	24/4/2023	204,497	408,995
„	35 million	26/10/2022	25/5/2028	33,023,283	36,193,872
„	250 million	4/4/2021	4/4/2028	242,529,142	50,699,700
„	492.8 million	19/10/2017	19/10/2022	492,800,000	493,700,000
„	192 million	1/11/2022	6/5/2028	190,872,545	196,836,578
„	50 million	7/2/2018	7/2/2023	50,090,676	57,590,676
„	101 million	19/5/2020	19/5/2027	101,484,674	101,407,037
„	600 million	15/8/2022	15/8/2028	64,615,267	61,292,881
„	750 million	6/2/2022	30/3/2024	318,200,190	386,920,412
„	100 million	26/11/2020	26/11/2027	65,109,439	62,677,183
Arab Investment bank	10.3 million	13/4/2017	1/8/2023	1,037,208	1,555,798
„	25.4 million	13/4/2017	31/7/2023	5,000,715	5,000,715
EFG – Hermes Pakistan Limited	40.7 million	12/5/2017	11/5/2026	40,747,877	40,833,000
„	48.8 million	29/10/2021	28/10/2024	48,897,450	48,999,600
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	75 million	4/5/2018	3/5/2023	60,704,757	59,481,121
Valu	100 million	12/11/2017	12/1/2023	8,000,000	8,000,000
„	350 million	15/6/2022	31/12/2023	367,270,916	253,948,780
„	175 million	5/9/2022	30/11/2023	113,985,549	172,773,583
„	375 million	6/7/2022	30/9/2024	378,170,854	430,898,843
„	100 million	30/1/2023	28/2/2024	76,613,697	--
„	100 million	2/2/2023	28/2/2024	68,707,570	--
EFG Finance Holding	400 million	3/2/2023	31/3/2028	400,000,000	--
Lease liabilities**				476,258,089	412,473,001
	Balance			<u>6,281,551,409</u>	<u>5,408,502,064</u>
	Current			2,284,243,210	1,589,604,253
	Non-current			<u>3,997,308,199</u>	<u>3,818,897,811</u>
	Balance			<u>6,281,551,409</u>	<u>5,408,502,064</u>

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- 
- \* EFG Hermes Corp Solutions (wholly owned subsidiary), is committed to settle the credit granted by waiving the rental value of the finance lease contracts to the banks within the credit amount.
  - \*\* Lease liabilities include an amount of EGP 130,940,670 in the name of EFG-Hermes Holding and Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E that represents sale and lease back agreement.

## **25- Share capital**

- The company's authorized capital amounts EGP 6 billion and issued capital amounts EGP 3,843,091,115 distributed on 768,618,223 shares of par value EGP 5 per share which is fully paid.
- The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 20, 2021 to increase the company's issued capital from EGP 3,843,091,115 to EGP 4,611,709,340 distributed on 922,341,868 shares with an increase amounting to EGP 768,618,225 by issuing 153,723,645 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every five shares. This increase is transferred from the company retained earnings that presented in December 31, 2020 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.
- On 28th September 2021, the Company's General Assembly approved the increase in issued capital from EGP 4,611,709,340 to EGP 4,865,353,355 representing an increase of EGP 253,644,015 and distributed on 50,728,803 shares having a par value of EGP 5 per share, The issuance of the capital increase shares were financed from the share premium reserve for the purpose of the Remuneration & Incentive Program of the Employees, Managers & Executive Board Members of the Company and its subsidiaries. The commercial register was updated and the issued shares were allocated under the Remuneration & Incentive Program of the Employees of the Company, and the Beneficiary of the program will be entitled to attend the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Shareholders of the Company and to vote on its resolutions upon the transfer of ownership of the Granted Shares to the Beneficiary.
- The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 19, 2022 to increase the company's issued capital from EGP 4,865,353,355 to EGP 5,838,424,030 distributed on 1,167,684,806 shares with an increase amounting to EGP 973,070,675 by issuing 194,614,135 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every five shares. This increase is transferred from the company retained earnings that presented in December 31, 2021 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.



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**26- Non - controlling interests**

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Share capital	2,618,520,035	2,629,160,442
Additional paid-in capital	120,463,104	120,463,104
Legal reserve	34,353,758	35,867,090
Other reserves	567,390,711	458,125,265
Treasury shares	(1,904,208)	(1,904,208)
Retained gain (losses)	197,259,936	(180,175,405)
Profit for the period /year	52,383,609	354,367,737
Balance	<u>3,588,466,945</u>	<u>3,415,904,025</u>

**27- Contingent liabilities**

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

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
AED	83,670,000	83,670,000
Equivalent to EGP	701 673 354	562,362,804

Group off-financial position items:

- Assets under management	137,557,743,672	108,911,765,671
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- Securitization and Sukuk transactions

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

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

Client portfolios related to securitization transactions	12,030,448,174
Balances with custodians	1,730,684,596
Land and Buildings related to Sukuk transactions	2,350,000,000
Total Assets	<u>16,111,132,770</u>
Bonds	<u>10,433,752,584</u>
Sukuk	2,350,000,000
Total liabilities	<u>12,783,752,584</u>

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

**A- Capital commitments**

**Financial investments**

The value of commitments related to financial investments for which payments was not requested until the date of the financial position as at 31 March 2023:

	<b>Contribution amount USD</b>	<b>Amount paid USD</b>	<b>Residual amount USD</b>
African Export -Import Bank	4,890,214	2,115,581	2,774,633

	<b>Contribution amount EGP</b>	<b>Amount paid EGP</b>	<b>Residual amount EGP</b>
Long-Term Assets	1,065,083,810	852,980,653	212,103,157

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

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

	<b>31 March 2023 EGP</b>
Letters of guarantees	2,990,764,781
Letters of credit (Export and Import)	241,976,531
Acceptances of supplier facilities	307,716,971
Balance	<u>3,540,458,283</u>

**28- Other Revenues**

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

**29- Impairment loss on assets**

	<b>For the period ended</b>	
	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/3/2022</b>
Accounts receivables	64,486,035	13,278,401
Loans and facilities to customers	215,269,617	4,524,730
Cash and cash equivalents	(394,497)	499,175
Other Debit Accounts	2,091,997	(13,879,948)
Financial investments	18,865,270	4,992,695
Total	<u>300,318,422</u>	<u>9,415,053</u>

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**30- Income tax expense**

	<b>For the period ended</b>	
	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/3/2022</b>
Current income tax	(210,560,829)	(195,626,496)
Deferred tax	(251,563,646)	(32,023,575)
<b>Total</b>	<u>(462,124,475)</u>	<u>(227,650,071)</u>

**31- Cash and cash equivalents**

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

	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/12/2022</b>
Cash and due from banks	30,609,174,833	24,311,054,657
Bank overdraft	(12,039,059,986)	(11,544,331,480)
Treasury bills less than 90 days	912,431,257	312,860,649
Effect of exchange rate	--	629,695,890
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>19,482,546,104</u>	<u>13,709,279,716</u>

**32- General administrative expenses**

	<b>For the period ended</b>	
	<b>31/3/2023</b>	<b>31/3/2022</b>
Wages, salaries and similar items*	1,977,616,181	790,081,425
Consultancy	110,102,683	64,502,176
Travel , accommodation and transportation	15,439,356	3,656,635
Leased line and communication	73,778,019	46,683,740
Rent and utilities expenses	32,405,125	18,522,167
Other expenses	410,693,899	236,367,656
<b>Total</b>	<u>2,620,035,263</u>	<u>1,159,813,799</u>

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**\* Share-based payments.**

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

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

The equity instruments for share-based payment are recognized at fair value on the grant date and are record in the income statement with a corresponding increase in equity. The value of expenses charged to the income statement during the period amounted EGP 27,011,361.

Equity instruments during the period represents the following:

	<b>For the period ended 31/3/2023 No. of Shares</b>	<b>For the year ended 31/12/2022 No. of Shares</b>
Total at the beginning of the period/year	56 204 721	48,504,101
Free shares distributed during the period/year	--	9,700,820
Forfeited shares during the period/year	(1,575,626)	(2,000,200)
Total at the end of the period/year	<u>54,629,095</u>	<u>56,204,721</u>

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**33- Operating segment**

**(a) Basis for operating segment**

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

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

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

**For the period ended March 31, 2023**

	<b>Holding &amp; Treasury</b>	<b>Brokerage</b>	<b>Asset Management</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Private Equity</b>	<b>Finance Holding</b>	<b>Leasing</b>	<b>Micro Finance</b>	<b>Consumer Finance</b>	<b>Factoring</b>	<b>Commercial bank (aiBank)</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Interest income	212,465,340	200,258,238	719,434	9,450,297	6,082,417	923,377	215,004,888	332,533,117	147,948,861	94,181,235	1,700,152,657	(13,153,505)	2,906,566,356
Interest Expense	(143,456,916)	(66,659,016)	--	(6,409,928)	--	--	(181,902,446)	(166,233,458)	(145,417,549)	(85,005,138)	(1,166,555,562)	4,606,878	(1,957,033,135)
Net Interest income	69,008,424	133,599,222	719,434	3,040,369	6,082,417	923,377	33,102,442	166,299,659	2,531,312	9,176,097	533,597,095	(8,546,627)	949,533,221
Fee and commission income	--	589,384,407	160,918,057	212,996,786	63,519,184	1,130,601	9,908,517	182,959,853	157,427,923	21,833,404	235,408,017	--	1,635,486,749
Fees and commission expense	(283,927)	(110,978,190)	(26,323,732)	--	--	(660,996)	(65,592)	(243,110)	(250,017)	(23,493)	(25,780,418)	--	(164,609,475)
Net fees & commission income	(283,927)	478,406,217	134,594,325	212,996,786	63,519,184	469,605	9,842,925	182,716,743	157,177,906	21,809,911	209,627,599	-	1,470,877,274
Securities Gain	26,135,740	1,492,740	--	--	--	(77,843)	--	--	525,207	--	52,097,504	--	80,173,348
Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss	800,303,408	(3,531,527)	(89,369,282)	--	(1,440,209)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	705,962,390
Dividend income	5,110,122	7,502,692	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,981,497	--	16,594,311

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	Holding & Treasury	Brokerage	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Private Equity	Finance Holding	Leasing	Micro Finance	Consumer Finance	Factoring	Commercial bank (aiBank)	Adjustments	Total
Other Revenues	18,823,882	2,837,599	1,005,491	21,771	45,000	--	756,026	9,461,664	93,634,293	--	18,651,051	--	145,236,777
Foreign currencies exchange differences	1,168,142,618	542,674	(201)	--	--	--	--	92,785	--	--	(94,783,296)	--	1,073,994,580
Gains on selling Assets held for sale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,350,000	--	1,350,000
Share of profit from equity accounted investees	--	--	--	--	(884,362)	407,371	--	--	--	--	2,298,959	--	1,821,968
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>2,087,240,267</b>	<b>620,849,617</b>	<b>46,949,767</b>	<b>216,058,926</b>	<b>67,322,030</b>	<b>1,722,510</b>	<b>43,701,393</b>	<b>358,570,851</b>	<b>253,868,718</b>	<b>30,986,008</b>	<b>726,820,409</b>	<b>(8,546,627)</b>	<b>4,445,543,869</b>
General administrative expenses	(1,213,624,158)	(442,534,320)	(93,499,828)	(88,709,596)	(42,613,736)	(21,549,944)	(22,468,399)	(243,115,032)	(166,396,211)	(8,880,180)	(310,654,853)	34,010,995	(2,620,035,262)
Financial guarantee provision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(8,405,167)	--	--	--	--	(8,405,167)
Impairment loss on assets	(10,553,491)	(52,512,381)	--	--	(11,386,431)	(555,447)	(10,041,358)	(11,908,221)	(68,381,412)	(16,647,707)	(118,331,974)	--	(300,318,422)
Provisions	(89,511)	(9,506,522)	(216,526)	(260,420)	(310,902)	(4,711)	--	(60,771)	--	--	(9,970,999)	--	(20,420,362)
Depreciation and amortisation	(10,866,807)	(9,590,390)	(5,712,667)	(103,447)	(185,252)	(578,734)	(107,579)	(15,633,467)	(5,281,480)	(468,321)	(23,297,153)	(25,464,368)	(97,289,665)
Profit before income tax	852,106,300	106,706,004	(52,479,254)	126,985,463	12,825,709	(20,966,326)	11,084,057	79,448,193	13,809,615	4,989,800	264,565,430	--	1,399,074,991
Income tax expense	(229,486,903)	(62,872,485)	(14,898,094)	(12,754,359)	(1,879,001)	(594,431)	(14,149,280)	(28,215,184)	(173,400)	(3,553,597)	(93,547,741)	--	(462,124,475)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>622,619,397</b>	<b>43,833,519</b>	<b>(67,377,348)</b>	<b>114,231,104</b>	<b>10,946,708</b>	<b>(21,560,757)</b>	<b>(3,065,223)</b>	<b>51,233,009</b>	<b>13,636,215</b>	<b>1,436,203</b>	<b>171,017,689</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>936,950,516</b>
Total assets	15,607,588,266	21,688,138,601	1,520,963,573	357,905,412	363,892,539	319,778,667	5,596,595,144	4,826,310,872	4,509,473,338	2,367,470,639	57,965,100,348	--	115,123,217,399
Total liabilities	6,338,045,878	16,096,191,216	544,028,908	229,107,758	243,756,180	26,544,385	5,327,543,870	3,351,278,294	4,059,927,021	1,840,858,496	51,989,563,850	--	90,046,845,856

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	<b>Holding &amp; Treasury</b>	<b>Brokerage</b>	<b>Asset Management</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Private Equity</b>	<b>Finance Holding</b>	<b>Leasing</b>	<b>Micro Finance</b>	<b>Consumer Finance</b>	<b>Factoring</b>	<b>Commercial bank (aiBank)</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Interest income	310,486,853	121,927,093	45,768	7,444,359	3,470,468	1,056,053	145,310,315	272,728,799	52,069,016	46,622,656	1,146,031,761	(14,837,080)	2,092,356,061
Interest Expense	(123,273,045)	(44,422,892)	--	(2,106,383)	--	--	(116,565,253)	(79,487,306)	(31,753,393)	(35,569,582)	(804,887,753)	8,097,189	(1,229,968,418)
Net Interest income	187,213,808	77,504,201	45,768	5,337,976	3,470,468	1,056,053	28,745,062	193,241,493	20,315,623	11,053,074	341,144,008	(6,739,891)	862,387,643
Fee and commission income	100	399,269,240	106,602,556	58,549,406	22,815,538	239,434	19,590,077	199,570,772	122,838,311	7,011,664	54,042,416	(1,038,176)	989,491,338
Fees and commission expense	(1,248,254)	(65,788,621)	(17,347,588)	--	(2,501,630)	(656,246)	(4,000,000)	(67,761)	(277,556)	(6,855)	(7,708,860)	1,038,176	(98,565,195)
Net fees & commission income	(1,248,154)	333,480,619	89,254,968	58,549,406	20,313,908	(416,812)	15,590,077	199,503,011	122,560,755	7,004,809	46,333,556	--	890,926,143
Securities loss	(733,444,036)	3,916,001	--	--	(202,323)	--	--	--	--	--	19,823,850	--	(709,906,508)
Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss	118,280,208	(7,001,079)	--	--	(498,552)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110,780,577
Dividend income	--	104,636	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	104,636
Other Revenues	9,918,199	14,105,373	438,926	12,285	20,967	--	239,434	1,781,253	--	--	1,566,544	--	28,082,981
Foreign currencies exchange differences	713,403,277	8,328,193	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,998,894	--	739,730,364
Share of profit from equity accounted investees	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,757,461	--	13,757,461
Total revenues	294,123,302	430,437,944	89,739,662	63,899,667	23,104,468	639,241	44,574,573	394,525,757	142,876,378	18,057,883	440,624,313	(6,739,891)	1,935,863,297

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	<b>Holding &amp; Treasury</b>	<b>Brokerage</b>	<b>Asset Management</b>	<b>Investment Banking</b>	<b>Private Equity</b>	<b>Finance Holding</b>	<b>Leasing</b>	<b>Micro Finance</b>	<b>Consumer Finance</b>	<b>Factoring</b>	<b>Commercial bank (aiBank)</b>	<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>Total</b>
General administrative expenses	(178,352,614)	(268,928,940)	(51,340,618)	(47,427,190)	(24,339,909)	(87,427,553)	(18,242,252)	(184,102,741)	(120,277,290)	(5,414,528)	(195,134,062)	21,173,898	(1,159,813,799)
Financial guarantee provision	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(3,607,679)	--	--	--	--	(3,607,679)
Impairment loss on assets	976,400	4,258,244	(324,856)	--	(3,278,401)	418,457	--	3,528,597	(7,770,488)	--	(7,547,862)	324,856	(9,415,053)
Provisions	(34,448)	(4,591,039)	(88,020)	--	(162,155)	(14,764)	--	(14,801)	--	--	(16,354,304)	--	(21,259,531)
Depreciation and amortization	(7,313,662)	(5,907,721)	(2,219,839)	(89,601)	(170,472)	(3,139,592)	(77,089)	(12,498,181)	(2,167,174)	(447,959)	(20,272,185)	(14,758,863)	(69,062,338)
Profit before income tax	109,398,978	155,268,488	35,766,329	16,382,876	(4,846,469)	(89,524,211)	26,255,232	197,830,952	12,661,426	12,195,396	201,315,900	--	672,704,897
Income tax expense	(75,594,827)	(22,318,385)	(704,421)	(2,662,112)	(52,522)	(196,708)	(11,821,282)	(45,992,664)	(974,416)	(3,326,030)	(64,006,704)	--	(227,650,071)
Profit for the period	33,804,151	132,950,103	35,061,908	13,720,764	(4,898,991)	(89,720,919)	14,433,950	151,838,288	11,687,010	8,869,366	137,309,196	--	445,054,826
Total assets	12,251,097,214	18,969,983,827	1,132,814,384	123,365,490	407,122,642	232,444,943	6,871,060,696	2,740,771,938	2,559,062,498	2,052,490,113	53,107,577,232	--	100,447,790,977
Total liabilities	5,607,374,941	15,874,837,092	275,182,238	126,426,195	326,475,478	30,163,626	5,987,552,774	1,961,103,830	2,138,633,608	1,919,366,660	47,403,158,509	--	81,650,274,951



**(b) Geographical segments**

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

**March 31, 2023**

	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>GCC</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total revenues	3,883,248,812	522,470,582	39,824,475	4,445,543,869
Segment assets	87,471,295,814	19,705,450,597	7,946,470,988	115,123,217,399

**March 31, 2022**

	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>GCC</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total revenues	1,569,448,931	304,551,480	61,862,886	1,935,863,297
Segment assets	84,793,601,213	15,288,274,018	365,915,746	100,447,790,977

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

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

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**35- Corresponding figures**

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

	<b>(As reported) for the period ended 31/3/2022 EGP</b>	<b>Adjustments EGP</b>	<b>(Restated) for the period ended 31/3/2022 EGP</b>
<b>Income Statement</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation	(65,120,804)	(3,941,534)	(69,062,338)
Income tax expense	(228,536,916)	886,845	(227,650,071)
Profit for the period	448,109,515	(3,054,689)	445,054,826
Owners of the Company	345,278,279	(1,558,532)	343,719,747
Non - controlling interests	102,831,236	(1,496,157)	101,335,079

**36- Group's entities**

The parent company owns the following subsidiaries:

	<b>Direct ownership %</b>	<b>Indirect ownership %</b>
EFG Hermes International Securities Brokerage - Financial Brokerage Group (Previously)	99.87	0.09
Egyptian Fund Management Group	88.51	11.49
Hermes Portfolio and Fund Management	78.81	21.19
Hermes Securities Brokerage	97.58	2.42
Hermes Corporate Finance	99.42	0.48
EFG - Hermes Advisory Inc.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Financial Management (Egypt) Ltd.	--	100
EFG - Hermes Promoting & Underwriting	99.88	--
Bayonne Enterprises Ltd.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Fixed Income	99	1
EFG- Hermes Management	96.3	3.7
EFG- Hermes Private Equity	--	100
EFG- Hermes UAE LLC.	--	100
Flemming CIIC Holding	100	--
Flemming Mansour Securities	--	99.33
Flemming CIIC Securities	--	96
Flemming CIIC Corporate Finance	--	74.92
EFG- Hermes UAE Ltd.	100	--
EFG- Hermes Holding - Lebanon	99	--
EFG- Hermes KSA	73.3	26.7

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	<b>Direct ownership</b>	<b>Indirect ownership</b>
	%	%
EFG- Hermes Lebanon	99	0.97
Mena Opportunities Management Limited	--	95
Mena (BVI) Holding Ltd.	--	95
EFG - Hermes Mena Securities Ltd.	--	100
Middle East North Africa Financial Investments W.L.L	--	100
EFG- Hermes Regional Investment Ltd.	100	--
Offset Holding KSC *	--	50
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage	--	63.084
IDEAVELOPERS	--	80
EFG- Hermes CB Holding Limited	--	100
EFG- Hermes Global CB Holding Limited	100	--
EFG - Hermes Jordan	100	--
Mena Long-Term Value Feeder Holdings Ltd. *	--	50
Mena Long-Term Value Master Holdings Ltd. *	--	45
Mena Long-Term Value Management Ltd. *	--	45
EFG - Hermes CL Holding SAL	--	100
EFG-Hermes IB Limited	100	--
Financial Group for Securitization	100	--
Beaufort Investments Company	--	100
EFG Hermes-Direct Investment Fund	64	--
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	--	93.983
EFG – Hermes Frontier Holdings LLC	100	--
EFG – Hermes USA	100	--
EFG Capital Partners III	--	100
Health Management Company	--	52.5
EFG – Hermes Kenya Ltd.	--	100
EFG Finance Holding	99.82	0.18
EFG - Hermes Pakistan Limited	--	51
EFG - Hermes UK Limited	--	100
OLT Investment International Company (B.S.C)	99.9	--
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD *	--	50
EFG-Hermes SP limited	--	100
Valu	--	100
EFG Hermes Corp-Solutions	--	100
Beaufort Asset Managers LTD	--	100
EFG Hermes Bangladesh Limited	--	100
EFG Hermes FI Limited	--	100
EFG Hermes Securitization	--	100

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	<b>Direct ownership</b>	<b>Indirect ownership</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
EFG Hermes PE Holding LLC	100	--
Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business Processes	--	100
RX Healthcare Management	--	52.5
FIM Partners KSA *	--	50
Egypt Education Fund GP Limited	--	80
EFG Hermes Nigeria Limited	--	100
EFG-Hermes Int. Fin Corp	100	--
FIM Partners UK Ltd	--	50
EFG Hermes Sukuk	90	10
Beaufort Holding LTD.	--	100
Beaufort Management LTD.	--	100
Vortex IV GP LTD.	--	100
Beaufort SLP Holding	--	100
Beaufort Private Investment Holding LTD.	--	100
Frontier Disruption Capital	--	50
Arab Investment Bank	51	--
EFG VA Holdco Limited	--	100
EFG VA Investco Limited	--	100
Lighthouse Energy GP Limited	--	100
Beaufort SLP II Limited	--	100
Lighthouse Energy GP II	--	100
Beaufort Management Spain	--	100
EFG Singapore PTE LTD	--	100
Fatura Netherlands B.V	--	93.983
Fatura L.L.C	--	93.983
ASASY FOR DIGITAL CONTENT	--	93.983
EFG Payment	--	100
FIM Partners Muscat SPC	--	50
Noutah for electronic commerce	--	93.983
EFG National Holding Limited	--	100
EFG RMBV National Investco Limited	--	100
EFG IB Holdco Limited	--	100
EFG IB Investco Limited	--	100
EFG For SME Financing	--	100

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

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

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

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	Note				
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>	<b>no</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Mutual fund certificates	(7,10)	-	-	7,136,708,856	7,136,708,856
Equity securities	(7,10)	91,455,229	-	169,026,972	260,482,201
Structured notes	(7)	-	557,052,786	-	557,052,786
Treasury bills	(7,10)	-	1,578,240,886	-	1,578,240,886
Debt instruments	(7,10)	6,190,474,154	-	-	6,190,474,154
		<b>6,281,929,383</b>	<b>2,135,293,672</b>	<b>7,305,735,828</b>	<b>15,722,958,883</b>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>					
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	-	556,421,386	-	556,421,386
		-	<b>556,421,386</b>	-	<b>556,421,386</b>

**31 December 2022**

	Note				
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>	<b>no</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Mutual fund certificates	(7,10)	-	-	5,347,140,407	5,347,140,407
Equity securities	(7,10)	77,624,340	-	247,695,210	325,319,550
Structured notes	(7)	-	379,039,443	-	379,039,443
Treasury bills	(7,10)	-	9,022,994,434	-	9,022,994,434
Debt instruments	(7,10)	5,778,520,527	-	-	5,778,520,527
		<b>5,856,144,867</b>	<b>9,402,033,877</b>	<b>5,594,835,617</b>	<b>20,853,014,361</b>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>					
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	-	379,039,443	-	379,039,443
		-	<b>379,039,443</b>	-	<b>379,039,443</b>

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

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<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>	<b>Note no</b>	<b>Amortised Cost</b>	<b>FVTPL</b>	<b>FVTOCI</b>
Mutual fund certificates	(7,10)	--	6,998,939,979	137,768,877
Equity securities	(7,10)	--	79,330,133	181,152,069
Treasury bills	(7,10,12)	8,519,254,509	324,977,497	1,253,263,388
Structured notes	(7)	--	557,052,786	--
Debt instruments	(7,10,12)	8,443,334,280	919,863,767	5,270,610,387
Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	31,021,955,639	--	--
Loans and facilities to customer	(9)	34,852,227,522	--	--
Accounts receivables	(8)	7,111,050,226	--	--
Other assets	(16)	4,582,631,132	--	--
		<u>94,530,453,307</u>	<u>8,880,164,162</u>	<u>6,842,794,721</u>
<b><u>Financial Liabilities</u></b>				
Due to banks and financial institutions	(17)	16,357,984,788	--	--
Customer Deposits	(18)	46,513,834,309	--	--
Loans and borrowings	(24)	6,281,551,409	--	--
Creditors and other credit balances	(21)	4,905,258,391	--	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(19)	--	556,421,386	--
Accounts payable - customers credit balance		12,438,316,002	--	--
Issued bonds	(20)	500,000,000	--	--
		<u>86,996,944,899</u>	<u>556,421,386</u>	<u>--</u>

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**31 December 2022**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**39-4 Credit risk**

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

**39-5 Liquidity risk**

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

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

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

**39-6 Interest rate risk**

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

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

**39-7 Equity price risk**

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

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

**39-8 Operational risk**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dividend income is recognized when declared.

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

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

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

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



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

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

**40-4-6 Brokerage commission**

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

**40-4-7 Management fee**

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

**40-4-8 Incentive fee**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### **- Goodwill**

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

**- Research and development**

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

**- Other intangible assets**

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

**40-9 Investment property**

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition.

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

**40-10 Assets held for sale**

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

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

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

## **40-11 Financial instruments**

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

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

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

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

#### **Financial assets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**40-11-7 Derecognition**

**Financial assets**

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

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

**Financial liabilities**

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

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

**40-11-8 Offsetting**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Cash flow hedges**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Net investment hedges**

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

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

## **40-12 Share capital**

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

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

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

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

## **40-13 Legal reserve**

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

## **40-14 Impairment**

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

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

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

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;

- Debt investments measured at FVOCI;
- contract assets.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **40-22 Leases**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **40-23 Operating segment**

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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