

## RESOLUTIONS PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SHAREHOLDERS

On 5 May 2021, the Board of Directors of the Bank adopted the following proposals to the Annual General Assembly of shareholders relating to the approval of the financial statements and the appropriation of profits:

### Proposal No. 1

The Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders of the Bank is invited to approve the Bank's accounts, in particular the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement as at and for the year ended on 31 December 2020, and to grant full discharge to the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors in respect of their management of the Bank's activities during the year 2020.

### Proposal No. 2

The Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders of the Bank is invited to approve the transfer of the 2020 annual results in deduction of previously retained earnings, and to authorise the transfer of other amounts to retained earnings, to reserve appropriated to capital increase, or to reserve for foreclosed assets, all pursuant to the relevant circulars or memos of the Lebanese Banking Control Commission.

### Other Proposals to the General Assembly

The Board of Directors of the Bank also adopted other proposals to the Annual General Assembly of shareholders to the effect of: (i) ratifying loans and transactions that are subject to the approval of the Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders; (ii) authorising the entry into similar loans and transactions during the year 2020; (iii) determining the remuneration of the Directors; and (iv) other matters falling within the prerogatives of the Ordinary General Assembly, all as more fully described in the present Annual Report, in the enclosed financial statements, and in the other supporting documents addressed to the General Assembly and published separately.



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANK AUDI sal

### Adverse Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bank Audi SAL (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, because of the significance of matters discussed in the "*Basis for Adverse Opinion*" section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### Basis for Adverse Opinion

- As disclosed in Note 53.3 to the consolidated financial statements, as at 31 December 2020, the Group holds balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LBP 16,476 billion, a portfolio of Lebanese government treasury securities and Certificate of deposits (under financial assets at amortized cost) totaling LL 7,323 billion, a portfolio of loans to the private sector amounting to LBP 3,898 billion and other balances with banks and other assets amounting to LBP 1,519 billion, concentrated in Lebanon which represent 55% of the Group's total assets as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: 60%). In addition, balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon include accumulated fair value adjustments from hedge accounting amounting to LBP 264 billion disclosed in Note 19 and other assets include a receivable from Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LBP 1,334 billion recognized based on the estimated present value of the future cash flows expected to be received from the leverage arrangements in local currency entered into with the latter against a simultaneous purchase of Lebanese government Eurobonds and time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon that have been derecognized as further described in Notes 23, 29, and 31.

As disclosed in Note 1, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments, as required by IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, to the carrying amounts of the above assets and related disclosures that would result from resolution of the uncertainties described in Note 1, which prevailed since the last quarter of 2019 and the future effects of the economic crisis and the implementation of government reforms and restructuring plans.

Also, as disclosed in Note 48, management was unable to produce a faithful estimation of the fair value of these assets and other financial instruments concentrated in Lebanon and these consolidated financial statements consequently do not include the fair value disclosures required by IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement.

#### Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

Had such adjustments and disclosures been determined and made, many elements and related disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the year ended 31 December 2019 would have been materially different. The effects of the resolution of these uncertainties on the carrying amounts of the assets and the related disclosures in these consolidated financial statements have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2019 was modified for same reasons explained above.

- Further, as disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group did not apply the requirements of IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. Had the Group applied IAS 29, many elements in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 December 2019, would have been materially different and also the disclosures for the year ended 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 would have been materially affected. The effects on the consolidated financial statements arising from the failure to apply IAS 29 have not been determined.
- As disclosed in Note 25 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group holds an investment in a Lebanese associate carried at LBP 69 billion, whose operations are mainly concentrated in Lebanon. The Group did not carry out an impairment test, as required by IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, on the carrying amount of this investment and we did not obtain recent audited financial statements of this associate. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments should have been recorded on these amounts.
- The events and conditions and, practices that would not qualify as normal course of business in a non-crisis environment described in Note 1 and the matters described in paragraph 1 above, affect the financial position, liquidity, solvency and profitability of the Group, expose the Group to increased litigation and regulatory risks and represent events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2019 was modified for same reasons explained above.

#### Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Notes 1 and 54A to the consolidated financial statements, which describe that the Group's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to Lebanese Pounds as per the accounting policy on foreign currency transactions, at the official exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period and that the actual realization and settlement of these assets and liabilities, respectively, could be materially different.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Lebanon, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse opinion.

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. Except for the matters described in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion" section of our report, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

#### Other Information Included in the Group's 2020 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's Annual Report other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. As described in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion" section of our report, the consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to the carrying amounts of the assets concentrated in Lebanon and related disclosures as a result of the resolution of the uncertainties stated in Note 1. Further, the Group did not apply the requirements of IAS 29 in the consolidated financial statements. We have concluded that the other information is materially misstated for the same reasons with respect to the amounts or other items in the Group's 2020 Annual Report affected by these matters.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.



#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

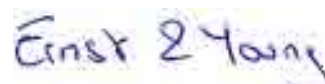
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

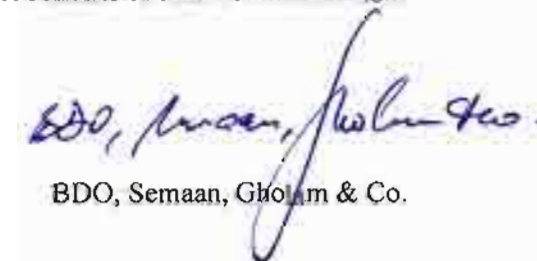
#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

  
Ernst & Young

6 May 2021  
Beirut, Lebanon

  
BDO, Semaan, Gholam & Co.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 LBP Million	2019 <sup>(*)</sup> Restated LBP Million
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
Interest and similar income	4	2,995,084	4,057,097
Interest and similar expense	5	(1,666,771)	(2,652,250)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>1,328,313</b>	<b>1,404,847</b>
Fee and commission income	6	211,648	266,844
Fee and commission expense	7	(995,546)	(51,964)
<b>Net fee and commission (expense) income</b>		<b>(783,898)</b>	<b>214,880</b>
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	336,289	(12,173)
Net loss on sale of financial assets at amortised cost	9	(139,521)	(2,260)
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		32	2,083
Share of profit of associates under equity method	25	330	9,275
Other operating income	10	27,349	21,928
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>768,894</b>	<b>1,638,580</b>
Net impairment loss on financial assets	11	(262,688)	(1,826,314)
<b>Net operating income</b>		<b>506,206</b>	<b>(187,734)</b>
Personnel expenses	12	(407,373)	(425,335)
Other operating expenses	13	(230,120)	(269,001)
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets	26	(64,558)	(72,810)
Amortisation of intangible assets	27	(21,640)	(19,488)
Losses on assets obtained in settlement of debt	28	(465)	(15,522)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>(724,156)</b>	<b>(802,156)</b>
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(217,950)</b>	<b>(989,890)</b>
Net gain (loss) on revaluation and disposal of fixed assets		10	(5,275)
<b>Loss before tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>(217,940)</b>	<b>(995,165)</b>
Income tax	14	(100,575)	(48,974)
<b>Loss for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>(318,515)</b>	<b>(1,044,139)</b>
<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>			
<b>Profit for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax</b>	45	<b>100,255</b>	<b>136,451</b>
<b>Loss for the year</b>		<b>(218,260)</b>	<b>(907,688)</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
<b>Equity holders of the parent</b>		<b>(225,147)</b>	<b>(912,177)</b>
<i>Loss for the year from continuing operations</i>		(325,402)	(1,048,628)
<i>Profit for the year from discontinued operations</i>	45	100,255	136,451
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>		<b>6,887</b>	<b>4,489</b>
<i>Profit for the year from continuing operations</i>		6,887	4,489
<i>Profit for the year from discontinued operations</i>		-	-
		<b>(218,260)</b>	<b>(907,688)</b>
<b>Loss per share:</b>			
		<b>LBP</b>	<b>LBP</b>
Basic and diluted loss per share	15	(413)	(2,289)
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	15	(596)	(2,631)
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	15	183	342

(\*) Restated for the effect of separate presentation of profit from discontinued operations and share information.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 LBP Million	2019 <sup>(*)</sup> Restated LBP Million
<b>Loss for the year from continuing operations</b>		<b>(318,515)</b>	<b>(1,044,139)</b>
<b>Profit for the year from discontinued operations</b>		<b>100,255</b>	<b>136,451</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations</b>			
<i>Foreign currency translation</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(125,511)	(103,398)
Net gain on hedge of net investments		-	2,212
<b>Net foreign currency translation</b>		<b>(125,511)</b>	<b>(101,186)</b>
<i>Cash flow hedge</i>			
Net hedging losses arising during the year	19	(2,909)	(4,408)
Loss reclassified to income statement	19	2,227	8,311
Tax effects	14	(417)	(1,829)
<b>Net change in cash flow hedge</b>		<b>(1,099)</b>	<b>2,074</b>
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Change in fair value during the year		7,196	18,238
Tax effects	14	(1,104)	(4,496)
<b>Net gain on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		<b>6,092</b>	<b>13,742</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations</b>		<b>(120,518)</b>	<b>(85,370)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations</b>			
<i>Remeasurement (losses) gains on defined benefit plans</i>			
Actuarial (loss) gain on defined benefits plans	37	(5,057)	4,549
Tax effects	14	735	(11)
<b>Net remeasurement (losses) gains on defined benefit plans</b>		<b>(4,322)</b>	<b>4,538</b>
<i>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net unrealised (losses) gains		(1,863)	3,956
Tax effects	14	612	(130)
<b>Net unrealised (losses) gains on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		<b>(1,251)</b>	<b>3,826</b>
<i>Revaluation of lands and buildings</i>			
Revaluation loss		-	(57,990)
Tax effects	14	-	(1,800)
<b>Net loss on revaluation of lands and buildings</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>(59,790)</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations</b>		<b>(5,573)</b>	<b>(51,426)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive loss for the year from continuing operations, net of tax</b>		<b>(126,091)</b>	<b>(136,796)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax</b>		<b>3,217</b>	<b>108,593</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year from continuing operations, net of tax</b>		<b>(444,606)</b>	<b>(1,180,935)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax</b>	45	<b>103,472</b>	<b>245,044</b>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>(341,134)</b>	<b>(935,891)</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
<b>Equity holders of the parent</b>		<b>(311,289)</b>	<b>(920,698)</b>
<b>Non-controlling interests</b>		<b>(29,845)</b>	<b>(15,193)</b>
		<b>(341,134)</b>	<b>(935,891)</b>

(\*) Restated for the effect of separate presentation of profit from discontinued operations and share information.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks	16	19,486,210	23,169,519
Due from banks and financial institutions	17	2,167,959	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	18	264,246	700,457
Derivative financial instruments	19	218,820	290,924
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20	392,067	381,082
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	21	9,142,352	15,461,671
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	22	108,200	140,489
Debtors by acceptances		17,892	657,579
Financial assets at amortised cost	23	7,787,493	12,318,944
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24	1,518,373	1,154,893
Investments in associates	25	113,923	121,139
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	26	635,928	997,186
Intangible assets	27	81,081	115,144
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	28	203,160	289,989
Other assets	29	1,685,441	1,492,867
Deferred tax assets	14	53,656	87,126
Goodwill	30	42,384	42,422
Assets held for sale	45	9,493,147	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>53,412,332</b>	<b>59,599,337</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Due to central banks	31	4,024,308	5,651,962
Due to banks and financial institutions	32	1,375,285	1,556,504
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	32	143,888	42,969
Derivative financial instruments	19	446,793	372,102
Customers' deposits	33	32,290,695	44,336,560
Deposits from related parties	34	163,019	276,310
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	35	1,317,813	1,393,639
Engagements by acceptances		17,892	657,579
Other liabilities	36	446,253	584,064
Current tax liabilities	14	78,748	28,325
Deferred tax liabilities	14	6,018	43,878
Provisions for risks and charges	37	150,599	178,819
Liabilities held for sale	45	8,502,601	-
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>48,963,912</b>	<b>55,122,711</b>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY – GROUP SHARE</b>			
Share capital – common shares	38	982,859	667,581
Share capital – preferred shares	38	10,020	10,020
Issue premium – common shares	38	902,290	883,582
Issue premium – preferred shares	38	894,480	894,480
Cash contribution to capital	39	72,586	72,586
Non-distributable reserves	40	2,209,661	2,025,201
Distributable reserves	41	17,270	433,057
Treasury shares	43	(9,190)	(9,190)
Retained earnings		767,489	1,466,788
Other components of equity	44	(753,456)	(1,252,582)
Reserves related to assets held for sale	45	(587,877)	-
Result of the year		(225,147)	(912,177)
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	46	<b>4,448,420</b>	<b>4,476,626</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<b>53,412,332</b>	<b>59,599,337</b>

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loss before tax from continuing operations		(217,940)	(995,165)
Profit before tax discontinued operations	45	178,080	187,622
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items:</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation	26 & 27	109,804	111,542
Impairment of assets acquired in settlement of debt	28	-	15,522
Net gain on financial instruments at amortised cost	9	139,521	2,260
Net impairment losses on financial assets	11	296,659	1,871,778
Other income resulting from leverage arrangements		(295,556)	
Impairment of investments in associates	13	7,387	19,725
Share of net profit of associates	25	(330)	(9,275)
Net gain (loss) on disposal of assets acquired in settlement of debt		465	(222)
Net (loss) gain on sale or disposal of fixed assets		(205)	5,734
Provision for risks and charges		18,606	23,954
Write-back of provisions for risks and charges	10	(2,897)	(378)
Loss (gain) on revaluation of interest retained		-	325
Impairment unallocated under IFRS 5		34,848	
		<b>268,442</b>	<b>1,233,422</b>
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>			
Balances with the central banks, banks and financial institutions maturing in more than 3 months		(1,277,312)	(5,505,872)
Change in derivatives and financial assets held for trading		13,183	(74,906)
Change in loans and advances to customers and related parties		2,569,712	3,470,451
Change in other assets		64,258	76,502
Change in deposits from customers and related parties		(3,861,197)	(3,560,315)
Change in other liabilities		(9,513)	65,712
Change in provisions for risks and charges		7,573	-
<b>Cash (used in) from operations</b>		<b>(2,224,854)</b>	<b>(4,295,006)</b>
Provisions for risks and charges paid		(28,834)	(15,926)
Taxation paid		(76,895)	(167,176)
<b>Net cash (used in) from operating activities</b>		<b>(2,330,583)</b>	<b>(4,478,108)</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Change in financial assets – other than trading		1,975,783	2,066,067
Purchase of property and equipment and intangibles	26 & 27	(47,732)	(142,762)
Proceeds from sale of an associate		-	11,238
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment and intangibles		36,248	18,562
Proceeds from sale of assets obtained in settlement of debt		125,437	-
<b>Net cash from (used in) investing activities</b>		<b>2,089,736</b>	<b>1,953,105</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Capital increase	38	315,278	-
Cost of issuance of capital		(3,638)	-
Dividends paid	38	-	(393,228)
Treasury shares transactions		-	(175)
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	35	(75,826)	99,950
Lease liability payments	36	(37,261)	(42,177)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>198,553</b>	<b>(335,630)</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>(42,294)</b>	<b>(2,860,633)</b>
<b>Foreign exchange difference</b>		<b>(91,750)</b>	<b>(42,265)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		6,513,047	9,415,945
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	46	<b>6,379,003</b>	<b>6,513,047</b>
<b>Operational cash flows from interest and dividends</b>			
Interest paid		(1,869,009)	(3,248,411)
Commission paid		(951,831)	-
Interest received		3,428,863	4,811,722
Dividends received		253	2,158

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Parent																
	Share Capital - Common Shares	Share Capital - Preferred Shares	Issue Premium - Common Shares	Issue Premium - Preferred Shares	Warrants Issued on Subsidiary Shares	Cash Contribution to Capital	Non-distributable Reserves	Distributable Reserves	Treasury Shares	Retained Earnings	Other Components of Equity	Reserves Related to Assets Held for Sale	Result of the Year	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Shareholders' Equity	
	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>667,581</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>883,582</b>	<b>894,480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,586</b>	<b>2,025,201</b>	<b>433,057</b>	<b>(9,190)</b>	<b>1,466,788</b>	<b>(1,252,582)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(912,177)</b>	<b>4,279,346</b>	<b>197,280</b>	<b>4,476,626</b>	
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(225,147)	(225,147)	6,887	(218,260)	
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(86,142)	-	-	(86,142)	(36,732)	(122,874)	
<b>Total comprehensive loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(86,142)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(225,147)</b>	<b>(311,289)</b>	<b>(29,845)</b>	<b>(341,134)</b>	
Appropriation of 2019 profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,179)	(110,125)	-	(792,873)	-	-	912,177	-	-	-	
Discontinued operations (Note 45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587,877	(587,877)	-	-	-	-	
Capital increase	315,278	-	-	-	-	-	315,278	(315,278)	-	-	-	-	-	315,278	-	315,278	
Cost of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,638)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,638)	-	(3,638)	
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	(35,724)	-	38,340	(2,609)	-	-	-	-	-	
Related to the merger (Note 46)	-	-	18,708	-	-	-	(122,270)	49,005	-	54,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	638	(27)	-	677	-	-	-	1,288	-	1,288	
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>982,859</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>902,290</b>	<b>894,480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,586</b>	<b>2,209,661</b>	<b>17,270</b>	<b>(9,190)</b>	<b>767,489</b>	<b>(753,456)</b>	<b>(587,877)</b>	<b>(225,147)</b>	<b>4,280,985</b>	<b>167,435</b>	<b>4,448,420</b>	
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>667,581</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>883,582</b>	<b>894,480</b>	<b>12,629</b>	<b>72,586</b>	<b>1,919,796</b>	<b>430,685</b>	<b>(9,073)</b>	<b>1,249,915</b>	<b>(1,244,056)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>753,260</b>	<b>5,641,405</b>	<b>217,363</b>	<b>5,858,768</b>	
Impact of IFRS 16 at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36,532)	-	-	-	(36,532)	(4,890)	(41,422)	
Restated balance at 1 January 2019	667,581	10,020	883,582	894,480	12,629	72,586	1,919,796	430,685	(9,073)	1,213,383	(1,244,056)	-	753,260	5,604,873	212,473	5,817,346	
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(912,177)	(912,177)	4,489	(907,688)	
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,521)	-	-	(8,521)	(19,682)	(28,203)	
<b>Total comprehensive loss</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,521)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(912,177)</b>	<b>(920,698)</b>	<b>(15,193)</b>	<b>(935,891)</b>	
Appropriation of 2018 profits	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,403	-	-	222,629	-	-	(360,032)	-	-	-	
Distribution of dividends on ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(330,478)	(330,478)	-	(330,478)	
Distribution of dividends on preferred shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(62,750)	(62,750)	-	(62,750)	
Cancellation of warrants	-	-	-	-	(12,629)	-	-	1,345	-	11,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of an associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,626	-	3,838	(5,464)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of financial assets at FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,459)	5,459	-	-	-	-	-	
Treasury shares transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(58)	(117)	-	-	-	-	(175)	-	(175)	
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,998)	(541)	-	32,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,426)	-	-	-	(11,426)	-	(11,426)	
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>667,581</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>883,582</b>	<b>894,480</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>72,586</b>	<b>2,025,201</b>	<b>433,057</b>	<b>(9,190)</b>	<b>1,466,788</b>	<b>(1,252,582)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(912,177)</b>	<b>4,279,346</b>	<b>197,280</b>	<b>4,476,626</b>	

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

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## 1.0. | CORPORATE INFORMATION

Bank Audi sal (the Bank) is a Lebanese joint stock company registered since 1962 in Lebanon under No. 11347 at the Register of Commerce and under No. 56 on the banks' list at the Central Bank of Lebanon. The Bank's head office is located in Bank Audi Plaza, Omar Daouk Street, Beirut, Lebanon. The Bank's shares are listed on the Beirut Stock Exchange. Effective 6 November 2020, the global depository receipts were delisted from the London SEAQ.

### 1.1. MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The Group's operations are mostly in Lebanon that has been witnessing, since 17 October 2019, severe events that have set off an interconnected fiscal, monetary and economic crisis, as well as deep recession that has reached unprecedented levels. Sovereign credit ratings have witnessed a series of downgrades by all major rating agencies and reached the level of default when, on 7 March 2020, the Lebanese Republic announced that it will withhold payment on the bonds due on 9 March 2020, which was followed by another announcement on 23 March 2020 for the discontinuation of payments on all of its US Dollar-denominated Eurobonds.

Throughout this sequence of events, the ability of the Lebanese government and the banking sector in Lebanon to borrow funds from international markets was significantly affected. Banks have imposed unofficial capital controls, restricted transfers of foreign currencies outside Lebanon, significantly reduced credit lines to companies and withdrawals of cash to private depositors, all of which added to the disruption of the country's economic activity, as the economic model of Lebanon relies mainly on imports and consumption. Businesses are downsizing, closing or going bankrupt, and unemployment and poverty are rising fast and have reached unprecedented levels.

The difficulty in accessing foreign currencies led to the emergence of a parallel market to the peg whereby the price to access foreign currencies has been increasing constantly, deviating significantly from the peg of 1,507.5 USD/LBP. This has resulted in an uncontrolled rise in prices and the incessant de facto depreciation of the Lebanese Pound, impacting intensely the purchasing power of Lebanese citizens, and driving a currency crisis, high inflation and rise in the consumer price index.

During 2020, in an attempt to control the high rise in prices and to compensate for the loss in the purchasing power of the Lebanese people, the Central Bank of Lebanon, through several circulars, introduced the following measures:

#### LEBANESE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL RECOVERY PLAN

On 30 April 2020, the Council of Ministers approved the Lebanese government's Financial Recovery Plan (the Plan). The Plan relies on nine central and interrelated pillars, namely reviewing the peg policy; a comprehensive government debt restructuring; a comprehensive restructuring of the financial system addressing accumulated FX mismatches, embedded losses and resizing the banking sector (see below); a strong phased fiscal adjustment focused on improving tax compliance, streamlining expenditure and reforming the public sector;

The Bank, together with its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group"), provides a full range of Retail, Commercial, Investment and Private Banking activities through its headquarters, as well as its branches in Lebanon, and its presence in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the Board of Directors' resolution on 5 May 2021.

- (a) Subsidised imports of essential goods (fuel oil, medicine and wheat) by providing foreign currencies for these imports at the rate of 1,507.5 USD/LBP (the official exchange rate).
- (b) Introduced the Platform Rate, currently at 3,900 USD/LBP, to be used only in specific circumstances.
- (c) Subsidised imports of Tier 2 food basket products (e.g. coffee, tea, canned food, imported meat) by providing foreign currencies for these imports at the Platform Rate.
- (d) Introduced exceptional measures for bank depositors to withdraw small amounts of cash in LBP from their "local" foreign currency bank accounts at the Platform Rate, but up to limits set by the Bank.

However, despite these efforts, inflation increased at an accelerating pace, eroding the real value of the local currency and "local" foreign currency bank accounts, and tossing Lebanon in hyperinflation and major economic collapse.

As a result of the unofficial capital controls, the multitude of exchange rates, the hyperinflation, and the potential repercussions of government reform measures on (i) the banks operating in Lebanon, and (ii) the Lebanese people's net worth, their local businesses and their local bank accounts, the Lebanese market saw the need to differentiate between onshore assets and offshore assets, foreign currency bank accounts that are subject to unofficial capital controls and those that are not subject to capital controls, onshore liabilities and offshore liabilities. The need to differentiate is mostly due to the difference in the perceived real economic value. Hence the birth of new terms in the Lebanese market, such as "local Dollars" to designate local US Dollars bank accounts that are subject to unofficial capital controls, and "fresh funds" to designate foreign currency cash and foreign currency bank accounts which are free from capital controls (as they are sourced from foreign currency cash and/or from incoming transfers from abroad starting).

growth-enhancing reforms promoting a productive economy and enhancing the competitiveness of the Lebanese economy; a social sector reform; an ambitious anti-corruption strategy; an environmental reform; and international financial assistance to close the large external financing gap and finance the development of the infrastructures that are necessary to support the growth of the economy. On 10 August 2020, the Lebanese government resigned following the massive explosion at the Beirut port. As of today, the Plan has not been implemented.

## RESTRUCTURING OF THE BANKING SECTOR

As per the Plan, the preliminary global estimation of losses will result from the restructuring of the Central Bank of Lebanon and impairment of assets held at the Central Bank of Lebanon; the impact of the economic crisis and the impairment of the banks' loans portfolio; and the government debt restructuring and impairment of the government securities portfolio.

An Asset Quality Review will be conducted to assess the impairment losses on the private loans portfolio of the banking sector. The impact of losses and the recapitalisation needs will be determined on a bank by bank basis when a more granular plan is drawn, and further measures related to bank deposits will be determined. On a bank by bank basis, the Plan stipulates that large depositors could be offered voluntarily (for part of their deposits):

- Conversion into their bank's capital. New legal provisions will be needed.
- Conversion into tradable equity stakes in a newly established special Recovery Fund that will receive the proceeds of the ill-gotten assets tracking and recovery program.

### ALTERNATIVE PLAN SUBMITTED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF BANKS IN LEBANON

The Association of Banks in Lebanon (ABL) has released its alternative plan for economic and financial recovery in Lebanon.

ABL's contribution to the government's Financial Recovery Plan rests on an IMF-supported two-pillar approach with a clearly phased and timely implementation: (i) an immediate balanced and effective immediate response addressing the external financing needs and putting the medium-term fiscal and debt path on a sustainable footing, while avoiding an internal debt default that would have damaging consequences on the Lebanese people and on confidence; (ii) the launch of long-overdue structural reforms in the coming months to promote sustainable and inclusive growth as the result of economic diversification.

The ABL plan envisages a settlement mechanism that would include several features for capitalization and settlement of government.

The ABL approach deploys five strategic priorities allowing a prompt and sustainable economic and financial recovery in the wake of expected IMF (or "the Fund") Balance of Payments ("BoP") support requested on May 1 by the government:

- I. A debt restructuring process that minimises the damaging consequences to the nearly 3 million domestic bank depositors and to the economy as a whole, while priming the economy for a faster recovery and higher medium-term potential growth.
- II. A sustainable medium-term fiscal strategy leaving a significant fiscal space to finance much needed social measures, including an expanded social safety net to fight poverty and concrete steps against social exclusion.
- III. A monetary and exchange rate unification policy that addresses the massive external imbalances while containing considerable inflationary pressures and avoiding hyperinflation.
- IV. A financial sector restructuring based on an orderly banking sector approach on a case-by-case basis when needed, upgrading regulatory matters to international standards.

- Conversion into long dated, subordinated bank obligations with no or limited interest.

Banks will be asked to propose to the authorities and relevant supervisory bodies business plans and restructuring/recapitalisation plans including mergers with or acquisitions by other domestic and foreign banks to address their structural funding issues and generate synergies. The new capital base will be rebuilt via capital raising in the market and a conversion of some deposits into shares. Fresh liquidity will be provided to the reorganised banking sector.

Conducting a full restructuring of the banking sector will require new legal powers for the government and the relevant supervisory bodies.

Conducting a full restructuring of the banking sector will require new legal powers for the government and the relevant supervisory bodies.

V. A strong diversification strategy of the economy, as well as much needed structural reforms including anticorruption measures, a lower cost of doing business in the country, as well as reforms that reduce the size of the informal sector.

#### Beirut Port Explosion

On 4 August 2020, a large explosion occurred at the port of the city of Beirut, causing casualties and material damages across the capital of Lebanon. The Beirut port explosion affected several individuals and businesses, and contributed to further deterioration of the economic environment and disruption of businesses, leading to further Expected Credit Losses charges. The World Bank estimated the direct and indirect damages to the Lebanese economy as a result of the Beirut port explosion at circa USD 8 billion.

#### COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and continues to have, a material impact on businesses around the world and the economic environments in which they operate. It has caused disruption to businesses and economic activities and increased the level of uncertainty in domestic and international markets. Regulators and governments across the globe have introduced schemes to provide financial support to parts of the economy most impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the case of the Bank, similar to many entities for which the operating environment is mostly in Lebanon, the impact of COVID-19 cannot be isolated and assessed independently from the economic crisis that the country is witnessing. COVID-19 is adding up to the severity of the economic downturn from a commercial, regulatory and risk perspective.

Future impairment charges, already subject to high uncertainty and volatility due to the severe crisis in Lebanon, may be subject to further uncertainty and volatility as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment and lockdown measures. More adverse economic

scenarios and macro-economic variables with higher probabilities are considered for Expected Credit Losses financial impact.

It remains unclear how this will evolve, and the Bank continues to monitor the situation closely. Any and all such events mentioned above

## 1.2. REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

During 2020 and up to the date of the authorisation of issue of these financial statements, the Central Bank of Lebanon has issued several circulars to address the situations, mainly:

- Basic Circular 149 issued on 3 April 2020 announcing the creation of a special unit at the Central Bank of Lebanon to conduct FOREX operations as per the Platform Rate. An electronic platform will be created encompassing the Central Bank of Lebanon, banks and money dealers for FOREX operations.
- Basic Circular 150 issued on 9 April 2020 exempting banks from placing mandatory reserves with the Central Bank of Lebanon in relation to funds transferred from abroad or cash deposits in foreign currency received after 9 April 2020, subject to preserving and guaranteeing the liberty of the depositors in determining the use of these funds and benefiting from all kinds of banking services (transfers abroad, international credit card limits, foreign currency cash withdrawals...).
- Basic Circular 151 issued on 21 April 2020 concerning depositors who wish to withdraw amounts of cash from their foreign currencies accounts as per the Platform Rate up to limits set by the Bank. The resulting foreign currencies should be sold to the Central Bank of Lebanon. The exchange rate specified by the Central Bank of Lebanon in its transactions with banks will remain applicable to all other operations in US Dollars.
- Intermediate Circular 552 issued on 22 April 2020 requesting banks to grant loans against the settlement of facilities and instalments due during the months of March, April, May and June for clients who are not able to pay their dues due to the current economic situation, as assessed by the Bank. The new loans are to be granted up to 5 years starting 30 June 2020 and on condition, among others, that these are granted to repay the above months settlements or if the client is an establishment or corporation, to pay the staff or the production and operational fees, with no commissions or fees and zero interest rate. The Central Bank of Lebanon will grant the banks' loans with zero interest rate against the said loans.
- Intermediate Circular 567 issued on 26 August 2020, which partly altered the directives for the determination of expected credit losses and regulatory capital calculation and ratios, previously set in its Intermediate Circular 543 issued on 3 February 2020. Loss rate applied for the calculation of regulatory expected credit losses on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in foreign currencies was increased from 9.45% to 45%, while loss rates applied for the calculation of regulatory expected credit losses on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in local currency, exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in

will add up to the already material adverse prospects on the Bank's business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects, liquidity and capital position.

foreign currencies and exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in local currency remained the same (0%, 1.89% and 0% respectively). The circular however changed the requirement for the recognition of Expected Credit Losses in the banks' financial statements from applying at a "maximum" the loss rate adopted for regulatory expected credit losses calculations, to applying it at a "minimum". In addition, the circular introduced the following measures:

- Allowing banks to constitute the Expected Credit Losses on exposures to Lebanese sovereign and the Central Bank of Lebanon, progressively over a period of five years, noting that the Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may accept to extend the term to 10 years for banks that manage to complete the 20% cash contribution to capital requirement.
- Allowing banks not to automatically downgrade loan classification or staging for borrowers that were negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, showing past due and unpaid for the period from 1 February 2020 to 31 December 2020. These borrowers must be identified as either still operating on a going concern basis or not. In case the borrower is still operating as a going concern, the Bank may reschedule the loan. In exceptional cases when the borrower ceases to operate as a going concern following the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, then the Bank must immediately downgrade the loan classification and staging to Stage 3 (default).
- Requesting from banks to finalise the assessment of the future financial position of their customers by 31 December 2020 and to estimate Expected Credit Losses based on this assessment and recognise the financial impact in the statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2020.
- Prohibiting banks from distributing dividends on common shares for the years 2019 and 2020.
- Requesting from banks to increase their own funds (equity) by an amount equal to 20% of their common equity Tier 1 capital as of 31 December 2018, through issuing new foreign currency capital instruments that meet the criteria for inclusion as regulatory capital, except retained earnings and gain from revaluation of fixed assets. The Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may exceptionally approve for a bank to complete 50% of the 20% required capital increase through the transfer of real estate properties from the shareholders to the concerned bank. However, these real estate properties must be liquidated in a period of 5 years following the operation.

- Changing the treatment of revaluation of fixed assets reserve for regulatory capital calculation, to become allowed for inclusion as Common Equity Tier 1 (previously 50% of this reserve was allowed for inclusion as Tier 2), subject to approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon on the revaluation gain.

- Banks must comply with the minimum capital adequacy ratios and are forbidden from distributing profits if these ratios drop below 7% for common equity Tier 1, 10% for Tier 1 and 12% for total capital. Banks must maintain a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, comprised of Common Equity Tier 1. When the buffer is drawn down, banks are required to rebuild it. Under exceptional circumstances, the buffer may be drawn down during 2020 and 2021, however it must be rebuilt progressively starting 2022, by at least 0.75% each year, to reach the minimum required of 2.5% by end of 2024.

- Prepare and present to the Central Bank of Lebanon a comprehensive plan for rectifying non-compliances with the regulatory capital requirements and other regulations imposed by the Central Bank of Lebanon, taking into consideration all required provisions by the Banking Control Commission of Lebanon (BCCL), as well as other losses or provisions that the Bank expects to incur from all kinds of exposures to risks, and specifying the period of time needed to address the non-compliances.

- Exceptionally for the years 2020 and 2021, Allowances for Expected Credit Losses on Stage 1 and 2 exposures, excluding those relating to Lebanese sovereign and the Central Bank of Lebanon, may be included under regulatory Common Equity Tier 1. This treatment will be amortised over a period of 3 years (2022-2024 by 25% yearly).

• Basic Circular 154 issued on 27 August 2020, aims mainly at restoring the operations of banks in Lebanon to their normal levels as at before October 2019, and rectifying any non-compliance with regulatory ratios and banking regulations. The circular mainly introduced the following measures:

- Requesting banks to present a fair assessment of the value of their assets and liabilities for the purpose of putting in place the comprehensive plan referred to in Intermediate Circular 567 (refer to above), in order to be able, within a period limited in time, to comply with the regulatory and banking requirements, mainly those related to liquidity and solvency, and in order to restore the operations of the Bank to their normal levels as at before October 2019.

- Requesting banks to incite each customer who has transferred abroad, between 1 July 2017 and the date of the circular, more than USD 500,000 or their equivalent in other foreign currencies, to deposit in a 5-year term "special account" an amount equal to 15% to 30% (depending on the type of customer) of the transferred amount. Banks shall use this type of deposits to facilitate foreign operations that stimulate the national economy. This is also applicable for the banks' importing customers, based on opened letters of credits during any of the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, and without a minimum threshold.

- Requesting from banks to maintain a current account with a foreign correspondent bank offshore, free of any obligations

(liquidity abroad). Such account shall be at no time less than 3% of the Bank's total foreign currency deposits as at 31 July 2020, by 28 February 2021.

- Requesting from banks, after taking consideration of their fair assessment of their financial position, to present a plan during the first quarter of 2021, to address recapitalisation needs, if any, to the Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council, for its approval. Banks shall take the necessary legal and regulatory measures in order to facilitate the consensual possibility for their depositors to transfer their deposits to shares or bonds. Bank shares will be exclusively listed in Beirut. Banks can pay interest on the bonds that exceed current levels.

• Intermediate Circular 568 issued on 26 August 2020 allows the payments of retail loans denominated in US Dollars in Lebanese Pounds based on the official exchange rate of LBP 1,507.5 per US Dollar subject to the following conditions:

- The client should be a Lebanese resident.
- The client should not have a bank account denominated in US Dollars.
- The housing loans granted to the client should not exceed USD 800,000 while the aggregate amount of retail loans should not exceed USD100,000 per client.

• Intermediate Circular 575 issued on 5 November 2020 states that banks should book one third of the capital gains arising from the revaluation of fixed assets held in settlement of debt under Tier 2 capital based on the following binding conditions:

- The Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council investigating and approving at the expense of the concerned bank the validity of the revaluation process.
- Raising the capital before 31 December 2021, as follows:
  - Add a maximum of one third of the revaluation gains under Tier 2 capital.
  - Increase Common Equity Tier 1 capital in cash by an amount at least equivalent to the amount of the revaluation gains booked under Tier 2 capital.
  - The revaluation and capital increase must be completed before 31 December 2021.

### 1.3. PARTICULAR SITUATION OF THE GROUP

Assets and liabilities in foreign currency, transactions in foreign currency and foreign currency translation reserves, regardless of whether they are onshore or offshore, were reflected in these financial statements at the official exchange rate of 1,507.5 USD/LBP, in line with IAS 21 due to the lack of an alternative legal exchange mechanism. However, several exchange rates have emerged since the last quarter of 2019 that vary significantly among each other and from the official one: parallel exchange markets that are highly volatile, the Platform Rate, estimated exchange rates detailed in the government's Financial Recovery Plan, in addition to different exchange rates adopted for commercial transactions purpose in Lebanon. Accordingly, translation of all assets and liabilities and foreign currency transactions at the official exchange rate does not represent a reasonable estimate of expected cash flows in Lebanese Pounds that would have to be generated/used from the realisation of such assets or the payment of such liabilities at the date of the transaction or at the date of the financial statements. In the absence of an alternative legal exchange mechanism, we are unable to estimate the effects on these financial statements and these financial statements do not include adjustments from any future change in the official exchange rate and/or alternative legal exchange mechanism. The impact of the valuation of the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at a different rate is expected to be significant and will be recognised in these financial statements once the revamping of the peg and/or a new legal exchange mechanism is implemented by the Lebanese government. FX currency mismatch is detailed in Note 54.A. to these financial statements.

As at 31 December 2020, loss allowances on assets held at the Central Bank of Lebanon and the portfolio of Lebanese government securities held at amortised cost are recorded in these financial statements at the loss rates mentioned in the Central Bank of Lebanon's Intermediate Circular 567. Due to the high levels of uncertainties, the lack of observable indicators, and the lack of visibility on the government's plans with respect to the exposures of banks to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign, we are unable to estimate in a reasonable manner Expected Credit Losses on these exposures. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include adjustments of the carrying amount of these assets to their recoverable amounts based on International Financial Reporting Standards and an Expected Credit Losses model. The impact is expected to be pervasive and will be reflected in the financial statements once the debt restructuring has been defined conclusively by the government and all uncertainties and constraints are resolved and the mechanism for allocating losses by asset class and currency is clear and conclusive. With respect to Lebanese government Eurobonds held by the Group at 31 December 2019, Management recorded in the consolidated income statement for 2019 the Expected Credit Losses on these financial assets based on the cash flows that the Group expects to receive. During 2020, most of these assets were disposed of with no significant impact on the Group's income statement. Maximum exposures to the credit risk of the Central Bank of Lebanon and the Lebanese government, and the recognised loss allowances, as well as their staging, are detailed in Note 53 to these financial statements.

As a result of the negative economic conditions and the deepening of the recession, the credit quality of the private loans portfolio concentrated in Lebanon has significantly deteriorated since the last quarter of 2019. The deterioration was further aggravated by the effects

of the COVID-19 pandemic and the significant high inflation in Lebanon. Since the start of the Lebanese Crisis, the Bank has been implementing a de-risking strategy by considerably reducing its assets' size, specifically its portfolio of private loans concentrated in Lebanon. It has also set up a centralised and specialised remedial function to proactively review and manage the quality of its various portfolios. The Bank has recorded significant amounts of Expected Credit Losses during the last quarter of 2019 and the year ended 31 December 2020. Loss allowance on the Group's portfolio of these private loans has been estimated based on the best available information at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions combined with expert judgment. Maximum exposures to the credit risk of the Group's portfolio of private loans and the recognised loss allowances, as well as their staging, are detailed in Note 53 to these financial statements.

The financial position of the Group, as reported in these financial statements, does not reflect the adjustments that would be required by IFRS as a result of the future government's reform program, the deep recession, the currency crisis and the hyperinflation. Due to the high levels of uncertainties, the lack of observable indicators, the high gap between the parallel market rates, the Platform Rate and the official exchange rate, and the lack of visibility on the government's plans with respect to: (a) the high exposures of banks with the Central Bank of Lebanon, (b) the Lebanese sovereign securities, and (c) the currency exchange mechanisms and currency exchange rates that will be applied, Management is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner the impact of these matters on its financial position.

Management anticipates that the above matters will have a materially adverse impact on the Group's financial position and equity.

Until the above uncertainties are resolved, the Group is continuing its operations as performed since 17 October 2019 and in accordance with the laws and regulations. Unofficial capital controls and inability to transfer foreign currencies to correspondent banks outside Lebanon are exposing the Group to litigations that are dealt with on a case by case basis when they occur. Meanwhile, the Group is exerting extended efforts to (a) strengthen its capitalisation, (b) enhance the quality of its private loans portfolio, deleveraging it as appropriate and downsizing its balance sheet, (c) build up its offshore liquidity and reduce its commitments and contingencies to correspondent banks and financial institutions outside Lebanon, and (d) manage operating profitability.

Once the above uncertainties are resolved, a pro-forma balance sheet of the Bank will be prepared which will include the effects of the revaluation of the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, the effects of the hyperinflation, the effects of the restructuring of the government debt securities, the effects of the restructuring of the Central Bank of Lebanon's balance-sheet, and the effects on its private loan portfolio.

On 1 October 2020, the Bank received a letter from the Central Bank of Lebanon, referring to Basic Circular 154 and Intermediate Circular 567, and requesting it to submit a roadmap that sets out the following:

- The Bank's overall strategy for the years 2020-2024.
- The Bank's assessment of its portfolio of private loans and Expected Credit Losses as at 31 December 2020, as well as total realised and expected losses for the year 2020.

- The amount of Expected Credit Losses that have not been translated yet to foreign currencies.
- The capital needs to comply with the minimum required capital and the measures and sources that will be relied upon to cover the shortfall, when existing.
- The Bank's strategy with respect to its investments in foreign banks and branches.
- The mechanism to rectify any non-compliance with regulatory requirements.
- The measures that will be taken to rectify non-compliances with articles 154 and 153 of the Code of Money and Credit, if any.
- The measures that will be taken to attract foreign liquidity or "fresh funds" and to cover liquidity onshore and offshore commitments.

The roadmap was submitted to the Central Bank of Lebanon on 18 February 2021. However, a reasonable and credible roadmap can only be achieved once the many material uncertainties still governing the outlook in Lebanon are resolved and the amount of recapitalisation needs is accurately determinable.

The Bank's key strategic objectives during this challenging period focused on the consolidation and de-risking of the domestic franchise and operations, and the ring-fencing of foreign entities and branches from Lebanon spill-over effects. 1) strengthening the Bank's foreign currency liquidity metrics; 2) maintaining sufficient capital buffers over the minimum regulatory capital adequacy levels; 3) improving asset quality by (i) closely monitoring the lending portfolios, taking early remedial actions on problematic files, and maintaining adequate provisioning coverage, and (ii) significantly reducing sovereign debt exposure, especially in foreign currency; 4) ensuring that foreign entities continue to provide the Group with diversified income generation capacity; 5) targeting a lean organisational structure by improving operational efficiency and optimising cost structure.

Management has been focusing on six main pillars to face the current financial and economic environment. These pillars are: 1) asset quality; 2) quality of earnings; 3) liquidity and ALM; 4) solvency; 5) operational and other non-financial risks; and 6) governance. The roadmap details the key actions related to each specific pillar.

The Bank has so far implemented a series of measures in relation to these key strategic objectives and pillars, including:

- Sale of the Bank's Egyptian subsidiary, as well as the Jordanian and Iraqi operations.
- In accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediary Circular 567, banks are required to increase their own funds (equity) by an amount equal to 20% of their common equity Tier 1 capital as of 31 December 2018, through issuing new foreign currency capital instruments. The amount of increase required for the Bank is USD 622 million. On 18 February 2021, the Bank has submitted to the regulators the measures taken in this respect which entail:
  - Issuance of common shares for USD 209 million (Note 38).
  - Dividend distributed by foreign entities of USD 110 million of which USD 30 million in fresh dollars.
  - Proceeds from the sale of the Bank's operations in Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, and of its investment in Bank Audi Syria aggregated a cumulative USD 841 million, increasing stand-alone equity by USD 306 million, of which USD 291 million in fresh dollars.

- The approval of the regulator of these measures is pending as of the date of these financial statements.

- Disposing of, during Q1-2020, the majority of its Republic of Lebanon (RoL) Eurobonds portfolio. As at December 2020, Bank Audi sal's net exposure to RoL Eurobonds is only USD 3 million (USD 9 million on a consolidated basis).

- The Bank submitted to the regulators an adjusted calculation for meeting the regulatory requirement of 3% liquidity ratio with foreign banks in accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Basic Circular 154. The approval of the regulatory for meeting this ratio is pending as of the date of these financial statements.

- Deleveraging the loan portfolio and increasing provisioning coverage during 2020, consolidated gross loans dropped by USD 4.6 billion (including the deconsolidation impact resulting from the sale of Bank Audi Egypt, Jordan and Iraq). Gross loans booked at Bank Audi sal alone dropped by USD 1.5 billion during the same period, representing a decrease of 32% from December 2019 level.

- Re-establishing normal banking services with the active promotion of the "External Account" platform.

- Improving operational efficiency and strengthening governance by:
  - Building up on the synergies achieved from the merger of both Audi Private Bank sal and Audi Investments Bank sal under Bank Audi sal.
  - Implementing a cost optimisation plan.

All of these measures have helped strengthen the Bank's financial position, including international liquidity and solvency metrics. As at December 2020, consolidated capital adequacy ratios stood at 9.36%, 11.52% and 13.12% for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively, above the minimum required levels of 4.5%, 6% and 8% for 2020-2021 and 7%, 8.5% and 10.5% (including 2.5% capital conservation buffer) required by 2024. These ratios exclude the impact of lower RWA levels that will result from the deconsolidation of Bank Audi Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, and should therefore further improve once the deconsolidation is completed in 2021.

The Bank has also prepared financial projections covering future years until 2024, taking into account various additional planned actions, including:

- Strengthening its financial condition by using all of its future consolidated profits for that purpose.
- Continuing to deleverage its loan portfolio booked in Lebanon during 2021.
- Increasing significantly its international foreign currency liquidity position.

The Bank is unable to predict the response of the Central Bank of Lebanon on its submitted roadmap, as well as the level of its adherence with the banking regulations and its planned actions, nor it is able to predict the measures that might be taken by the regulator in that regard. Once the Bank receives an official feedback from the Central Bank of Lebanon, Management will be able to assess its impact on the financial statements of the Group.

The Bank is also uncertain whether the measures set out in its roadmap above would be sufficient to cover all its commitments as they become due and restore the activities of the Bank to normal pre-crisis levels. Such sufficiency and a reasonable and credible plan can only be achieved once the uncertainties from the prevailing crisis, the multitude of exchange rates, the hyperinflation, the COVID-19 pandemic, the explosion of the Beirut port, as well as the implementation of a clear national fiscal and economic recovery plan are resolved.

## 2.0. | ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 2.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for: a) the revaluation of land and buildings pursuant to the adoption of the revaluation model of IAS 16 for this asset class, and b) the measurement at fair value of derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Lebanese Pounds (LBP) which is the Bank's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except when otherwise indicated.

As of 31 December 2020, all conditions have been met for the Group's financial statements to incorporate the inflation adjustment provided under IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". IFRS requires that financial statements of any entity whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be restated into the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period. Paragraph 4 of IAS 29 states that it is preferable for all entities that report in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy to apply the standard at the same date. In order to achieve uniformity as to the identification of an economic environment of this kind, IAS 29 provides certain guidelines: a cumulative three-year inflation rate exceeding 100% is a strong indicator of hyperinflation, but also qualitative factors, such as analysing the behaviour of population, prices, interest rates and wages should also be considered.

The Lebanese national statistics office reported 3-year and 12-month cumulative rates of inflation of 173% and 146%, respectively, as of December 2020. Qualitative indicators, following the deteriorating economic condition and currency controls, also support the conclusion that Lebanon is a hyperinflationary economy for accounting purposes for periods ending on or after 31 December 2020.

Therefore, entities whose functional currency is the Lebanese Pound should restate their financial statements to reflect the effects of inflation in conformity with IAS 29. Such restatement shall be made as if the

The Lebanese Crisis which was set off during the last quarter of 2019 has imposed severe limitations on the ability to conduct Commercial Banking activities or transactions under the normal course of business in Lebanon in 2020. Market embedded factors, such as unofficial capital controls, inability to secure foreign liquidity and the existence of several values for the US Dollar during the current fiscal year, resulted into several practices and transactions that would not qualify as normal course of business in a non-crisis environment, and for which there are no directly observable prices or a governing legal/regulatory framework. Such practices and transactions expose the Bank to increased litigation and regulatory risks and negatively impact the financial position of the Bank, its regulatory ratios and covenants due the adverse effects of the uncertainties. There is a significant uncertainty in relation to the extent and period over which this situation will continue and the impact that conducting operations under a crisis environment in the foreseeable future will further have on the Group's financial position, future cash flows, results of operations, regulatory ratios and covenants. The Group's realisation value of assets and sufficiency and settlement value of liabilities are premised on future events, the outcome of which are inherently uncertain.

Lebanese economy has always been hyperinflationary; using a general price index that reflects the changes in the currency's purchasing power.

The effects of the application of IAS 29 are summarised below:

(a) Financial statements must be adjusted to consider the changes in the currency's general purchasing power, so that they are expressed in the current unit of measure at the end of the reporting period.

(b) In summary, the restatement method under IAS 29 is as follows:

i. Monetary items are not restated in as much as they are already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the closing date of the reporting period. In an inflationary period, keeping monetary assets generates loss of purchasing power and keeping monetary liabilities generates an increase in purchasing power. The net monetary gain or loss shall be included as income for the period for which it is reported.

ii. Non-monetary items carried at the current value of the end date of the reporting period shall not be restated to be presented in the balance sheet, but the restatement process must be completed in order to determine into the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period the income derived from such non-monetary items.

iii. Non-monetary items carried at historical cost or at the current value of a date prior to the end of the reporting period are restated using coefficients that reflect the variation recorded in the general level of prices from the date of acquisition or revaluation to the closing date of the reporting period, then comparing the restated amounts of such assets with the relevant recoverable values. Depreciation charges of property, plant and equipment and amortisation charges of intangible assets recognised in profit or loss for the period, as well as any other consumption of non-monetary assets will be determined based on the new restated amounts.

iv. Income and expenses are restated from the date when they were recorded, except for those profit or loss items that reflect or include in their determination the consumption of assets carried at the purchasing power of the currency as of a date prior to the recording of the consumption, which are restated based on the date when the asset to which the item is related originated; and except those profit or loss items originated from comparing two measurements expressed in the purchasing power of currency as of different dates, for which it is necessary to identify the compared amounts, restate them separately and compare them again, but with the restated amounts.

v. At the beginning of the first year of application of the restatement method of financial statements in terms of the current measuring unit, the prior year comparatives are restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the current reporting period. The equity components, except for reserved earnings and undistributed retained earnings, shall also be restated, and the amount of undistributed retained earnings shall be determined by the difference between net assets restated at the date of transition and the other components of opening equity expressed as indicated above, once all remaining equity components are restated.

As of the date of the accompanying financial statements, for the reasons described below, Management is temporarily unable to apply the above mentioned standard, nor is it able to quantify the effect that the application of IAS 29 would have on the presented financial statements. However, Management estimates such effects to be significant. This situation must be taken into account when interpreting the information reported by the Group in the accompanying financial statements including its statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement.

The Group uses the official exchange rate of 1,507.5 USD/LBP to translate balance and transactions in foreign currencies. Since the emergence of the parallel market and since the introduction by the Central Bank of Lebanon of the "Platform Rate" of approximately 3,900 USD/LBP, the Lebanese market has witnessed multiple pricing and valuations of balances receivable and payable and operations in

### STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the regulations

### PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within one year after the statement of financial position date (current) and more than one year after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in these Notes.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the consolidated statement of financial position. They are offset and the net amount is reported only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis – or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously – in all of the following circumstances: a) the normal course of business,

foreign currencies, depending on the settlement method which is based on unofficial markets. Accordingly, since there is no official exchange or payment mechanism for transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies, the Group is translating balances (assets and liabilities) and transactions in foreign currencies at the official exchange rate, which does not represent a reasonable estimate of expected cash flows in Lebanese Pounds that would have to be generated/used from the realisation of such assets or the payment of such liabilities at the date of the transaction or of the financial statements.

In addition, IAS 29 requires the use of a general price index to reflect changes in purchasing power. Most governments issue periodic price indices that vary in their scope, but all entities that report in the currency of the same economy should use the same index. The consumer price index is normally closest to the concept of the general price index required by IAS 29 because it is at the end of the supply chain and reflects the impact of prices on the general population's consumption basket. The weights allocated for the calculation of the consumer price index impact the consumer price index and might need to be revisited based on the new behaviour of the population as a result of the crisis facing Lebanon.

Such matters impede a proper application of IAS 29 as any application under the current circumstances would not provide more relevant financial statements to Management, shareholders and other users. The Group is currently assessing the date at which it will apply IAS 29.

The application of IAS 29 is very complex and requires the Group to develop new accounting software and processes, internal controls and governance framework. Based on the Group's preliminary assessment, the absence of an official legal payment and settlement mechanism that would reflect in a reasonable manner, the expected cash flows for assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, and the absence of an accurate reflection of price changes impede the useful information that would have been otherwise produced from the application of IAS 29. Accordingly, the Group has postponed the application of IAS 29 and incurring costs for developing accounting processes and a governance framework until the Group is comfortable that such application would provide the users with more relevant information.

of the Central Bank of Lebanon and the Banking Control Commission ("BCC").

b) the event of default, and c) the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Group and/or its counterparties. Only gross settlement mechanisms with features that eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk and that process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle would be, in effect, equivalent to net settlement. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements; therefore the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position. Income and expense will not be offset in the consolidated income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group. The effect of netting arrangements are disclosed in Notes 31 and 53.5.

## 2.2. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Bank Audi sal and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020. Details of the principal subsidiaries are given in Note 46.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. However, under individual circumstances, the Group may still exercise control with less than 50% shareholding or may not be able to exercise control even with ownership over 50% of an entity's shares. When assessing whether it has power over an investee and therefore controls the variability of its returns, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances, including:

- The purpose and design of the investee.
- The relevant activities and how decisions about those activities are made, and whether the Group can direct those activities.
- Contractual arrangements such as call rights, put rights and liquidation rights.
- Whether the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and has the power to affect the variability of such returns.

### NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries not owned by the Group. The Group has elected to measure the non-controlling interests in acquirees at the proportionate share of each acquiree's identifiable net assets. Interests in the equity of subsidiaries not attributable to the Group are reported in consolidated equity as non-controlling interests.

Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests,

## 2.3. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The Group applied for the first time, certain amendments to the standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after

### AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 3 DEFINITION OF A BUSINESS

The amendment to IFRS 3 Business Combinations clarifies that to be considered a business, an integrated set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that, together, significantly contribute to the ability to create output. Furthermore, it clarifies that a business can exist without including

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value at the date of loss of control.

Where the Group loses control of a subsidiary but retains an interest in it, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments depending on the level of influence retained. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. As such, amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to consolidated income statement.

even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity holders of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

1 January 2020. The nature and the impact of each amendment is described below:

all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, but may impact future periods should the Group enter into any business combinations.

### AMENDMENTS TO IAS 1 AND IAS 8 DEFINITION OF MATERIAL

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states: "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the

nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Group.

### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING ISSUED ON 29 MARCH 2018

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place, and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will

affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities, and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

### AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 16 COVID-19 RELATED RENT CONCESSIONS

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that

makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

## 2.4. STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2020, with the

Group not opting for early adoption. These have therefore not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

### AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 7, IFRS 9 AND IAS 39 INTEREST RATE BENCHMARK REFORM – PHASE 2

"Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16" (IBOR reform Phase 2) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with earlier adoption permitted. IBOR reform Phase 2 includes a number of reliefs and additional disclosures. The reliefs apply upon the transition of a financial instrument from an IBOR to a risk-free-rate (RFR). Changes to the basis for determining contractual cash flows as a result of interest rate benchmark reform are required as a practical expedient to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, provided that, for the financial instrument, the transition from the IBOR benchmark rate to RFR takes place on an economically equivalent basis.

e.g. it is an established benchmark that is widely used in the market to price loans and derivatives.

For new RFRs that are not yet an established benchmark, relief is provided from this requirement provided the Group reasonably expects the RFR to become separately identifiable within 24 months. For hedges of groups of items, the Group is required to transfer to subgroups those instruments that reference RFRs. Any hedging relationships that, prior to application of IBOR reform Phase 2, have been discontinued solely due to IBOR reform and meet the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting when IBOR reform Phase 2 is applied, must be reinstated upon initial application. The Phase 2 reliefs will cease to apply once all changes have been made to financial instruments and hedging relationships, as required by the Reform.

IBOR reform Phase 2 provides temporary reliefs that allow the Group's hedging relationships to continue upon the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an RFR. The reliefs require the Group to amend hedge designations and hedge documentation. This includes redefining the hedged risk to reference an RFR, redefining the description of the hedging instrument and/or the hedged item to reference the RFR, and amending the method for assessing hedge effectiveness. Updates to the hedging documentation must be made by the end of the reporting period in which a replacement takes place. For the retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness, the Group may elect on a hedge by hedge basis to reset the cumulative fair value change to zero. The Group may designate an interest rate as a non-contractually specified, hedged risk component of changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item, provided the interest rate risk component is separately identifiable,

As at 31 December 2020, the Group has not transitioned a financial instrument/hedging instruments from an IBOR to risk-free-rate (RFR) and, as such, did not early adopt IBOR reform Phase 2. The Group applies the reliefs of IBOR reform Phase 1 to its hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform, and assumes that the benchmark on which the hedged cash flows are based (whether or not contractually specified) and/or the benchmark on which the cash flows of the hedging instrument are based, are not altered as a result of the Reform. The Group is currently assessing the impact of transitioning from an IBOR to RFR and the amendments of IBOR reform Phase 2 on its hedging relationships and financial statements.

## IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FEES IN THE “10 PER CENT” TEST FOR DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

As part of its 2018-2020 annual improvements to IFRS standards process, the IASB issued amendment to IFRS 9. The amendment clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. An entity applies the amendment to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual

reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with earlier adoption permitted. The Group will apply the amendments to financial liabilities that are modified or exchanged on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

## AMENDMENTS TO IAS 1: CLASSIFICATION OF LIABILITIES AS CURRENT OR NON-CURRENT

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself

an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and must be applied retrospectively. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

## PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT: PROCEEDS BEFORE INTENDED USE – AMENDMENTS TO IAS 16

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment – Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment, any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by Management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and must be applied retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented when the entity first applies the amendment. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

## REFERENCE TO THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK – AMENDMENTS TO IFRS 3

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989, with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued in March 2018, without significantly changing its requirements. The Board also added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential “day 2” gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be

within the scope of IAS 37 or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. At the same time, the Board decided to clarify existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets that would not be affected by replacing the reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 and apply prospectively and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

## ONEROUS CONTRACTS – COSTS OF FULFILLING A CONTRACT – AMENDMENTS TO IAS 37

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a “directly related cost approach”. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities. General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

## 2.5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### BUSINESS COMBINATIONS AND GOODWILL

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group makes an acquisition meeting the definition of a business under IFRS 3, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through the consolidated income statement. It is then considered in the determination of goodwill.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured until it is finally settled within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

### INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The considerations made in determining significant influence are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor separately tested for impairment.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associates. Any change in other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGUs) or group of CGUs, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and is not larger than an operating segment in accordance with IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The financial statements of associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, then recognises the loss in the consolidated income statement.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to consolidated income statement where appropriate. Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and

## FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Lebanese Pound (LBP) which is also the Bank's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Bank uses the step-by-step method of consolidation.

### (i) Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the date of the statement of financial position. All differences are taken to "net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement, except for monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Group's net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising

recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

### (ii) Group Companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries and overseas branches are translated into the Bank's presentation currency at the rate of exchange as at the reporting date, and their income statements are translated at the monthly average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at the exchange rate on the reporting date.

The table below presents the exchange rates of the currencies used to translate assets, liabilities and statement of income items of foreign branches and subsidiaries:

	2020		2019	
	Year-end Rate LBP	Average Rate LBP	Year-end Rate LBP	Average Rate LBP
US Dollar	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5
Euro	1,851.21	1,724.88	1,686.89	1,690.30
Swiss Franc	1,706.67	1,607.97	1,551.09	1,519.52
Turkish Lira	205.29	217.47	253.37	267.23
Jordanian Dinar	2,126.23	2,125.23	2,124.74	2,125.79
Egyptian Pound	95.78	95.26	93.93	89.72
Saudi Riyal	401.79	401.68	401.86	401.94
Qatari Riyal	414.03	413.57	414.03	414.03
Iraqi Dinar	1.03	1.27	1.29	1.29

## FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – INITIAL RECOGNITION

### (i) Date of Recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the settlement date. This includes "regular way trades": purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

### (ii) Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, plus or minus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument. In the case of a financial instrument measured at fair value, with the change in fair value being recognised in profit or loss, the transaction costs are recognised as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognised.

When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Group accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

### (iii) Day 1 Profit or Loss

When the transaction price differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only observable inputs in market transactions, the Group immediately recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" profit or loss) in the consolidated income statement. In cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in the consolidated income statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

## FINANCIAL ASSETS – CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of two criteria:

- (i) The business model within which financial assets are measured; and
- (ii) Their contractual cash flow characteristics (whether the cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest" (SPPI)).

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and their contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and their contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

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

On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an "accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Group is required to disclose such financial assets separately from those mandatorily measured at fair value.

### Business Model

The Group determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective. Generally, a business model is a matter of fact which can be evidenced by the way business is managed and the information provided to Management.

The Group's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's Key Management Personnel.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- How Managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Group's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking "worst case" or "stress case" scenarios into account.

The Group's business model can be to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows even when sales of financial assets occur. However, if more than an infrequent number of sales are made out of a portfolio, the Group needs to assess whether and how such sales are consistent with an objective of collecting contractual cash flows. If the objective of the Group's business model for managing those financial assets changes, the Group is required to reclassify financial assets.

### The SPPI Test

As a second step of its classification process, the Group assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

“Principal” for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Group applies judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at fair value through profit and loss.

### Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

**Balances with Central Banks, Due from Banks and Financial Institutions, Loans to Banks and Financial Institutions and Reverse Repurchase Agreements, Loans and Advances to Customers and Related Parties – at Amortised Cost, and Financial Assets at Amortised Cost.**

These financial assets are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment. All transaction costs directly attributed to the acquisition are also included in the cost of investment. After initial measurement, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR, less expected credit losses. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation is included in “interest and similar income” in the consolidated income statement. Losses arising from impairment are recognised in the consolidated income statement in “net impairment loss on financial assets”. Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost are reflected under “net gain on sale of financial assets at amortised cost” in the consolidated income statement.

### Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

**Debt Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income**

These financial assets are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment. All transaction costs directly attributed to the acquisition are also included in the cost of investment. After initial measurement, these are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are

recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The ECL calculation for debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income is explained below. On derecognition, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

### Equity Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably some of its investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income when they are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

These financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement on disposal of the investments.

Dividends on these investments are recognised under “revenue from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the consolidated income statement when the Group’s right to receive payment of dividend is established in accordance with IFRS 15: “Revenue from contracts with customers”, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to an impairment assessment.

### Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Included in this category are those debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in “financial assets at amortised cost” and “financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” above, debt instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition, and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss. Management only designates a financial asset at fair value through profit and loss upon initial recognition when the designation eliminates, significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or recognising gains and losses on them on a different basis.

### Debt Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss and Loans and Advances at Fair Value

These financial assets are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the instrument are recognised as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognised. Changes in fair value and interest income are recorded under “net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated income statement. Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of debt instruments and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also reflected under “net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated income statement, showing separately those related to financial assets designated at fair value upon initial recognition from those mandatorily measured at fair value.

### Equity Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Investments in equity instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Group designates at initial recognition an investment that is not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income. These financial assets are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Changes

in fair value and dividend income are recorded under “net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated income statement. Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss are also reflected under “net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated income statement.

## FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL GUARANTEES, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND LOAN COMMITMENTS) – CLASSIFICATION AND MEASUREMENT

Liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, particular transaction costs. Liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value.

The Group classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives).
- Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.
- Contingent consideration recognised in a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3.

The Group may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss when:

- Doing so results in more relevant information because it either eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as “an accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or
- A group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Group’s Key Management Personnel; or
- A group of financial liabilities contains one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivatives is prohibited.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss due to changes in the Group’s own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, unless such recognition would create an accounting mismatch in the consolidated income statement. Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk do not get recycled to the consolidated income statement.

Interest incurred on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss is accrued in interest expense using the EIR, taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument.

### Debt Issued and Other Borrowed Funds

Financial instruments issued by the Group, which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified under “debt issued and other borrowed funds” where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method.

A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date. A portion of the net proceeds of the instrument is allocated to the debt component on the date of issue based on its fair value (which is generally determined based on the quoted market prices for similar debt instruments). The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the debt component. The value of any derivative features (such as a call option) embedded in the compound financial instrument other than the equity component is included in the debt component.

### Due to Central Banks, Banks and Financial Institutions, Banks under Repurchase Agreements and Customers’ and Related Parties’ Deposits

After initial measurement, due to central banks, banks and financial institutions, bonds under repurchase agreements, and customers’ and related parties’ deposits are measured at amortised cost less amounts repaid using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method. Customers’ deposits which are linked to the performance of indices or commodities are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

## DERIVATIVES RECORDED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (also known as the "underlying").
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

### EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument, but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

## FINANCIAL GUARANTEES, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND UNDRAWN LOAN COMMITMENTS

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the consolidated income statement, and an ECL provision. The premium received is recognised in the income statement in "net fees and commission income" on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

### RECLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group reclassifies financial assets if the objective of the business model for managing those financial assets changes. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and are determined by the Group's Senior Management as a result of external or internal changes when significant to the Group's operations and demonstrable to external parties.

If financial assets are reclassified, the reclassification is applied prospectively from the reclassification date, which is the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in the reclassification of financial assets. Any previously recognised gains, losses or interest are not restated.

The Group enters into derivative transactions with various counterparties. These include interest rate swaps, futures, credit derivatives, cross-currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and options on interest rates, foreign currencies and equities.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The notional amount and fair value of such derivatives are disclosed separately in the notes. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in "net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement, unless hedge accounting is applied, which is discussed in under "hedge accounting policy" below.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if:

- The hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of IFRS 9.
- The economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host.
- A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative.
- The hybrid contract is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Group is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of ECL requirements.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments are not recorded in the statement of financial position. The nominal values of these instruments, together with the corresponding ECLs, are disclosed in these Notes.

If a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at fair value, its fair value is determined at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and fair value is recognised in profit or loss. If a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at amortised cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount.

## DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

### Financial Assets

#### (i) Derecognition Due to Substantial Modification of Terms and Conditions

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- Fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset.
- Other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the Group plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below).

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

#### (ii) Derecognition Other than for Substantial Modification

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Group also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. The Group has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Group has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- The Group retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Group retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the "original asset"), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the "eventual recipients"), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Group has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates.
- The Group cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients.
- The Group has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Group is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The Group considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement, in which case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Group could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Group would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

### Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated

as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the consolidated income statement, as “other operating income” or “other operating expenses”.

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by

## REPURCHASE AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are not derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding consideration received (cash collateral provided) is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset with a corresponding obligation to return it, including accrued interest as a liability within “due to banks under repurchase agreements”, reflecting the transaction’s economic substance as a loan to the Group. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the EIR. When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Group reclassifies those securities in its statement of financial position to “financial assets given as collateral”.

## IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

### (i) Overview of the ECL Principles

The Group records allowance for expected credit losses based on a forward-looking approach for all loans and other financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as “financial instruments”. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case the allowance is based on the 12 months’ expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that represents the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

### (ii) Measurement of ECLs

The Group measures ECLs based on three probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: 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).
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The consideration paid (cash collateral provided), including accrued interest is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position within “loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements”, reflecting the transaction’s economic substance as a loan by the Group. The difference between the purchase and resale prices is recorded in “net interest income” and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the EIR. If securities purchased under agreement to resell are subsequently sold to third parties, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a short sale within “financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss” and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in “net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated income statement.

- Undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive.
- Financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amount that the Group expects to recover.

The key inputs into the measurements of ECL are:

- PD: the Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- EAD: the Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, and expected drawdowns on committed facilities.
- LGD: the Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Group would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

These parameters are generally derived from statistical models and other historical data. Forward looking information is incorporated in ECL measurements.

The Group measures ECLs using a three-stage approach based on the extent of credit deterioration since origination:

- Stage 1 – Where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition of a financial instrument, an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss is recorded. The expected credit loss is computed using a probability of default occurring over the next 12 months. For these instruments with a remaining maturity of less than 12 months, probability of default corresponding to remaining term to maturity is used.
- Stage 2 – When a financial instrument experiences a SICR subsequent to origination but is not considered to be impaired, it is included in Stage 2. This requires the computation of expected credit loss based on the probability of default over the remaining estimated life of the financial instrument.
- Stage 3 – Financial instruments that are considered to be impaired are included in this stage, the allowance for credit losses captures the lifetime expected credit losses, similar to Stage 2.

### (iii) Forborne and Modified Loans

The Group sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower’s financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or otherwise enforcing collection of collateral. The Group considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower’s present or expected financial difficulties and the Group would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy. Indicators of financial difficulties include defaults on covenants, or significant concerns raised by the Credit Risk Department. Forbearance may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any impairment is measured using the original EIR as calculated before the modification of terms. It is the Group’s policy to monitor forborne loans to help ensure that future payments continue to be likely to occur. Derecognition decisions and classification between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss in relation to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as an impaired Stage 3 forborne asset until it is collected or written off.

When the loan has been renegotiated or modified but not derecognised, the Group also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Group also considers whether the assets should be classified as Stage 3. Once an asset has been classified as forborne, it will remain forborne for a minimum 12-month probation period. In order for the loan to be reclassified out of the forborne category, the customer has to meet all of the following criteria:

- At least a 12-month probation period has passed.
- Three consecutive payments under the new repayment schedule have been made.
- The borrower has no past dues under any obligation to the Group.
- All the terms and conditions agreed to as part of the restructuring have been met.

If modifications are substantial, the loan is derecognised, as explained above.

### (iv) Credit-impaired Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as “Stage 3 financial assets”). A financial asset is “credit impaired” when one or more events that have 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 information:

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

### (v) Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to “net impairment loss on financial assets”.

### (vi) Debt Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

### (vii) Collateral Repossessed

The Group occasionally acquires properties in settlement of loans and advances. Upon initial recognition, those assets are measured at fair value as approved by the regulatory authorities. Subsequently, these properties are measured at the lower of carrying value or net realisable value.

Upon sale of repossessed assets, any gain or loss realised is recognised in the consolidated income statement under “other operating income” or “other operating expenses”. Gains resulting from the sale of repossessed assets are transferred to “reserves appropriated for capital increase” in the following financial year.

## FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Group measures financial instruments, such as derivatives and non-financial assets, namely land and building and building improvements, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in these Notes.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

## HEDGE ACCOUNTING

As part of its risk management, the Group has identified a series of risk categories with corresponding hedging strategies using derivative instruments, as set out in Note 19.

When a hedging relationship meets the specified hedge accounting criteria set out in IFRS 9, the Group applies one of the three types of hedge accounting: fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in a foreign operation.

At the inception, the Group formally documents how the hedging relationship meets the hedge accounting criteria. It also records the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting only if: (a) the hedging relationship consists only of eligible hedging instruments and eligible hedged items; (b) at the inception of the hedging relationship, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge; and (c) the hedging relationship meets all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. At each reporting date, Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item. However, that designation shall not reflect an imbalance between the weightings of the hedged item and the hedging instrument that would create hedge ineffectiveness that could result in an accounting outcome that would be inconsistent with the purpose of hedge accounting.

At each hedge effectiveness assessment date, a hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis in order to qualify for hedge accounting. The effectiveness test can be performed qualitatively or quantitatively. A formal assessment is undertaken to ensure the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item, both at inception and semi-annually on an ongoing basis. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in the consolidated income statement in "net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

The Group applies the IBOR reform Phase 1 reliefs to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform during the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative risk-free rate (RFR). The reliefs apply during the period before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative risk-free rate ("RFR"). A hedging relationship is affected if interest rate benchmark reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

The reliefs require that for the purpose of determining whether a forecast transaction is highly probable, it is assumed that the IBOR on which the hedged cash flows are based is not altered as a result of IBOR reform. IBOR reform Phase 1 requires that for hedging relationships affected by IBOR reform, the Group must assume that for the purpose of assessing expected future hedge effectiveness, the interest rate is not altered as a result of IBOR reform. The reliefs cease to apply once certain conditions are met. These include when the uncertainty arising from IBOR reform is no longer present with respect to the timing and amount of the benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item, if the hedging relationship is discontinued or once amounts in the cash flow hedge reserve have been released.

### (i) Fair Value Hedges

For qualifying fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the consolidated income statement under "net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". Hedging gain or loss on the hedged item adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised in the consolidated income statement also under "net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". If the hedged item is an equity instrument for which the Group has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, those amounts remain in other comprehensive income.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or when the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, or the Group decides to voluntarily discontinue the hedging relationship, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. If the relationship does not meet the hedge effectiveness criteria, the Group discontinues hedge accounting from the last date on which compliance with hedge effectiveness was demonstrated. If the hedge accounting relationship is terminated for an item recorded at amortised cost, the accumulated fair value hedge adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge by recalculating the EIR. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

### (ii) Cash Flow Hedges

For qualifying cash flow hedge, a separate component of equity associated with the hedged item (cash flow hedge reserve) is adjusted to the lower of the following (in absolute amounts):

- The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge.
- The cumulative change in fair value (present value) of the hedged item from inception of the hedge.

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge (the portion that is offset by the change in the cash flow hedge reserve described above) shall be recognised in other comprehensive income. Any remaining gain or loss on the hedging instrument is hedge ineffectiveness that shall be recognised in the consolidated income statement. The amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve and associated with the hedged item is treated as follows:

- If a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the Group removes that amount from the cash flow hedge reserve and includes it directly in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or the liability without affecting other comprehensive income.
- For cash flow hedges other than those covered by a), that amount is reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss. However, if that amount is a loss and the Group expects that all or a portion of that loss will not be recovered in one or more future periods, it immediately reclassifies the amount that is not expected to be recovered into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in other comprehensive income at that time remains in other comprehensive income and is recognised when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the consolidated income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in other comprehensive income is immediately transferred to the consolidated income statement.

### (iii) Hedge of Net Investments

Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the consolidated income statement. On disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in the foreign currency translation reserve is transferred to the consolidated income statement as a reclassification adjustment.

## LEASES

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

### Group as a Lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

#### (i) Right-of-use Assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are presented within “property, equipment and right-of-use assets” on the consolidated financial statements and are subject to impairment in line with the Group’s policy, as described under “impairment of non-financial assets”.

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets is presented within “depreciation of property, equipment and right-of-use assets” on the consolidated financial statements.

#### (ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of

penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group’s lease liabilities are included under “other liabilities”. Moreover, the interest charge on lease liabilities is presented within “interest and similar expenses” from financial instruments measured at amortised cost in consolidated financial statements.

#### (iii) Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-value Assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Other rental expenses (including non-lease components paid to landlords) are presented within other operating expenses.

### Group as a Lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the EIR for financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired, an entity shall take into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but shall not consider the expected credit losses. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows and expected credit losses.

The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

### Interest Income and Interest Expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or a financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of the financial asset or financial liability. In determining interest income and expense, the EIR is applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset (unless the asset is credit-impaired) or the amortised cost of a financial liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts, unless the financial instrument is measured at fair value, with the change in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. In those cases, the fees are recognised as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognised.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest income is determined by applying EIR to the net amortised cost of the instrument. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Group reverts back to calculating interest income on a gross basis. Furthermore, for financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest is determined by applying a credit-adjusted EIR to the amortised cost of the instrument. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

#### Presentation

Interest income calculated using the effective interest method presented in the consolidated income statement includes:

- Interest on financial assets at amortised cost.
- Interest on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- The effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense.

Interest expense presented in the consolidated income statement includes:

- Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.
- The effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense.

## CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

“Cash and cash equivalents” as referred to in the cash flow statement comprises balances with original maturities of a period of three months or less including cash and balances with central banks, deposits with

Interest income and expense on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented under “net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the consolidated income statement.

### (ii) Fee and Commission Income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

#### Fee Income Earned from Services that Are Provided over a Certain Period of Time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognised as revenues on expiry.

#### Fee Income from Providing Transaction Services

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Fee or components of fee that are linked to a certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

### (iii) Dividend Income

*Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.*

### (iv) Net Gain on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss comprises gains and losses related to trading assets and liabilities, non-trading derivatives held for risk management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedging relationships, financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, and non-trading assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss. The line item includes fair value changes, interest, dividends and foreign exchange differences.

banks and financial institutions, deposits due to banks and financial institutions, and repurchase and reverse repurchased agreements.

## PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

“Property and equipment”, except for land and buildings, is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised since the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed by internal or external valuers with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and credited to the real estate revaluation reserve in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

## INTANGIBLE ASSETS

An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Group.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated using straight line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual value over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

• Buildings	40-50 years
• Freehold improvements	5-10 years
• Leasehold improvements	5-10 years
• Motor vehicles	5-7 years
• Office equipment and computer hardware	5-10 years
• Office machinery and furniture	10 years

Any item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognised are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Group does not have intangible assets with indefinite economic life.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

• Computer software	5 years
• Key money	70 years

## ASSETS OBTAINED IN SETTLEMENT OF DEBT, ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Assets obtained in settlement of debt and assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense. Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, Management has committed to the sale, and the sale is expected to have been completed within one year from the date of classification.

Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the statement of financial position.

## IMPAIRMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is

## PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the Group determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated income statement net of any reimbursement.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that has either been disposed of or is classified as held for sale, and: a) represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; b) is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or c) is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

In the consolidated income statement of the reporting period and of the comparable period of the previous year, income and expenses from discontinued operations are reported separately from income and expenses from continuing operations, down to the level of profit after taxes, even when the Group retains a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the loss of control. The resulting profit or loss (after taxes) is reported separately in the income statement.

limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

The Group operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings both in Lebanon and in other jurisdictions, arising in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

When the Group can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Group records a provision against the case. Where the probability of

outflow is considered to be remote or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. However, when the Group is of the opinion that disclosing these estimates on a case-by-case basis would prejudice their outcome, then the Group does not include detailed, case-specific disclosures in its financial statements.

## PENSIONS AND OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Group provides retirement benefits obligations to its employees under defined benefit plans, which requires contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The cost of providing these benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method which involves making actuarial assumptions about discount rates and future salary increases. Those assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling excluding net interest, and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

## TAXES

Taxes are provided for in accordance with regulations and laws that are effective in the countries where the Group operates.

### (i) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

### (ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Group takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and
- The date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under "personnel expenses" in consolidated statement of income:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements.
- Net interest expense or income.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Current tax and deferred tax relating to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income are also recognised in other comprehensive income and not in the consolidated income statement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

## WARRANTS ISSUED ON SUBSIDIARY SHARES

The value of warrants issued on subsidiary shares is reported as part of Group share of equity and is based on the issuance date fair value. Subsequently, the carrying amount of those warrants is reduced by the

## DIVIDENDS ON COMMON SHARES

Dividends on common shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared

## TREASURY SHARES

Own equity instruments of the Group which are acquired by it or by any of its subsidiaries (Treasury shares) are deducted from equity and accounted for at cost. Consideration paid or received on the purchase sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

## ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT AND ASSETS HELD IN CUSTODY AND UNDER ADMINISTRATION

The Group provides custody and administration services that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of its clients. Assets held in trust, under management or under custody or under administration,

## CUSTOMERS' ACCEPTANCES

Customers' acceptances represent term documentary credits which the Group has committed to settle on behalf of its clients against commitments by those clients (acceptances). The commitments

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

cost of warrants acquired pursuant to trading transactions. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of those warrants.

and no longer at the discretion of the Bank. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

When the Group holds own equity instruments on behalf of its clients, those holdings are not included in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

Contracts on own shares that require physical settlement of a fixed number of own shares for a fixed consideration are classified as equity and added to or deducted from equity. Contracts on own shares that require net cash settlement or provide a choice of settlement are classified as trading instruments and changes in the fair value are reported in the consolidated income statement.

are not treated as assets of the Group and, accordingly, are recorded as off-balance sheet items.

resulting from these acceptances are stated as a liability in the statement of financial position for the same amount.

## 2.6. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure

### JUDGMENTS

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, Management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect in the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### Going Concern

Notwithstanding the events and conditions disclosed in Note 1, these financial statements have been prepared based on the going concern assumption. The Board of Directors believe that they are taking all the measures available to maintain the viability of the Group and continue its operations in the current business and economic environment.

#### Impairment of Goodwill

Management judgment is required in estimating the future cash flows of the CGUs. These values are sensitive to cash flows projected for the periods for which detailed forecasts are available, and to assumptions regarding the term sustainable pattern of cash flows thereafter. While the acceptable range within which underlying assumptions can be applied is governed by the requirement for resulting forecasts to be compared with actual performance and verifiable economic data in future years, the cash flow forecasts necessarily and appropriately reflect Management's view of future business prospects.

#### Business Model

In determining whether its business model for managing financial assets is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Group considers:

- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- How management evaluates the performance of the portfolio;
- Whether Management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenues;
- The degree of frequency of any expected asset sales;
- The reason for any asset sales; and
- Whether assets that are sold are held for an extended period of time relative to their contractual maturity.

#### Contractual Cash Flows of Financial Assets

The Group exercises judgment in determining whether the contractual terms of financial assets it originates or acquires give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and so may qualify for amortised cost measurement. In making the assessment, the Group considers all contractual terms, including any prepayment terms or provisions to extend the maturity of the assets, terms that change the amount and timing of cash flows and whether the contractual terms contain leverage.

of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

#### Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised in respect of tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

#### Hedge Accounting

The Group's hedge accounting policies include an element of judgment and estimation. Estimates of future interest rates and the general economic environment will influence the availability and timing of suitable hedged items, with an impact on the effectiveness of the hedge relationships. Details of the Group's hedge accounting policies and the sensitivities most relevant to risks are disclosed in these Notes.

The Group applies temporary reliefs which enable its hedge accounting to continue during the period of uncertainty, before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate. For the purpose of determining whether a forecast transaction is highly probable, the reliefs require to be assumed that the IBOR on which the hedged cash flows are based is not altered as a result of IBOR reform.

#### Determining the Lease Term of Contracts with Renewal and Termination Options

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgment in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise or not the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. a change in business strategy).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of head offices and branches due to the significance of these assets to its operations. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

## ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data is not available, estimation is required to establish fair values. The judgments and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as credit risk (both own and counterparty) funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

#### Impairment Losses on Financial Instruments

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgment, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs. Components of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgments and estimates include:

- The Group's internal credit rating model.
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs and their impact on ECL calculation.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability of occurrence, to derive the ECL models.

As per internal policy, the Group regularly reviews its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjusts when necessary.

#### Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model, as well as the expected future cash inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

#### Revaluation of Property and Equipment

The Group carries its land and buildings and building improvements at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in other comprehensive income. These are valued by reference to market-based evidence, using comparable prices adjusted for specific market factors such as nature, location and condition of the property. The Group engaged an independent valuation specialist to assess fair values as at 31 December 2020 for property and equipment. The key assumptions used to determine the fair value of the properties and sensitivity analyses are provided in Note 26.

#### Pensions Obligation

The cost of the defined benefit pension plan is determined using an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions.

#### Leases – Estimating the Incremental Borrowing Rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group "would have to pay", which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

### 3.0. | SEGMENT REPORTING

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segments are evaluated based on information relating to net operating income and financial position. Income taxes and operating expenses are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Interest income is reported net, since Management monitors net interest income as a performance measure and not the gross income and expense amounts. Net interest income is allocated to the business

segment based on the assumption that all positions are funded or invested via a central funding unit. An internal Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) mechanism was implemented between operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The assets and liabilities that are reported in the segments are net from inter-segments' assets and liabilities since they constitute the basis of Management's measures of the segments' assets and liabilities and the basis of the allocation of resources between segments.

### BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Group operates in four main business segments which are Corporate and Commercial Banking, Retail and Personal Banking, Treasury and Capital Markets, and Group Functions and Head Office.

#### Corporate and Commercial Banking

Provides diverse products and services to the corporate and commercial customers including loans, deposits, trade finance, exchange of foreign currencies, as well as all regular Corporate and Commercial Banking activities.

#### Retail and Personal Banking

Provides individual customers' deposits and consumer loans, overdrafts, credit cards, and funds transfer facilities, as well as all regular Retail and Private Banking activities.

#### Treasury and Capital Markets

Provides Treasury services including transactions in money and capital markets for the Group's customers, manages investment and trading transactions (locally and internationally), and manages liquidity and market risks. This segment also offers Investment Banking and brokerage services, and manages the Group's own portfolio of stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments.

#### Group Functions and Head Office

Consists of capital and strategic investments, exceptional profits and losses, as well as operating results of subsidiaries which offer non-banking services.

The following tables present net operating income information and financial position information.

#### NET OPERATING INCOME INFORMATION

	2020				Total LBP Million
	Corporate and Commercial Banking LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Treasury and Capital Markets LBP Million	Group Functions and Head Office LBP Million	
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>281,101</b>	<b>436,184</b>	<b>562,887</b>	<b>48,141</b>	<b>1,328,313</b>
<b>Non-interest income</b>					
Net fee and commission (expense) income	58,541	91,772	(937,103)	2,891	(783,898)
Financial operations	6,487	48,673	131,823	9,817	196,800
Share of profit of associates	-	-	-	330	330
Other operating income	3,728	7,086	34	16,501	27,349
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>68,756</b>	<b>147,531</b>	<b>(805,246)</b>	<b>29,540</b>	<b>(559,419)</b>
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>349,857</b>	<b>583,715</b>	<b>(242,359)</b>	<b>77,681</b>	<b>768,894</b>
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(178,067)	(89,052)	4,431	-	(262,688)
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>171,790</b>	<b>494,663</b>	<b>(237,928)</b>	<b>77,681</b>	<b>506,206</b>

	2019 Restated				Total LBP Million
	Corporate and Commercial Banking LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Treasury and Capital Markets LBP Million	Group Functions and Head Office LBP Million	
Net interest income	287,090	479,354	547,804	90,599	1,404,847
<b>Non-interest income</b>					
Net fee and commission income	81,256	118,572	13,471	1,581	214,880
Financial operations	13,009	52,356	(82,452)	4,737	(12,350)
Share of profit of associates	-	-	-	9,275	9,275
Other operating income	313	5,793	31	15,791	21,928
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>94,578</b>	<b>176,721</b>	<b>(68,950)</b>	<b>31,384</b>	<b>233,733</b>
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>381,668</b>	<b>656,075</b>	<b>478,854</b>	<b>121,983</b>	<b>1,638,580</b>
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(503,634)	(338,509)	(984,171)	-	(1,826,314)
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>(121,966)</b>	<b>317,566</b>	<b>(505,317)</b>	<b>121,983</b>	<b>(187,734)</b>

#### FINANCIAL POSITION INFORMATION

	2020				Total LBP Million
	Corporate and Commercial Banking LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Treasury and Capital Markets LBP Million	Group Functions and Head Office LBP Million	
Investments in associates	-	-	-	113,923	113,923
Total assets	6,730,128	5,008,444	31,373,086	807,527	43,919,185
Total liabilities	6,628,313	25,811,718	7,065,197	956,078	40,461,311

	2019				Total LBP Million
	Corporate and Commercial Banking LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Treasury and Capital Markets LBP Million	Group Functions and Head Office LBP Million	
Investments in associates	-	-	-	121,139	121,139
Total assets	11,956,327	6,281,877	39,601,588	1,759,545	59,599,337
Total liabilities	11,412,659	33,335,836	9,114,494	1,259,722	55,122,711

Capital expenditures amounting to LBP 31,839 million for the year 2020 (2019: LBP 142,762 million) are allocated to the Group Functions and Head Office business segment.

Interest and similar income from exposure to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign amounted to LBP 2,103,806 million

for the year 2020 (2019: LBP 2,570,677 million) arising from time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon and financial instruments held by the Group. The breakdown of interest and similar income from exposure to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign is as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
<b>Interest and similar income</b>		
Central Bank of Lebanon	1,865,056	2,084,775
Lebanese sovereign	193,204	485,902
	<b>2,058,260</b>	<b>2,570,677</b>

## GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTS

The Group operates in three geographical segments: Lebanon, Middle East and North Africa, and Turkey (MENAT) and Europe. As such, it is subject to different risks and returns. The following tables show the distribution of the Group's net external operating income, assets and

liabilities allocated based on the location of the subsidiaries reporting the results or advancing the funds. Transactions between segments are carried at market prices and within pure trading conditions.

## NET OPERATING INCOME INFORMATION

	2020			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>1,096,137</b>	<b>192,266</b>	<b>39,910</b>	<b>1,328,313</b>
<b>Non-interest income</b>				
Net fee and commission (expense) income	(877,262)	34,060	59,304	(783,898)
Financial operations	158,367	860	37,573	196,800
Share of profit or loss of associates	330	-	-	330
Other operating income	7,091	13,251	7,007	27,349
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>(711,474)</b>	<b>48,171</b>	<b>103,884</b>	<b>(559,419)</b>
<b>Total external operating income</b>	<b>384,663</b>	<b>240,437</b>	<b>143,794</b>	<b>768,894</b>
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(201,735)	(51,230)	(9,723)	(262,688)
<b>Net external operating income</b>	<b>182,928</b>	<b>189,207</b>	<b>134,071</b>	<b>506,206</b>

	2019 Restated			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Net interest income	1,065,466	269,536	69,845	1,404,847
<b>Non-interest income</b>				
Net fee and commission income	95,585	57,537	61,757	214,880
Financial operations	(38,255)	(10,531)	36,257	(12,350)
Share of profit or loss of associates	9,275	-	-	9,275
Other operating income	17,523	2,213	2,192	21,928
<b>Total non-interest income</b>	<b>84,128</b>	<b>49,399</b>	<b>100,206</b>	<b>233,733</b>
<b>Total external operating income</b>	<b>1,149,594</b>	<b>318,935</b>	<b>170,051</b>	<b>1,638,580</b>
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(1,474,751)	(322,711)	(28,852)	(1,826,314)
<b>Net external operating income</b>	<b>(325,157)</b>	<b>(3,776)</b>	<b>141,199</b>	<b>(187,734)</b>

## FINANCIAL POSITION INFORMATION

	2020			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Capital expenditures	11,224	19,365	1,250	31,839
Investments in associates	113,923	-	-	113,923
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>30,815,595</b>	<b>8,220,621</b>	<b>4,882,969</b>	<b>43,919,185</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>28,983,403</b>	<b>7,289,644</b>	<b>4,188,264</b>	<b>40,461,311</b>

	2019			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Capital expenditures	89,819	47,261	5,682	142,762
Investments in associates	121,139	-	-	121,139
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>38,451,253</b>	<b>17,172,344</b>	<b>3,975,740</b>	<b>59,599,337</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>36,335,815</b>	<b>15,429,036</b>	<b>3,357,860</b>	<b>55,122,711</b>

Segment reporting assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2020 do not include those related to held for sale and amounting to LBP 9,493,147 million and LBP 8,502,601 million respectively.

## 4.0. | INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Balances with central banks	1,542,763	1,704,316
Due from banks and financial institutions	16,149	58,289
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	15,118	34,353
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	775,987	1,293,637
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	1,747	6,083
Financial assets classified at amortised cost	534,597	927,529
Debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income	108,723	32,890
	<b>2,995,084</b>	<b>4,057,097</b>

Withholding taxes amounting to LBP 270,864 million were deducted from interest and similar income (2019: LBP 235,140 million).

The components of interest and similar income from loans and advances to customers at amortised cost are detailed as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Corporate and SME	613,637	991,909
Retail and Personal Banking	162,350	301,728
	<b>775,987</b>	<b>1,293,637</b>

The components of interest and similar income from financial assets classified at amortised cost are detailed as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon	508,099	875,408
Other sovereign	17,426	46,995
Private sector and other securities	9,072	5,126
	<b>534,597</b>	<b>927,529</b>

The components of interest and similar income from financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income are detailed as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Other sovereign	75,600	32,890
Private sector and other securities	33,123	-
	<b>108,723</b>	<b>32,890</b>

## 5.0. | INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Due to central banks	464,221	131,168
Due to banks and financial institutions	34,653	53,440
Due to banks under repurchase agreement	16,812	1,560
Customers' deposits	1,023,074	2,304,854
Deposits from related parties	1,242	15,852
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	117,250	131,911
Lease liabilities	9,519	13,465
	<b>1,666,771</b>	<b>2,652,250</b>

The components of interest and similar expense from customers' deposits are detailed as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Corporate and SME	141,865	305,215
Retail and Personal Banking	881,118	1,997,492
Public sector	91	2,147
	<b>1,023,074</b>	<b>2,304,854</b>

## 6.0. | FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Credit-related fees and commissions	24,920	39,469
Brokerage and custody income	69,995	81,094
Commercial Banking income	59,977	55,334
Electronic Banking	17,688	22,739
Trade Finance income	26,724	40,326
Corporate Finance fees	703	2,611
Trust and fiduciary activities	7,012	18,316
Insurance Brokerage income	3,782	4,855
Other fees and commissions	847	2,100
	<b>211,648</b>	<b>266,844</b>

## 7.0. | FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Mark-up commission <sup>(*)</sup>	951,831	-
Electronic Banking	18,793	17,748
Brokerage and custody fees	13,673	24,029
Commercial Banking expenses	5,638	5,695
Other fees and commissions	5,611	4,492
	<b>995,546</b>	<b>51,964</b>

<sup>(\*)</sup> In order to build up offshore liquidity, the Group introduced the "multiplier factor" which entails inciting depositors of foreign currency international liquidity, cash deposited or incoming border transfers to convert these funds into local foreign currency deposits after the application of multiplier factors during 2020. Book losses from these transactions amounted to LBP 951,831 million during 2020 and were recorded under commission expense.

## 8.0. | NET GAIN (LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
<b>a) Net gain on financial instruments</b>		
Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon	80	2,459
Other sovereign	8,567	7,820
Private sector and other securities	2,809	2,719
	<b>11,456</b>	<b>12,998</b>
<b>b) Other trading income</b>		
Foreign exchange	47,559	30,339
Credit derivatives	(3,137)	(51,349)
Other income (note 29)	295,556	-
Other derivatives	(15,369)	(4,230)
Dividends	224	69
	<b>324,883</b>	<b>(25,171)</b>
	<b>336,289</b>	<b>(12,173)</b>

Foreign exchange includes gains and losses from spot and forward contracts and other currency derivatives, as well as the result of the revaluation of the daily open foreign currency positions. Interest income from debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss amounted to LBP 3,521 million during 2020 (2019: LBP 2,130 million).

## 9.0. | NET GAIN (LOSS) ON SALE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

The Group derecognises some debt instruments classified at amortised cost due to the following reasons:

- Deterioration of the credit rating below the ceiling allowed in the Group's investment policy.
- Liquidity gap and yield management.
- Currency risk management as a result of change in the currency base of deposits.

The schedule below details the gains and losses arising from the derecognition of these financial assets:

	2020			2019 Restated		
	Gains LBP Million	Losses LBP Million	Net LBP Million	Gains LBP Million	Losses LBP Million	Net LBP Million
<b>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</b>						
Certificates of deposit	-	(19,642)	(19,642)	2,531	-	2,531
Time deposits	-	(119,878)	(119,878)	-	-	-
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	(78)	(78)
Eurobonds	-	-	-	-	(4,758)	(4,758)
	-	<b>(139,520)</b>	<b>(139,520)</b>	2,531	(4,836)	(2,305)
<b>Other sovereign</b>						
Treasury bills	-	-	-	45	-	45
Eurobonds	2	(3)	(1)	-	-	-
	<b>2</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>(139,523)</b>	<b>(139,521)</b>	<b>2,576</b>	<b>(4,836)</b>	<b>(2,260)</b>

**10.0. | OTHER OPERATING INCOME**

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Safe rental	1,403	1,480
Release of provision for risks and charges (Note 37)	2,537	378
Income from disposal of assets acquired against debts	86	222
Other income	23,323	19,848
	<b>27,349</b>	<b>21,928</b>

**11.0. | NET IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS**

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
<b>Re-measurements:</b>		
Cash and balances with central banks	44,814	85,079
Due from banks and financial institutions	(207)	574
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	1,071	2,437
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	473,927	930,353
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	95	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	(54,277)	955,426
Financial guarantees and other commitments	7,131	10,545
	<b>472,554</b>	<b>1,984,414</b>
<b>Recoveries:</b>		
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	(196,895)	(107,093)
Financial guarantees and other commitments	(4,776)	(8,700)
	<b>(201,671)</b>	<b>(115,793)</b>
Net direct recoveries	(8,195)	(42,307)
	<b>262,688</b>	<b>1,826,314</b>

**12.0. | PERSONNEL EXPENSES**

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Salaries and related benefits	321,680	324,544
Social security contributions	35,548	40,324
End of service benefits (Note 37)	12,122	13,650
Transportation	7,317	10,139
Schooling	11,364	11,850
Medical expenses	6,501	7,021
Food and beverage	2,137	5,463
Training and seminars	989	2,451
Others	9,715	9,893
	<b>407,373</b>	<b>425,335</b>

**13.0. | OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Rental charges under operating leases	8,356	8,855
Professional fees	23,704	24,194
Board of Directors' fees	744	3,256
Advertising fees	14,362	26,483
Taxes and similar disbursements	17,275	13,251
Outsourcing services	16,069	13,794
Premium for guarantee of deposits	22,627	24,367
Information technology	25,986	34,651
Donations and social aids	14,369	11,735
Provisions for risks and charges (Note 37)	3,873	3,672
Travel and related expenses	1,952	6,680
Telephone and mail	5,899	7,021
Electricity, water and fuel	7,383	7,490
Maintenance	7,527	8,980
Insurance premiums	6,436	7,080
Facilities services	8,513	7,624
Subscription to communication services	7,536	7,357
Office supplies	2,259	2,650
Receptions and gifts	463	2,053
Electronic cards expenses	2,939	3,566
Regulatory charges	7,000	8,738
Documentation and miscellaneous subscriptions	1,932	2,069
Impairment of an associate (Note 25)	7,387	19,725
Others	15,529	13,710
	<b>230,120</b>	<b>269,001</b>

**14.0. | INCOME TAX**

The components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 December are detailed as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current income tax	14,403	23,695
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	1,520	1,520
Other taxes treated as income tax	77,898	19,289
	<b>93,821</b>	<b>44,504</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	6,754	4,470
	<b>100,575</b>	<b>48,974</b>

The components of operating loss before tax, and the differences between income tax expense reflected in the financial statements and the calculated amounts, are shown in the table below:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
<b>Operating loss before tax from continuing operations</b>	<b>(217,940)</b>	<b>(995,165)</b>
<b>At applicable tax rate</b>	<b>(33,194)</b>	<b>(93,604)</b>
<b>Non-deductible expenses:</b>		
Non-deductible expenses and losses for carry forward	169,093	6,466
Non-deductible provisions	86,216	158,976
Unrealised losses on financial instruments	6,847	9,140
Other non-deductibles	18,811	4,333
	<b>280,967</b>	<b>178,915</b>
<b>Income not subject to tax:</b>		
Revenues previously subject to tax	146,600	24,726
Provision recoveries previously subject to tax	16,145	5,071
Exempted revenues	28,134	1,464
Unrealised gains on financial instruments	19,639	14,503
Other deductibles	22,852	15,852
	<b>233,370</b>	<b>61,616</b>
<b>Income tax</b>	<b>14,403</b>	<b>23,695</b>
<b>Effective income tax rate</b>	<b>(6.61%)</b>	<b>(2.38%)</b>

The tax rates applicable to the parent and subsidiaries vary from 8% to 31% in accordance with the income tax laws of the countries where the Group operates. For the purpose of determining the taxable results of the subsidiaries for the year, the accounting results have been adjusted for tax purposes. Such adjustments include items relating to both income and expense, and are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws and regulations and tax practices.

During 2020, other taxes treated as income tax include an amount of LBP 69,668 million representing 2% on 2019 turnover as per article No. 20 of the budget Law 6/2020.

The movement of current tax liabilities during the year is as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>28,325</b>	<b>114,960</b>
Charges for the year	93,821	44,504
Charges related to discontinued operations	80,814	58,509
Transfer from deferred tax assets	-	(3,201)
Transfer to tax regularisation accounts	(9,792)	(19,822)
Other transfers	(1,953)	(3,732)
	<b>162,890</b>	<b>76,258</b>
Less taxes paid:		
Current year tax liability	(8,187)	(15,354)
Prior year tax liabilities	(7,670)	(86,559)
Taxes paid related to discontinued operations	(61,038)	(65,263)
	<b>(76,895)</b>	<b>(167,176)</b>
Transfer to assets as held for sale	(35,746)	-
Foreign exchange difference	174	4,283
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>78,748</b>	<b>28,325</b>

Deferred taxes recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position result from the following items:

	2020					
	Deferred Tax Assets LBP Million	Deferred Tax Liabilities LBP Million	Income Statement from Continuing Operations LBP Million	Income Statement from Discontinued Operations LBP Million	Other Comprehensive Income from Continuing Operations LBP Million	Other Comprehensive Income from Discontinued Operations LBP Million
Provisions	32,478	-	9,962	3,172	-	-
Impairment allowance on financial assets	21,973	-	(7,736)	-	-	-
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	(2,663)	-	-	-	(492)	(1,177)
Difference in depreciation rates	(1,753)	725	(4,316)	(183)	-	-
Defined benefit obligation	5,187	89	-	-	735	-
Revaluation of real estate	-	5,204	-	-	-	-
Cash flow hedge reserve	2,189	-	-	-	(417)	-
Other temporary differences	(3,755)	-	(4,664)	-	-	-
	<b>53,656</b>	<b>6,018</b>	<b>(6,754)</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>(174)</b>	<b>(1,177)</b>

	2019 Restated					
	Deferred Tax Assets LBP Million	Deferred Tax Liabilities LBP Million	Income Statement from Continuing Operations LBP Million	Income Statement from Discontinued Operations LBP Million	Other Comprehensive Income from Continuing Operations LBP Million	Other Comprehensive Income from Discontinued Operations LBP Million
Provisions	28,332	6,305	9,915	10,404	-	-
Impairment allowance on financial assets	47,283	-	(17,066)	-	-	-
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	363	4,050	-	-	(4,626)	(1,135)
Difference in depreciation rates	1,763	8,400	2,021	(798)	-	-
Defined benefit obligation	4,030	89	-	-	(11)	-
Revaluation of real estate	-	22,148	-	-	(1,800)	(12,318)
Cash flow hedge reserve	3,187	-	-	-	(1,829)	-
Other temporary differences	2,168	2,886	660	(2,268)	-	-
	<b>87,126</b>	<b>43,878</b>	<b>(4,470)</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>(8,266)</b>	<b>(13,453)</b>

## 15.0. | LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Bank does not have arrangements that might result in dilutive shares.

As such, diluted earnings per share was not separately calculated. The following table shows the income and share data used to calculate loss per share:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 Restated LBP Million
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Bank from continuing and discontinued operations	(225,147)	(912,177)
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Bank from continuing operations	(325,402)	(1,048,628)
Less: dividends attributable to preferred shares	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank from discontinued operations	100,255	136,451
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding</b>	<b>546,241,223</b>	<b>398,574,269</b>
	LBP	LBP
<b>Basic and diluted loss per share</b>	<b>(413)</b>	<b>(2,289)</b>
<b>Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations</b>	<b>(596)</b>	<b>(2,631)</b>
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>342</b>

The Bank increased its capital by LBP 315,278 million effective 20 February 2020 through the issuance of 188,789,011 common shares at a nominal value of LBP 1,670.

There have been no other transactions involving common shares or potential common shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements.

## 16.0. | CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Cash on hand</b>	<b>472,250</b>	<b>505,486</b>
<b>Central Bank of Lebanon</b>		
Current accounts	541,675	477,176
Time deposits	15,829,409	17,460,137
Accrued interest	323,841	647,152
	<b>16,694,925</b>	<b>18,584,465</b>
<b>Other central banks</b>		
Current accounts	1,971,864	2,068,594
Time deposits	566,486	2,168,842
Accrued interest	(1,100)	18,697
	<b>2,538,350</b>	<b>4,256,133</b>
	<b>19,705,525</b>	<b>23,346,084</b>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(219,315)	(176,565)
	<b>19,486,210</b>	<b>23,169,519</b>

During 2019, the Bank and the Central Bank of Lebanon signed a netting agreement for specified financial assets and liabilities that qualifies for netting under the requirements of IAS 32. As at 31 December 2020, time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LBP 6,487,490 million (2019: LBP 9,254,889 million) and term borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon are reported on a net basis on the statement of financial position. During 2020, financial assets and financial liabilities that were settled on a net basis amounted to LBP 2,767,399 million (Note 31).

### Obligatory Reserves:

- In accordance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Lebanon, banks operating in Lebanon are required to deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon an obligatory reserve calculated on the basis of 25% of sight commitments and 15% of term commitments denominated in Lebanese Pounds. This is not applicable for investment banks which are exempted from obligatory reserve requirements on commitments denominated in Lebanese Pounds. Additionally, all banks operating in Lebanon are required to deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon interest-bearing placements representing 15% of total deposits in foreign currencies regardless of nature.
- Subsidiary banks operating in foreign countries are also subject to obligatory reserve requirements determined based on the banking regulations of the countries in which they operate.

The following table summarises the Group's placements in central banks available against the obligatory reserves as of 31 December:

	2020			2019		
	Lebanese Pounds LBP Million	Foreign Currencies LBP Million	Total LBP Million	Lebanese Pounds LBP Million	Foreign Currencies LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Central Bank of Lebanon</b>						
Current accounts	469,054	-	469,054	466,331	-	466,331
Time deposits	-	2,784,220	2,784,220	28,409	3,399,487	3,427,896
	<b>469,054</b>	<b>2,784,220</b>	<b>3,253,274</b>	<b>494,740</b>	<b>3,399,487</b>	<b>3,894,227</b>
<b>Other central banks</b>						
Current accounts	-	14,848	14,848	-	679,061	679,061
Time deposits	-	491,645	491,645	-	579,209	579,209
	-	<b>506,493</b>	<b>506,493</b>	-	1,258,270	1,258,270
	<b>469,054</b>	<b>3,290,713</b>	<b>3,759,767</b>	<b>494,740</b>	<b>4,657,757</b>	<b>5,152,497</b>

## 17.0. | DUE FROM BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Current accounts	1,649,200	1,165,643
Time deposits	501,248	991,549
Checks for collection	4,627	10,686
Other amounts due	12,618	10,766
Accrued interest	704	849
	<b>2,168,397</b>	<b>2,179,493</b>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(438)	(1,587)
	<b>2,167,959</b>	<b>2,177,906</b>

As of 31 December 2020, current accounts include collaterals given to foreign banks for derivative transactions amounting to LBP 384,699 million (2019: LBP 189,302 million).

## 18.0. | LOANS TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND REVERSE REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Loans and advances	204,118	180,304
Reverse repurchase agreements	63,640	521,942
Accrued interest	88	767
	<b>267,846</b>	<b>703,013</b>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(3,600)	(2,556)
	<b>264,246</b>	<b>700,457</b>

The Group purchased Turkish Treasury bills under a commitment to resell them (reverse repurchase agreements). The securities are not included in the statement of financial position as the Group does not acquire the

risks and rewards of ownership. Consideration paid (or cash collateral provided) is accounted for as a loan and amounted to LBP 63,640 million at 31 December 2020, including accrued interest (2019: LBP 521,942 million).

## 19.0. | DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group enters into derivatives for trading and for risk management purposes. The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments recorded as assets or liabilities together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the quantity of

the derivative contracts' underlying instrument (being an equity instrument, commodity product, reference rate or index, etc.). The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year-end and are not indicative of either the market risk or credit risk.

### FORWARDS AND FUTURES

Forwards and future contracts are contractual agreements to buy and sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the

over-the-counter market. Future contracts are transacted in standardised amounts on regulated exchanges and are subject to daily cash margin requirements.

### OPTIONS

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, for the purchaser either to buy or to sell a specific amount

of financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period.

### SWAPS

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange streams of payments over time based on specified notional amounts, in relation to movements in specified underlying index such as an interest rate, foreign currency rate, commodity index or equity index.

in return for paying or receiving a fixed rate of interest. The payment flows are usually netted against each other, with difference being paid by one party to the other.

Interest rate swaps relate to contracts taken out by the Group with other counterparties (customers and financial institutions) in which the Group either receives or pay a floating rate of interest, respectively,

In a currency swap, the Group pays a specified amount in one currency and receives a specified amount in another currency. Currency swaps are mostly gross-settled.

The Group has positions in the following type of derivatives:

	Positive Fair Value LBP Million	Negative Fair Value LBP Million	Notional Amount LBP Million
<b>31 December 2020</b>			
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	14,364	7,406	824,919
Forward precious metals contracts	-	79	2,276
Currency swaps	134,698	138,870	4,197,319
Precious metals swaps	8	3,022	87,628
Currency options	15,395	18,280	1,035,522
Interest rate swaps	12,674	-	1,813,566
Interest rate options	38,682	-	1,585,032
Credit derivatives	-	-	230,443
Equity options	2,999	2,999	1,352
	<b>218,820</b>	<b>170,656</b>	<b>9,778,057</b>
<b>Derivatives held as fair value hedge</b>			
Interest rate swaps	-	276,137	1,582,875
	-	276,137	1,582,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>218,820</b>	<b>446,793</b>	<b>11,360,932</b>

	Positive Fair Value LBP Million	Negative Fair Value LBP Million	Notional Amount LBP Million
<b>31 December 2019</b>			
<b>Derivatives held for trading</b>			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	10,418	17,908	1,268,105
Forward precious metals contracts	-	29	853
Currency swaps	165,819	139,046	6,198,522
Precious metals swaps	88	2,652	91,161
Currency options	59,316	11,894	1,201,208
Interest rate swaps	44,173	30,404	1,778,467
Interest rate options	-	-	51,790
Credit derivatives	3,137	-	741,532
Equity options	5,638	4,087	12,115
	<b>288,589</b>	<b>206,020</b>	<b>11,343,753</b>
<b>Derivatives held as fair value hedge</b>			
Interest rate swaps	-	157,705	1,582,875
<b>Derivatives held to hedge net investments in foreign operations</b>			
Currency swaps	2,335	-	98,683
<b>Derivatives held as cash flow hedge</b>			
Interest rate swaps	-	8,377	188,438
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,924</b>	<b>372,102</b>	<b>13,213,749</b>

### DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR TRADING PURPOSES

Most of the Group's derivative trading activities relate to deals with customers which are normally offset by transactions with other counterparties. Also included under this heading are any derivatives

entered into for risk management purposes which do not meet the IFRS 9 hedge accounting criteria.

### DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD FOR HEDGING PURPOSES

The Group uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to reduce its exposure to credit risk and market risks. This is achieved by hedging specific financial instruments, portfolio of fixed rate financial instruments

and forecast transaction, as well as strategic hedging against overall financial position exposures.

### HEDGES OF INTEREST RATE RISK

The Group's risk management strategy is to hedge interest rate risk with interest rate derivatives. The interest rate risk management strategy is to reduce the Group's exposure to interest rate risk to within approved risk limits. The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge mismatches between fixed interest rates and floating interest rates. The hedging instruments share the same risk exposures as the hedged items. Hedge ineffectiveness is assessed with reference to the shared risks, but to the extent hedging instruments are exposed to different risks than the hedged items, this could result in ineffectiveness. The Group establishes a hedge ratio of 100% by aligning the par amount of the hedged item and the notional amount of the interest rate swap designated as a hedging instrument.

In these hedging relationships, the Group uses benchmark interest rate as a component of interest rate risk. Using the benchmark interest rate results in other risks such as credit risk and liquidity risk which are excluded from the hedge accounting relationship.

Sources of ineffectiveness affecting hedge accounting are as follows:

- The effect of the counterparty and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the swap, which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the change in interest rate; and

- Differences in maturities or timing of cash flows of the swap and the hedged items.

There were no other sources of ineffectiveness in these hedge relationships.

#### IBOR Risk

Following the decision by global regulators to phase out IBORs and replace them with alternative reference rates, the Group has established a project to manage the transition for any of its contracts that could be affected. The project is sponsored by the Group CFO and is being led by senior representatives from functions across the Group including the client facing teams, Legal, Finance, Operations and Technology. The project provides monthly progress updates to the Managing Board and bi-annually to the Audit Committee.

The table below indicates the nominal amount and weighted average maturity of derivatives in hedging relationships that will be affected by IBOR reform, and analysed by interest rate and cross currency basis. The derivative hedging instruments provide close approximation to the extent of the risk exposure the Group manages through hedging relationships.

	2020		2019	
	Nominal Amount LBP Million	Average Maturity Years	Nominal Amount LBP Million	Average Maturity Years
<b>Interest rate swaps</b>				
LIBOR (USD) – 3 months	1,582,875	7.38	1,582,875	8.38
LIBOR (USD) – 6 months	-	-	188,438	5.80
	<b>1,582,875</b>		<b>1,771,313</b>	

### Fair value Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

The Group held the following interest rate swaps as hedging instruments in fair value hedges of interest rate risk:

	2020	2019
Nominal amount – LBP million	1,582,875	1,582,875
Average fixed interest rate	3.01%	3.01%
Maturity	More than 5 years	More than 5 years

As at 31 December, the amounts relating to the hedging instruments were as follows:

	Notional Amount LBP Million	Fair Value		Change in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness LBP Million
		Positive LBP Million	Negative LBP Million	
<b>31 December 2020</b>				
Interest rate swaps	1,582,875	-	276,137	122,469
<b>31 December 2019</b>				
Interest rate swaps	1,582,875	-	157,705	102,479

As at 31 December, the amounts relating to the hedged items were as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Carrying Value LBP Million	Change in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness LBP Million	Carrying Value LBP Million	Change in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness LBP Million
Time deposits with Central Bank of Lebanon	1,847,305	121,383	1,725,922	102,842

Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item include in the carrying amount of the hedged item amounted to LBP 264,430 million as at 31 December 2020 (2019: LBP 143,047 million). No ineffectiveness from these hedges was recognised in profit or loss during the year as the hedging instrument and the hedged item are closely aligned. There were no accumulated amounts of fair value hedge adjustments remaining in the statement of financial position for any hedged items that have ceased to be adjusted for hedging gains and losses.

### Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

As of 31 December 2019, interest rate swaps were held as hedging instrument against borrowing from banks and financial institutions for a notional amount of USD 125 million (equivalent to LBP 188,438 million) maturing in October 2025 and paying an average fixed interest rate of 3.15%. During 2020, these hedging instruments were terminated. For calculating hedge ineffectiveness change in fair value of the hedging instruments and the hedged items were LBP 8,165 million and LBP 8,165 million respectively (2019: LBP 4,408 million and LBP 4,408 million respectively). Currency translation losses amounted to LBP 5,256 million (2019: nil). No ineffectiveness from these hedges was recognised in profit or loss as the hedging instrument and the hedge item are closely aligned.

Cash flow hedge reserves related to continued and discontinued hedges are nil and LBP 19,944 million respectively (2019: LBP 6,575 million and 12,270 million respectively). Gain on cash flow hedges reclassified to the income statement amounted to LBP 2,227 million (2019: LBP 8,311 million) and were reflected under interests and similar expenses.

## 20.0 | FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</b>		
Treasury bills	691	722
Eurobonds	143	36
	<b>834</b>	<b>758</b>
<b>Other sovereign</b>		
Treasury bills and bonds	4,295	1,038
<b>Private sector and other securities</b>		
Banks and financial institutions	325,426	294,053
Loans and advances to customers	7,124	18,157
Mutual funds	52,156	67,071
Equity instruments	2,232	5
	<b>386,938</b>	<b>379,286</b>
	<b>392,067</b>	<b>381,082</b>

## 21.0 | LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTISED COST

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Corporate and SME	7,441,872	11,581,548
Retail and Personal Banking	3,195,612	5,545,072
Public sector	68,464	300,403
	<b>10,705,948</b>	<b>17,427,023</b>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(1,563,596)	(1,965,352)
	<b>9,142,352</b>	<b>15,461,671</b>

## 22.0 | LOANS AND ADVANCES TO RELATED PARTIES AT AMORTISED COST

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Corporate and SME	15,579	13,756
Retail and Personal Banking	92,784	126,800
	<b>108,363</b>	<b>140,556</b>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(163)	(67)
	<b>108,200</b>	<b>140,489</b>

### 23.0. | FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</b>		
Certificates of deposit	4,052,447	6,359,285
Treasury bills	3,330,377	3,330,933
Eurobonds	87,744	1,979,348
	<b>7,470,568</b>	<b>11,669,566</b>
<b>Other sovereign</b>		
Treasury bills	40,305	1,326,508
Eurobonds	247,345	284,138
Other governmental securities	-	13,519
	<b>287,650</b>	<b>1,624,165</b>
<b>Private sector and other securities</b>		
Banks and financial institutions debt instruments	100,928	163,353
Corporate debt instruments	76,686	23,851
	<b>177,614</b>	<b>187,204</b>
	<b>7,935,832</b>	<b>13,480,935</b>
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(148,339)	(1,161,991)
	<b>7,787,493</b>	<b>12,318,944</b>

During 2019, the Bank and the Central Bank of Lebanon signed a netting agreement for specified financial assets and liabilities that qualifies for netting under the requirements of IAS 32. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2020, certificates of deposit amounting to LBP 2,638,000 million (2019: the same) and term borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon are reported on a net basis on the statement of financial position. At 31 December 2020, Lebanese Treasury bills of LBP 1,979,141 million were pledged against term borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon (2019: the same) (Note 31). In addition, the Group, in agreement with credit-linked depositors, settled deposits amounting to LBP 371,261 million in certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon

denominated in US Dollars having the same nominal amount (Notes 29 and 33).

The Lebanese government Eurobonds were acquired during 2018 against a leverage arrangement with the Central Bank of Lebanon (refer to Note 31). During 2019, the amortised cost was adjusted by an amount equivalent to the present value of expected future cash flows from leverage arrangements. These financial instruments were mostly liquidated during 2020 at a price approximating their adjusted carrying amount net of the allowances for expected credit losses at 31 December 2019.

### 24.0. | FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Debt instruments</b>		
<i>Other sovereign</i>		
Treasury bills and bonds	1,158,840	1,070,932
<b>Private sector and other securities</b>		
Banks and financial institutions debt instruments	293,819	15,180
	<b>1,452,659</b>	<b>1,086,112</b>
<b>Equity instruments</b>		
Quoted	176	176
Unquoted	65,538	68,605
	<b>65,714</b>	<b>68,781</b>
	<b>1,518,373</b>	<b>1,154,893</b>

### EQUITY INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Group classified the following instruments in private sector securities at fair value through other comprehensive income as it holds them for strategic reasons. The tables below list those equity instruments, dividends received, and the changes in fair value net of applicable taxes:

	2020		
	Fair Value LBP Million	Cumulative Changes in Fair Value LBP Million	Dividends LBP Million
<b>Quoted</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unquoted:</b>	<b>65,538</b>	<b>9,438</b>	<b>32</b>
Banque de l'Habitat sal	15,762	7,491	-
Other equity instruments	49,776	1,947	32
	<b>65,714</b>	<b>9,438</b>	<b>32</b>

	2019		
	Fair Value LBP Million	Cumulative Changes in Fair Value LBP Million	Dividends LBP Million
<b>Quoted</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Unquoted:</b>	<b>68,605</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>2,083</b>
Banque de l'Habitat sal	16,350	10,095	-
Other equity instruments	52,255	1,440	2,083
	<b>68,781</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>2,083</b>

### 25.0. | INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

	Country of Incorporation	Activity	2020 Ownership %	2019 Ownership %	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
GlobalCom Holding sal	Lebanon	Communication	23.25%	31.00%	28,986	40,874
M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal	Lebanon	Services	30.00%	30.00%	69,117	69,117
Other associates					15,820	11,148
					<b>113,923</b>	<b>121,139</b>

## INDIVIDUALLY MATERIAL ASSOCIATES

GlobalCom Holding sal and M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal are the only individually material investments in associates held by the Group. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the all material associates. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the

relevant associates and not the Group's share of those amounts. They have been amended to reflect adjustments made by the Group when using the equity method, including fair value adjustments and modifications for differences in accounting policies.

	2020	2019	
	GlobalCom Holding sal LBP Million	GlobalCom Holding sal LBP Million	M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal LBP Million
Current assets	66,923	98,127	79,512
Non-current assets	67,594	51,635	39,549
Current liabilities	(62,431)	(98,526)	(60,692)
Non-current liabilities	(31,516)	(6,292)	(22,606)
<b>Equity</b>	<b>40,570</b>	<b>44,944</b>	<b>35,763</b>
Group's share of equity	9,433	13,933	10,729
Goodwill	19,553	26,941	58,388
	<b>28,986</b>	<b>40,874</b>	<b>69,117</b>
Revenues	136,118	96,803	140,558
Expenses	(138,947)	(89,459)	(134,540)
(Loss) profit for the period	(2,829)	7,344	1,805
	<b>(658)</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>5,918</b>

GlobalCom Holding sal and M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal had no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2020 (2019: the same).

During 2020, the Group received dividends in the amount of LBP 1,168 million from GlobalCom Holding sal (2019: LBP 1,168 million) and wrote off an amount of LBP 7,387 million (Note 13).

## M1 FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGIES HOLDING SAL

The Group does not have summarised financial information for M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal for 2020.

At 31 December 2020, due to the current economic crisis Lebanon is going through and its impact on banking and electronic card transactions, the Group performed an impairment test on the carrying amount of M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal. The recoverable amount as

determined by a value-in-use ("VIU") calculation was lower than the carrying value and accordingly, the Group recorded an impairment loss of LBP 19,725 million (Note 13). Calculation was based on cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by Senior Management covering a five-year period, with a terminal growth rate of 2.00%. The forecast cash flows were discounted at a pre-tax rate of 15.90%.

## OTHER ASSOCIATES

The aggregate amount of the Group's share of profit of its individually immaterial associates amounted to a profit of LBP 988 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 (2019: LBP 1,080 million).

During 2019, the Group sold its investment in Assurex sal, an associate, to a third party for a total consideration of LBP 11,238 million. The disposal of this associate resulted in a loss of LBP 325 million. Accordingly, the Group share of Assurex sal's other comprehensive income amounting to LBP 5,464 million was transferred to "retained earnings".

## 26.0. | PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	Land LBP Million	Buildings and Freehold Improvements LBP Million	Leasehold Improvements LBP Million	Motor Vehicles LBP Million	Office Equipment and Computer Hardware LBP Million	Office Machinery and Furniture LBP Million	Right-of-use LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Cost or revaluation:</b>									
At 1 January 2020	163,507	581,524	164,536	3,438	225,108	100,694	152,934	8,615	1,400,356
Additions	-	2,659	1,287	-	7,279	934	57	532	12,748
Movements related to discontinued operations, net	666	2,738	5,095	105	2,140	(116)	(380)	-	10,248
Disposals	-	(6,146)	(1,388)	-	(1,574)	(548)	(46,752)	-	(56,408)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(5,891)	(203,275)	(53,494)	(2,597)	(44,691)	(12,625)	(31,249)	-	(353,822)
Foreign exchange difference	-	6,452	(5,196)	21	(5,579)	(1,242)	(8,115)	699	(12,960)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>158,282</b>	<b>383,952</b>	<b>110,840</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>182,683</b>	<b>87,097</b>	<b>66,495</b>	<b>9,846</b>	<b>1,000,162</b>
<b>Depreciation:</b>									
At 1 January 2020	-	-	114,647	2,264	170,603	81,362	27,605	6,689	403,170
Depreciation during the year	-	19,082	7,665	21	14,059	2,738	20,993	-	64,558
Depreciation related to discontinued operations	-	3,901	3,364	356	4,612	1,010	3,333	-	16,576
Disposals	-	(2,794)	(1,860)	-	(249)	(510)	(14,952)	-	(20,365)
Movements related to discontinued operations, net	-	-	(618)	(425)	-	(238)	-	-	(1,281)
Transfers	-	(1,968)	1,968	-	(94)	94	-	-	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(6,578)	(31,181)	(1,324)	(31,136)	(9,255)	(8,164)	-	(87,638)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(229)	(3,469)	24	(5,001)	(1,090)	(2,152)	1,131	(10,786)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>90,516</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>152,794</b>	<b>74,111</b>	<b>26,663</b>	<b>7,820</b>	<b>364,234</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>									
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>158,282</b>	<b>372,538</b>	<b>20,324</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29,889</b>	<b>12,986</b>	<b>39,832</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>635,928</b>

	Land LBP Million	Buildings and Freehold Improvements LBP Million	Leasehold Improvements LBP Million	Motor Vehicles LBP Million	Office Equipment and Computer Hardware LBP Million	Office Machinery and Furniture LBP Million	Right-of-use LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Cost or revaluation:</b>									
At 1 January 2019	187,791	639,906	144,393	3,255	206,971	99,977	-	8,882	1,291,175
IFRS 16 adoption	-	-	-	-	-	-	143,252	-	143,252
Revaluation recognised in OCI	(23,618)	18,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,981)
Revaluation adjustments	-	(85,929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,929)
Additions	-	18,520	8,070	158	21,857	1,695	22,035	-	72,335
Disposals	(1,788)	(8,218)	(3,066)	(122)	(3,012)	(1,185)	(7,281)	-	(24,672)
Transfer	992	(17,757)	16,765	-	(472)	472	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	130	16,365	(1,626)	147	(236)	(265)	(5,072)	(267)	9,176
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>163,507</b>	<b>581,524</b>	<b>164,536</b>	<b>3,438</b>	<b>225,108</b>	<b>100,694</b>	<b>152,934</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>1,400,356</b>
<b>Depreciation:</b>									
At 1 January 2019	-	67,208	105,259	1,942	154,347	77,690	-	7,028	413,474
Revaluation adjustments	-	(85,929)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,929)
Depreciation during the year	-	19,097	8,487	43	15,652	3,810	25,664	57	72,810
Depreciation related to discontinued operations	-	1,835	2,813	340	4,559	861	3,795	-	14,203
Disposals	-	(1,311)	(1,900)	(116)	(2,916)	(1,058)	(2,885)	-	(10,186)
Transfer	-	(1,041)	1,042	-	(481)	480	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	141	(1,054)	55	(558)	(421)	1,031	(396)	(1,202)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>114,647</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>170,603</b>	<b>81,362</b>	<b>27,605</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>403,170</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>									
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>163,507</b>	<b>581,524</b>	<b>49,889</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>54,505</b>	<b>19,332</b>	<b>125,329</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>997,186</b>

The Group has lease contracts for various items primarily comprising head offices and branches used in its operations. Leases of head offices and branches generally have lease terms between 1 and 30 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to

the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets and some contracts require the Group to maintain certain financial ratios. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options and variable lease payments.

## REVALUATION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS

Pursuant to the decision of the Board of Directors held on 3 September 2014, the Group changed its accounting policy for measuring land and buildings and related improvements from the cost model to the revaluation model. Management determined that each constitutes a single class of asset under IFRS 13, based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the property. These assets are classified under Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value of the land and buildings and freehold improvements was determined using the market comparable method. The valuations have been performed by the valuer and are based on proprietary databases of prices of transactions for properties of similar nature, location and condition. As at the date of revaluation, the properties' fair values are based on valuations carried out by independent valuers accredited by the local regulators in the countries in which the properties are situated.

## SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE VALUATION INPUT

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of land and buildings:

	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average	Fair Value LBP Million
<b>Land:</b>				
Lebanon	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 5 million <sup>(*)</sup>	153,331
<b>Buildings and freehold improvements:</b>				
Lebanon	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 3 million <sup>(*)</sup>	316,101
Switzerland	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 27 million	68,755

<sup>(\*)</sup> The above prices are based on the official exchange rate of 1,507.5 USD/LBP.

Significant increase (decrease) in the estimated price per square meter in isolation would result in significantly higher (lower) fair value on a linear basis.

If land, buildings, and related improvements were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts as of 31 December would have been as follows:

	2020	
	Land LBP Million	Buildings and Freehold Improvements LBP Million
Cost	64,666	430,561
Accumulated depreciation	-	(208,459)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>64,666</b>	<b>222,102</b>

	2019	
	Land LBP Million	Buildings and Freehold Improvements LBP Million
Cost	69,890	556,116
Accumulated depreciation	-	(201,567)
<b>Net book value</b>	<b>69,890</b>	<b>354,549</b>

## 27.0. | INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Cost:</b>			
At 1 January 2020	250,524	93	250,617
Additions	19,091	-	19,091
Movements related to discontinued operations, net	4,364	-	4,364
Transfer to assets held for sale	(49,365)	-	(49,365)
Foreign exchange difference	(10,914)	(20)	(10,934)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>213,700</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>213,773</b>
<b>Amortisation:</b>			
At 1 January 2020	135,380	93	135,473
Amortisation during the year	21,640	-	21,640
Amortisation related to discontinued operations	7,030	-	7,030
Transfer to assets held for sale	(24,190)	-	(24,190)
Foreign exchange difference	(7,241)	(20)	(7,261)
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>132,619</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>132,692</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>			
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<b>81,081</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>81,081</b>

	Computer Software LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Cost:</b>			
At 1 January 2019	182,934	105	183,039
Additions	70,427	-	70,427
Foreign exchange difference	(2,837)	(12)	(2,849)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>250,524</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>250,617</b>
<b>Amortisation:</b>			
At 1 January 2019	114,458	105	114,563
Amortisation during the year	19,488	-	19,488
Amortisation related to discontinued operations	5,041	-	5,041
Foreign exchange difference	(3,607)	(12)	(3,619)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>135,380</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>135,473</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>			
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>115,144</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>115,144</b>

## 28.0. | ASSETS OBTAINED IN SETTLEMENT OF DEBT

The Group occasionally takes possession of assets in settlement of loans and advances. The Group is in the process of selling these assets.

Gains or losses on disposal are recognised in the consolidated income statement for the year.

	2020			2019		
	Financial Instruments LBP Million	Properties LBP Million	Total LBP Million	Financial Instruments LBP Million	Properties LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Cost:</b>						
At 1 January	40,390	267,401	307,791	40,390	155,626	196,016
Additions	-	69,229	69,229	-	134,048	134,048
Disposals	(40,390)	(96,939)	(137,329)	-	(9,588)	(9,588)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(780)	(780)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	(29,366)	(29,366)	-	(12,685)	(12,685)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>209,545</b>	<b>209,545</b>	<b>40,390</b>	<b>267,401</b>	<b>307,791</b>
<b>Impairment:</b>						
At 1 January	-	17,802	17,802	-	2,295	2,295
Impairment for the year	-	-	-	-	15,522	15,522
Related to disposals	-	(10,910)	(10,910)	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(517)	(517)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	10	10	-	(15)	(15)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,802</b>	<b>17,802</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>						
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>203,160</b>	<b>203,160</b>	<b>40,390</b>	<b>249,599</b>	<b>289,989</b>

During 2020, the Group sold assets obtained in settlement of debts resulting to a loss amounting to LBP 465 million.

In 2019, the impairment loss of LBP 15,522 million represents the write-down of assets obtained in settlement of debt as a result of the sudden decline in real estate prices due to the deep recession facing

Lebanon. The impairment loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement as a separate line item. The recoverable amount was based on fair value determined by the market comparable method. The fair values are based on valuations carried out by independent valuers accredited by the local regulators in the countries in which the properties are situated.

## SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE VALUATION INPUT

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation of properties:

	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average
<b>Lebanon:</b>			
Land	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 0.3 million
Buildings	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 2 million

The above prices are based on the official exchange rate of 1,507.5 USD/LBP.

Significant increase (decrease) in the estimated price per square meter in isolation would result in significantly higher (lower) fair values on a linear basis.

## 29.0. | OTHER ASSETS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Advances on acquisition of property and equipment	4,558	6,572
Advances on acquisition of intangible assets	2,878	4,097
Prepaid charges	36,945	41,112
Electronic cards and regularisation accounts	25,342	31,923
Receivables related to non-banking operations	19,534	40,507
Advances to staff	37,461	13,342
Hospitalisation and medical care under collection	43,764	43,626
Interest and commissions receivable	1,115	5,925
Funds management fees	51	78
Fiscal stamps, bullions and commemorative coins	1,119	1,212
Management and advisory fees receivable	353	827
Tax regularisation account	14,394	10,784
Other debtor accounts	163,324	182,801
Receivables from Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements	1,334,603	1,110,061
	<b>1,685,441</b>	<b>1,492,867</b>

As at 31 December 2020, other debtors' accounts include an amount of LBP 76,362 million representing collateral under process of being repossessed against settlement of loans by a subsidiary (2019: LBP 98,452 million).

### Receivables from the Central Bank of Lebanon under Leverage Arrangements

During 2018, the Group entered into leverage arrangements with the Central Bank of Lebanon against a simultaneous purchase of Lebanese government Eurobonds that were recorded at amortised cost. During 2019, the amortised cost was adjusted by an amount equivalent to the present value of expected future cash flows from leverage arrangements and recorded as "receivables from the Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements". These financial instruments were mostly liquidated during 2020 at a price approximating their adjusted carrying amount net of the allowances for expected credit losses at 31 December 2019 (refer to Note 23). Remaining balance related to this transaction amounted to LBP 1,036,598 million as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: LBP 1,110,061 million).

During 2018, the Group entered into leverage arrangements with the Central Bank of Lebanon against simultaneous time deposits with the latter denominated in US Dollars. During 2020, time deposits were derecognised for the acquisition of certificate of deposits. In agreement with the credit linked depositors, the Group settled deposits amounting to LBP 371,261 million in such certificates of deposit having the same nominal amount (Notes 23 and 33). As a result, the Group recognised the present value of future cash flows from the corresponding leverage arrangements as "receivables from the Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements" against net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 8). Remaining balance related to this transaction amounted to LBP 298,005 million as at 31 December 2020.

## 30.0. | GOODWILL

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Cost:</b>		
At 1 January	199,989	199,980
Foreign exchange difference	(38)	9
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>199,951</b>	<b>199,989</b>
<b>Impairment:</b>		
At 1 January	157,567	157,567
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>157,567</b>	<b>157,567</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>		
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>42,384</b>	<b>42,422</b>

Testing goodwill for impairment involves a significant amount of judgment. This includes the identification of independent CGUs and the allocation of goodwill to these units based on which units are expected to benefit from the acquisition. The allocation is reviewed following business reorganisations. Cash flow projections necessarily take into

account changes in the market in which a business operates including the level of growth, competitive activity, and the impacts of regulatory change. The Group performed its annual impairment test in December 2020 and 2019.

As at 31 December, the carrying amount of goodwill was allocated to the following CGUs:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Private Banking – Switzerland	42,384	42,422

These CGUs do not carry on their statement of financial position any intangible assets with indefinite lives, other than goodwill.

## RECOVERABLE AMOUNT

The Private Banking CGU in Switzerland is a separate legal entity offering Private Banking activities to its customers and is reported mainly under the Retail and Personal Banking business segment and the Europe geographical segment. The recoverable amount of this CGU was determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by Senior Management

covering a five-year period, with a terminal growth rate of 2.00% (2019: 2.00%). The forecast cash flows were discounted at a pre-tax rate of 10.00% (2019: 10.00%). Based on these assumptions, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount including goodwill by LBP 41,184 million (2019: LBP 61,510 million).

## KEY ASSUMPTIONS USED IN VALUE IN USE CALCULATIONS AND SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS

The calculation of value in use for the Private Banking – Switzerland CGU is most sensitive to interest rate margins, cost of equity and the projected growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

being evaluated. Projected terminal growth rates used are in line with, and do not exceed, the projected growth rates in GDP and inflation rate forecasts for the jurisdictional area where the operations reside.

The cost of equity assigned to an individual CGU and used to discount its future cash flows can have a significant effect on its valuation. The cost of equity percentage is generally derived from an appropriate capital asset pricing model, which itself depends on inputs reflecting a number of financial and economic variables including the risk rate in the country concerned, and a premium to reflect the inherent risk of the business

Management performed a sensitivity analysis to assess the changes to key assumptions that could cause the carrying value of the units to exceed their recoverable amount. These are summarised in the table below which shows the details of the sensitivity of the above measures on the Group's CGU's value in use (VIU):

Private Banking – Switzerland		
Interest margins	Interest margins are based on current fixed interest yields.	A decrease of 0.10% causes a decrease in the value in use by 0.30% (LBP 1,222 million) (2019: 0.28% (LBP 1,163 million)).
Cost of equity	The cost of equity is the return required for an investment to meet capital return requirements; it is often used as a capital budgeting threshold for required rate of return.	A decrease of 0.25% causes an increase in the value in use by 1.75% (LBP 7,223 million) (2019: 1.83% (LBP 7,599 million)).
Growth rate	Growth rate is the percentage change of the compounded annualised rate of growth of revenues, earnings, dividends and even including macro concepts such as GDP and the economy as a whole.	A decrease of 0.5% causes a decrease in the value in use by 2.25% (LBP 9,318 million) (2019: 2.41% (LBP 9,979 million)).

The following table presents the sensitivity of each input by showing the change required to individual current assumptions to reduce headroom to nil (breakeven) for the Private Banking CGU in Switzerland:

	2020	2019
Interest margin	(2.71%)	(3.76%)
Cost of equity	11.81%	12.78%
Growth rate	(0.79%)	(2.55%)

### 31.0. | DUE TO CENTRAL BANKS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Central Bank of Lebanon</b>		
Subsidised loans	691,990	803,600
Term borrowings under leverage arrangements	1,979,141	1,979,141
Other borrowings	720,731	2,798,525
Accrued interest	13,760	25,215
<b>Other central banks</b>		
Other borrowings	34,668	-
Repurchase agreements	584,018	45,481
	<b>4,024,308</b>	<b>5,651,962</b>

### SUBSIDISED LOANS

As at 31 December 2020, subsidised loans consist of utilised amounts on facilities granted by the Central Bank of Lebanon for the purpose of lending to customers at subsidised rates in accordance with Decision No.

6116 dated 7 March 1996. Principals are repayable on monthly basis and based on the amounts withdrawn by the customers (2019: the same).

### TERM BORROWINGS UNDER LEVERAGE ARRANGEMENTS

Leverage arrangements with the Central Bank of Lebanon represent term borrowings denominated in LBP, bearing an interest rate 2% per annum and having maturities ranging between 2027 and 2028, fully invested in Lebanese Treasury bills, certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon in LBP, and blocked term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon in LBP earning coupon rates ranging between 6.5% per annum and 10.5%. Simultaneously the Bank has either deposited term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currencies at 6.5% per annum and in LBP at 10.5% per annum (originated from the sale of foreign currencies to the Central Bank of Lebanon) carrying the same maturities; or purchased Lebanese government Eurobonds from the Central Bank of Lebanon. During 2019, the Bank and the Central

Bank of Lebanon signed a netting agreement covering only leverage arrangements that were invested in blocked term placement and pledged certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon in LBP. This agreement qualifies for netting under the requirements of IAS 32.

The below table summarises the leverage arrangements and related financial assets subject to offsetting, and enforceable similar agreements, and whether offset is achieved in the statement of financial position. The table identifies the amounts that have been offset in the statement of financial position and also those amounts that are covered by enforceable netting arrangements (financial collateral) but do not qualify for netting under the requirements of IAS 32 described in the accounting policies:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Leverage arrangements</b>		
Gross amounts	11,104,631	13,872,030
Amounts offset against <sup>(1)</sup>		
Placement with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 16)	6,487,490	9,254,889
Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 23)	2,638,000	2,638,000
<b>Net amounts reported on the statement of financial position</b>	<b>1,979,141</b>	<b>1,979,141</b>
<b>Financial collateral</b>		
Lebanese Treasury bills (Note 23)	1,979,141	1,979,141
	<b>1,979,141</b>	<b>1,979,141</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents amounts that can be offset under IAS 32. Placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon and certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon have also been reported on the statement of financial position net of the amounts above.

During 2020, financial assets and financial liabilities that matured and were settled on a net basis amounted to LBP 2,767,399 million (Note 16).

### REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The Group sells government bonds subject to a commitment to repurchase them (repurchase agreement). The consideration received (or cash collateral provided) is accounted for as a financial liability reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a borrowing to the Group. As

the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the securities transferred are retained on statement of financial position under:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Financial assets at amortised cost – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	31,409	55,195
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	552,641	1,066

### 32.0. | DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Current accounts	282,730	461,109
Term loans	632,170	777,934
Time deposits	455,785	308,531
Accrued interest	4,600	8,930
	<b>1,375,285</b>	<b>1,556,504</b>
Repurchase agreements	143,888	42,969
	<b>1,519,173</b>	<b>1,599,473</b>

Included in term loans above an amount of LBP 429,671 million (2019: LBP 520,050 million) representing loans granted from various supranational entities for the purpose of financing small and medium-size enterprises in the private sector, with annual interest rates ranging from 0.84% to 7.00% (2019: 0.83% to 5.68%).

As disclosed in Note 49, some financial covenants on credit facilities were breached and the Bank is in discussion with the lender for their consent to defer principal debt payments in light of the social, economic and banking sector conditions in Lebanon and the impending government reform program. For the purpose of disclosing interest rate contractual repricing and remaining undiscounted contractual maturities in market and liquidity risk notes below, the Bank referred to the contractual maturities under the initial agreements.

### REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

The Group sells government bonds subject to a commitment to repurchase them (repurchase agreement). The consideration received (or cash collateral provided) is accounted for as a financial liability reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a borrowing to the Group. As

the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the securities transferred are retained on statement of financial position under:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Financial assets at amortised cost – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	84,141	59,655
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	134,143	-

### 33.0. | CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	2020			
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Public Sector LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Sight deposits	3,480,570	9,589,550	37,549	13,107,669
Time deposits	2,749,656	12,398,039	5,644	15,153,339
Saving accounts	234,362	3,428,073	-	3,662,435
Margins on LC's and LG's	95,397	11,683	85	107,165
Other margins	587	146	-	733
Other deposits	3,524	90,080	-	93,604
Banker's draft	-	165,750	-	165,750
	<b>6,564,096</b>	<b>25,683,321</b>	<b>43,278</b>	<b>32,290,695</b>
Deposits pledged as collateral				<b>3,462,811</b>

	2019			
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Public Sector LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Sight deposits	3,439,779	6,022,999	415,591	9,878,369
Time deposits	5,489,419	21,052,388	1,315,430	27,857,237
Saving accounts	309,851	3,905,653	-	4,215,504
Certificates of deposit	30,085	1,337,413	235	1,367,733
Margins on LC's and LG's	764,258	17,325	690	782,273
Other margins	17,878	13,344	-	31,222
Other deposits	56,461	38,571	-	95,032
Banker's draft	-	109,190	-	109,190
	<b>10,107,731</b>	<b>32,496,883</b>	<b>1,731,946</b>	<b>44,336,560</b>
Deposits pledged as collateral				<b>4,164,992</b>

Sight deposits include balances of bullion amounting to LBP 302,707 million (2019: LBP 303,997 million) which were carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Time deposits include balances amounting to LBP 230,443 million as at 31 December 2020 (2019: LBP 741,532 million), whereby the principal is settled at maturity according to the full discretion of the Group either in cash or in Lebanese government Eurobonds. During 2020, in agreement with such depositors, the Bank settled deposits amounting to LBP 371,261 million in certificates of deposit denominated in US Dollars and having the same nominal amount (Notes 23 and 29).

### 34.0. | DEPOSITS FROM RELATED PARTIES

	2020		
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Sight deposits	18,424	40,736	59,160
Time deposits	8,119	92,971	101,090
Other deposits and margin accounts	2,255	514	2,769
	<b>28,798</b>	<b>134,221</b>	<b>163,019</b>
Deposits pledged as collateral			<b>102,261</b>

	2019		
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Sight deposits	12,482	80,041	92,523
Time deposits	3,245	178,315	181,560
Other deposits and margin accounts	482	1,745	2,227
	<b>16,209</b>	<b>260,101</b>	<b>276,310</b>
Deposits pledged as collateral			<b>96,952</b>

### 35.0. | DEBT ISSUED AND OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
USD 346,730,000 (2018: USD 350,000,000) due 16 October 2023 – 6.75%	522,695	522,695
USD 112,500,000 due 11 April 2024 – 6.55% + Libor 6m	169,594	169,594
USD 37,500,000 due 11 April 2024 – 6.55% + Libor 6m	56,531	56,531
USD 276,000,000 (2019 : USD 283,000,000) due 1 August 2027 – 7.625%	419,673	421,370
Turkish bills	115,588	192,561
Accrued interests	33,732	30,888
	<b>1,317,813</b>	<b>1,393,639</b>

The principal of the loans is to be repaid at maturity. Any principal amount of the loans prepaid may not be re-borrowed. Prepayment on the loans is applicable as follows:

#### USD 346,700,000 due 16 October 2023 – 6.75%

The Group, at its sole discretion and after obtaining approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon, has the right to prepay all outstanding amounts (entirely and not partially) according to the following:

- First time, after five years from issuance and upon payment of interest thereafter.

- Without regard to the dates set above and according to the following:

- At any time after one year from the date of issuance, in the event of amendments to local and international laws and regulations, the subordinated bonds cannot be computed within the private funds of the Group (Tier 2).
- At any time after one year from the date of issuance for reasons related to the amendment of Lebanese taxation laws.

Subject to the prior approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon and to compliance with all applicable Lebanese laws and regulations, the issuer may, at any time after the anniversary of the issue date, purchase, or procure others to purchase for its account, Notes at any price.

During 2019, the Group acquired notes with a notional amount of USD 3,270,000 for a total consideration of USD 2,615,970. This transaction resulted in a gain of LBP 985 million.

On 12 February 2021, the Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders of the Bank approved the issuance of new unsecured subordinated notes (the 2021 Subordinated Notes), for up to USD 350,000,000.

The terms of the new unsecured subordinated notes are subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon and the Lebanese Capital Market Authority.

#### USD 112,500,000 due 11 April 2024 – 6.55% + Libor 6m and USD 37,500,000 due 11 April 2024 – 6.55% + Libor 6m

The principal amount of the loan (and any interest accrued but unpaid) will rank (i) junior in right of payment to the claims of the holders of unsecured and unsubordinated payment obligations of the Bank; (ii) paripassu with the claims of holders of all other subordinated indebtedness of the Bank and (iii) in priority to the claims of shareholders of the Bank, including in respect of cash contributions to capital. Following satisfaction of unsubordinated claims as aforesaid, the lender shall be entitled to receive and to retain any payment or distribution in respect of the loan and all other amounts outstanding on a paripassu basis with other subordinated indebtedness.

If on a particular interest payment date, the Group does not have free profits available to pay the full amount of accrued and unpaid interest

then due in respect of the loan, the Group's obligation to pay such interest shall be deferred and become due and payable on the next interest payment date, to the extent of free profits then available, and if not then available, such deferral shall continue until the interest payment date when all interests have been paid in full. Any unpaid and/or deferred interest shall be capitalised and paid in full on the final maturity date.

The Group shall, on any interest payment date or not less than 30 days' prior written notice, have the right to prepay the entire outstanding principal amount of the loan, in whole but not in part, together with accrued but unpaid interest thereon, and all other amounts payable, and subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon:

- In the event of a change in Lebanese law or regulation resulting in an increase in the withholding tax rate applicable to payments of interest on the loans to more than 5.00% above the rate in effect on the date of the disbursement. No penalty or premium shall be payable in connection with any prepayment following changes in taxation; or
- Subject to the payment of a premium of 2.00% of the outstanding principal amount of the loans to be prepaid, at the option of the Group, on any interest payment date at any time after the fifth anniversary of the date on which the loan is disbursed.

**USD 276,000,000 (2019: USD 283,000,000) due 1 August 2027 – 7.625%**

On 1 August 2017, Odea Bank A.Ş. issued subordinated unsecured notes in the amount of USD 300 million to third parties. These notes mature on 1 August 2027 and pay semi-annual interest of 7.625%. The notes are listed on the Main Securities Market of the Irish Stock Exchange. Odea Bank A.Ş. shall repay the notes at maturity and may repay the notes in whole, but not in part, (1) starting from the fifth anniversary of the subordinated debt issuance date, or (2) due to changes in BRSA regulation if the loan ceases to be treated as Tier 2 capital under the applicable BRSA regulation. As of 31 December 2020, the total amount bought back amounted to USD 24 million (2019: USD 17 million). Odea Bank A.Ş. has not redeemed or cancelled the shares in circulation, thus selling back any portion of such amount at any time is completely at Management's discretion.

#### Turkish bills

Odea Bank A.Ş. issued bonds in TRY at discount maturing during the first 6 months of 2021 with effective interest rate of 13% (2019: maturing during the first 3 months of 2020 with effective interest rate of 13.00%).

#### Cash and Non-cash Changes in Debt Issued and Other Borrowed Funds

All changes in debt issued and other borrowed funds arise mainly from cash flows. Non-cash changes such as foreign exchange gains and losses were not significant during 2020 (2019: the same).

## 36.0. | OTHER LIABILITIES

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Lease liabilities	42,416	149,853
Accrued expenses	58,953	104,134
Miscellaneous suppliers and other payables	31,928	22,801
Operational taxes	134,345	144,717
Employee accrued benefits	4,037	3,692
Electronic cards and regularisation accounts	31,360	49,618
Social security dues	3,898	6,315
Deferred interest payable (Note 35)	18,739	-
Other credit balances	120,577	102,934
	<b>446,253</b>	<b>584,064</b>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year ended 31 December:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>149,853</b>	<b>170,816</b>
Additions	1,197	20,052
Termination	(20,158)	(9,133)
Interest expense	9,519	13,465
Result related to discontinued operations	-	1,765
Paid during the year	(37,261)	(42,177)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(35,386)	-
Foreign exchange	(6,620)	(4,935)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>61,144</b>	<b>149,853</b>

During 2020, and due to the events occurring in Lebanon as described in Note 1, the Group has closed several branches and cancelled the related

lease agreements. This has led to the write-off of right-of-use assets and derecognition of lease liabilities.

## 37.0. | PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Provisions for risks and charges	46,618	52,127
Provisions for ECL on financial guarantees and commitments (Note 53)	23,853	40,074
End of service benefits	80,128	86,618
	<b>150,599</b>	<b>178,819</b>

### PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Provision for legal claims	8,447	10,779
Other provisions	38,171	41,348
	<b>46,618</b>	<b>52,127</b>

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>52,127</b>	<b>36,983</b>
<b>Add:</b>		
Charge reflected under operating expenses (Note 13)	3,873	3,672
Charge reflected under other expenses	1,403	2,925
Transfer from current tax liability	6,619	5,096
Charge reflected under discontinued operations	1,208	3,707
<b>Less:</b>		
Paid during the year	(17)	(915)
Paid related to discontinued operations	(2,117)	-
Net provisions recoveries (Note 10)	(2,537)	(378)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(10,853)	-
Foreign exchange difference	(3,088)	1,037
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>46,618</b>	<b>52,127</b>

### END OF SERVICE BENEFITS

Entities operating in Lebanon have two defined benefit plans covering all their employees. The first requires contributions to be made to the National Social Security Fund whereby the entitlement to and level of these benefits depend on the employees' length of service, the employees' salaries and contributions paid to the fund among other requirements. Under the second plan, no contributions are required to be made, however a fixed end of service lump sum amount should be paid for long service employees. The entitlement to and level of these end of service benefits provided depend on the employees' length of service,

salaries and other requirements outlined in the Workers' Collective Agreement. The first plan described above also applies to non-banking entities operating in Lebanon. Defined benefit plans for employees at foreign subsidiaries and branches are set in line with the laws and regulations of the respective countries in which these subsidiaries are located. The movement of provision for staff retirement benefit obligation is as follows:

	2020		
	Lebanon LBP Million	Foreign Countries LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>58,591</b>	<b>28,027</b>	<b>86,618</b>
Charge for the year (Note 12)	8,105	4,017	12,122
Paid during the year	(23,750)	(2,950)	(26,700)
Actuarial gain on obligation – experience	(19,643)	(2,162)	(21,805)
Actuarial loss on obligation – economic assumptions	25,606	1,256	26,862
Net provisions recoveries	(9)	(351)	(360)
Advance received	1,558	-	1,558
Foreign exchange difference	-	1,833	1,833
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>50,458</b>	<b>29,670</b>	<b>80,128</b>

	2019		
	Lebanon LBP Million	Foreign Countries LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January	75,667	16,110	91,777
Charge for the year (Note 12)	9,471	4,179	13,650
Paid during the year	(12,057)	(2,954)	(15,011)
Actuarial loss on obligation – experience	83	149	232
Actuarial loss on obligation – demographic assumptions	-	2,311	2,311
Actuarial (gain) loss on obligation – economic assumptions	(14,573)	7,481	(7,092)
Foreign exchange difference	-	751	751
Balance at 31 December	58,591	28,027	86,618

The charge for the year is broken down as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Current service cost	7,609	8,285
Interest on obligation	4,513	5,365
	<b>12,122</b>	<b>13,650</b>

The key assumptions used in the calculation of retirement benefit obligation are as follows:

	Lebanon		Switzerland	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<b>Economic assumptions</b>				
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.50%	10.50%	0.05%	0.15%
Inflation rate (p.a.)	None	None	1.00%	1.00%
Salary increase (p.a.)				
Employees	25.00%	0.00%	1.25%	1.25%
Senior Managers	25.00%	1.50%	1.25%	1.25%
Expected annual rate of return on NSSF contributions	3.00%	5.00%	None	None
Expected future pension increases	None	None	1.25%	1.25%
Interest crediting rate	None	None	1.00%	1.00%
<b>Treatment of bonus</b>	None	3-year average as a % of basic	None	None
<b>Demographic assumptions</b>				
Retirement age	Earliest of age 64 or completion of 20 contribution years	Earliest of age 64 or completion of 20 contribution years	Age 65 for men and 64 for women	Age 65 for men and 64 for women
Pre-termination mortality	None	None	BVG 2015 + 1.5%	BVG 2015 + 1.5%
Pre-termination turnover rates (age related with average of)	3.50% – 7.50%	2.00% – 4.00%	4.40% – 28.50%	4.40% – 28.50%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is shown as below:

	Discount Rate		Future Salary Increase	
	% Increase LBP Million	% Decrease LBP Million	% Increase LBP Million	% Decrease LBP Million
<b>Impact on net defined benefit obligation – 2020</b>	<b>(1,061)</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>(1,933)</b>
Impact on net defined benefit obligation – 2019	(3,949)	4,272	2,731	(2,132)

The sensitivity analysis above was determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of 50 basis point changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

## 38.0. | SHARE CAPITAL AND ISSUE PREMIUM

### SHARE CAPITAL

The share capital of Bank Audi sal as at 31 December is as follows:

	2020			2019		
	Number of Shares	Share Capital LBP Million	Issue Premium LBP Million	Number of Shares	Share Capital LBP Million	Issue Premium LBP Million
Common shares	588,538,215	982,859	902,290	399,749,204	667,581	883,582
Preferred shares series "H"	750,000	1,252	111,811	750,000	1,252	111,811
Preferred shares series "I"	2,500,000	4,175	372,700	2,500,000	4,175	372,700
Preferred shares series "J"	2,750,000	4,593	409,969	2,750,000	4,593	409,969
	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>894,480</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>894,480</b>
	<b>594,538,215</b>	<b>992,879</b>	<b>1,796,770</b>	<b>405,749,204</b>	<b>677,601</b>	<b>1,778,062</b>

To meet the requirements of the Central Bank of Lebanon towards increasing its regulatory capital by 20%, the Bank increased its capital by LBP 315,278 million effective 20 February 2020 through the issuance of 188,789,011 common shares at a nominal value of LBP 1,670.

### LISTING OF SHARES

	2020		2019	
	Stock Exchange	Number of Shares	Stock Exchange	Number of Shares
Ordinary shares	Beirut	468,898,454	Beirut	280,109,443
Global depository receipts	Beirut	119,639,761	London SEAQ and Beirut	119,639,761
Preferred shares	Beirut	6,000,000	Beirut	6,000,000
		<b>594,538,215</b>		<b>405,749,204</b>

The Board of Directors has approved the delisting of the global depository receipts from the London SEAQ on 29 July 2020. The delisting became effective on 6 November 2020.

## PREFERRED SHARES

### Preferred shares series "H"

- Number of shares:	750,000.
- Share's issue price:	USD 100.
- Share's nominal value:	LBP 1,299 (later became LBP 1,670 upon increasing the nominal value).
- Issue premium:	Calculated in USD as the difference between USD 100 and the counter value of the par value per share based on the exchange rate at the underwriting dates.
- Benefits:	Annual non-cumulative dividends of USD 4.5 per share for the year 2013, and USD 6.5 for each subsequent year.
- Repurchase right:	The Bank has the right to repurchase the shares in 7 years after issuance, as well as to call them off by that date.

The Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on 21 June 2013 validated and ratified the capital increases according to the aforementioned terms for preferred shares series "H".

3. Pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on 29 November 2016, the Bank issued preferred shares series "I" under the following terms:

### Preferred shares series "I"

- Number of shares:	2,500,000.
- Share's issue price:	USD 100.
- Share's nominal value:	LBP 1,656 (later became LBP 1,670 upon increasing the nominal value).
- Issue premium:	Calculated in USD as the difference between USD 100 and the counter value of the par value per share based on the exchange rate at the underwriting dates.
- Benefits:	Annual non-cumulative dividends of USD 3 per share for the year 2016, and USD 7 for each subsequent year.
- Repurchase right:	The Bank has the right to repurchase the shares in 5 years after issuance, as well as to call them off by that date.
- Conversion:	Mandatorily convertible into 15 common shares in case: 1) common equity Tier 1 to risk-weighted assets falls below 66.25% of minimum required by the Central Bank of Lebanon; or 2) the Bank is deemed non-viable by the Central Bank of Lebanon without such a conversion.

The Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on 21 December 2016 validated and ratified the capital increase according to the aforementioned terms.

4. Pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on 21 July 2017, the Bank issued preferred shares series "J" under the following terms:

### Preferred shares series "J"

- Number of shares:	2,750,000.
- Share's issue price:	USD 100.
- Share's nominal value:	LBP 1,663 (later become LBP 1,670 upon increasing the nominal value).
- Issue premium:	Calculated in USD as the difference between USD 100 and the counter value of the par value per share based on the exchange rate at the underwriting dates.
- Benefits:	Annual non-cumulative dividends of USD 4 per share for the year 2017, and USD 7 for each subsequent year.
- Repurchase right:	The Bank has the right to repurchase the shares in 5 years after issuance, as well as to call them off by that date
- Conversion:	Mandatorily convertible into 15 common shares in case: 1) common equity Tier 1 to risk-weighted assets falls below 66.25% of minimum required by the Central Bank of Lebanon; or 2) the Bank is deemed non-viable by the Central Bank of Lebanon without such a conversion.

The Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on 27 October 2017 validated and ratified the capital increase according to the aforementioned terms.

## PAID DIVIDENDS

In accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of shareholders held on 12 April 2019, dividends were distributed from 2018 profits as follows:

	2019		
	Number of Shares	Distribution per Share LBP	Total LBP million
Preferred shares series "H"	750,000	9,799	7,349
Preferred shares series "I"	2,500,000	10,553	26,380
Preferred shares series "J"	2,750,000	10,553	29,021
Common shares	399,749,204	829	331,442
			394,192
Less: dividends on Treasury shares			(964)
			393,228

In accordance with the Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 567, no dividends were distributed from 2019 profits.

## 39.0. | CASH CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL

In previous years, agreements were entered between the Bank and its shareholders whereby the shareholders granted cash contributions to the Bank amounting to USD 48,150,000 (equivalent to LBP 72,586 million) subject to the following conditions:

- These contributions will remain as long as the Bank performs banking activities.
- If the Bank incurs losses and has to reconstitute its capital, these contributions may be used to cover the losses if needed.

- The shareholders have the right to use these contributions to settle their share in any increase of capital.
- No interest is due on the above contributions.
- The above cash contributions are considered as part of Tier 1 capital for the purpose of determining the Bank's capital adequacy ratio.
- The right to these cash contributions is for the present and future shareholders of the Bank.

## 40.0. | NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

	Legal Reserve LBP Million	Reserves Appropriated for Capital Increase LBP Million	Gain on Sale of Treasury Shares LBP Million	Reserve for General Banking Risks LBP Million	Unrealised Gain on Fair Value through Profit or Loss LBP Million	Reserve for Foreclosed Assets LBP Million	Other Reserves LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>746,897</b>	<b>161,715</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>108,263</b>	<b>64,651</b>	<b>28,901</b>	<b>908,134</b>	<b>2,025,201</b>
Appropriation of 2019 profits	12,552	1,923	-	14,854	(48,943)	10,435	-	(9,179)
Capital increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	315,278	315,278
Related to the merger (Note 46)	(49,526)	(42,983)	-	(12,105)	(873)	(391)	(40,602)	(122,270)
Transfers between reserves	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	638	638
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>709,916</b>	<b>120,655</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>135,222</b>	<b>14,835</b>	<b>38,945</b>	<b>1,183,448</b>	<b>2,331,931</b>

	Legal Reserve LBP Million	Reserves Appropriated for Capital Increase LBP Million	Gain on Sale of Treasury Shares LBP Million	Reserve for General Banking Risks LBP Million	Unrealised Gain on Fair Value through Profit or Loss LBP Million	Reserve for Foreclosed Assets LBP Million	Other Reserves LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>659,366</b>	<b>160,978</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>108,481</b>	<b>57,234</b>	<b>18,963</b>	<b>908,134</b>	<b>1,919,796</b>
Appropriation of 2018 profits	82,741	606	-	-	44,205	9,851	-	137,403
Transfers between reserves	4,790	131	-	(218)	(36,788)	87	-	(31,998)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>746,897</b>	<b>161,715</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>108,263</b>	<b>64,651</b>	<b>28,901</b>	<b>908,134</b>	<b>2,025,201</b>

### LEGAL RESERVE

The Lebanese Commercial Law and the Bank's articles of association stipulate that 10% of the net annual profits be transferred to legal reserve. In addition, subsidiaries and branches are also subject to legal reserve requirements based on the rules and regulations of the countries in which they operate. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

The Bank and different subsidiaries transferred to legal reserve an amount of LBP 12,552 million (2019: LBP 82,741 million) as required by the laws applicable in the countries in which they operate.

### RESERVES APPROPRIATED FOR CAPITAL INCREASE

The Group transferred LBP 1,923 million (2019: LBP 606 million) to reserves appropriated for capital increase. This amount represents the net gain on the disposal of fixed assets acquired in settlement of debt, in

addition to reserves on recovered provisions for doubtful loans and debts previously written off, whenever recoveries exceed booked allowances.

### GAIN ON SALE OF TREASURY SHARES

These gains arise from the Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) owned by the Group. Based on the applicable regulations, the Group does not have the right to distribute these gains.

### OTHER RESERVES

According to the Central Bank of Lebanon's Main Circular 143, banks in Lebanon are required to transfer to other reserves the balance of reserves for general banking risks and general reserves for loans and advances (totalling LBP 889,720 million) previously appropriated in line with the requirements of Decision 7129 and Decision 7776 respectively. This reserve is part of the Group's equity and is not available for distribution.

During 2020, the Bank transferred from distributable reserves an amount of LBP 315,278 million equivalent to the capital increase.

## RESERVE FOR UNREALISED REVALUATION GAINS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

As per the Banking Control Commission's Circular 296 dated 4 June 2018, banks operating in Lebanon are required to appropriate in a special reserve from their annual net profits the value of gross unrealised profits

on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. This reserve is not available for dividend distribution until such profits are realised and released to general reserves.

## RESERVE FOR FORECLOSED ASSETS

The reserve for foreclosed assets represents appropriation against assets acquired in settlement of debt in accordance with the circulars of the Lebanese Banking Control Commission. Appropriations against assets

acquired in settlement of debt shall be transferred to unrestricted reserves upon the disposal of the related assets.

## 41.0. | DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

	General Reserves LBP Million	Loss on Sale of Subsidiary Warrants LBP Million	Cost of Capital Issued LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	<b>445,519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,462)</b>	<b>433,057</b>
Appropriation of 2019 profits	(115,129)	-	5,004	(110,125)
Capital increase	(315,278)	-	-	(315,278)
Cost of capital	-	-	(3,638)	(3,638)
Related to the merger (Note 46)	49,005	-	-	49,005
Transfer between reserves	(35,724)	-	-	(35,724)
Other movements	(27)	-	-	(27)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>28,366</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11,096)</b>	<b>17,270</b>

	General Reserves LBP Million	Loss on Sale of Subsidiary Warrants LBP Million	Cost of Capital Issued LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>447,122</b>	<b>(1,345)</b>	<b>(15,092)</b>	<b>430,685</b>
Sale of an associate	1,626	-	-	1,626
Cancellation of warrants	-	1,345	-	1,345
Transfer between reserves	(3,171)	-	2,630	(541)
Treasury shares transactions	(58)	-	-	(58)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>445,519</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(12,462)</b>	<b>433,057</b>

## 42.0. | PROPOSED DIVIDENDS

In accordance with the Central Bank of Lebanon's Intermediate Circular 567, the Board of Directors does not propose the payment of dividends for 2019 and 2020.

## 43.0. | TREASURY SHARES

	2020		2019	
	Number of Shares	Cost LBP Million	Number of Shares	Cost LBP Million
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>1,172,382</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>1,152,594</b>	<b>9,073</b>
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	30,488	200
Sale of treasury shares	-	-	(10,700)	(30)
Loss	-	-	-	(53)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>1,172,382</b>	<b>9,190</b>	<b>1,172,382</b>	<b>9,190</b>

## 44.0. | OTHER COMPONENTS OF EQUITY

2020								
	Real Estate Revaluation Reserve LBP Million	Cumulative Changes in Fair Value LBP Million	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve LBP Million	Actuarial Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation LBP Million	Group Share of Associates' Other Comprehensive Income LBP Million	Change in Time Value of Hedging Instruments LBP Million	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January 2020	338,024	25,317	(1,588,710)	(8,368)	-	-	(18,845)	(1,252,582)
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	-	3,804	(87,981)	(4,083)	-	-	(1,099)	(89,359)
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations	-	4,452	(1,235)	-	-	-	-	3,217
Transfer between reserves	(965)	(1,644)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,609)
Transfer related to assets held for sale	-	(11,395)	599,272	-	-	-	-	587,877
Balance at 31 December 2020	337,059	20,534	(1,078,654)	(12,451)	-	-	(19,944)	(753,456)

2019								
	Real Estate Revaluation Reserve LBP Million	Cumulative Changes in Fair Value LBP Million	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve LBP Million	Actuarial Loss on Defined Benefit Obligation LBP Million	Group Share of Associates' Other Comprehensive Income LBP Million	Change in Time Value of Hedging Instruments LBP Million	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January 2019	357,137	(6,319)	(1,567,917)	(13,030)	5,464	-	(19,391)	(1,244,056)
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	(59,804)	13,921	(76,439)	4,662	-	-	546	(117,114)
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations	40,691	12,256	55,646	-	-	-	-	108,593
Sale of financial assets at FVTOCI	-	5,459	-	-	-	-	-	5,459
Sale of an associate	-	-	-	-	(5,464)	-	-	(5,464)
Balance at 31 December 2019	338,024	25,317	(1,588,710)	(8,368)	-	-	(18,845)	(1,252,582)

### REAL ESTATE REVALUATION RESERVE

Effective 31 December 2014, the Group made a voluntary change in its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of two classes of property and equipment being i) Land and ii) Building and Building Improvements from cost to revaluation model.

## CUMULATIVE CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE

The cumulative changes as at 31 December represent the fair value differences from the revaluation of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The movement during the year can be summarised as follows:

	Change in Fair Value LBP Million	Deferred Tax LBP Million	Net LBP Million
Balance at 1 January 2020	29,004	(3,687)	25,317
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	8,748	(492)	3,804
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations	5,629	(1,177)	4,452
Transfer related to assets held for sale	(20,325)	4,478	(11,395)
Transfer between reserves	(1,644)	-	(1,644)
Balance at 31 December 2020	23,197	(2,663)	20,534

Balance at 1 January 2019	(7,543)	1,224	(6,319)
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	18,547	(4,626)	13,921
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations	13,391	(1,135)	(12,256)
Sale of financial assets at FVOCI	5,459	-	5,459
Adjustments	(850)	850	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	29,004	(3,687)	25,317

## 45.0. | ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

### Bank Audi sae

On 20 January 2021, the Bank signed a shares purchase agreement for the sale of 34,700,000 shares in Bank Audi sae, comprising the entire issued share capital of the latter. On 15 April 2021, the conditions precedent to completion have been satisfied with the execution of the transfer of shares completed on 28 April 2021. The parties agreed on a purchase price for the shares less reductions (if any) made pursuant to the contract. No impairment for Bank Audi sae has been recognised under IFRS 5 as at 31 December 2020. Impairment under IFRS 5 is calculated as the difference between fair value less disposal costs and the carrying value of the disposal group. The fair value is determined by reference to the purchase price agreed upon between the two parties, taking into consideration cash collateral and potential reductions to be made pursuant to the contract. The fair value less disposal costs and the expected contribution exceeds the net asset value as at 31 December 2020.

### Banking Operations in Jordan and Iraq

On 29 December 2020, the Bank signed business transfer agreements to sell and transfer the assets of its banking business and operations carried on in Jordan and Iraq (together with the assumed liabilities), excluding certain matters, to a third party and to assume obligations imposed on the Bank under the agreements. The sale and transfer confirmation deed was executed on 11 March 2021. Impairment for the Group's banking operations in Jordan and Iraq has been recognised under IFRS 5 as at 31 December 2020. Impairment under IFRS 5 is calculated as the difference between fair value less disposal costs and the carrying value of the disposal group. The fair value is determined by reference to the purchase price agreed upon between the two parties, taking into consideration cash collateral and potential reductions to be made pursuant to the contract. The fair value less disposal costs and the expected contribution is less than the net asset value of the banking operations in Jordan and Iraq by LBP 34,848 million as at 31 December 2020.

In addition, the Bank signed transitional services agreements for the provision of transitional services to ensure the quickest possible separation and migration of Bank Audi sae and its operations in Jordan and Iraq.

Assets and liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale:

	2020		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan and Iraq Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Cash and balances with central banks	1,511,215	201,192	1,712,407
Due from banks and financial institutions	298,138	57,262	355,400
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	35,367	-	35,367
Derivative financial instruments	105	-	105
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,083	-	3,083
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2,883,386	517,021	3,400,407
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	-	325	325
Debtors by acceptances	18,180	6,388	24,568
Financial assets at amortised cost	636,837	366,771	1,003,608
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,645,689	3,613	2,649,302
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	219,015	47,169	266,184
Intangible assets	23,818	1,357	25,175
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	780	-	780
Other assets	29,441	9,283	38,724
Deferred tax assets	-	12,560	12,560
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,305,054</b>	<b>1,222,941</b>	<b>9,527,995</b>
Balance of impairment unallocated under IFRS 5		(34,848)	(34,848)
<b>Total assets classified as held for sale</b>	<b>8,305,054</b>	<b>1,188,093</b>	<b>9,493,147</b>
Due to central banks	1,935	51,602	53,537
Due to banks and financial institutions	296,355	17,830	313,685
Derivative financial instruments	75	17	92
Customers' deposits	6,955,912	969,157	7,925,069
Deposits from related parties	-	1,629	1,629
Engagements by acceptances	18,180	6,388	24,568
Other liabilities	54,713	33,829	88,542
Current tax liabilities	28,893	6,853	35,746
Deferred tax liabilities	29,925	957	30,882
Provisions for risks and charges	17,416	11,435	28,851
<b>Total liabilities classified held for sale</b>	<b>7,403,404</b>	<b>1,083,197</b>	<b>8,502,601</b>
<b>Net assets (liabilities) classified as held for sale</b>	<b>901,650</b>	<b>88,896</b>	<b>990,546</b>
Reserves related to assets held for sale.			
Cumulative changes in fair value	11,395	-	11,395
Foreign currency translation reserve	(583,222)	(16,050)	(599,272)
	<b>(571,827)</b>	<b>(16,050)</b>	<b>(587,877)</b>

a) The carrying value of the disposal group is stated after the elimination of internal balances between Bank Audi Egypt sae, Bank Audi Jordan and Bank Audi Iraq branches, and the remaining entities within the Group. Internal balances have been considered in determining the carrying value of the disposal groups held for sale for the purposes of measuring the disposal group at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The disposal groups above meet the requirements for presentation as a discontinued operation. As such, the results, which have been presented as the profit after tax and non-controlling interest in respect of the discontinued operation on the face of the Group income statement, are analysed in the income statement below.

	2020		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan and Iraq Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Interest and similar income	787,594	76,412	864,006
Interest and similar expense	(491,447)	(35,897)	(527,344)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>296,147</b>	<b>40,515</b>	<b>336,662</b>
Fee and commission income	49,237	22,357	71,594
Fee and commission expense	(4,306)	(1,780)	(6,086)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>44,931</b>	<b>20,577</b>	<b>65,508</b>
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,345	12,459	18,804
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	631	-	631
Other operating income	568	102	670
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>348,622</b>	<b>73,653</b>	<b>422,275</b>
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(31,730)	(2,241)	(33,971)
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>316,892</b>	<b>71,412</b>	<b>388,304</b>
Personnel expenses	(62,440)	(21,332)	(83,772)
Other operating expenses	(47,330)	(20,863)	(68,193)
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets	(11,730)	(4,846)	(16,576)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(4,815)	(2,215)	(7,030)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>(126,315)</b>	<b>(49,256)</b>	<b>(175,571)</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>190,577</b>	<b>22,156</b>	<b>212,733</b>
Net gain on revaluation and disposal of fixed assets	195	-	195
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>190,772</b>	<b>22,156</b>	<b>212,928</b>
Income tax	(69,090)	(8,735)	(77,825)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>121,682</b>	<b>13,421</b>	<b>135,103</b>
Impairment unallocated under IFRS 5	-	(34,848)	(34,848)
<b>Profit for the year from discontinued operations</b>	<b>121,682</b>	<b>(21,427)</b>	<b>100,255</b>

	2019		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan and Iraq Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Interest and similar income	789,119	100,893	890,012
Interest and similar expense	(540,339)	(50,814)	(591,153)
Net interest income	248,780	50,079	298,859
Fee and commission income	52,144	19,469	71,613
Fee and commission expense	(2,982)	(1,197)	(4,179)
Net fee and commission income	49,162	18,272	67,434
Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,439	6,609	15,048
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	853	-	853
Other operating income	(35)	(4)	(39)
Total operating income	307,199	74,956	382,155
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(37,750)	(7,714)	(45,464)
Net operating income	269,449	67,242	336,691
Personnel expenses	(52,113)	(18,539)	(70,652)
Other operating expenses	(44,677)	(14,259)	(58,936)
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets	(7,828)	(6,375)	(14,203)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(4,076)	(965)	(5,041)
Total operating expenses	(108,694)	(40,138)	(148,832)
Operating profit	160,755	27,104	187,859
Net (loss) on revaluation and disposal of fixed assets	(237)	-	(237)
Profit before tax	160,518	27,104	187,622
Income tax	(41,925)	(9,246)	(51,171)
Profit for the year	118,593	17,858	136,451

Other comprehensive income relating to discontinued operations is as follows:

	2020		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Profit for the year</b>	121,682	(21,427)	100,255
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</b>			
<i>Foreign currency translation</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	14,178	(15,413)	(1,235)
<i>Net foreign currency translation</i>	<b>14,178</b>	<b>(15,413)</b>	<b>(1,235)</b>
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Change in fair value during the year	9,943	-	9,943
Gain reclassified to income statement	(4,712)	-	(4,712)
Tax effects	(1,177)	-	(1,177)
<i>Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	<b>4,054</b>	-	<b>4,054</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</b>	<b>18,232</b>	<b>(15,413)</b>	<b>2,819</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</b>			
<i>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net unrealised gains	-	398	398
<b>Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</b>	-	<b>398</b>	<b>398</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>	<b>18,232</b>	<b>(15,015)</b>	<b>3,217</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax</b>	<b>139,914</b>	<b>(36,442)</b>	<b>100,623</b>

Other comprehensive income relating to discontinued operations is as follows:

	2019		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Profit for the year	118,593	17,858	136,451
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods			
<i>Foreign currency translation</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	55,603	43	55,646
<i>Net foreign currency translation</i>	55,603	43	55,646
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Change in fair value during the year	14,450	-	14,450
Gain reclassified to income statement	(847)	-	(847)
Tax effects	(1,156)	-	(1,156)
<i>Net gain on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	12,447	-	12,447
Total other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	68,050	43	68,093
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods			
<i>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net unrealised losses	(8)	(204)	(212)
Tax effects	21	-	21
<i>Net unrealised income (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>	13	(204)	(191)
<i>Revaluation of lands and buildings</i>			
Revaluation gain	50,491	2,518	53,009
Tax effects	(11,361)	(957)	(12,318)
<i>Net gain on revaluation of lands and buildings</i>	39,130	1,561	40,691
Total other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	39,143	1,357	40,500
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	107,193	1,400	108,593
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	225,786	19,258	245,044

The cash flows attributed to the discontinued operations are as follows:

	2020		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan and Iraq Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Net cash flows from operating activities	360,511	228,552	589,063
Net cash flows from investing activities	(337,227)	(96,241)	(443,468)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(84,890)	8,404	(76,486)
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(61,606)</b>	<b>140,715</b>	<b>79,109</b>

	2019		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan and Iraq Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Net cash flows from operating activities	914,375	(151,326)	763,049
Net cash flows from investing activities	(403,223)	7,850	(395,373)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(78,204)	21,215	(56,989)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>432,948</b>	<b>(122,261)</b>	<b>310,687</b>

## 46.0. | GROUP SUBSIDIARIES

### A. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT SUBSIDIARIES

The following table shows information related to the significant subsidiaries of the Bank.

	Percentage of Ownership		Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Functional Currency
	2020	2019			
Bank Audi France sa	100.00	100.00	France	Banking (Commercial)	EUR
Audi Investment Bank sal	-	100.00	Lebanon	Banking (Investment)	LBP
Audi Private Bank sal	-	100.00	Lebanon	Banking (Private)	LBP
Banque Audi (Suisse) SA	100.00	100.00	Switzerland	Banking (Private)	CHF
Bank Audi sae	100.00	100.00	Egypt	Banking (Commercial)	EGP
Audi Capital (KSA)	99.99	99.99	Saudi Arabia	Financial Services	SAR
Bank Audi LLC (Qatar)	100.00	100.00	Qatar	Banking Services	QAR
Société Libanaise de Factoring sal	100.00	100.00	Lebanon	Factoring	LBP
Odea Bank A.Ş.	76.42	76.42	Turkey	Banking (Commercial)	TRY
Audi Investments Holding sal	100.00	100.00	Lebanon	Investment	USD

On 15 December 2020, Bank Audi sal obtained the final approval of the Central Council of the Central Bank of Lebanon to:

- Purchase the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of Audi Private Bank sal (APB) and Audi Investment Bank sal (AIB) in accordance with Article 10 of the merger law No.192/93 and related amendments.
- Cancel the license of APB and AIB from the list of banks.

c) Grant the merging bank a one-year grace period starting 15 December 2020 to resolve the excess in its foreign currency position as a result of the merger.

The purchase of the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of APB and AIB were accomplished on 24 December 2020.

## B. SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTIONS

The Group does not have significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than those resulting from the supervisory frameworks within which banking subsidiaries operate.

The supervisory frameworks require banking subsidiaries to keep certain levels of regulatory capital and liquid assets, limit their exposure to other parts of the Group, and comply with other ratios.

## C. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Odea Bank A.Ş is the only subsidiary of the Group that has a material non-controlling interest with 23.58% equity interests held by non-controlling interests as at 31 December 2020 (2019: the same).

### MATERIAL PARTIALLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

	Odea Bank A.Ş.	
	2020 %	2019 %
Proportion of equity interests held by non-controlling interests	23.58%	23.58%

Financial information relating to Odea Bank A.Ş. is provided below:

### SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Odea Bank A.Ş.	
	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Net interest income	188,727	254,105
Net fee and commission income	24,787	42,813
Net gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,574	(10,493)
Net gain on financial assets at amortised cost	-	45
Other operating income	13,219	3,861
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>237,307</b>	<b>290,331</b>
Net credit losses	(50,868)	(97,518)
Total operating expenses	(149,920)	(168,741)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>36,519</b>	<b>24,072</b>
Income tax	(7,333)	(5,066)
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>29,186</b>	<b>19,006</b>
Attributable to non-controlling interests	6,882	4,482
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-

## SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Odea Bank A.Ş.	
	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and balances with central banks	1,000,691	916,343
Due from banks and financial institutions	578,114	769,704
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	259,789	662,232
Due from related financial institutions	39,255	67,822
Derivative financial instruments	461,796	352,056
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	40,691	1,037
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	3,778,573	4,184,675
Debtors by acceptances	2,003	100,275
Financial assets at amortised cost	216,253	585,715
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,453,707	290,694
Property and equipment	38,807	53,795
Intangible assets	19,989	18,955
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	138,059	149,608
Other assets	185,058	214,508
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>8,212,785</b>	<b>8,367,419</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Due to central banks	618,736	1,017
Due to banks and financial institutions	334,399	417,517
Due to banks under repurchase agreement	143,888	42,972
Due to related financial institutions	131,713	275,083
Derivative financial instruments	448,911	319,477
Customers' deposits	5,116,214	5,605,084
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	548,560	632,364
Engagements by acceptances	2,003	100,275
Other liabilities	125,111	106,942
Provisions for risks and charges	33,802	30,674
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>7,503,337</b>	<b>7,531,405</b>
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>709,448</b>	<b>836,014</b>
<i>Of which: non-controlling interests</i>	<i>167,288</i>	<i>197,142</i>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>8,212,785</b>	<b>8,367,419</b>

### SUMMARISED CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Operating activities	105,471	169,707
Investing activities	(793,115)	(144,176)
Financing activities	(861)	142,367
	<b>(688,505)</b>	<b>167,898</b>

## 47.0. | CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Cash and balances with central banks	5,905,963	6,204,884
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,190,265	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	95,791	521,653
Due to central banks	(618,643)	(1,588,706)
Due to banks and financial institutions	(1,050,485)	(802,690)
Due to banks under repurchase agreement	(143,888)	-
	<b>6,379,003</b>	<b>6,513,047</b>

Cash and balances with central banks include amounts of LBP 2,051,126 million at 31 December 2020 (2019: LBP 2,076,309 million) representing mandatory reserve deposits and balances.

Cash and cash equivalents include balances in foreign currencies that are subject to unofficial capital controls and restricted transfers outside

Lebanon. Accordingly, these balances are not considered readily convertible to known amounts of cash in the denomination currency without a risk of changes in value. However, the Group maintains their classification as cash and cash equivalents as they are freely transferrable within the Lebanese territory. These balances were as follows as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Balances with central banks	1,146,190	954,038
Due from banks and financial institutions	97,091	88,813
	<b>1,243,287</b>	<b>1,042,851</b>

## 48.0. | FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values in this note are stated at a specific date and may be different from the amounts which will actually be paid on the maturity or settlement dates of the instrument. In many cases, it would not be possible to realise immediately the estimated fair values given the size of the portfolios measured. Accordingly, these fair values do not represent

the value of these instruments to the Group as a going concern. Financial assets and liabilities are classified according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of observable market inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below:

### QUOTED MARKET PRICES – LEVEL 1

Financial instruments are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and

regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

### VALUATION TECHNIQUE USING OBSERVABLE INPUTS – LEVEL 2

Financial instruments classified as Level 2 have been valued using models whose most significant inputs are derived directly or indirectly from observable market data. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical

instruments in inactive markets, and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads.

### VALUATION TECHNIQUE USING SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS – LEVEL 3

Financial instruments are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

### EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATES ON THE FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

The fair value disclosures for other assets and liabilities are first determined in their original currency, which is not the Lebanese Pound in the case of most of the assets and liabilities reported below. These are then translated to Lebanese Pounds at the official exchange rate of 1,507.5 USD/LBP in accordance with IAS 21, due to the lack of an alternative legal exchange mechanism. However, in light of the high deviation between the parallel market rate and the official exchange rates, Management estimates that the amounts reported in this note in LBP do not reflect a reasonable estimate of expected cash flows in Lebanese Pounds that would have

to be generated from the realisation of such assets or the payment of such liabilities at the date of the financial statements. In the absence of an alternative legal exchange mechanism, Management is unable to estimate the effects on the fair value measurement. This matter should be taken into consideration when interpreting the fair value disclosures in this note, especially those under Level 1 and Level 2. Classification within Levels 1 and 2 do not take into consideration the "lack of observability" of the exchange rate.

## FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY OF THE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE

	2020			
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	485	13,879	-	14,364
Currency swaps	4,779	129,919	-	134,698
Precious metals swaps	8	-	-	8
Currency options	10,825	4,570	-	15,395
Interest rate swaps	378	12,296	-	12,674
Interest rate options	-	38,682	-	38,682
Equity options	2,999	-	-	2,999
	<b>19,474</b>	<b>199,346</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>218,820</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
<i>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</i>				
Treasury bills	-	691	-	691
Eurobonds	143	-	-	143
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	4,253	42	-	4,295
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	325,426	-	-	325,426
Loans and advances to customers	-	7,124	-	7,124
Mutual funds	-	6,051	46,105	52,156
Equity instruments	14	2,218	-	2,232
	<b>329,836</b>	<b>16,126</b>	<b>46,105</b>	<b>392,067</b>
<b>Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>				
<i>Debt instruments</i>				
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	1,158,840	-	-	1,158,840
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	293,819	-	-	293,819
<i>Equity instruments</i>				
Quoted	176	-	-	176
Unquoted	-	266	65,272	65,538
	<b>1,452,835</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>65,272</b>	<b>1,518,373</b>
	<b>1,802,145</b>	<b>215,738</b>	<b>111,377</b>	<b>2,129,260</b>

	2020			
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	324	7,082	-	7,406
Forward precious metals contracts	79	-	-	79
Currency swaps	8,091	130,779	-	138,870
Precious metals swaps	3,022	-	-	3,022
Currency options	10,825	7,455	-	18,280
Equity options	2,999	-	-	2,999
<i>Derivatives held for fair value hedge</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	276,137	-	276,137
	<b>25,340</b>	<b>421,453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>446,793</b>
Customers' deposits – sight	302,707	-	-	302,707
	<b>328,047</b>	<b>421,453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>749,500</b>

	2019			
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	5,981	4,437	-	10,418
Currency swaps	15,908	149,911	-	165,819
Precious metals swaps	88	-	-	88
Currency options	-	59,316	-	59,316
Interest rate swaps	407	43,766	-	44,173
Credit derivatives	-	3,137	-	3,137
Equity options	5,638	-	-	5,638
<i>Derivatives held to hedge net investments in foreign operations</i>				
Currency swaps	2,335	-	-	2,335
	<b>30,357</b>	<b>260,567</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>290,924</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</b>				
<i>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</i>				
Treasury bills	-	722	-	722
Eurobonds	36	-	-	36
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	1,038	-	-	1,038
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	294,053	-	-	294,053
Loans and advances to customers	-	18,157	-	18,157
Mutual funds	3,247	9,647	54,177	67,071
Equity instruments	5	-	-	5
	<b>298,379</b>	<b>28,526</b>	<b>54,177</b>	<b>381,082</b>
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>				
<i>Debt instruments</i>				
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	272,347	798,585	-	1,070,932
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	15,180	-	-	15,180
<i>Equity instruments</i>				
Quoted	176	-	-	176
Unquoted	-	2,153	66,452	68,605
	<b>287,703</b>	<b>800,738</b>	<b>66,452</b>	<b>1,154,893</b>
	<b>616,439</b>	<b>1,089,831</b>	<b>120,629</b>	<b>1,826,899</b>

	2019			
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Derivative financial instruments</b>				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	9,060	8,848	-	17,908
Forward precious metals contracts	29	-	-	29
Currency swaps	15,500	123,546	-	139,046
Precious metals swaps	2,652	-	-	2,652
Currency options	-	11,894	-	11,894
Interest rate swaps	412	29,992	-	30,404
Equity options	4,087	-	-	4,087
<i>Derivatives held as cash flow hedge</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	8,377	-	8,377
<i>Derivatives held for fair value hedge</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	157,705	-	157,705
	<b>31,740</b>	<b>340,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>372,102</b>
Customers' deposits – sight	303,997	-	-	303,997
	<b>335,737</b>	<b>340,362</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>676,099</b>

## VALUATION TECHNIQUES USED FOR MATERIAL CLASSES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CATEGORISED WITHIN LEVEL 2 AND LEVEL 3

### Interest Rate Derivatives

Interest rate derivatives include interest rate swaps and interest rate options. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations by estimating future cash flows and discounting them with the appropriate yield curves incorporating funding costs relevant for the position. These contracts are generally Level 2 unless adjustments to yield curves or credit spreads are based on significant non-observable inputs, in which case they are Level 3. The Group does not have interest rate derivatives classified as Level 3.

### Foreign Exchange Derivatives

Foreign exchange contracts include open spot contracts, foreign exchange forward and swap contracts and over-the-counter foreign exchange options. These instruments are valued by either observable foreign exchange rates, observable or calculated forward points and option valuation models. With the exception of contracts where a directly observable rate is available which are disclosed as Level 1, the Group classifies foreign exchange contracts as Level 2 financial instruments when no unobservable inputs are used for their valuation or the unobservable inputs used are not significant to the measurement (as a whole). The Group does not have foreign exchange derivatives classified as Level 3.

### Government Bonds, Certificates of Deposit and Other Debt Instruments

The Group values these unquoted debt securities using discounted cash flow valuation models using observable market inputs, comprising of interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. The Group does not have Level 3 government bonds, certificates of deposit and other debt instruments.

The movement of items recurrently measured at fair value categorised within Level 3 during the year is as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss LBP Million	Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income LBP Million	Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss LBP Million	Financial Instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income LBP Million
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>				
Balance at 1 January	54,177	66,452	100,643	70,924
Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income	-	(1,994)	-	4,522
Related to discontinued operations	-	-	-	(191)
Purchases	-	1,103	-	4,673
Sales	(8,072)	-	(46,466)	(13,158)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(289)	-	(318)
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>46,105</b>	<b>65,272</b>	<b>54,177</b>	<b>66,452</b>

### Loans and Advances to Customers at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

The fair value of loans and advances to customers that fall in this category is estimated using discounted cash flows by applying current market rates for new loans with similar remaining maturities and to counterparties with similar credit risk. The Group does not have Level 3 loans and advances to customers at fair value through profit or loss.

### Funds and Equity Shares of Non-listed Entities

Units held in funds are measured based on their net asset value (NAV), taking into account redemption and/or other restrictions. Classification between Level 2 and Level 3 is dependent on whether the NAV is observable or unobservable (i.e. recent and published by the fund administrator or not).

Equity shares of non-listed entities comprise mainly the Group's strategic investments, are generally classified at fair value through other comprehensive income and are not traded in active markets. These are investments in private companies, for which there is no or only limited sufficient recent information to determine fair value. The Group determined that cost adjusted to reflect the investee's financial position and results since initial recognition represents the best estimate of fair value. Classification between Level 2 and Level 3 is based on whether the financial statements of the investee are recent and published or not. These instruments are fair valued using third-party information (NAV or financial statements of non-listed entities), without adjustment. Accordingly, quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis cannot be developed by the Group in accordance with IFRS 13.93 (d).

## FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT HELD AT FAIR VALUE

### COMPARISON OF CARRYING AND FAIR VALUES FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOT HELD AT FAIR VALUE

The fair values included in the table below were calculated for disclosure purposes only. The fair valuation techniques and assumptions described below relate only to the fair value of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value. Other institutions may use different methods

and assumptions for their fair value estimations, and therefore such fair value disclosures cannot necessarily be compared from one institution to another.

## FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CONCENTRATED IN LEBANON

These assets consist of balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese banks, Lebanese government securities, loans and advances to customers and related parties and customers' deposits. These are illiquid in nature and the measurement of their fair value is usually determined through discounted cash flow valuation models using observable market inputs, comprising of interest rates and yield curves, implied

volatilities, and credit spreads. Due to the situation described in Note 1 and the unprecedented levels of uncertainty surrounding the economic crisis that Lebanon, and particularly the banking sector, is experiencing, Management is unable to produce faithful estimation of the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities. Accordingly, the table below does not include fair value disclosures for these assets and liabilities.

### FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT HIERARCHY OF THE FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR WHICH FAIR VALUE IS DISCLOSED

	Carrying Value LBP Million	Fair Value			Total LBP Million
		Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	
<b>31 December 2020</b>					
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>					
Cash and balances with central banks	2,599,605	61,579	2,538,026	-	2,599,605
Due from banks and financial institutions	1,764,905	-	1,764,905	-	1,764,905
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	259,789	-	259,789	-	259,789
Net loans & advances to customers	5,338,104	-	-	5,302,685	5,302,685
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	4,114,715	-	-	4,087,332	4,087,332
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	1,223,389	-	-	1,215,353	1,215,353
Net loans & advances to related parties	67,638	-	-	67,638	67,638
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	67,638	-	-	67,638	67,638
Financial assets classified at amortised cost	464,144	452,834	19,939	-	472,773
<i>Other sovereign</i>	286,530	274,302	19,939	-	294,241
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>	177,614	178,532	-	-	178,532
	<b>10,494,185</b>	<b>514,413</b>	<b>4,582,659</b>	<b>5,370,323</b>	<b>10,467,395</b>
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>					
Due to central banks	618,736	-	618,736	-	618,736
Due to banks and financial institutions	460,141	-	460,141	-	460,141
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	143,888	-	143,888	-	143,888
Customers' deposits	9,154,613	-	9,157,078	-	9,157,078
Deposits from related parties	95,688	-	95,696	-	95,696
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	548,560	285,495	114,702	-	400,197
	<b>11,021,626</b>	<b>285,495</b>	<b>10,590,241</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,875,736</b>

31 December 2019	Carrying Value	Fair Value			
	LBP Million	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>					
Cash and balances with central banks	4,419,227	165,378	4,253,864	-	4,419,242
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,153,140	-	2,152,890	-	2,152,890
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	689,984	-	689,984	-	689,984
Net loans & advances to customers	9,692,435	-	-	9,677,567	9,677,567
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	7,136,188	-	-	7,087,364	7,087,364
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	2,339,670	-	-	2,373,626	2,373,626
<i>Public sector</i>	216,577	-	-	216,577	216,577
Net loans & advances to related parties	2,703	-	-	2,775	2,775
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	2,703	-	-	2,775	2,775
Financial assets classified at amortised cost	1,809,593	584,503	1,258,163	-	1,842,666
<i>Other sovereign</i>	1,622,790	400,742	1,249,890	-	1,650,632
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>	186,803	183,761	8,273	-	192,034
	18,767,082	749,881	8,354,901	9,680,342	18,785,124
<b>FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>					
Due to central banks	45,481	-	45,481	-	45,481
Due to banks and financial institutions	905,120	-	905,102	-	905,102
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	42,969	-	42,969	-	42,969
Customers' deposits	16,097,053	-	16,114,456	-	16,114,456
Deposits from related parties	92,662	-	92,655	-	92,655
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	632,364	340,907	197,581	-	538,488
	17,815,649	340,907	17,398,244	-	17,739,151

### VALUATION TECHNIQUES USED FOR MATERIAL CLASSES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES CATEGORISED WITHIN LEVEL 2 AND LEVEL 3

#### Short-term Financial Assets and Liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than three months), the carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: cash and balances with central banks; due to and from banks; demand deposits; and savings accounts without a specific maturity.

#### Deposits with Banks and Loans and Advances to Banks

For the purpose of this disclosure, for financial assets that are short-term in nature or have interest rates that re-price frequently, there is minimal difference between fair value and carrying amount. The fair value of deposits with longer maturities are estimated using discounted cash flows applying market rates for counterparties with similar credit quality. Where market data or credit information on the underlying borrower is unavailable, a number of proxy/extrapolation techniques are employed to determine the appropriate discount rate.

#### Reverse Repurchase and Repurchase Agreements

The fair value of reverse repurchase agreements approximates carrying amount as these balances are generally short-dated and fully collateralised.

#### Government Bonds, Certificates of Deposit and Other Debt Securities

The Group values these unquoted debt securities using discounted cash flow valuation models using observable market inputs, comprising of interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads.

#### Loans and Advances to Customers

For the purpose of this disclosure, in many cases, the fair value disclosed approximates carrying value because these advances are short-term in nature or have interest rates that re-price frequently. The fair value of loans and advances to customers that do not fall in this category is estimated using discounted cash flows by applying current rates to new loans with similar remaining maturities and to counterparties with similar credit quality.

#### Deposits from Banks and Customers

In many cases, the fair value disclosed approximates carrying value because these financial liabilities are short-term in nature or have interest rates that re-price frequently. The fair value for deposits with long-term maturities, such as time deposits, is estimated using discounted cash flows, applying either market rates or current rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities. Where market data is unavailable, a number of proxy/extrapolation techniques are employed to determine the appropriate discount rate.

#### Debt Issued and Other Borrowed Funds

Fair values are determined using discounted cash flows valuation models where the inputs used are estimated by comparison with quoted prices in an active market for similar instruments.

## 49.0. | CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS

### CREDIT-RELATED COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group enters into various commitments, guarantees and other contingent liabilities which are mainly credit-related instruments including both financial and non-financial guarantees and commitments to extend credit. Even though these obligations may not be recognised on the statement of financial position, they do contain credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Group. The table below discloses

the nominal principal amounts of credit-related commitments and contingent liabilities. Nominal principal amounts represent the amount at risk should the contracts be fully drawn upon and clients' default. As a significant portion of guarantees and commitments is expected to expire without being withdrawn, the total of the nominal principal amount is not indicative of future liquidity requirements.

	2020		
	Banks LBP Million	Customers LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Guarantees and contingent liabilities</b>			
Financial guarantees	12,905	320,821	333,726
Other guarantees	11,846	747,109	758,955
	<b>24,751</b>	<b>1,067,930</b>	<b>1,092,681</b>
<b>Commitments</b>			
Documentary credits	-	201,855	201,855
Loan commitments	-	2,126,797	2,126,797
<i>Of which: revocable</i>	-	1,270,945	1,270,945
<i>Of which: irrevocable</i>	-	855,852	855,852
	-	<b>2,328,652</b>	<b>2,328,652</b>

	2019		
	Banks LBP Million	Customers LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Guarantees and contingent liabilities</b>			
Financial guarantees	77,874	715,024	792,898
Other guarantees	14,018	1,101,480	1,115,498
	<b>91,892</b>	<b>1,816,504</b>	<b>1,908,396</b>
<b>Commitments</b>			
Documentary credits	-	663,645	663,645
Loan commitments	-	3,873,428	3,873,428
<i>Of which: revocable</i>	-	3,237,199	3,237,199
<i>Of which: irrevocable</i>	-	636,229	636,229
	-	<b>4,537,073</b>	<b>4,537,073</b>

### GUARANTEES (INCLUDING STANDBY LETTERS OF CREDIT)

Guarantees are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. The main types of guarantees provided are:

- Financial guarantees given to banks and financial institutions on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts, and other banking facilities; and

- Other guarantees are contracts that have similar features to the financial guarantee contracts but fail to meet the strict definition of a financial guarantee contract under IFRS. These mainly include performance and tender guarantees.

### DOCUMENTARY CREDITS

Documentary credits commit the Group to make payments to third parties, on production of documents which are usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

## LOAN COMMITMENTS

Loan commitments are defined amounts (unutilised credit lines or undrawn portions of credit lines) against which clients can borrow money under defined terms and conditions.

Revocable loan commitments are those commitments that can be unconditionally cancelled at any time subject to notice requirements according to their general terms and conditions. Irrevocable loan commitments result from arrangements where the Group has no right to withdraw the loan commitment once communicated to the beneficiary.

## INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS

The Group invested in funds pursuant to the provisions of Decision No. 6116 dated 7 March 1996 of the Central Bank of Lebanon. In accordance with this resolution, the Group can benefit from facilities granted by the Central Bank of Lebanon to be invested in startup companies, incubators and accelerators whose objects are restricted to supporting

the development, success and growth of startup companies in Lebanon or companies whose objects are restricted to investing venture capital in startup companies in Lebanon. These investments have resulted in future commitments on the Group of LBP 9,865 million as of 31 December 2020 (2019: LBP 12,046 million).

## LEGAL CLAIMS

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. The Group has an established protocol for dealing with such claims, many of which are beyond its control. At year-end, the Group had several unresolved legal claims in Lebanon and abroad, mainly those relating to the restrictive measures in place with respect to the withdrawal of funds and transfers abroad and a civil action filed in US federal courts in the US District Court in the Eastern District of New York (EDNY) against eleven Lebanese banks including Bank Audi sal asserting primary and secondary liability claims under the Anti-Terrorism Act ("ATA").

The extent of the impact of these matters cannot always be predicted but may materially impact the Group's operations, financial results, condition and prospects. However, once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of damages reasonably estimated, the Group makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing. Based on advice from legal counsel, and despite the novelty of certain claims and the uncertainties inherent in their unique situation, Management believes that legal claims will not result in any material financial loss to the Group, except as provided for in Note 37.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Capital expenditure commitments	3,541	12,306

## COMMITMENTS RESULTING FROM CREDIT FACILITIES RECEIVED

The Group has several commitments and covenants resulting from credit facilities, term loans and subordinated debts with non-resident financial institutions. The Group is in breach with some of the financial covenants which were calculated based on the recorded figures and do not take into consideration the adjustments that may result from the resolution of

the uncertainties in Note 1. Due to the high level of uncertainties, the lack of observable reliable indicators and the high gap in currency rates, the Group is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner the impact of these matters on its covenant calculation.

## OTHER COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Certain areas of the Lebanese tax legislation and the tax legislations where the subsidiaries operate are subject to different interpretations in respect of the taxability of certain types of financial transactions and activities. The Bank's books in Lebanon for the years 2015 to 2017 (inclusive) are currently under review by the tax authorities. The outcome of this review cannot be determined yet. The Bank's books in Lebanon remain subject to the review of the tax authorities for the years 2018 to

2020 and the review of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for the period from 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2020. In addition, the subsidiaries' books and records are subject to review by the tax and social security authorities in the countries in which they operate. Management believes that adequate provisions were recorded against possible review results to the extent that they can be reliably estimated.

## 50.0. | ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Assets under management include client assets managed or deposited with the Group. For the most part, the clients decide how these assets are to be invested.

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Assets under management	11,464,773	13,169,267
Fiduciary assets	1,728,409	3,428,141
	<b>13,193,182</b>	<b>16,597,408</b>

## 51.0. | RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions, or one other party controls

both. The definition includes subsidiaries, associates, Key Management Personnel and their close family members, as well as entities controlled or jointly controlled by them.

## SUBSIDIARIES

Transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries meet the definition of related-party transactions. However, where these are eliminated on

consolidation, they are not disclosed in the Group's financial statements.

## ASSOCIATES AND OTHER ENTITIES

The Group provides banking services to its associates and to entities under common directorships. As such, loans, overdrafts, interest and non-interest bearing deposits, and current accounts are provided to these entities, as well as other services. These transactions are conducted

on the same terms as third-party transactions. Summarised financial information for the Group's associates is set out in Note 25 to these financial statements.

Amounts included in the Group's financial statements are as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Loans and advances	108,200	140,489
<i>Of which: granted to Key Management Personnel</i>	21,234	23,232
<i>Of which: cash collateral received against loans</i>	74,969	87,944
Indirect facilities	1,720	1,853
Deposits	163,019	276,310
Interest income on loans	1,747	6,083
Interest expense on deposits	1,242	15,852

## KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key Management Personnel are those individuals who have the authority and responsibility for planning and exercising power to directly or indirectly control the activities of the Group and its employees. The Group

considers the members of the Board of Directors (and its sub-committees) and Executive Committee, and persons and entities connected to them to be Key Management Personnel.

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Short-term benefits	16,898	31,127
Post-employment benefits	235	846

Short-term benefits comprise of salaries, bonuses, attendance fees and other benefits.

Provision for end of service benefits of Key Management Personnel amounted to LBP 1,531 million as of 31 December 2020 (2019: LBP 2,819 million).

During 2020, foreign currency international liquidity provided by related parties of USD 37 million was converted into local foreign currency deposits after the application of the "multiplier factor" and resulted in commission of LBP 28,720 million.

## 52.0. | RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to various risk types, some of which are:

- Credit risk: the risk of default or deterioration in the ability of a borrower to repay a loan.
- Market risk: the risk of loss in balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices. Movements in market prices include changes in interest rates (including credit spreads), exchange rates and equity prices.
- Liquidity risk: the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations when they come due in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost.

- Operational risk: the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.
- Other risks faced by the Group include concentration risk, reputation risk, legal risk, political risk and business/strategic risk.

Risks are managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and control, and reporting to relevant stakeholders. The Group ensures that risk and rewards are properly balanced and in line with the risk appetite framework, which is approved by the Board of Directors.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors (the Board) is ultimately responsible for setting the level of acceptable risks to which the Group is exposed, and as such, approves the risk appetite and policies of the Group. The Board monitors the risk profile in comparison to the risk appetite on a regular basis and

follow-up on existing and emerging risks. A number of Management committees and departments are also responsible for various levels of risk management, as set out below.

### BOARD GROUP RISK COMMITTEE

The role of the Board's Group Risk Committee (BGRC) is to oversee the risk management framework and assess its effectiveness, review and recommend to the Board the group risk policies and risk appetite,

monitor the Group's risk profile, review stress test scenarios and results, and provide access for the Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) to the Board. The BGRC meets at least every quarter in the presence of the Group CRO.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The mandate of the Executive Committee is to support the Board in the implementation of its strategy, to support the Group CEO in the day-to-day management of the Group, and to develop and implement

business policies and issue guidance for the Group within the strategy approved by the Board. The Executive Committee is involved in reviewing and submitting to the Board the risk policies and risk appetite.

### ASSET LIABILITY COMMITTEE

The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) is a Management committee responsible in part for managing market and liquidity risks, as well as reviewing funding needs and contingency exposures. It is the

responsibility of this committee to set up strategies for managing market risk and liquidity risk and ensuring that Treasury implements those strategies in line with the risk policy and limits approved by the Board.

### INTERNAL AUDIT

Risk management processes are independently audited by the Internal Audit Department at least annually. This includes the examination of both the adequacy and effectiveness of risk control procedures. Internal Audit

discusses the results of its assessments with Management and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit Committee of the Board.

### RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Management is a function independent from business lines and headed by the CRO. The function has the responsibility to ensure that risks are properly identified, measured, monitored, controlled, and reported to heads of business lines, Senior Management, ALCO, the Board Group Risk Committee and the Board. In addition, the function works closely with Senior Management to ensure that proper controls

and mitigants are in place. The Risk function at the Group level has the responsibility of drafting risk policies and principles for adoption at the entity level. In addition, it is in charge of cascading risk appetite and limits to entities and business lines, as well as monitoring and aggregating the risk profile across the Group.

## RISK APPETITE

The Risk appetite reflects the level and type of risk that the Group is willing to accept, taking into account the Group's strategy operating environment and regulatory constraints.

Risk appetite is formalised in a document which is reviewed by the Executive Committee and the Board Group Risk Committee, and approved by the Board. This document comprises qualitative and quantitative statements of risk appetite and includes key risk indicators covering various risk types.

Information independently compiled from business lines and risk-taking units is examined and aggregated in order to identify and measure the risk profile. The results are reported and presented on a regular basis to the Management and the Board.

## 53.0. | CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss because its obligors or counterparties fail to meet their contractual obligations, including the full and timely payment of principal and interest. Credit risk arises from various balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures including bank placements, loans and advances, credit commitments, financial guarantees, letters of credit, acceptances, investments in debt securities

(including sovereign) and derivative financial instruments. Credit risk arising from derivative financial instruments is, at any time, limited to those with positive fair values, as recorded in the statement of financial position. In the case of credit derivatives, the Group is also exposed to the risk of default of the derivative's counterparty.

### CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk appetite and limits are set at the Group level by the Board and are cascaded to entities. The Group manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the level of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and sectoral concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

Credit risk is monitored by the Credit Review and Credit Risk functions in each entity, which are independent from business lines. These functions ensure a proper coverage of credit risk through the implementation of various processes, including but not limited to: i) providing independent opinions on credit files, ii) reviewing and approving obligors risk ratings assignments, iii) conducting portfolio reviews, iv) ensuring compliance with the Group's credit policy and limits, and v) aggregating data and reporting the credit risk profile to relevant stakeholders.

The Group has established various credit monitoring processes for the early detections of changes in borrowers' and the design of effective remedial measures. These processes include regular loan portfolio reviews, IFRS 9 Impairment Committee meetings, as well as individual review process at the level of each borrower. The latter process is mainly applicable for non-retail obligors.

The Group has also established an approval limit structure for granting and renewing credit facilities. Credit officers and credit committees are responsible for the approval of facilities up to their own assigned limits. Once approved, facilities are disbursed when all the requirements set by the respective approval authority are met and documents intended as security are obtained and verified by the Credit Administration function.

Since October 2019 events, the challenging economic situation in Lebanon has been exerting significant pressure on the asset quality of the domestic loan portfolio. As a result, credit quality of the Lebanese loan portfolio has declined driven by a weakening in the borrowers' creditworthiness across various segment types. In order to address the challenging operating conditions, the Group has implemented a series of remedial actions that included: i) risk deleveraging by reducing its loan exposure, ii) increasing collection capacity across various business lines, iii) increasing specific and collective provision coverages, and iv) setting up an independent, centralised and specialised remedial function to proactively manage borrowers' showing weak or deteriorating credit profiles.

## EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

### GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT OF EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

The IFRS 9 Impairment Committee, which is a committee composed of Executive Committee members, oversees the implementation of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) framework. This is being done by: i) approving the IFRS 9 Impairment Policy; ii) reviewing key assumptions and estimations that are part of the ECL framework; iii) approving the forward-looking economic scenarios; iv) approving staging classifications on a name-by-name basis for material exposures; and v) reviewing ECL results.

The Group reviews its IFRS 9 Impairment Policy on annual basis at least, and amends it, if and when necessary to reflect any change in the estimation methodology, embedded assumptions or regulatory requirements.

Key judgments inherent in this policy, including the estimated life of revolving credit facilities and the quantitative criteria for assessing the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR), are assessed through a combination of expert judgment and data-driven methodologies.

ECL is estimated using a model that takes into account the borrower's exposure, internal obligor risk rating, facility characteristics, and collateral information among other. Models are, by their nature, imperfect and incomplete representations of reality because they rely on assumptions and inputs, and so they may be subject to errors

### DEFINITION OF DEFAULT AND CURE

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

- The borrower is unlikely to pay his credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held).
- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group.

As part of the qualitative assessment process of default identification, the Group carefully considers other criteria than the ones listed above in order to determine if an exposure should be classified in Stage 3 for ECL calculation purpose or if a Stage 2 classification is deemed more appropriate.

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as "cured" and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for a specific period of time. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured is dependent on the absence of SICR criteria compared to initial recognition and is examined on a case-by-case basis. In case of forbearance under Stage 2, the borrower remains in this stage until all the following conditions have been met: i) at least a 12-month probation period has passed; ii)

affecting the accuracy of their outputs. To manage the model risks, the Group has established a systematic approach for the development, validation, approval, implementation and on-going use of the models. Models are validated by a qualified independent party to the model development unit, before first use and at regular intervals thereafter.

Each model is designated an owner who is responsible for: i) monitoring the performance of the model, which includes comparing estimated ECL versus actual realised losses; and ii) proposing post-model development adjustments to enhance model's accuracy or to account for situations where known or expected risk factors and information have not been considered in the modelling process. Models used in the estimation of ECL, including key inputs, are governed by a series of internal controls, which include the validation of completeness and accuracy of data, reconciliation with finance data, and documentation of the calculation steps.

ECL estimation takes into account a range of future economic scenarios, which are set by economists within the Group's Research Department using independent models and expert judgment. Forward looking economic scenarios, with their corresponding probabilities of occurrence, are updated annually or more frequently in the event of a significant change in the prevailing economic conditions.

three consecutive payments under the new repayment schedule have been made; iii) the borrower has no past dues under any obligation to the Group; and iv) all the terms and conditions agreed to as part of the restructuring agreement have been met.

In response to the COVID-19 global pandemic, governments and regulators around the world have introduced a number of support measures for both retail and non-retail customers under market-wide programs. In Lebanon, the Central Bank of Lebanon issued Intermediary Circular no. 567 dated August 26, 2020, by which it required banks operating in Lebanon to keep the regulatory classification unchanged for obligors that were negatively impacted by this pandemic and not to consider their past-dues, when existing, as evidence of SICR. However, under exceptional circumstances and in case an obligor ceases to be operationd on a going concern basis, banks should immediately downgrade the borrower's classification to Stage 3. In Turkey the regulatory authority moved the Stage 2 and Stage 3 classifications backstop levels from 30 days and 90 days to 90 days and 180 days respectively. This relief measure, which was initially set to expire at end of 2020, was extended till end of June 2021 in view of the prolonged nature of the pandemic.

## THE GROUP'S INTERNAL RATING AND PD ESTIMATION PROCESS

### Central Banks, Sovereigns and Financial Institutions

For central banks, sovereigns and financial institutions' exposures, ratings from recognised external rating agencies are used and mapped to their corresponding PDs as reported by these agencies. These ratings with their corresponding PDs are monitored and updated on a regular basis. With respect to exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign, Intermediate Circular 567 modified the regulatory ECLs levels, previously set in its Intermediate Circular 543 issued on 3 February 2020. Regulatory ECL on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in foreign currency was increased from 9.45% to 45%, while regulatory ECLs on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in local currency, exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currency and exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in local currency remained unchanged

### Non-retail Loans

The Risk function is responsible for the development of internal rating models, and for the estimation of Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). The Group uses an internal Obligor Risk Rating (ORR) scale comprised of 19 performing grades and 3 non-performing grades. These grades, which are generated by internal rating models are calibrated to PDs using historical default observations that are specific to each geography and business line segment. If historical default observations are not sufficient for a reliable PD estimation, then a low-default portfolio approach is adopted. The mapping of ratings to PDs, which is done initially on a through-the-cycle basis, is then adjusted to a point-in-time basis. PDs are also adjusted to incorporate forward-looking information in line with the IFRS 9 standard.

Internal rating models for the Group's key lending portfolios (including Corporate and SME) take into account both qualitative and quantitative criteria to generate ratings such as:

### Retail Loans and Private Banking

Retail lending comprises mainly of personal loans, car loans, credit cards and housing loans. The Group normally relies on application scorecards to score retail applicants and for either, the automation of decisions according to a certain cut-off score or as an additional input to support the approval or reject decision by specialised credit officers. For the estimation of expected losses for retail products, the Group uses the loss approach by product based on the net flow of exposures from one days-past-due bucket to another (factoring in any COVID-19 related regulatory forbearance measure where applicable). This estimation is adjusted by a forward-looking component in line with the IFRS 9 standard.

(0%, 1.89% and 0% respectively). This circular however changed the requirement for the recognition of ECL in the banks' financial statements from a "Maximum" level to a "Minimum" one. Due to the high levels of uncertainties, the lack of observable indicators, and the lack of visibility on the government's plans with respect to, among other, the exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon, the Group was unable to estimate in a reasonable manner ECL on this exposure and accordingly, as applicable, the loss rate mentioned in Intermediate Circular 567 was adopted. To note that the Group disposed of the majority of its holding of Lebanese sovereign bonds in foreign currency during 2020 and allocated full provision coverage on the implied loss for the remaining balance based on prevailing market values.

- Historical and projected financial information related to the customer. These include debt service coverage, operations, liquidity, capital structure and any other relevant financial ratios.
- Account behaviour, repayment history (factoring in any COVID-19 related regulatory forbearance measure where applicable) and other non-financial information such as Management quality, company standing and industry risk.
- Any publicly available information from external parties. This includes external credit ratings issued by recognised rating agencies, independent analyst reports and other market disclosures.
- Macro-economic information such as GDP growth which is relevant to customers' country of operations.
- Other supporting information on the obligor's willingness and capacity to repay.

Internal ratings are initially assigned by the credit origination functions (i.e. business lines) and are approved and validated by the Credit Review and Credit Risk functions, which are independent from business lines. Credit Review and Credit Risk functions are responsible for ensuring that ratings assigned to obligors are accurate and updated at all times.

Private Banking credit exposures are mainly related to margin lending activities where the Group typically holds high liquid and diversified securities as collaterals with very conservative loan to value thresholds. This lending discipline, together with very tight and automated monitoring standards, ensure the portfolio remains of very high quality. The ECLs for these exposures is dependent on collateral types and coverage level, among other.

## LOSS GIVEN DEFAULT (LGD)

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss in the event of a default. The Group estimates LGD based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties that were fully settled, as well as on the potential future recoveries on defaulted counterparties that still have

outstanding balances. LGD estimation is dependent on the counterparty and collateral type, as well as recovery costs. For portfolios with limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data.

## EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT (EAD)

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of

default. For lending commitments, the EADs are potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract. For financial guarantees, the EAD represents the amount of the guaranteed exposure when the financial guarantee becomes payable.

## SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN CREDIT RISK

The Group continuously monitors all its credit risk exposures. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, using reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information. The Group assessment of significant increase in credit risk is being performed on a monthly basis based on the following:

### Non-retail Portfolio

Migration of obligor risk rating by a certain number of notches from origination to reporting date as a key indicator of the change in the risk of default at origination date with the risk of default at reporting date. The Group also considers in its assessment of significant increase in credit risk various qualitative factors including significant adverse changes in the business condition, restructuring due to credit quality weakness during the past 12 months, and classification of an exposure under the "Follow-up and Regularisation" supervisory classification.

### Retail Portfolio

The Group considers specific conditions that might be indicative of a significant increase in credit risk such as a restructuring event. The Group has also identified thresholds using historical default rates and historical payment behaviour to determine significant increase in credit risk.

### Backstop

As a backstop, the financial instrument is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the obligor is more than 30 days past-due on his contractual payment.

As noted in section "Definition of Default and Cure" and in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic, governments and regulators around the world have introduced a number of support measures for both retail and non-retail borrowers under market-wide programs. Specifically in Turkey, the regulatory authority moved the SICR backstop level from 30 days to 90 days. This relief measure, which was initially set to expire at end of 2020, was extended till end of June 2021 in view of the prolonged nature of the pandemic. Downgrade from Stage 2 to Stage 3 is based on whether financial assets are credit impaired at the reporting date.

## EXPECTED LIFE

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities, the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Group has the legal right to call it earlier. With respect to credit cards and other revolving facilities, the Group does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the

contractual notice period, but instead, calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Group's expectations with regards to the customer's behaviour, its likelihood of default, and future risk mitigation actions, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

## FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

The Group incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition, and the measurement of ECL.

The Group formulates three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside, each assigned a specific probability of occurrence. The base case is aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. These scenarios, including the weights attributable to them, are prepared by economists within the Research Department. They are determined using a combination of expert judgment and model output. The Group reviews the methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions on a regular basis.

The Group has identified the real GDP growth, among others, as the key driver of ECL for several countries where it operates. Using an analysis of historical data, the Group has estimated relationships between this macro-economic variable and credit losses. The ECL estimates have been assessed for sensitivity to changes in forecasts of the macro-variable and also together with changes to the weights assigned to the scenarios. For the Group's various countries of operations, excluding Lebanon, the impact on ECL is not material.

In Lebanon, given the prevailing high uncertainties and challenges, which were further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic as disclosed in Note 1, ECLs estimation remains subject to high volatility (including from changes to macroeconomic variable forecasts) especially in the event of a prolonged crisis and continued deterioration in the economic conditions. It is not practical at this stage to determine and provide sensitivity analysis that is reasonably possible before the full resolution of these prevailing high uncertainties.

## MODIFIED AND FORBORNE LOANS

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in The Summary of Significant Accounting Policies above.

When modification results in derecognition, a new loan is recognised and allocated to Stage 1 (assuming it is not credit-impaired at that time).

The Group renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as "forbearance activities") to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Group's

forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on his debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of loan covenants. Both retail and corporate loans are subject to the forbearance policy.

Generally, forbearance is a qualitative indicator of a significant increase in credit risk.

The table below includes Stage 1 and 2 assets that were modified and, therefore, treated as forborne during the year.

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Amortised costs of financial assets modified during the period	490,189	573,581

## FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ECLS BY STAGE

The tables below present an analysis of financial assets at amortised cost by gross exposure and impairment allowance by stage allocation as at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019. The Group does not hold any purchased or originated credit-impaired assets as at year-end.

	Gross Exposure				Impairment Allowance				Net Exposure LBP Million
	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million	
<b>31 December 2020</b>									
Central banks	2,538,350	16,694,925	-	19,233,275	324	218,991	-	219,315	19,013,960
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,131,050	36,825	522	2,168,397	255	-	183	438	2,167,959
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	259,790	8,056	-	267,846	-	3,600	-	3,600	264,246
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	6,927,112	2,123,341	1,655,495	10,705,948	314,840	334,034	914,722	1,563,596	9,142,352
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	4,282,288	1,925,970	1,233,614	7,441,872	224,128	295,522	628,590	1,148,240	6,293,632
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	2,644,824	191,804	358,984	3,195,612	90,712	38,450	257,527	386,689	2,808,923
<i>Public sector</i>	-	5,567	62,897	68,464	-	62	28,605	28,667	39,797
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	108,363	-	-	108,363	163	-	-	163	108,200
Financial assets at amortised cost	465,264	4,052,447	3,418,121	7,935,832	1,121	73,121	74,097	148,339	7,787,493
Financial guarantees and other commitments	2,072,076	82,758	13,446	2,168,280	13,464	7,204	3,185	23,853	2,144,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,502,005</b>	<b>22,998,352</b>	<b>5,087,584</b>	<b>42,587,941</b>	<b>330,167</b>	<b>636,950</b>	<b>992,187</b>	<b>1,959,304</b>	<b>40,628,637</b>

	Gross Exposure				Impairment Allowance				Net Exposure LBP Million
	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million	
<b>31 December 2019</b>									
Central banks	4,256,133	18,584,465	-	22,840,598	2,283	174,282	-	176,565	22,664,033
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,153,548	24,779	1,166	2,179,493	746	13	828	1,587	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	690,011	13,002	-	703,013	27	2,529	-	2,556	700,457
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	12,103,964	3,018,288	2,304,771	17,427,023	99,757	455,034	1,410,561	1,965,352	15,461,671
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	7,129,670	2,635,760	1,816,118	11,581,548	84,763	297,001	1,055,332	1,437,096	10,144,452
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	4,772,667	355,252	417,153	5,545,072	13,643	156,332	350,644	520,619	5,024,453
<i>Public sector</i>	201,627	27,276	71,500	300,403	1,351	1,701	4,585	7,637	292,766
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	140,556	-	-	140,556	67	-	-	67	140,489
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,810,987	6,359,667	5,310,281	13,480,935	1,393	105,072	1,055,526	1,161,991	12,318,944
Financial guarantees and other commitments	3,662,133	177,008	26,708	3,865,849	21,240	6,520	12,314	40,074	3,825,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,817,332</b>	<b>28,177,209</b>	<b>7,642,926</b>	<b>60,637,467</b>	<b>125,513</b>	<b>743,450</b>	<b>2,479,229</b>	<b>3,348,192</b>	<b>57,289,275</b>

The following table represents a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of impairment allowances of loans and advances at amortised cost:

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>99,757</b>	<b>455,034</b>	<b>1,410,561</b>	<b>1,965,352</b>
Net re-measurements and reallocations	237,157	(84,296)	321,066	473,927
Recoveries	-	-	(196,895)	(196,895)
Related to discontinued operation	5,860	17,277	22,931	46,068
Write-offs	-	-	(437,128)	(437,128)
Other movements	(2,462)	29,793	46,722	74,053
Transfer to assets held for sale	(22,874)	(48,703)	(192,787)	(264,364)
Foreign exchange difference	(2,598)	(35,071)	(59,748)	(97,417)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>314,840</b>	<b>334,034</b>	<b>914,722</b>	<b>1,563,596</b>

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>80,892</b>	<b>385,396</b>	<b>736,317</b>	<b>1,202,605</b>
Net re-measurements and reallocations	25,330	116,247	788,776	930,353
Recoveries	-	-	(107,093)	(107,093)
Write-offs	-	-	(67,491)	(67,491)
Other movements	-	-	48,377	48,377
Related to discontinued operations	1,926	(18,513)	40,438	23,851
Foreign exchange difference	(8,391)	(28,096)	(28,763)	(65,250)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>99,757</b>	<b>455,034</b>	<b>1,410,561</b>	<b>1,965,352</b>

The contractual amount outstanding on loans that have been written off, but were still subject to enforcement activity, was LBP 1,377,944 million at 31 December 2020 (2019: LBP 863,842 million).

The following table represents a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of impairment allowances of financial assets at amortised cost:

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>105,072</b>	<b>1,055,526</b>	<b>1,161,991</b>
Net re-measurements and reallocations	13	(28,940)	(25,350)	(54,277)
Related to discontinued operations	-	(2,949)	-	(2,949)
Other movements	-	-	36,224	36,224
Related to financial assets sold	-	-	(984,785)	(984,785)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(3)	(62)	(5,825)	(5,890)
Foreign exchange difference	(282)	-	(1,693)	(1,975)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>73,121</b>	<b>74,097</b>	<b>148,339</b>

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>44,261</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,261</b>
Net re-measurements and reallocations	(40,202)	103,495	892,133	955,426
Other movements	-	-	148,535	148,535
Related to discontinued operations	-	1,561	12,951	14,512
Foreign exchange difference	(2,666)	16	1,907	(743)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>105,072</b>	<b>1,055,526</b>	<b>1,161,991</b>

The following table represents a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of impairment allowances of balances with central banks:

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>174,282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176,565</b>
Net re-measurements and reallocations	105	44,709	-	44,814
Related to discontinued operations	(14)	-	-	(14)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(1,992)	-	-	(1,992)
Foreign exchange difference	(58)	-	-	(58)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>218,991</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>219,315</b>

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>	<b>47,269</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,269</b>
Net re-measurements and reallocations	(45,503)	130,582	-	85,079
Other movements	(1,077)	43,700	-	42,623
Related to discontinued operations	1,443	-	-	1,443
Foreign exchange difference	151	-	-	151
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>174,282</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>176,565</b>

Net re-measurements and reallocations include re-measurements as a result of changes in the size of portfolios, reclassifications between stages and risk parameter changes.

## ANALYSIS OF RISK CONCENTRATIONS

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION ANALYSIS

The Group controls credit risk by maintaining close monitoring credit of its assets exposures by geographic location. The distribution of financial assets by geographic region as of 31 December is as follows:

	2020									
	Lebanon LBP Million	Turkey LBP Million	MENA LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	North America LBP Million	Asia LBP Million	Rest of Africa LBP Million	Central and South America LBP Million	Rest of the World LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balances with central banks	16,475,934	942,343	9,092	1,586,591	-	-	-	-	-	19,013,960
Due from banks and financial institutions	36,825	72,651	104,921	1,483,781	469,578	170	33	-	-	2,167,959
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	4,456	258,518	-	1,272	-	-	-	-	-	264,246
Derivative financial instruments	3,493	32,374	343	182,453	-	-	151	6	-	218,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	834	4,295	-	318,873	-	12,268	1,409	-	-	337,679
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	3,857,665	3,751,432	725,173	298,159	8,220	111,269	295,897	45,590	48,947	9,142,352
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	40,348	-	67,144	708	-	-	-	-	-	108,200
Debtors by acceptances	6,681	2,003	6,486	643	-	-	2,079	-	-	17,892
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,323,350	216,252	85,750	61,589	65,150	27,636	-	-	7,766	7,787,493
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1,060,504	-	23,699	165,751	154,855	47,850	-	-	1,452,659
Other assets	1,477,965	125,521	2,382	20,798	-	-	-	-	-	1,626,666
	<b>29,227,551</b>	<b>6,465,893</b>	<b>1,001,291</b>	<b>3,978,566</b>	<b>708,699</b>	<b>306,198</b>	<b>347,419</b>	<b>45,596</b>	<b>56,713</b>	<b>42,137,926</b>

	2019									
	Lebanon LBP Million	Turkey LBP Million	MENA LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	North America LBP Million	Asia LBP Million	Rest of Africa LBP Million	Central and South America LBP Million	Rest of the World LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balances with central banks	18,410,184	867,610	2,483,608	902,631	-	-	-	-	-	22,664,033
Due from banks and financial institutions	24,766	141,724	343,072	1,206,197	458,165	3,972	10	-	-	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	10,473	675,801	14,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,457
Derivative financial instruments	9,073	22,155	1,372	221,164	37,160	-	-	-	-	290,924
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	758	1,038	-	312,210	-	-	-	-	-	314,006
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	5,769,236	4,106,353	4,378,633	342,421	261,053	121,046	383,494	49,130	50,305	15,461,671
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	137,786	-	1,753	933	17	-	-	-	-	140,489
Debtors by acceptances	68,410	100,275	476,401	764	-	-	11,729	-	-	657,579
Financial assets at amortised cost	10,509,351	343,135	1,313,365	49,639	60,960	15,108	-	-	27,386	12,318,944
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	272,346	798,586	-	-	7,781	7,399	-	-	1,086,112
Other assets	1,250,316	137,921	21,093	20,972	-	-	-	-	-	1,430,302
	<b>36,190,353</b>	<b>6,668,358</b>	<b>9,832,066</b>	<b>3,056,931</b>	<b>817,355</b>	<b>147,907</b>	<b>402,632</b>	<b>49,130</b>	<b>77,691</b>	<b>57,242,423</b>

## INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

The Group controls credit risk by maintaining close monitoring credit of its assets exposures by industry sector. The distribution of financial assets by industry sector as of 31 December is as follows:

	2020									Total LBP Million
	Financial Services and Brokerage LBP Million	Government LBP Million	Consumers LBP Million	Retail and Wholesale LBP Million	Construction and Materials LBP Million	Manufacturing LBP Million	Energy and Petroleum LBP Million	Services and Utilities LBP Million	Agriculture LBP Million	
Balances with central banks	-	19,013,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,013,960
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,167,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,167,959
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	264,246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264,246
Derivative financial instruments	191,186	-	24,512	3,122	-	-	-	-	-	218,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	332,550	5,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,679
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	575,752	66,133	2,884,591	1,007,714	1,265,355	955,455	400,304	1,846,109	140,939	9,142,352
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	67,564	-	27,577	-	-	-	-	13,059	-	108,200
Debtors by acceptances	2,231	-	-	3,231	1,021	7,746	-	3,453	210	17,892
Financial assets at amortised cost	116,734	7,609,879	23,655	-	-	32,634	-	4,591	-	7,787,493
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	293,819	1,158,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,452,659
Other assets	254,602	1,334,603	37,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,626,666
	<b>4,266,643</b>	<b>29,188,544</b>	<b>2,997,796</b>	<b>1,014,067</b>	<b>1,266,376</b>	<b>995,835</b>	<b>400,304</b>	<b>1,867,212</b>	<b>141,149</b>	<b>42,137,926</b>

	2019									Total LBP Million
	Financial Services and Brokerage LBP Million	Government LBP Million	Consumers LBP Million	Retail and Wholesale LBP Million	Construction and Materials LBP Million	Manufacturing LBP Million	Energy and Petroleum LBP Million	Services and Utilities LBP Million	Agriculture LBP Million	
Balances with central banks	-	22,664,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,664,033
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,177,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	700,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,457
Derivative financial instruments	270,770	-	10,514	1,837	708	3,188	-	3,559	348	290,924
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	312,205	1,796	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	314,006
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,091,711	285,393	5,095,929	1,575,953	1,934,348	2,079,246	772,427	2,547,756	78,908	15,461,671
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	80,089	-	46,494	-	1	-	-	13,905	-	140,489
Debtors by acceptances	5,130	-	242	46,117	1,125	148,613	431,922	7,214	17,216	657,579
Financial assets at amortised cost	179,290	12,131,775	-	-	-	7,512	-	-	367	12,318,944
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,180	1,070,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,112
Other assets	249,300	1,167,660	13,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,430,302
	<b>5,082,038</b>	<b>37,321,589</b>	<b>5,166,521</b>	<b>1,623,907</b>	<b>1,936,187</b>	<b>2,238,559</b>	<b>1,204,349</b>	<b>2,572,434</b>	<b>96,839</b>	<b>57,242,423</b>

## CREDIT QUALITY

The Group assesses the quality of its credit portfolio using the following credit rating methodologies:

- (i) External ratings from approved credit rating agencies for fixed income instruments and financial institutions exposures.
- (ii) Internal rating models that take into account both financial and non-financial information such as Management quality, operating environment and company standing. The Group has designed specific internal rating models for Corporate, SME models, Project Finance and Individual borrowers.
- (iii) Empirical and expert-based scorecards that assess the creditworthiness of retail borrowers in an objective manner.
- (iv) Supervisory classifications, comprising six main categories: (a) Regular includes borrowers demonstrating good to excellent financial condition, risk factors, and capacity to repay. These borrowers display regular and timely payment of their dues, adequacy of cash flows, timely presentation of financial statements, and sufficient collateral/guarantee when required. (b) Follow-up represents a

## SOVEREIGN AND BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

External Rating Grade	Credit Quality Description
AA+, AA, AA-	High
A+, A, A-	High
BBB+, BBB, BBB-	Standard
BB+, BB, BB-	Standard
B+, B, B-	Weak
CCC+, CCC, CCC-	Weak
CC, C, D	Credit-impaired

## NON-RETAIL LOANS

Internal Rating Grade <sup>(*)</sup>	Credit Quality Description
<b>Performing</b>	
1	High
2	High
3	High
4	Standard
5	Standard
6	Standard
7	Weak
<b>Non-performing</b>	
8	Credit-impaired
9	Credit-impaired
10	Credit-impaired

<sup>(\*)</sup> The internal rating grade is based on the obligor risk rating (which is mapped to PD) and therefore does not incorporate facility risk characteristics and structure such as the existence of credit risk mitigants (impacting LGD). For this reason, an obligor risk rating can be mapped to different supervisory ratings depending on the expected loss level.

lack of updated documentation related to the borrower's activity, an inconsistency between facilities' type and related conditions. (c) Follow-up and regularisation includes creditworthy borrowers requiring close monitoring without being impaired. These borrowers usually demonstrate signs of weaknesses (such as insufficient or inadequate cash flows, high leverage ratio, excess utilisation, multiple loan rescheduling since initiation), or operating under deteriorating economic or geographic conditions. (d) Substandard loans include borrowers showing clear signs of inability to repay their facilities on due time, as well as financial difficulties (e.g. hard core accounts, weakened cash generation capacity). (e) Doubtful loans where full repayment is questioned even after liquidation of collateral, when applicable. It also includes loans with past-dues for over 6 months and debtors who are unable to repay their restructured facilities. Finally, (f) Bad loans which relate to obligors with no or little expected inflows from business or assets liquidation. This category also includes borrowers with significant delays and deemed insolvent.

## RETAIL

Internal Rating Grade <sup>(*)</sup>	Credit Quality Description
<b>Performing</b>	
B0 (0 days past due)	High
B1 (1 to 30 days past due)	Standard
B2 (31 to 60 days past due)	Standard
B3 (61 to 90 days past due)	Weak
<b>Non-performing</b>	
B4 – B6 (91 to 180 days past due)	Credit-impaired
B7 – B12 (181 days to 360 days past due)	Credit-impaired
B13 (more than 360 days past due)	Credit-impaired

The credit quality descriptions can be summarised as follows:

- **High:** there is a very high likelihood that the asset will be recovered in full. The counterparty exhibits high ability and willingness to meet its full obligation on due time.
- **Standard:** there is a high likelihood that the asset will be recovered in full. At the lower end of this category however, there are obligors showing some signs of reduced financial capacity, as well as retail borrowers in their early delinquency status.
- **Weak:** there is a concern on the obligor's ability to make payments when due. However, this has not materialized yet in an event of default. Under this category, the borrower, which is now under a close monitoring and follow-up process, continues to repay his dues, albeit with some and/or recurring delays and increased risk of loss.

The table below shows the credit quality of the Group's loans and advances to customers based on credit quality segment and stage classification.

	2020				2019			
	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost</b>	<b>6,927,112</b>	<b>2,123,341</b>	<b>1,655,495</b>	<b>10,705,948</b>	<b>12,103,964</b>	<b>3,018,288</b>	<b>2,304,771</b>	<b>17,427,023</b>
<b>Corporate and SMEs</b>	<b>4,282,288</b>	<b>1,925,970</b>	<b>1,233,614</b>	<b>7,441,872</b>	<b>7,129,670</b>	<b>2,365,760</b>	<b>1,816,118</b>	<b>11,581,548</b>
Performing								
<i>High</i>	315,200	3,286	-	318,486	401,336	28,340	-	429,676
<i>Standard</i>	3,325,645	373,353	-	3,698,998	6,633,280	723,775	-	7,357,055
<i>Weak</i>	641,443	1,549,331	-	2,190,774	95,054	1,883,645	-	1,978,699
Non-performing								
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	1,233,614	1,233,614	-	-	1,816,118	1,816,118
<b>Retail and Private Banking</b>	<b>2,644,824</b>	<b>191,804</b>	<b>358,984</b>	<b>3,195,612</b>	<b>4,772,667</b>	<b>355,252</b>	<b>417,153</b>	<b>5,545,072</b>
Performing								
<i>High</i>	924,956	-	-	924,956	4,088,095	-	-	4,088,095
<i>Standard</i>	1,555,273	127,395	-	1,682,668	681,721	306,362	-	988,083
<i>Weak</i>	168,595	64,409	-	229,004	2,851	48,890	-	51,741
Non-performing								
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	358,984	358,984	-	-	417,153	417,153
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>62,897</b>	<b>68,464</b>	<b>201,627</b>	<b>27,276</b>	<b>71,500</b>	<b>300,403</b>
Performing								
<i>Standard</i>	-	-	-	-	201,627	-	-	201,627
<i>Weak</i>	-	5,567	-	5,567	-	27,276	-	27,276
Non-performing								
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	62,897	62,897	-	-	71,500	71,500
<b>Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost</b>	<b>108,363</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>108,363</b>	<b>140,556</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>140,556</b>
Performing								
<i>High</i>	108,363	-	-	108,363	140,556	-	-	140,556
<b>Off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts</b>	<b>2,072,076</b>	<b>82,758</b>	<b>13,446</b>	<b>2,168,280</b>	<b>3,662,133</b>	<b>177,008</b>	<b>26,708</b>	<b>3,865,849</b>
Performing								
<i>High</i>	151,372	3,354	-	154,726	965,873	1,390	-	967,263
<i>Standard</i>	1,840,991	15,631	-	1,856,622	2,670,707	83,804	-	2,754,511
<i>Weak</i>	79,713	63,773	-	143,486	25,553	91,814	-	117,367
Non-performing								
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	13,446	13,446	-	-	26,708	26,708
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,107,551</b>	<b>2,206,099</b>	<b>1,668,941</b>	<b>12,982,591</b>	<b>15,906,653</b>	<b>3,195,296</b>	<b>2,331,479</b>	<b>21,433,428</b>

The table below shows the credit quality of the Group's financial instruments and balances due from banks and financial institutions as per external ratings.

	2020											Grand Total LBP Million
	Sovereign and Central Banks						Non-sovereign					
	AAA to AA- LBP Million	A+ to BBB- LBP Million	BB+ to B- LBP Million	Below B- LBP Million	Unrated LBP Million	Total LBP Million	AAA to AA- LBP Million	A+ to BBB- LBP Million	BB+ to B- LBP Million	Unrated LBP Million	Total LBP Million	
Balances with central banks	1,586,591	-	951,435	-	16,475,934	19,013,960	-	-	-	-	-	19,013,960
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,046	1,264,302	82,138	221,473	2,167,959	2,167,959
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,111	182,135	264,246	264,246
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	4,295	834	-	5,129	34,178	291,248	-	7,124	332,550	337,679
Financial assets at amortised cost	58,148	12,129	216,252	3,344,024	3,979,326	7,609,879	46,414	131,200	-	-	177,614	7,787,493
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	98,306	-	1,060,534	-	-	1,158,840	259,881	33,938	-	-	293,819	1,452,659
	<b>1,743,045</b>	<b>12,129</b>	<b>2,232,516</b>	<b>3,344,858</b>	<b>20,455,260</b>	<b>27,787,808</b>	<b>940,519</b>	<b>1,720,688</b>	<b>164,249</b>	<b>410,732</b>	<b>3,236,188</b>	<b>31,023,996</b>

	2019											Grand Total LBP Million
	Sovereign and Central Banks						Non-sovereign					
	AAA to AA- LBP Million	A+ to BBB- LBP Million	BB+ to B- LBP Million	Below B- LBP Million	Unrated LBP Million	Total LBP Million	AAA to AA- LBP Million	A+ to BBB- LBP Million	BB+ to B- LBP Million	Unrated LBP Million	Total LBP Million	
Balances with central banks	902,632	-	3,351,218	-	18,410,183	22,664,033	-	-	-	-	-	22,664,033
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	430,170	1,253,176	263,627	230,933	2,177,906	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675,801	24,656	700,457	700,457
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,038	758	-	1,796	-	294,053	-	18,157	312,210	314,006
Financial assets at amortised cost	46,660	7,417	1,568,714	4,254,756	6,254,228	12,131,775	87,377	99,426	-	366	187,169	12,318,944
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	1,070,932	-	-	1,070,932	15,180	-	-	-	15,180	1,086,112
	<b>949,292</b>	<b>7,417</b>	<b>5,991,902</b>	<b>4,255,514</b>	<b>24,664,411</b>	<b>35,868,536</b>	<b>532,727</b>	<b>1,646,655</b>	<b>939,428</b>	<b>274,112</b>	<b>3,392,922</b>	<b>39,261,458</b>

## MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK AND COLLATERAL AND OTHER CREDIT ENHANCEMENTS

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset. It further shows the total fair value of collateral, capped to the maximum exposure to which it relates and the net exposure to credit risk.

	2020								
	Maximum Exposure LBP Million	Cash Collateral and Margins LBP Million	Securities LBP Million	Guarantees Received from Banks and Financial Institutions LBP Million	Real Estate LBP Million	Vehicles LBP Million	Other Guarantees LBP Million	Risk Transfer LBP Million	Net Credit Exposure LBP Million
Balances with central banks	19,013,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,013,960
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,167,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,167,959
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	264,246	-	-	63,640	-	-	-	-	200,606
Derivative financial instruments	218,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	337,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337,679
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	9,142,352	585,488	1,181,883	32,515	3,726,138	145,045	127,274	-	3,344,009
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	6,293,632	297,115	442,399	31,349	2,587,771	107,166	114,823	-	2,713,009
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	2,808,923	288,373	739,484	1,166	1,138,367	37,879	12,451	-	591,203
<i>Public sector</i>	39,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,797
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	108,200	74,969	-	-	15,485	56	784	-	16,906
Debtors by acceptances	17,892	1,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,995
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,787,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,443	7,557,050
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,452,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,452,659
Other assets	1,626,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,626,666
Contingent liabilities	535,581	64,605	7,297	16,972	8,555	239	14,175	-	423,738
<i>Letters of credit</i>	201,855	11,160	-	-	2,576	-	-	-	188,119
<i>Financial guarantee given to banks and financial institutions</i>	12,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,905
<i>Financial guarantee given to customers</i>	320,821	53,445	7,297	16,972	5,979	239	14,175	-	222,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,673,507</b>	<b>726,959</b>	<b>1,189,180</b>	<b>113,127</b>	<b>3,750,178</b>	<b>145,340</b>	<b>142,233</b>	<b>230,443</b>	<b>36,376,047</b>
<b>Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers</b>									
Utilised collateral		726,959	1,189,180	113,127	3,750,178	145,340	142,233		6,067,017
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines		2,838,113	3,207,150	10,154	10,704,038	256,524	1,207,227		18,223,206
		<b>3,565,072</b>	<b>4,396,330</b>	<b>123,281</b>	<b>14,454,216</b>	<b>401,864</b>	<b>1,349,460</b>		<b>24,290,223</b>

The surplus of collateral mentioned above is presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to LBP 2,126,797 million as at 31 December 2020.

2019									
	Maximum Exposure LBP Million	Cash Collateral and Margins LBP Million	Securities LBP Million	Guarantees Received from Banks and Financial Institutions LBP Million	Real Estate LBP Million	Vehicles LBP Million	Other Guarantees LBP Million	Risk Transfer LBP Million	Net Credit Exposure LBP Million
Balances with central banks	22,664,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,664,033
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,177,906	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	700,457	-	-	521,942	-	-	-	-	178,515
Derivative financial instruments	290,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,924
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	314,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314,006
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	15,461,671	1,834,279	1,527,259	83,518	4,933,233	178,481	446,746	-	6,458,155
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	10,144,452	872,227	728,116	81,716	3,249,555	36,469	394,402	-	4,781,967
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	5,024,453	959,372	799,143	1,802	1,683,678	142,012	52,344	-	1,386,102
<i>Public sector</i>	292,766	2,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,086
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	140,489	87,944	7,234	-	26,737	320	1,510	-	16,744
Debtors by acceptances	657,759	409,572	305	420	1,590	-	1,496	-	244,376
Financial assets at amortised cost	12,318,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	741,532	11,577,412
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,086,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,112
Other assets	1,430,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,430,302
Contingent liabilities	1,456,543	146,899	17,526	23,098	41,515	644	22,997	-	1,203,864
<i>Letters of credit</i>	663,645	64,319	-	313	1,056	-	27	-	597,930
<i>Financial guarantee given to banks and financial institutions</i>	77,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,874
<i>Financial guarantee given to customers</i>	715,024	82,580	17,526	22,785	40,459	644	22,970	-	528,060
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,699,146</b>	<b>2,478,694</b>	<b>1,552,324</b>	<b>628,978</b>	<b>5,003,075</b>	<b>179,445</b>	<b>472,749</b>	<b>741,532</b>	<b>47,642,349</b>
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers									
Utilised collateral		2,478,694	1,552,324	628,978	5,003,075	179,445	472,749		10,315,265
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines		1,783,250	3,726,857	28,655	13,464,227	466,138	2,199,881		21,669,008
		<b>4,261,944</b>	<b>5,279,181</b>	<b>657,633</b>	<b>18,467,302</b>	<b>645,583</b>	<b>2,672,630</b>		<b>31,984,273</b>

The surplus of collateral mentioned above is presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to LBP 3,873,428 million as at 31 December 2019.

## COLLATERAL AND OTHER CREDIT ENHANCEMENTS

The Group obtains collaterals during its lending activities as a protection against potential losses that may result when borrowers default on their credit obligations. The amount and type of collateral required depend usually on the obligor's creditworthiness. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Management monitors the market value of a received collateral on a regular basis and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement when deemed necessary.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- Securities: the balances shown represent the fair value of the securities.
- Letters of credit/guarantees: the Group holds in some cases guarantees, letters of credit and similar instruments from banks and financial institutions, which enable it to claim settlement in the event of default on the part of the counterparty. The balances shown represent the notional amount of these types of guarantees held by the Group.

- Real estate (commercial and residential): the Group holds, in some cases, a first-degree mortgage over residential property (for housing loans) and commercial property (for commercial loans). The value shown reflects the fair value of the property limited to the related mortgaged amount.
- Netting agreements: the Group makes use of netting agreements and other arrangements not eligible for netting under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation, with its counterparties. Such arrangements provide for net settlement of all financial instruments covered by the agreements in the event of default. Although these netting arrangements do not normally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities (as the conditions for offsetting under IAS 32 may not apply), they nevertheless reduce the Group's exposure to credit risk outstanding amounts of such contracts, as shown in the above table.

In addition to the above, the Group also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries, personal guarantees from borrowing companies' shareholders, second degree mortgages on real estate assets, and assignments of insurance or bills proceeds and revenues, which are not reflected in the above table.

## 54.0. | MARKET RISK

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

The responsibilities of the Market Risk unit are to identify, measure, monitor control and report all current and future potential market risks to which the Group is exposed. This includes the effective implementation of a proper risk management framework around the treasury, investment portfolio, and asset and liability activities through

### CURRENCY RISK

Foreign exchange (or currency) risk is the risk that the value of a portfolio will fall as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The major sources of this type of market risk are imperfect correlations in the movements of currency prices, fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rate volatility in general. The Group is subject to currency risk on financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the Lebanese Pound. Most of these financial assets and liabilities are in US Dollars, Euros, Egyptian Pounds and Turkish Liras.

As disclosed in Note 1, the Group's assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the official exchange rate. Due to the high

the adoption of consistent and comprehensive risk management tools and methodologies. The Group monitors the risk profile generated by these activities in order to ensure that it remains in line with the approved risk policies and limits.

The Group conducts stress testing on a regular basis using various scenarios and assumptions that are deemed plausible and relevant to its business model and operating environment.

volatility and the significant variance in exchange rates between the multiple currency market, this does not always represent a reasonable estimate of expected cash flows in Lebanese Pounds that would have to be generated/used from the realisation of such assets or the payment of such liabilities at the date of the transaction or at the date of the financial statements. Management is unable to determine what would be a reasonable possible movement in order to provide useful quantitative sensitivity analysis. The impact of the valuation of these assets and liabilities at a different rate will be recognised in the financial statements once the change in the official exchange rate and/or a legal exchange mechanism is implemented by the Lebanese government.

The following tables present the breakdown of assets and liabilities of the Group by currency. Impairment allowances are reflected in the tables below in the currency in which they were recorded, which might differ from the original currency of the impaired asset.

	2020							Total LBP Million
	LBP LBP Million	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	TRY LBP Million	EGP LBP Million	Other LBP Million		
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and balances with central banks	4,208,001	12,238,017	1,528,497	57,209	-	1,454,486	<b>19,486,210</b>	
Due from banks and financial institutions	5,758	1,136,307	412,160	69,638	-	544,096	<b>2,167,959</b>	
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	4,456	-	19,970	239,820	-	-	<b>264,246</b>	
Derivative financial instruments	-	17,893	14,977	170,557	-	15,393	<b>218,820</b>	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	691	52,639	13,028	34,318	-	291,391	<b>392,067</b>	
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,873,453	3,244,230	1,691,777	1,963,256	10	369,530	<b>9,142,352</b>	
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	18,152	89,243	805	-	-	-	<b>108,200</b>	
Debtors by acceptances	-	11,447	2,331	-	-	4,114	<b>17,892</b>	
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,445,673	4,228,158	74,477	39,185	-	-	<b>7,787,493</b>	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,245	477,366	78,551	942,211	-	-	<b>1,518,373</b>	
Investments in associates	-	113,923	-	-	-	-	<b>113,923</b>	
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	522,417	667	4,141	38,807	-	69,896	<b>635,928</b>	
Intangible assets	59,324	-	585	19,989	-	1,183	<b>81,081</b>	
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	(4,590)	69,691	-	138,059	-	-	<b>203,160</b>	
Other assets	1,451,806	82,212	17,280	117,471	1	16,671	<b>1,685,441</b>	
Deferred tax assets	545	(30)	12	46,675	-	6,454	<b>53,656</b>	
Goodwill	-	42,384	-	-	-	-	<b>42,384</b>	
Assets held for sale	(34,791)	1,145,162	90,073	-	7,296,077	996,626	<b>9,493,147</b>	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,653,482</b>	<b>22,867,063</b>	<b>3,948,664</b>	<b>3,877,195</b>	<b>7,296,088</b>	<b>3,769,840</b>	<b>53,412,332</b>	
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>								
Due to central banks	2,619,260	786,312	-	618,736	-	-	<b>4,024,308</b>	
Due to banks and financial institutions	6,434	948,703	294,287	3,221	-	122,640	<b>1,375,285</b>	
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	-	139,171	-	4,717	-	-	<b>143,888</b>	
Derivative financial instruments	-	248,391	20,001	157,271	117	21,013	<b>446,793</b>	
Customers' deposits	4,214,208	22,413,402	3,091,728	1,609,183	44	962,130	<b>32,290,695</b>	
Deposits from related parties	4,762	130,382	25,609	-	-	2,266	<b>163,019</b>	
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	1,174,665	-	115,588	-	-	<b>1,317,813</b>	
Engagements by acceptances	-	11,447	2,331	-	-	4,114	<b>17,892</b>	
Other liabilities	147,420	156,563	13,829	93,027	-	35,414	<b>446,253</b>	
Deferred tax liabilities	1,279	(100)	-	-	-	4,839	<b>6,018</b>	
Current tax liability	76,901	(379)	-	3,664	-	(1,438)	<b>78,748</b>	
Provisions for risks and charges	76,708	16,423	3,526	26,911	-	27,031	<b>150,599</b>	
Liabilities held for sale	-	1,108,198	87,818	-	6,555,393	751,192	<b>8,502,601</b>	
Shareholders' equity	2,345,558	2,210,624	34,871	(863,676)	336,243	384,800	<b>4,448,420</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>9,492,530</b>	<b>29,371,362</b>	<b>3,574,000</b>	<b>1,768,642</b>	<b>6,891,797</b>	<b>2,314,001</b>	<b>53,412,332</b>	

	2019							Total LBP Million
	LBP LBP Million	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	TRY LBP Million	EGP LBP Million	Other LBP Million		
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash and balances with central banks	6,497,178	11,709,277	1,764,062	48,343	2,237,570	913,089	<b>23,169,519</b>	
Due from banks and financial institutions	8,818	1,307,095	388,884	141,855	31,890	299,364	<b>2,177,906</b>	
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	10,473	-	13,542	662,232	14,210	-	<b>700,457</b>	
Derivative financial instruments	8,233	58,024	26,865	179,531	-	18,271	<b>290,924</b>	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	721	56,078	27,032	371	2,827	294,053	<b>381,082</b>	
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,520,785	7,126,095	2,180,303	1,796,309	1,834,403	1,003,776	<b>15,461,671</b>	
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	18,186	120,321	226	-	-	1,756	<b>140,489</b>	
Debtors by acceptances	-	577,764	71,725	-	440	7,650	<b>657,579</b>	
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,469,640	8,349,453	123,097	159,753	826,454	390,547	<b>12,318,944</b>	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,594	43,762	11,054	131,651	798,930	144,902	<b>1,154,893</b>	
Investments in associates	-	121,139	-	-	-	-	<b>121,139</b>	
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	598,245	3,250	5,413	53,795	212,912	123,571	<b>997,186</b>	
Intangible assets	66,683	-	262	18,955	25,395	3,849	<b>115,144</b>	
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	(11,960)	151,548	523	149,608	270	-	<b>289,989</b>	
Other assets	1,183,466	127,846	10,787	129,376	11,908	29,484	<b>1,492,867</b>	
Deferred tax assets	5,512	(51)	12	62,288	-	19,365	<b>87,126</b>	
Goodwill	-	42,422	-	-	-	-	<b>42,422</b>	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>12,400,574</b>	<b>29,794,023</b>	<b>4,623,787</b>	<b>3,534,067</b>	<b>5,997,209</b>	<b>3,249,677</b>	<b>59,599,337</b>	
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>								
Due to central banks	2,657,580	2,886,013	62,888	1,016	1,993	42,472	<b>5,651,962</b>	
Due to banks and financial institutions	6,341	1,099,912	150,148	9,856	123,141	167,106	<b>1,556,504</b>	
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	-	42,969	-	-	-	-	<b>42,969</b>	
Derivative financial instruments	5,238	186,833	12,810	143,949	91	23,181	<b>372,102</b>	
Customers' deposits	5,617,288	25,999,865	3,949,558	2,025,330	5,127,759	1,616,760	<b>44,336,560</b>	
Deposits from related parties	7,954	245,674	19,676	-	-	3,006	<b>276,310</b>	
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	1,201,078	-	192,561	-	-	<b>1,393,639</b>	
Engagements by acceptances	-	577,764	71,725	-	440	7,650	<b>657,579</b>	
Other liabilities	216,263	117,802	13,018	106,942	39,966	90,073	<b>584,064</b>	
Deferred tax liabilities	2,326	694	-	-	35,504	5,354	<b>43,878</b>	
Current tax liability	7,672	2,982	2	-	9,449	8,220	<b>28,325</b>	
Provisions for risks and charges	86,726	10,097	1,103	30,677	21,549	28,667	<b>178,819</b>	
Shareholders' equity	2,679,034	1,857,805	48,683	(767,328)	264,890	393,542	<b>4,476,626</b>	
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>11,286,422</b>	<b>34,229,488</b>	<b>4,329,611</b>	<b>1,743,003</b>	<b>5,624,782</b>	<b>2,386,031</b>	<b>59,599,337</b>	

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies presented in the tables above include onshore assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are subject to unofficial capital controls in Lebanon, which is further explained in Note 1. These are held by entities operating in Lebanon and will be realised/settled without recourse to foreign currency cash and/or foreign bank accounts outside Lebanon ("fresh funds"). Hence these

cannot be perceived to have an economic value equivalent to that of offshore foreign currency assets and liabilities, and should be viewed and managed separately. The tables below detail onshore assets and liabilities in foreign currencies:

	2020					
	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	TRY LBP Million	EGP LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and balances with central banks	11,652,691	933,915	-	-	2,695	12,589,301
Due from banks and financial institutions	31,063	70,351	-	-	8	101,422
Derivative financial instruments	17,265	-	-	-	-	17,265
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	36,927	1,534	-	-	-	38,461
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,837,105	125,623	-	-	3,299	1,966,027
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	22,118	292	-	-	-	22,410
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,868,291	-	-	-	-	3,868,291
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,020	188	-	-	-	17,208
Investment in associates	113,923	-	-	-	-	113,923
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	667	-	-	-	84	751
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	69,691	-	-	-	-	69,691
Other assets	50,961	4,350	-	1	2,122	57,434
Deferred tax assets	(30)	(2)	-	-	-	(32)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17,717,692</b>	<b>1,136,251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,208</b>	<b>18,862,152</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Due to central banks	786,312	-	-	-	-	786,312
Due to banks and financial institutions	522,544	79,414	1	-	526	602,485
Customers' deposits	17,463,181	973,882	-	43	144,906	18,582,012
Deposits from related parties	48,407	12,159	-	-	735	61,301
Other liabilities	99,464	3,856	-	-	109	103,429
Deferred tax liabilities	(100)	-	-	-	-	(100)
Provisions for risks and charges	9,633	2	-	-	-	9,635
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>19,199,441</b>	<b>1,069,313</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>146,276</b>	<b>20,145,074</b>

	2019					
	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	TRY LBP Million	EGP LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and balances with central banks	10,997,566	1,153,365	-	-	3,055	12,153,986
Due from banks and financial institutions	12,123	64,291	-	-	66	76,480
Derivative financial instruments	17,625	-	-	-	-	17,625
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	45,098	4,732	-	-	-	49,830
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	4,728,203	215,001	-	-	56,116	4,999,320
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	35,757	169	-	-	9	35,935
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,824,132	-	-	-	-	7,824,132
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,076	173	-	-	-	11,249
Investment in associates	121,139	-	-	-	-	121,139
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	894	-	-	-	82	976
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	151,548	-	-	-	-	151,548
Other assets	98,914	(418)	-	-	158	98,654
Deferred tax assets	(51)	(2)	-	-	-	(53)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>24,044,024</b>	<b>1,437,311</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,486</b>	<b>25,540,821</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Due to central banks	2,886,013	62,888	-	-	-	2,948,901
Due to banks and financial institutions	146,299	73,440	-	-	11,313	231,052
Customers' deposits	21,025,335	1,101,993	-	2	229,769	22,357,099
Deposits from related parties	105,705	17,141	-	-	861	123,707
Other liabilities	99,211	1,953	-	-	214	101,378
Deferred tax liabilities	677	-	-	-	-	677
Provisions for risks and charges	4,652	-	-	-	-	4,652
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>24,267,892</b>	<b>1,257,415</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>242,157</b>	<b>25,767,466</b>

## INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future profitability or the fair value of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities. Positions are monitored on a daily basis by Management and, whenever possible, hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

The Group employs hedging activities, utilising derivative instruments to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits. The details of the Group's hedging activities are disclosed in Note 19.

The table below shows the sensitivity of interest income to 1% parallel changes in interest rates, all other variables being held constant.

The impact of interest rate changes on net interest income is due to assumed changes in interest paid and received on floating rate financial assets and liabilities and to the reinvestment or refunding of fixed rated

financial assets and liabilities at the assumed rates. The result includes the effect of hedging instruments and assets and liabilities held at 31 December 2020 and 2019. Given the prolonged nature of the Lebanese crisis and related high level of uncertainties, the Group expects the low interest rates environment to potentially prevail in Lebanon during 2021. The Group is also unable to determine what would be a reasonably possible change in interest rates. The Central Bank of Lebanon has already decreased interest rates through its various intermediate circulars. The change in interest income is calculated over a 1-year period.

Besides, the effect on equity resulting from the discount rate applied to defined benefit plan obligations is disclosed in Note 37 to these financial statements.

The effect of any future associated hedges made by the Group is not accounted for.

	Decrease in Basis Points	2020	2019
		LBP Million Decrease	LBP Million Decrease
LBP	- 100	4,052	27,267
USD	- 100	131,592	129,708
EUR	- 100	10,155	8,448
TRY	- 100	12,200	1,168

The Group's interest sensitivity position based on contractual repricing arrangements is shown in the table below. The expected repricing and maturity dates may differ significantly from the contractual dates, particularly with regard to the maturity of customers' demand deposits.

	2020								Total LBP Million
	Up to 1 Month LBP Million	1 to 3 Months LBP Million	3 Months to 1 Year LBP Million	Total Less than 1 Year LBP Million	1 to 5 Years LBP Million	Over 5 Years LBP Million	Total More than 1 Year LBP Million	Non-interest Bearing LBP Million	
<b>Assets</b>									
Cash and balances with central banks	5,825,472	593,865	566,470	6,985,807	3,925,986	7,646,599	11,572,585	927,818	19,486,210
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,090,399	48,867	4,063	2,143,329	-	-	-	24,630	2,167,959
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	82,290	14,904	107,184	204,378	57,901	1,879	59,780	88	264,246
Derivative financial instruments	13,011	64,497	33,737	111,245	62,403	27,901	90,304	17,271	218,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	299,878	23,620	1,549	325,047	9,478	1,933	11,411	55,609	392,067
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2,481,055	1,678,936	2,141,679	6,301,670	1,901,867	728,387	2,630,254	210,428	9,142,352
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	23,131	23	4,725	27,879	76,422	3,685	80,107	214	108,200
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	51,328	677,029	728,357	3,481,149	3,448,930	6,930,079	129,057	7,787,493
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41,140	120,417	231,649	393,206	887,036	172,417	1,059,453	65,714	1,518,373
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>10,856,376</b>	<b>2,596,457</b>	<b>3,768,085</b>	<b>17,220,918</b>	<b>10,402,242</b>	<b>12,031,731</b>	<b>22,433,973</b>	<b>1,430,829</b>	<b>41,085,720</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Due to central banks	606,077	7,929	34,833	648,839	878,633	2,447,528	3,326,161	49,308	4,024,308
Due to banks and financial institutions	823,749	-	278,664	1,102,413	188,815	64,502	253,317	19,555	1,375,285
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	142,514	-	-	142,514	-	-	-	1,374	143,888
Derivative financial instruments	33,771	30,990	40,682	105,443	62,560	278,790	341,350	-	446,793
Customers' deposits	24,071,881	3,106,748	2,311,288	29,489,917	1,821,678	31,069	1,852,747	948,031	32,290,695
Deposits from related parties	88,313	2,773	3,568	94,654	68,176	15	68,191	174	163,019
Debt issued & other borrowed funds	86,089	16,341	239,231	341,661	555,861	386,504	942,365	33,787	1,317,813
Lease liabilities	809	145	1,091	2,045	15,874	24,497	40,371	-	42,416
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>25,853,203</b>	<b>3,164,926</b>	<b>2,909,357</b>	<b>31,927,486</b>	<b>3,591,597</b>	<b>3,232,905</b>	<b>6,824,502</b>	<b>1,052,229</b>	<b>39,804,217</b>
<b>Interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(14,996,827)</b>	<b>(568,469)</b>	<b>858,728</b>		<b>6,810,645</b>	<b>8,798,826</b>			
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b>(14,996,827)</b>	<b>(15,565,296)</b>	<b>(14,706,568)</b>		<b>(7,895,923)</b>	<b>902,903</b>			

	2019								Total LBP Million
	Up to 1 Month LBP Million	1 to 3 Months LBP Million	3 Months to 1 Year LBP Million	Total Less than 1 Year LBP Million	1 to 5 Years LBP Million	Over 5 Years LBP Million	Total More than 1 Year LBP Million	Non-interest Bearing LBP Million	
<b>Assets</b>									
Cash and balances with central banks	5,341,802	1,179,040	869,829	7,390,671	3,224,139	10,546,267	13,770,406	2,008,442	23,169,519
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,118,410	34,761	-	2,153,171	-	-	-	24,735	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	666,595	14,215	18,938	699,748	-	-	-	709	700,457
Derivative financial instruments	26,445	43,103	69,041	138,589	140,361	4,866	145,227	7,108	290,924
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	294,090	156	45	294,291	16,688	639	17,327	69,464	381,082
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	5,538,913	1,784,778	2,731,165	10,054,856	3,302,371	1,834,163	5,136,534	270,281	15,461,671
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	29,275	347	2,253	31,875	95,016	13,373	108,389	225	140,489
Financial assets at amortised cost	40,142	638,338	296,772	975,252	5,943,362	5,172,092	11,115,454	228,238	12,318,944
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,039	27,937	585,925	623,901	272,121	190,090	462,211	68,781	1,154,893
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>14,065,711</b>	<b>3,722,675</b>	<b>4,573,968</b>	<b>22,362,354</b>	<b>12,994,058</b>	<b>17,761,490</b>	<b>30,755,548</b>	<b>2,677,983</b>	<b>55,795,885</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>									
Due to central banks	1,653,221	17,263	1,259,952	2,930,436	359,908	2,336,403	2,696,311	25,215	5,651,962
Due to banks and financial institutions	1,099,462	123,739	268,763	1,491,964	43,743	-	43,743	20,797	1,556,504
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	42,723	-	-	42,723	-	-	-	246	42,969
Derivative financial instruments	37,456	30,467	54,104	122,027	81,766	162,911	244,677	5,398	372,102
Customers' deposits	24,433,461	6,155,618	8,151,020	38,740,099	4,515,166	70,523	4,585,689	1,010,772	44,336,560
Deposits from related parties	152,230	37,951	5,646	195,827	79,887	79	79,966	517	276,310
Debt issued & other borrowed funds	-	192,562	226,125	418,687	522,695	426,300	948,995	25,957	1,393,639
Lease liabilities	10,072	2,680	15,574	28,326	64,857	56,670	121,527	-	149,853
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>27,428,625</b>	<b>6,560,280</b>	<b>9,981,184</b>	<b>43,970,089</b>	<b>5,668,022</b>	<b>3,052,886</b>	<b>8,720,908</b>	<b>1,088,902</b>	<b>53,779,899</b>
<b>Interest rate sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(13,362,914)</b>	<b>(2,837,605)</b>	<b>(5,407,216)</b>		<b>7,326,036</b>	<b>14,708,604</b>			
<b>Cumulative gap</b>	<b>(13,362,914)</b>	<b>(16,200,519)</b>	<b>(21,607,735)</b>		<b>(14,281,699)</b>	<b>426,905</b>			

## PREPAYMENT RISK

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Group will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier than expected. This is applicable for example on fixed rate loans when market interest rates fall.

Market risks that lead to prepayments are not material with respect to the markets where the Group operates. Accordingly, the Group considers the impact of prepayment risk on net profits to be not material after considering any penalty fees received on prepayment activities, when existing.

## EQUITY PRICE RISK

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a portfolio will fall as a result of a 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.

Given the very low risk appetite of the Group for such type of risk exposure, 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 to a portfolio of equities.

## 55.0. | LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Group might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances.

commitments, may come under increasing pressure under a deteriorating operating environment, such as currently the case in Lebanon.

The Group manages liquidity at the entity level independently while keeping oversight of intra-group dependencies. The Group recognises that its ability to meet its liquidity requirements, including international

The following outlines the monitoring process that takes place at the entity level including some activities that are more relevant to the Lebanese operations.

## MONITORING PROCESS

### DAILY

Due to the ongoing economic and financial crisis in Lebanon, Management focused its effort on the monitoring of international liquidity coverage relative to international commitments, including external account deposits.

On a daily basis, the Market Risk unit within the Risk Management function prepares a report on international liquid assets showing the change in the position compared to the previous period, as well as the coverage level relative to international commitments. In addition, Treasury monitors daily and intra-day inflows and outflows to ensure funding gaps are met.

### WEEKLY

The Market Risk unit prepares a weekly report on, i) expected inflows and outflows for the current and next quarters and ii) values and maturities of highly liquid assets.

### MONTHLY

The Market Risk unit submits a monthly ALM report to ALCO showing changes in the liquidity position including highly liquid assets and future flows.

### QUARTERLY

The Board of Directors is informed of compliance with internal and regulatory liquidity ratios for each banking unit and for the Group on at least a quarterly basis.

## PERIODIC

The liquidity position is assessed under various scenarios, including simulation of Group-specific crisis and market-wide crisis. The stress scenarios are applied to both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments, to provide a comprehensive picture of potential cash outflows.

Moreover, stress testing is carried out annually for all material banking units of the Group as part of the ICAAP preparation and submission. Scenarios used in these stress tests vary between entities to reflect their local market operating environments. Scenarios may include, among others, the following assumptions:

- Significant withdrawals of USD and/or foreign currency deposits.
- Significant withdrawals of undrawn and committed credit lines.

## LIQUIDITY RATIOS

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 specifically to the Group. In Lebanon and since October 2019 events, the Group monitors on a daily basis the ratio of available international foreign currency liquidity to international commitments over various time horizons.

The Central Bank of Lebanon, through its Basic circular 154 dated 27 August 2020, issued various requirements aiming at restoring the normal banking operations in Lebanon to their pre-October 2019 levels. Among these requirements, Lebanese banks were requested to

- Significant haircut on liquid assets.
- Unavailability of wholesale (interbank) funding.
- Significant reduction in assets that are eligible as collateral in the refinancing operations.

Furthermore, the Group has drafted policies for monitoring and managing liquidity risk. These include setting up remedial actions to be taken in response to potential liquidity stress events.

The Group's Liquidity Risk Policy is reviewed by ALCO, which submits it with its recommendations to the Board Risk Committee for approval.

maintain total current account balance with foreign correspondent banks (international liquidity that is free of any obligation) in excess of 3% of the bank's total foreign currency deposits as at 31 July 2020 by 28 February 2021. On 24 December 2020, the Banking Control Commission of Lebanon issued memo 18/2020 that contains guidance for the calculation of this ratio. The Bank in Lebanon is compliant with this regulatory international liquidity ratio. On 16 January 2021, the Bank submitted to the regulations an adjusted calculation for meeting these requirements. The approval of the regulations for meeting this ratio is pending as of the date of these financial statements.

## SOURCES OF FUNDING

Customers' deposits were the main funding source of the Group as at 31 December 2020 and 2019. The distribution of sources and the maturity of deposits are actively monitored in order to avoid high concentration of deposits by maturity and size. The Group monitors the percentage of core deposits versus total deposits and aims to ensure that this percentage is maintained at a high level.

The Group stresses the importance of customers' deposits as source of funds to finance its lending activities. This is monitored by using the advances to deposits ratio, which compares loans and advances to customers as a percentage of clients' deposits.

	LBP		Foreign Currencies	
	2020 %	2019 %	2020 %	2019 %
Year-end	48	27	26	36
Maximum	49	31	35	43
Minimum	28	23	26	36
Average	39	29	32	39

## ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY REMAINING CONTRACTUAL MATURITIES

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as of 31 December based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. The contractual maturities were determined based on the period

remaining to reach maturity as per the statement of financial position's actual commitments. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

	2020					Total LBP Million
	Less than 1 Month LBP Million	1 to 3 Months LBP Million	3 to 12 Months LBP Million	1 to 5 Years LBP Million	Over 5 Years LBP Million	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to central banks	641,002	13,734	106,336	1,140,688	2,549,766	4,451,526
Due to banks and financial institutions	849,819	622	100,460	432,571	24,476	1,407,948
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	143,888	-	-	-	-	143,888
Derivative financial instruments	33,771	30,990	40,682	62,560	278,790	446,793
Customers' deposits	24,995,609	3,122,541	2,351,086	2,176,241	74,911	32,720,388
Deposits from related parties	89,529	2,738	2,552	68,296	15	163,130
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	104,858	16,338	61,003	931,026	381,424	1,494,649
Engagements by acceptances	5,777	8,652	3,210	-	253	17,892
Lease liabilities	809	145	1,091	15,874	24,497	42,416
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>26,865,062</b>	<b>3,195,760</b>	<b>2,666,420</b>	<b>4,827,256</b>	<b>3,334,132</b>	<b>40,888,630</b>

	2019					Total LBP Million
	Less than 1 Month LBP Million	1 to 3 Months LBP Million	3 to 12 Months LBP Million	1 to 5 Years LBP Million	Over 5 Years LBP Million	
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to central banks	1,697,105	63,055	1,704,570	2,379,191	3,968,959	9,812,880
Due to banks and financial institutions	548,286	188,586	212,223	493,906	160,968	1,603,969
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	42,969	-	-	-	-	42,969
Derivative financial instruments	42,853	30,467	54,105	81,766	162,911	372,102
Customers' deposits	23,972,715	7,486,212	8,665,025	6,024,122	226,879	46,374,953
Deposits from related parties	154,189	38,661	5,871	80,755	464	279,940
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	9,816	192,610	49,691	939,983	439,803	1,631,903
Engagements by acceptances	117,255	312,107	228,031	-	186	657,579
Lease liabilities	10,072	2,680	15,574	64,857	56,670	149,853
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>26,595,260</b>	<b>8,314,378</b>	<b>10,935,090</b>	<b>10,064,580</b>	<b>5,016,840</b>	<b>60,926,148</b>

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's contingent liabilities and commitments. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn

down. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

	2020				Total LBP Million
	Less than 3 Months LBP Million	3 to 12 Months LBP Million	1 to 5 Years LBP Million	More than 5 Years LBP Million	
Financial guarantees	316,193	3,435	10,823	3,275	333,726
Other guarantees	639,542	84,492	16,008	18,913	758,955
Documentary credits	70,240	131,496	119	-	201,855
Loan commitments	2,119,186	-	7,611	-	2,126,797
	<b>3,145,161</b>	<b>219,423</b>	<b>34,561</b>	<b>22,188</b>	<b>3,421,333</b>

	2019				Total LBP Million
	Less than 3 Months LBP Million	3 to 12 Months LBP Million	1 to 5 Years LBP Million	More than 5 Years LBP Million	
Financial guarantees	606,233	155,628	27,981	3,056	792,898
Other guarantees	964,027	119,939	12,940	18,592	1,115,498
Documentary credits	564,736	96,830	2,079	-	663,645
Loan commitments	3,615,690	231,349	26,389	-	3,873,428
	<b>5,750,686</b>	<b>603,746</b>	<b>69,389</b>	<b>21,648</b>	<b>6,445,469</b>

## MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities.

The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at 31 December 2020 is as follows:

	Less than 1 Year LBP Million	More than 1 Year LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks	6,850,770	12,635,440	19,486,210
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,167,959	-	2,167,959
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	200,047	64,199	264,246
Derivative financial instruments	148,748	70,072	218,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	326,268	65,799	392,067
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	4,930,841	4,211,511	9,142,352
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	22,906	85,294	108,200
Debtors by acceptances	17,639	253	17,892
Financial assets at amortised cost	846,865	6,940,628	7,787,493
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	356,737	1,161,636	1,518,373
Investments in associates	-	113,923	113,923
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	635,928	635,928
Intangible assets	-	81,081	81,081
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	203,160	203,160
Other assets	331,149	1,354,292	1,685,441
Deferred tax assets	-	53,656	53,656
Goodwill	-	42,384	42,384
Assets held for sale	6,235,283	3,257,864	9,493,147
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>22,435,212</b>	<b>30,977,120</b>	<b>53,412,332</b>
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>			
Due to central banks	683,379	3,340,929	4,024,308
Due to banks and financial institutions	940,148	435,137	1,375,285
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	143,888	-	143,888
Derivative financial instruments	142,854	303,939	446,793
Customers' deposits	30,425,419	1,865,276	32,290,695
Deposits from related parties	94,784	68,235	163,019
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	136,304	1,181,509	1,317,813
Engagements by acceptances	17,639	253	17,892
Other liabilities	285,326	160,927	446,253
Current tax liability	78,748	-	78,748
Deferred tax liabilities	-	6,018	6,018
Provision for risks and charges	-	150,599	150,599
Liabilities held for sale	5,611,168	2,891,433	8,502,601
Shareholders' equity	-	4,448,420	4,448,420
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>38,559,657</b>	<b>14,852,675</b>	<b>53,412,332</b>

The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	Less than 1 Year LBP Million	More than 1 Year LBP Million	Total LBP Million
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks	8,024,915	15,144,604	23,169,519
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,177,906	-	2,177,906
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	688,628	11,829	700,457
Derivative financial instruments	147,472	143,452	290,924
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	361,378	19,704	381,082
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	8,082,659	7,379,012	15,461,671
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	31,402	109,087	140,489
Debtors by acceptances	657,393	186	657,579
Financial assets at amortised cost	894,567	11,424,377	12,318,944
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	689,590	465,303	1,154,893
Investments in associates	-	121,139	121,139
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	997,186	997,186
Intangible assets	-	115,144	115,144
Assets acquired in settlement of debt	-	289,989	289,989
Other assets	135,100	1,357,767	1,492,867
Deferred tax assets	-	87,126	87,126
Goodwill	-	42,422	42,422
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>21,891,010</b>	<b>37,708,327</b>	<b>59,599,337</b>
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>			
Due to central banks	2,955,652	2,696,310	5,651,962
Due to banks and financial institutions	935,895	620,609	1,556,504
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	42,969	-	42,969
Derivative financial instruments	127,425	244,677	372,102
Customers' deposits	39,400,970	4,935,590	44,336,560
Deposits from related parties	196,344	79,966	276,310
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	205,016	1,188,623	1,393,639
Engagements by acceptances	657,393	186	657,579
Other liabilities	378,489	205,575	584,064
Current tax liability	28,325	-	28,325
Deferred tax liabilities	-	43,878	43,878
Provision for risks and charges	-	178,819	178,819
Shareholders' equity	-	4,476,626	4,476,626
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>44,928,478</b>	<b>14,670,859</b>	<b>59,599,337</b>

## 56.0. | OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss or damage resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. The Basel definition of operational risk includes legal risk, and excludes reputational and strategic risks. Still, the failure in mitigating operational risk may result in reputational and/or franchise risk, disruptions, loss of business, or non-compliance with laws and regulations which can lead to significant financial losses. Therefore, reputational and strategic risks are indirectly mitigated once the operational risks acting as their key drivers are well managed.

The operational risk management framework is implemented by an independent Operational Risk function. The Internal Audit provides an independent assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of this framework through annual reviews.

Operational risks are managed across the Group based on a set of principles and standards detailed in the Board-approved Group Operational Risk Policy. These principles and standards include at a minimum: redundancy of mission-critical systems, segregation of duties, four-eyes principle, independency of employees performing controls, reconciliations, mandatory vacations, awareness, training and job

rotation of employees. Controls are also embedded within systems and formalised in policies and procedures.

Incidents are captured and analysed to identify their root causes. Corrective and preventive measures are recommended to prevent future reoccurrences. Risk and Control Assessments (RCAs) are conducted to identify risks and control vulnerabilities associated with existing or new products, processes, activities and systems. Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) are also developed continuously to detect breaches and alarming trends. Recommendations to improve the control environment are communicated to concerned parties and escalated to Management as deemed necessary.

Major incidents, RCA findings and a set of KRIs are reported to the Board of Directors and Board Group Risk Committee periodically as per the governance framework set in the Group Operational Risk policy.

Insurance coverage is used as an additional layer of mitigation and is commensurate with the Group business activities, in terms of volume, nature and operating environment.

## 57.0. | LITIGATION RISK

The Group may, from time to time, become involved in legal or arbitration proceedings which may affect its operations and results. Litigation risk arises from pending or potential legal claims against the Group (Note 49). Since 17 October 2019, the Group has been subject to an increased litigation risk level, in Lebanon and abroad, as a result of the restrictive measures adopted by Lebanese banks in relation to the withdrawal of funds and transfers abroad. Management has carefully considered the

impact of existing litigation and claims against the Group in relation to these restrictive measures. There are still uncertainties related to the consequences of these restrictive measures, based on the current available information and the prevailing laws and local banking practices. Management considers that the said claims seem unlikely to have a material adverse impact on the financial position and capital adequacy of the Group.

## 58.0. | POLITICAL RISK

External factors which are beyond the control of the Group, such as political developments and government actions in Lebanon (Note 1) and other countries may adversely affect the operations of the Group, its strategy and prospects. Other important political risk factors include government intervention on the Group's activities and social developments in the countries in which the Group operates, political developments in Lebanon, and the political and social unrest and political

instability or military conflict in neighbouring countries and/or other overseas areas. Given the above, the Group recognises that unforeseen political events can have negative effects on the fulfilment of contractual relationships and obligations of its customers and other counterparties which will result in significant impact on Group's activities, operating results and position.

## 59.0. | CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BIS rules/ratios) as adopted by the Central Bank of Lebanon, which is the lead supervisor of the Group.

Central Bank of Lebanon's Intermediate circular 567, issued on 26 August 2020, introduced several key changes in the calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios. These changes include:

- Raising the regulatory expected credit loss level for Lebanese Government securities in foreign currency and Lebanese government-related exposures in same currency from 9.45% to 45%. Regulatory ECL for other exposures remain unchanged.

Type of financial instrument	2020	2019
Exposures to Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currency	1.89 %	1.89 %
Exposures to Central Bank of Lebanon in Lebanese Pounds	0 %	0 %
Lebanese government securities in foreign currency	45 %	9.45 %
Lebanese government securities in Lebanese Pounds	0 %	0 %

- Requesting banks to increase their own funds (capital) by an amount equivalent to 20% of their common equity tier one capital as of 31 December 2018, through issuing new foreign currency capital instruments, as well as other approaches that meet the criteria for inclusion as regulatory capital. The deadline for raising capital was initially set at 31 December 2020, but was later extended for the banking sector to 28 February 2021. Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may exceptionally approve a bank to complete 50% of the 20% required capital increase through the transfer of real estate assets owned by the shareholders to the concerned bank. However, these real estate assets must be liquidated during a 5-year period following regulatory approval date on this transaction. *As disclosed in Note 1, the Bank issued new capital instruments for USD 209 million and submitted measures to the regulators for strengthening its standalone equity by 20% which are pending the approval of the regulators.*

Exceptionally during 2020 and 2021, allowing banks to draw down the 2.5% capital conservation buffer on condition of rebuilding it progressively starting 2022 by 0.75% each year, to reach the minimum required level of 2.5% by the end of 2024.

*The Group did not draw down its capital conservation buffer as at 31 December 2020.*

Prohibiting Lebanese banks from distributing dividends on common shares for the financial years 2019 and 2020, as well as prohibiting banks from distributing dividends if capital adequacy ratios drop below 7% for Common Equity Tier 1, 10% for Tier 1 and 12% for total capital (compared to the regulatory minimum limits of 7%, 8.5% and 10.5% respectively, including a 2.5% capital conservation buffer).

Exceptionally for 2020 and 2021, allowing the Bank to include provisions for expected credit losses on Stage 1 and 2 exposures, excluding those relating to Lebanese sovereign and the Central Bank of Lebanon, under regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 (previously only Stage 1 allowances were included in Tier 2 capital, subject to a 1.25% cap relative to credit risk weighted assets). Such provisions included under CET 1 should be amortised over a period of 3 years starting 2022 and ending in 2024 by 25% yearly.

*As a result, the levels of Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital reported below increased by LBP 748 billion and decreased by LBP 140 billion respectively at 31 December 2020 compared to 31 December 2019.*

- Inclusion of 100% of revaluations gain of owned real estate properties (excluding ones acquired in settlement of bad debt as per Article 154 of Code Money & Credit) in Common Equity Tier 1, instead of 50% of this gain in Tier 2 as previously was the case. The regulatory deadline for completing the reappraisal process for such properties was set on 31 December 2021.

*As a result, the levels of Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital reported below increased by LBP 337 billion and decreased by LBP 169 billion respectively at 31 December 2020 compared to 31 December 2019.*

The following table shows the applicable regulatory capital ratios:

	Common Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
<b>31 December 2020</b>			
Minimum required capital ratios	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
With the full capital conservation buffer of 2.5%	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%
<b>31 December 2019</b>			
Minimum required capital ratios	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
With capital conservation buffer	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
<b>Risk-weighted assets:</b>		
Credit risk	37,577,900	39,624,309
Market risk	2,369,382	792,337
Operational risk	3,195,438	3,838,150
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>43,142,720</b>	<b>44,254,796</b>

The regulatory capital including net loss for the year as of 31 December is as follows:

	2020 LBP Million	2019 LBP Million
Tier 1 capital	4,968,032	3,856,763
Of which: Common Tier 1	4,038,672	2,925,854
Tier 2 capital	693,484	1,143,595
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>5,661,686</b>	<b>5,000,358</b>

The capital adequacy ratio including net loss for the year as of 31 December is as follows:

	2020	2019
Capital adequacy – Common Tier 1	9.36%	6.61%
Capital adequacy – Tier 1	11.52%	8.71%
Capital adequacy – Total capital	13.12%	11.30%

The capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2020 and 2019 were calculated based on the recorded figures and do not take into consideration the adjustments that may result from the resolution of the uncertainties reflected in Note 1. Due to the high levels of uncertainties, the lack of observable reliable indicators, the high gap between the currency parallel market rates, the Platform Rate and the official exchange rate and the lack of visibility on the government's plans with respect to: (a) the high exposures of Lebanese banks with the Central

Bank of Lebanon, (b) the Lebanese sovereign securities, and (c) the currency exchange mechanisms and currency exchange rates that will be applied, Management is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner, the impact of these matters on its Group's capital adequacy. Management has concerns about the effects that the above matters will have on the capital of the Group and the recapitalisation needs that may arise once the necessary adjustments are determined and recorded.