

Resolutions proposed by the Board of Directors to the Annual General Assembly of Shareholders

In May 2023, 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, to the constitution of reserves, to the allocation of the annual results, and to a number of other matters falling within the prerogatives of the Ordinary General Assembly:

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 2022, 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 2022.

Proposal No. 2

The Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders of the Bank is invited to approve the transfer of the 2022 annual results in deduction of previously retained earnings, 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 transactions that are subject to the approval of the Ordinary General Assembly of shareholders; (ii) authorising the entry into similar transactions during the year 2022; (iii) electing a new Board of Directors and determining the remuneration of its members; 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 2022, 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 2022 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 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group did not apply the requirements of IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies ("IAS 29") in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, nor did the Group consider its effects on forecasts and discount rates used in accounting estimates (noting that the Lebanese Pound and Turkish Lira were defined as hyperinflationary from 2020 and 2022 respectively). In addition, as disclosed in Note 26, the Group determined the carrying amount of land and real estate in Lebanon based on a valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer in US Dollars and then translated it to Lebanese Pounds at the Sayrafa rate (LBP 38,000 for the US Dollar) as required by the Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 659 and recognized a gain from revaluation in other comprehensive income, amounting to LBP 7,078 billion. In accordance with IAS 29, the historical cost should be restated to arrive at the correct monetary gain or loss, and then compared to the appraised amount, with the difference treated as required by IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16"); noting that, due to the lack of information and visibility on the impact of the current macroeconomic crisis in Lebanon, we were unable to conclude on the adequacy of the appraised amount. Had the Group applied the requirements of IAS 29, many elements and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, including the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 December 2021, would have been materially different. The effects on the consolidated financial statements from this departure have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for same reasons.



Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

2. Except for the exchange rate used for the translation of the appraised amount of land and real estate in Lebanon as described in paragraph 1 above, the Group translated its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and the assets and liabilities of its foreign operations as at 31 December, and all transactions in foreign currencies that occurred during the year then ended, using the official published exchange rates as disclosed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements. However, other exchange rates through legal exchange mechanisms are available, depending on the source and nature of the operation or balance. As per IAS 21, when several exchange rates are available, the rate to be used is that at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred at the measurement date. Due to the uncertainties disclosed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, management did not use the rate at which the future cash flows could have been settled. In addition, the Group engaged in several foreign currencies exchange transactions, at rates different than the official published exchange rate, which resulted in differences recorded in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income under "Losses resulting from exchange of foreign currencies" amounting to LBP 1,399 billion and LBP 2,223 billion respectively, noting that the latter is not an exchange component of a gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income. Had the Group applied the requirements of IAS 21 and had the Group used the rate at which the future cashflows could have been settled, many accounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements would have been materially different. The effects on the consolidated financial statements from the departure of IAS 21 and the uncertainties relating to the appropriate exchange rates have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for same reasons.
3. As at 31 December 2022, the Group holds balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LBP 12,938 billion (31 December 2021: LBP 15,350 billion), a portfolio of Lebanese government treasury securities and Certificate of deposits (under financial assets at amortized cost) totalling LBP 5,636 billion (31 December 2021: LBP 6,790 billion), a portfolio of loans amounting to LBP 2,252 billion (31 December 2021: LBP 2,986 billion) and other balances with banks and other assets amounting to LBP 529 billion (31 December 2021: LBP 1,645 billion), concentrated in Lebanon which represent 53% of the Group's total assets as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 66%).

As disclosed in Note 1, the consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments required by IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments to the carrying amounts of the above assets and to many related accounts and disclosures that would result from resolution of the uncertainties described in Note 1.

Furthermore, the Group is engaging in several transactions involving modification of contractual cash flows, renegotiations, exchanges and extinguishment of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group is not applying the requirements of IFRS 9 and assessing whether these transactions should be accounted for as modifications resulting in derecognition or no derecognition, nor is the Group calculating and accounting for the impact of such modifications, which constitutes a departure from the requirements of IFRS 9. The effects of this departure on the carrying amount of these financial instruments and related income statement accounts have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for same reasons above.



Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

Also, as disclosed in Note 48, management did not produce the information about 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.

Had such adjustments and disclosures been determined and made, many elements and related disclosures in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 would have been materially different. The effects of the resolution of these uncertainties on the consolidated financial statements and disclosures have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for same reasons explained above.

In addition, our opinion for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 were modified because other assets included a receivable from Central Bank of Lebanon (LBP 1,280 billion, LBP 1,334 billion and LBP 1,110 billion respectively) 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 loan to a debtor that was set off, time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon that have been derecognized and Lebanese government Eurobonds that have been derecognized, as further described in Note 29. On 1 January 2022, these balances in addition to other related balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon were written off against accumulated losses as disclosed in Note 2.7.

Our opinion on the current period's consolidated financial statements is also modified because of the possible effects of these matters on the comparability of the current period's figures and corresponding figures.

In addition, our opinion for the years ended 31 December 2021, 2020 and 2019 were modified because balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon included accumulated fair value adjustments from hedge accounting (LBP nil, LBP 264 billion and LBP 143 billion respectively), and the Group resolved to discontinue hedge accounting on 31 December 2021 and impaired the accumulated fair value adjustments at discontinuation date under "net impairment loss on financial assets" in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021, as disclosed in Notes 11 and 19.

Our opinion on the current period's consolidated financial statements is also modified because of the possible effects of these matters on the comparability of the current period's figures and corresponding figures.

4. During the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group did not reclassify to the consolidated statement of income, cumulative fair value losses and cumulative foreign currency translation reserve amounting to LBP 597 billion relating to assets held for sale derecognized during the year. Instead, the Group transferred these cumulative reserves directly to retained earnings, which constitutes a departure from the requirements of IAS 1 and IFRS 5. Accordingly, the nominal amount (before application of IAS 29 and the impact of using appropriate exchange rates) of the profit from discontinued operations for the year ended 31 December 2021 should be decreased by LBP 597 billion and other comprehensive loss from discontinued operations should be decreased by the same amount. The effects of this matter on the consolidated financial statements from the non-application of IAS 29 (as referred to in paragraph 1 above) and the non-application of appropriate exchange rates (as referred to in paragraph 2 above) have not been determined.

Our opinion on the current period's consolidated financial statements is also modified because of the possible effects of these matters on the comparability of the current period's figures and corresponding figures.



Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

5. As at 31 December 2022, the Group holds equity instruments in entities operating in Lebanon amounting to LBP 111 billion held at fair value through other comprehensive income (2021: LBP 24 billion). The fair value of these instruments is measured based on observable and unobservable data holding a high level of uncertainty due to lack of reliable market evidence in light of the uncertainties described in Note 1. As such, it is not possible to determine the future effects that the economic crisis described in Note 1 would have on the carrying amounts of these assets. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments should have been recorded on these amounts.
6. The financial statements of a consolidated subsidiary include a general provision of LBP 52 billion and related deferred tax assets of LBP 13 billion (2021: LBP 14 billion and LBP 3 billion respectively), which does not meet the recognition criteria of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". This general provision is provided by the consolidated subsidiary's management for the possible effects of the negative circumstances which may arise in economy or market conditions. Had this general provision not been recognized, the nominal amount (before application of IAS 29 and the impact of using appropriate exchange rates) of provisions and deferred tax assets would have decreased by LBP 52 billion and LBP 13 billion respectively and the nominal amount (before application of IAS 29 and the impact of using appropriate exchange rates) of net loss and other comprehensive income would have decreased by LBP 36 billion and LBP 8 billion respectively, and accumulated losses and other components of equity would have decreased by LBP 17 billion and LBP 6 billion, respectively, as of and for the year ended 31 December 2022. The effects of this matter on the consolidated financial statements from the non-application of IAS 29 (as referred to in paragraph 1 above) and the non-application of appropriate exchange rates (as referred to in paragraph 2 above) have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for same reasons.
7. 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 paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above and the impacts of the subsequent change of the official exchange rate described in Note 60 affect the financial position, liquidity, solvency and profitability of the Group, and expose the Group to increased litigation and regulatory risks. Significant uncertainty exists in relation to the outcome of the litigations, claims and investigations raised against the Group and the negative impact that they may have on the Group's offshore liquidity, foreign assets and foreign currency exposure as disclosed in Notes 1, 54A and 57. These events and conditions 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 2021 was modified for same reasons.

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 2022. 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 2022 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 accounts and 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 and IAS 21 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 2022 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.

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
Ernst & Young

24 May 2023
Beirut, Lebanon

BDO Semaan, Gholam & Co.
BDO, Semaan, Gholam & Co.

Consolidated Income Statement

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
Interest and similar income	4	2,534,282	2,548,476
Interest and similar expense	5	(669,864)	(894,887)
Net interest income		1,864,418	1,653,589
Fee and commission income	6	357,926	254,616
Fee and commission expense	7	(580,647)	(188,176)
Net fee and commission (expense) income		(222,721)	66,440
Net trading loss	8	(1,228,879)	(1,181,386)
Net gain (loss) on derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	9	28,061	(14,777)
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		129	443
Loss from associates under equity method	25	(222)	(1,243)
Other operating income	10	33,693	58,072
Total operating income		474,479	581,138
Net recovery (impairment loss) on financial assets	11	292,243	(163,782)
Net operating income		766,722	417,356
Personnel expenses	12	(618,249)	(438,053)
Other operating expenses	13	(701,856)	(248,922)
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets	26	(52,677)	(51,678)
Amortisation of intangible assets	27	(17,669)	(19,819)
Total operating expenses		(1,390,451)	(758,472)
Operating loss		(623,729)	(341,116)
Net gain (loss) on disposal of fixed assets		4,569	(400)
Loss before tax from continuing operations		(619,160)	(341,516)
Income tax	14	(36,194)	(15,472)
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(655,354)	(356,988)
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
Profit for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax	45	-	79,625
Loss for the year		(655,354)	(277,363)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		(673,985)	(285,751)
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(673,985)	(365,376)
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	45	-	79,625
Non-controlling interests		18,631	8,388
Profit for the year from continuing operations		18,631	8,388
Profit for the year from discontinued operations		-	-
		(655,354)	(277,363)
Loss per share:			
		LBP	LBP
Basic and diluted loss per share	15	(1,147)	(486)
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	15	(1,147)	(622)
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	15	-	136

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Loss for the year from continuing operations		(655,354)	(356,988)
Profit for the year from discontinued operations		-	79,625
Other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations			
<i>Foreign currency translation</i>			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(139,516)	(359,197)
Net foreign currency translation		(139,516)	(359,197)
<i>Cash flow hedge</i>			
Net hedging (loss) gain arising during the year	19	(3,946)	6,045
Gain (loss) reclassified to income statement	19	(601)	13,345
Tax effects	14	1,478	(727)
Net change in cash flow hedge		(3,069)	18,663
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Change in fair value during the year		83,141	(23,738)
Tax effects	14	(19,901)	4,649
Net gain (loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		63,240	(19,089)
Total other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations		(79,345)	(359,623)
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations			
<i>Loss resulting from exchange of foreign currencies</i>			
	8	(2,223,636)	-
<i>Revaluation of lands and buildings</i>			
Revaluation gain	26	7,077,786	-
Tax effects	14	(367,206)	-
Net revaluation of lands and buildings		6,710,580	-
<i>Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans</i>			
Actuarial loss on defined benefits plans	37	(57,501)	(78,028)
Tax effects	14	(11,261)	13,579
Net remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans		(68,762)	(64,449)
<i>Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net unrealised gains (losses)		13,227	(4,222)
Tax effects	14	(2,453)	(96)
Net unrealised gains (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		10,774	(4,318)
Total other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods from continuing operations		4,428,956	(68,767)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year from continuing operations, net of tax		4,349,611	(428,390)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax	45	-	(8,971)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year from continuing operations, net of tax		3,694,257	(785,378)
Total comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax	45	-	70,654
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year, net of tax		3,694,257	(714,724)
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		3,691,523	(641,222)
Non-controlling interests		2,734	(73,502)
		3,694,257	(714,724)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	16	14,304,554	18,917,582
Due from banks and financial institutions	17	3,016,766	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	18	216,397	127,877
Derivative financial instruments	19	119,143	287,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20	256,745	161,038
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	21	5,871,120	7,079,127
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	22	64,475	70,485
Debtors by acceptances		7,055	55,891
Financial assets at amortised cost	23	7,055,456	7,284,909
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24	1,031,841	1,164,880
Investments in associates	25	14,359	14,581
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	26	7,646,768	589,211
Intangible assets	27	60,777	65,876
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	28	163,400	131,662
Other assets	29	662,458	1,764,616
Deferred tax assets	14	57,195	48,552
Goodwill	30	42,442	42,419
TOTAL ASSETS		40,590,951	40,486,447
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks	31	2,733,967	3,544,463
Due to banks and financial institutions	32	583,485	574,999
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	32	49,799	38,610
Derivative financial instruments	19	54,560	330,824
Customers' deposits	33	29,100,938	30,156,393
Deposits from related parties	34	116,350	145,494
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	35	823,443	1,232,271
Engagements by acceptances		7,055	55,891
Other liabilities	36	405,821	358,782
Current tax liabilities	14	28,996	6,614
Deferred tax liabilities	14	100,297	2,356
Provisions for risks and charges	37	530,898	283,557
TOTAL LIABILITIES		34,535,609	36,730,254
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY – GROUP SHARE			
Share capital – common shares	38	982,859	982,859
Share capital – preferred shares	38	10,020	10,020
Issue premium – common shares	38	902,290	902,290
Issue premium – preferred shares	38	894,480	894,480
Cash contribution to capital	39	72,586	72,586
Non-distributable reserves	40	2,529,255	1,869,717
Distributable reserves	41	35,995	496,533
Treasury shares	43	(9,537)	(9,190)
Accumulated losses		(4,193,502)	(90,155)
Other components of equity	44	5,408,056	(1,181,287)
Result of the year		(673,985)	(285,751)
		5,958,517	3,662,102
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	46	96,825	94,091
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		6,055,342	3,756,193
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		40,590,951	40,486,447

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax from continuing operations		(619,160)	(341,516)
Profit before tax discontinued operations	45	-	45,889
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortisation	26 & 27	70,346	71,497
Net (gain) loss on derecognition of financial instruments at amortised cost	9	(28,061)	14,777
Net (recovery) impairment loss on financial assets	11	(292,243)	163,782
Other loss resulting from leverage arrangements	8	-	59,891
Loss from associates under equity method	25	222	1,243
Net (gain) loss on sale or disposal of fixed assets		(4,569)	400
Provision for risks and charges		197,851	49,414
Write-back of provisions for risks and charges		(1,351)	(4,631)
		(676,965)	60,746
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Balances with the central banks, banks and financial institutions maturing in more than 3 months		2,696,517	922,553
Change in derivatives and financial assets held for trading		(205,507)	64,713
Change in loans and advances to customers and related parties		1,361,855	2,217,507
Change in other assets		(207,217)	(271,040)
Change in deposits from customers and related parties		(1,071,384)	(2,083,686)
Change in other liabilities		61,387	(53,824)
Change in provisions for risks and charges		57,501	78,028
Cash from operations		2,016,187	934,997
Provisions for risks and charges paid		(10,154)	(17,100)
Taxation paid		(319,610)	(75,288)
Net cash from operating activities		1,686,423	842,609
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Change in financial assets – other than trading		440,759	716,154
Purchase of property and equipment and intangibles	26 & 27	(58,115)	(47,755)
Proceeds from sale of an associate		-	28,630
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment and intangibles		7,249	4,878
Proceeds from sale of assets obtained in settlement of debt		98,125	171,576
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		-	990,546
Net cash from investing activities		488,018	1,864,029
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	35	(408,828)	(85,542)
Lease liability payments	36	(12,102)	(21,486)
Net cash used in financing activities		(420,930)	(107,028)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Foreign exchange differences		(141,026)	(332,876)
Loss resulting from exchange of foreign currencies		(2,223,636)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		8,606,484	6,339,750
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	47	7,995,333	8,606,484
Operational cash flows from interest and dividends			
Interest paid		(729,937)	(883,452)
Commissions paid		(547,064)	(155,845)
Interest received		2,601,641	2,603,537
Dividends received		465	766

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Attributable to the Equity Holders of the Group														
	Share Capital - Common Shares	Share Capital - Preferred Shares	Issue Premium - Common Shares	Issue Premium - Preferred Shares	Cash Contribution to Capital	Non-distributable Reserves	Distributable Reserves	Treasury Shares	Accumulated losses	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
Balance at 1 January 2022	982,859	10,020	902,290	894,480	72,586	1,869,717	496,533	(9,190)	(90,155)	(1,181,287)	-	(285,751)	3,662,102	94,091	3,756,193
Adjustment related to prior years (note 2.7.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,395,086)	-	-	-	(1,395,086)	-	(1,395,086)
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2022	982,859	10,020	902,290	894,480	72,586	1,869,717	496,533	(9,190)	(1,485,241)	(1,181,287)	-	(285,751)	2,267,016	94,091	2,361,107
Net loss for the year from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(673,985)	(673,985)	18,631	(655,354)
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,223,636)	6,589,144	-	-	4,365,508	(15,897)	4,349,611
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,223,636)	6,589,144	-	(673,985)	3,691,523	2,734	3,694,257
Appropriation of 2021 losses	-	-	-	-	-	14,861	-	-	(300,612)	-	-	285,751	-	-	-
Treasury share transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(347)	-	-	-	-	(347)	-	(347)
Sale of FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	644,677	(460,538)	-	(184,338)	199	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	325	-	325
Balance at 31 December 2022	982,859	10,020	902,290	894,480	72,586	2,529,255	35,995	(9,537)	(4,193,502)	5,408,056	-	(673,985)	5,958,517	96,825	6,055,342
Balance at 1 January 2021	982,859	10,020	902,290	894,480	72,586	2,209,661	17,270	(9,190)	767,489	(753,456)	(587,877)	(225,147)	4,280,985	167,435	4,448,420
Net loss for the year from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(365,376)	(365,376)	8,388	(356,988)
Net profit from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,625	79,625	-	79,625
Other comprehensive loss from continuing operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(346,500)	-	-	(346,500)	(81,890)	(428,390)
Other comprehensive loss from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,971)	-	(8,971)	-	(8,971)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(346,500)	(8,971)	(285,751)	(641,222)	(73,502)	(714,724)
Appropriation of 2020 losses	-	-	-	-	-	9,392	-	-	(234,539)	-	-	225,147	-	-	-
Entities deconsolidated	-	-	-	-	-	(326,151)	-	-	(195,160)	(75,537)	596,848	-	-	-	-
Sale of FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,242	(6,304)	-	-	22,938	-	22,938
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	(23,185)	479,263	-	(456,746)	510	-	-	(158)	158	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(441)	-	-	-	(441)	-	(441)
Balance at 31 December 2021	982,859	10,020	902,290	894,480	72,586	1,869,717	496,533	(9,190)	(90,155)	(1,181,287)	-	(285,751)	3,662,102	94,091	3,756,193

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2022

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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 have 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 de-facto 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 LBP 1,507.5 to the US Dollar. 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 a 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 Lebanese people's purchasing power, the Central Bank of Lebanon, through several circulars, introduced the following measures:

- (a) Subsidised imports of essential goods (fuel oil, medicine and wheat) by providing foreign currencies for these imports at the rate of LBP 1,507.5/USD (the official exchange rate). During 2021, this subsidy was lifted.
- (b) Introduced the BdL Basic Circular 151 rate, 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. During 2021, this subsidy was lifted.

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 and the Middle East.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the Board of Directors' resolution on 19 May 2023.

- (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.

During May 2021, the Central Bank of Lebanon introduced the framework of exceptional measures for foreign-currency operations. Hence, banks operating in Lebanon must process customers' FX operations (buy and sell) related to their personal or commercial needs on the electronic platform "Sayrafa". Transactions with customers encompass purchase and sale of foreign currencies banknotes against LBP, as well as operations from/to foreign currencies external accounts against LBP. "Sayrafa" corresponds to a floating system and the "Sayrafa" average rate and volume of foreign currency operations are published on the website of the Central Bank of Lebanon.

However, despite these efforts, inflation increased at an accelerating pace, eroding the real value of the local currency and "local" foreign currency bank accounts (subject to de facto capital controls), and tossing Lebanon in hyperinflation and major economic collapse.

In mid-2021, BdL circular 158 was issued, defining the mechanism for the gradual settlement of foreign currency deposits up to an amount of USD 50,000 based on several eligibility criteria. Eligible funds will be transferred to a subaccount and paid on a monthly basis of USD 400 in cash or equivalent and an amount in LBP equivalent to USD 400 and converted at a rate of LBP 12,000 per USD (before amendment at a rate of LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar on 20 January 2023) that will be paid 50% in cash and 50% credited to a payment card. The Central Bank recently announced that as at 31 December 2022, 170,000 depositors have so far benefited from the application of this circular for a total amount of USD 1.2 billion.

As a result of the de facto 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 de facto capital controls and those that are not subject to capital controls, onshore liabilities and offshore liabilities. Hence the new terms in the Lebanese market, such as "local Dollars" to designate local US Dollars bank accounts that are subject to de facto capital controls, and "fresh funds/accounts" 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).

Lebanese Government's Financial Recovery Plan

A financial recovery plan was ratified by the Cabinet on 20 May 2022. The document was passed by the Cabinet in its final session hours before losing decision-making powers, following the election of a new parliament on 15 May.

Lebanon's government foresees cancelling "a large part" of the Central Bank's foreign currency obligations to commercial banks and dissolving non-viable banks by November, according to the Plan.

The latter includes several measures that are prerequisites to unlock funds from a preliminary deal with the International Monetary Fund agreed in April, that could help pull the country out of a three-year financial meltdown.

The endorsed plan foresees a full audit of the Central Bank's forex financial standing by July. Then, the government "will cancel, at the outset, a large part of the Central Bank's foreign currency obligations to banks in order to reduce the deficit in BdL's capital," the document said.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The Lebanese authorities and the IMF team have reached a Staff-level Agreement (SLA) on comprehensive economic policies that could be supported by a 46-month Extended Fund Arrangement (EFF) with requested access of SDR 2,173.9 million (equivalent to about USD 3 billion). This agreement is subject to approval by IMF Management and the Executive Board, after the timely implementation of all prior actions and confirmations of international partners' financial support.

Prior actions include the following measures prior to the IMF Board's consideration:

- Cabinet approval of a bank restructuring strategy that recognises and addresses upfront the large losses in the sector, while protecting small depositors and limiting recourse to public resources.
- Parliament approval of an appropriate emergency bank resolution legislation which is needed to implement banks' restructuring strategy.
- Initiation of an externally assisted bank-by-bank evaluation for the 14 largest banks.
- Parliament approval of a reformed bank secrecy law to bring it in line with international standards.
- Completion of the special purpose audit of the BdL's foreign asset position.
- Cabinet approval of a medium-term fiscal and debt restructuring strategy.

Maritime Border Demarcation Agreement

The maritime border demarcation agreement between Lebanon and Israel was finalised in October. The deal could enhance long-term economic prospects and improve the country's external position, which is positive for Lebanon's credit profile, but implementation risks remain significant. International Rating Fitch disclosed that gas discoveries would generate important economic benefits for Lebanon, should the resources

The largest 14 commercial banks, representing 83% of total assets, would also be audited. Viable banks would be recapitalised with "significant contributions" from banks' shareholders and large depositors.

The plan made no mention of a sovereign fund to manage state-owned assets but pledges to limit recourse to public assets, which had been a demand of Lebanon's commercial banks. The plan said it would protect small depositors "to the maximum extent possible" in each viable bank, but did not lay out a minimum amount to be protected – unlike draft plans. Non-viable banks, however, would be dissolved by the end of November, it added. As of today, laws for the reinstatement of financial stability, for the resolution of banks and for capital controls are yet to be issued. The timeline for their issuance is affected by the presidential vacuum and political deadlock facing Lebanon. It also said the government would unify the official exchange rate, ending a system in which the government offered various exchange rates for different operations.

- Parliament approval of the 2022 budget, to start regaining fiscal accountability.
- Unification by BdL of the exchange rates for authorised current account transactions.

As of date, Parliament approved the reformed bank secrecy law and the 2022 budget.

While not much progress was achieved on other fronts, the IMF issued in March 2023 the concluding statement of its 2023 Article IV Mission. It says Lebanon is at a particularly difficult juncture. For over three years, it has been facing an unprecedented crisis, with severe economic dislocation, a dramatic depreciation of the Lebanese lira and triple-digit inflation that have had a staggering impact on people's lives and livelihoods. Unemployment and emigration have increased sharply, and poverty is at historically high levels. The provision of basic services like electricity, public health, and public education has been severely disrupted, and essential social support programs and public investment have collapsed. More broadly, capacity in public administration has been critically weakened. Banks are unable to extend credit to the economy and bank deposits are mostly inaccessible to customers. The presence of a large number of refugees exacerbates Lebanon's challenges.

prove to be commercially viable. Moody's disclosed that the agreement is credit positive for Lebanon because it will help alleviate the country's chronic power deficit and kick-start an economic recovery. Such deals and initiatives are of a long term rather than imminent nature, and the timing of the flow of economic benefit and positive development on Lebanon is uncertain.

Presidential Vacuum

The presidential term of President Michel Aoun has ended on 31 October 2022 without the election of a new President despite holding a number of electoral sessions that witness non-quorum in their second rounds. As such, Lebanon has entered a presidential vacuum since then, which has stalled cabinet formation, reforms and final IMF agreement.

1.2. Regulatory Environment

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

- Basic Circular 150 issued on 9 April 2020 and 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 and concerning depositors who wish to withdraw amounts of cash from their foreign currencies accounts as per a specific rate up to limits set by the Bank. 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 (amending Basic Circular 23) and 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 (amending Basic Circulars 23, 44 and 78), 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%, (later on increased again to 75% by Intermediate Circular 649), 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 foreign currencies and exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in local currency remained the same (0%, 1.89% and 0% respectively).
 - 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

It remains unclear how this will evolve, and the Bank continues to monitor the situation closely. Any and all such events mentioned above will add up to the already material adverse prospects on the Bank's business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects, liquidity and capital position.

contribution to capital requirement. Intermediate Circular 649 issued on 24 November 2022 replaced the aforementioned five years and ten years deadline by the fixed dates of 31 December 2026 and 31 December 2029 respectively.

- 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, 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 (years 2021 and 2022 were subsequently added by way of Intermediate Circulars 616 and 659 respectively).
- 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. However, on 20 January 2023, Intermediate Circular 659 capped the inclusion of revaluation of fixed assets at 50% under certain conditions while allowing the use of the prevailing "Sayrafa" rate at the end of each reporting period over 5 years. Besides, it widened the scope of revaluation to include participations and long-term loans to affiliated banks and financial institutions.

- 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. However, under exceptional circumstances, the buffer may be drawn down during 2020 and 2021, but 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.

- Preparing and presenting to the Central Bank of Lebanon a comprehensive plan for rectifying non-compliances with 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 and aiming 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 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 accounts 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. The requirement was later amended through Intermediate Circular 645 to consider foreign currency deposits as at 30 September 2022 as the basis for the computation instead of 31 July 2020, thus lowering liquidity required levels as customers' deposits decreased over the period.

- 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 (amending Basic Circular 81) and allowing the payments of retail loans denominated in US Dollars in Lebanese Pounds based on the official exchange rate of LBP 1,507.5 to the 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 USD 100,000 per client.
- On 20 January 2023, Intermediate Circular 656 revoked the aforementioned provision effective 1 February 2023.

• 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.

• Basic Circular 157 issued on 10 May 2021 and setting the framework of exceptional measures for foreign currency operations. Hence, banks operating in Lebanon must process customers' FX operations (buy and sell) related to their personal or commercial needs on the "Sayrafa" electronic platform. Transactions with customers encompass purchase and sale of foreign currencies banknotes against LBP, as well as operations from/to foreign currencies external accounts against LBP. Banks are required to properly document each transaction and should not collect commission margins between buy and sell operations exceeding 1%.

• Basic Circular 158 issued on 8 June 2021 and defining the mechanism for the gradual settlement of foreign currency deposits up to an amount equivalent to USD 50,000. To benefit from the provisions of the said circular, certain eligibility criteria must be met. Eligible funds will be transferred to a subaccount over which banking secrecy will be lifted vis-à-vis BdL and BCC before being gradually withdrawn and remitted to the customer on a monthly basis. Customers' monthly entitlements are (i) an amount of USD 400 in cash or equivalent (transfer abroad, credited to a payment card with international usage etc.) and (ii) an amount in LBP equivalent to USD 400 and converted at a rate USD/LBP 12,000 (before amendment

USD/LBP at 15,000 on 20 January 2023), noting that 50% of the amount will be paid in cash and 50% will be credited to a payment card.

The financing of the aforementioned process will be secured equally through (i) BdL reduction of compulsory reserves requirements from 15% to 14% as per BdL Intermediate Circular 586 and (ii) the Bank's offshore liquidity. To that end, the Bank can use its foreign liquidity subject computed as per BdL Basic Circular 154 requirements on the condition that it reconstitutes it by 31 December 2022, extended to 31 December 2023 by Intermediate Circular 626 issued on 21 June 2022.

- Basic Circular 159 issued on 17 August 2021 preventing banks from processing foreign currency funds received from customers whether in the form of cash or through offshore transfers at a value other than its face value, with the exception of transactions pertaining to the settlement of loans. It also prevented banks from purchasing foreign currencies at parallel rate with the exception of the purchase foreign currencies duly recorded on the electronic platform and resulting from offshore incoming transfers with the purpose of (i) enhancing liquidity, (ii) engaging in medium or long-term investments, (iii) settling international commitments. Finally, the circular prevented banks from purchasing bankers' checks and other bank accounts in foreign currencies, whether directly or indirectly.
- Intermediate Circular 600 (amending Basic Circular 73) issued on 3 November 2021 requires banks to record existing and future provisions for expected credit losses in the same currency as the related assets and off-balance sheet exposures. Banks are also required to set in place necessary measures to manage their FX position resulting from provisions recorded in foreign currencies.
- Intermediate Circular 601 issued on 8 December 2021 is an amendment to the provisions of Basic Circular 151. The circular stipulates that the Platform Rate to be applied for withdrawal cash from foreign currencies accounts is USD/LBP 8,000 up to a maximum limit of USD 3,000 per month. On 20 January 2023, Intermediate Circular 657 amended the rate to be 15,000 instead of 8,000 while reducing the limit from USD 3,000 per month to USD 1,600 per month.
- Basic Circular 161 issued on 16 December 2021 whereby the Central Bank of Lebanon will be providing banks with US Dollar up to the limits set for each bank, at the "Sayrafa" rate. In return, banks will provide the total amount to their customers at the same "Sayrafa" rate against LBP at limits set by the Bank.
- Intermediate Circular 616 issued on 3 March 2022 prohibiting banks from distributing dividends to ordinary shareholders from results of financial years 2019, 2020 and 2021 (year 2022 was added through Intermediate Circular 659).
- Basic Circular 162 issued on 28 March 2022 requesting from banks to secure a level of liquidity sufficient to allow public sector employees to withdraw their monthly salaries and other compensations without setting any type of limits.
- Basic Circular 163 issued on 27 May 2022 defining the framework for the monitoring of the accounts of public officials, the performance of due diligence on their operations, and the reporting to the Special Investigation Committee on the basis of founded suspicion.
- Intermediate Circular 637 issued on 27 July 2022 (amending Basic Circulars 65 and 78) requires banks selling real estate properties or participations acquired in accordance with the provisions of Article 153 or 154 of the CMC, only against fresh USD or its equivalent in LBP based on the "Sayrafa" rate.
- Basic Circular 164 issued on 12 October 2022 and requesting banks to report to the Banking Control Commission on the cost of their monthly operating expenses that should be paid with fresh money, the resources for settling these expenses and how to ensure those resources.
- Intermediate Circular 648 issued on 1 November 2022 (amending Basic Circulars 14 and 67) reduced by 50% the interest rates served on foreign currencies placements with BdL and on certificates of deposit issued by BdL while continuing to pay 50% of coupon payment in the instrument's currency and 50% in LBP at official rate (LBP 1,507.5 to the US Dollar until 31 January 2023 and LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar afterwards).
- Intermediate Circular 649 issued on 24 November 2022 (amending Basic Circulars 44 and 143) introduced a forbearance treatment in capital ratios computation by allowing the exclusion from Common Equity Tier 1 of a portion of losses incurred from FX purchases from BdL against LBP banknotes (66% and 33% respectively in 2022 and 2023).
- Intermediate Circular 659 issued on 20 January 2023 (amending Basic Circulars 32 and 44) states that banks should liquidate their short open FX positions as at 31 December 2022, gradually, on a period of 5 years. In addition, for the capital ratios computation, it capped the inclusion of revaluation of fixed assets at 50% in Common Equity Tier 1 under certain conditions while allowing the use of the prevailing "Sayrafa" rate at the end of each reporting period over 5 years.
- Intermediate Circular 661 issued on 31 January 2023 (amending Basic Circulars 23, 152 and 159) states that the exchange rate for repayment or loans was increased to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar.

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 consolidated financial statements at the official published exchange rate as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Year-end Rate LBP	Average Rate LBP	Year-end Rate LBP	Average Rate LBP
US Dollar	1,507.5	1,507.5	1507.5	1507.5
Euro	1,603.83	1,594.38	1,701.52	1,786.92
Swiss Franc	1,628.67	1,585.95	1,639.48	1,653.63
Turkish Lira	80.61	93.13	111.75	172.84
Jordanian Dinar	-	-	2,126.23	2,126.23
Egyptian Pound	-	-	95.88	95.98
Saudi Riyal	401.09	401.52	401.53	401.89
Qatari Riyal	412.56	412.17	414.03	413.04
Iraqi Dinar	-	-	1.03	1.03

The exchange rates above consist of the official exchange rates published by the Central Bank of Lebanon on a monthly basis. 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 and the "Sayrafa" rate 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 purposes in Lebanon.

- On 21 April 2020, the Central Bank of Lebanon issued Basic Circular 151 concerning depositors who wish to withdraw amounts of cash from their "local" foreign currencies accounts as per a specific rate up to limits set by their bank. The limits set by banks in Lebanon had monthly averages of USD 3,000 per bank account. The specific rate was LBP 3,900 per USD throughout the period from the issuance of the

circular. During December 2021, it was increased to LBP 8,000 per USD and to LBP 15,000 per USD subsequent to year-end.

- On 10 May 2021, the Central Bank of Lebanon issued Basic Circular 157 setting the framework of exceptional measures for foreign-currency operations. Hence, banks operating in Lebanon must process customers' FX operations (buy and sell) related to their personal or commercial needs on the "Sayrafa" electronic platform. Transactions with customers encompass purchase and sale of foreign currencies banknotes against LBP, as well as operations from/to foreign currencies external accounts against LBP. "Sayrafa" corresponds to a floating system and the "Sayrafa" average rate and volume of foreign currency operations are published on the website of the Central Bank of Lebanon. Foreign currency operations were executed on the "Sayrafa" platform at the following exchange rates:

	Rate as at 31 December 2022	Average Rate for the Year Ended 31 December 2022	Rate as at 31 December 2021	Average Rate for the Year Ended 31 December 2021
	LBP	LBP	LBP	LBP
US Dollar	38,000	26,146	22,700	16,700

The "Sayrafa" platform is not available for the purchase and sale of and "local" foreign currency bank accounts which are subject to de facto capital controls.

- On 8 June 2021, the Central Bank of Lebanon issued Basic Circular 158 defining the mechanism for the gradual settlement of foreign currency deposits up to an amount equivalent to USD 50,000. To benefit from the provisions of the said circular, certain eligibility criteria must be met. Customers' monthly entitlements are (i) an amount of USD 400 in cash or equivalent (transfer abroad, credited to a payment card with international usage etc.) and (ii) an amount in LBP equivalent to USD 400 and converted at a USD/LBP rate of 12,000, noting that 50% of the amount will be paid in cash and 50% will be credited to a payment card.

- On 20 January 2023, and as a prelude to the change of the official rate effective 1 February 2023 from LBP 1,507.5 to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar, the Central Bank of Lebanon issued Intermediate Circulars 657 and 658 amending rates used in Basic Circular 151 and Basic Circular 158 respectively from LBP 8,000 and LBP 12,000 to LBP 15,000.

Because of the gap between the several exchange rates available, the number of variables and assumptions affecting the possible future resolution of the uncertainties is very high, increasing the subjectivity and complexity of the judgment, and Management was unable to determine the rate at which the future cash flows represented by the transaction or balance could have been settled depending on its source and nature, if those cash flows had occurred at the measurement date. Accordingly, the Group uses the official published exchange rate above to translate all balances and transactions in foreign currencies, regardless of their source

or nature 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 at the date of the consolidated financial statements. We are unable to estimate the effects on these consolidated financial statements.

In February 2023, the Central Bank of Lebanon changed the official published exchange rate from LBP 1,507.5 to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar. "Sayrafa" rates and parallel market rates remained highly volatile and divergent from the new official published exchange rate (LBP 42,000 and LBP 58,200 respectively at 1 February 2023). The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 do not include adjustments from the change in this rate from LBP 1,507.5 to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar. The Group will use the new rate of LBP 15,000 in its subsequent financial information reporting, with the first period being the quarterly reporting as of 31 March 2023.

The carrying amounts of total assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity as at 31 March 2023 were reported at LBP 277,647,677 million, LBP 257,124,048 million and LBP 20,523,629 million, respectively.

The gap between the several exchange rates and the subjectivity and complexities surrounding exchange rates remained even after the change in the official published exchange rate, and Management believes that the future unification of the exchange rate of the LBP to the US Dollar will further have a significant impact on its financial position and regulatory ratios from the translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at a different rate. However, due to the significant related uncertainties, Management is unable to provide an estimate for this impact. Foreign currency mismatch is detailed in Note 54 to these consolidated financial statements.

As at 31 December 2022, 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 consolidated financial statements at the loss rates mentioned in the Central Bank of Lebanon's Intermediate Circular 567 and 649. Due to the high levels of uncertainty and to the lack of observable indicators and of visibility on the government's plans with respect to banks' exposure 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 consolidated 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 loss model.

The impact is expected to be pervasive and will be reflected in the consolidated financial statements once the debt restructuring has been defined conclusively by the government and all uncertainties and constraints are resolved, and once the mechanism for allocating losses by asset class and currency is clear and conclusive. 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 consolidated 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 private loans portfolio of Lebanese entities has significantly contracted since the onset of the Lebanese crisis as it decreased from LBP 5,907,022 million at 31 December 2019 to LBP 2,355,971 million at 31 December 2022. With all other variables held constant, Management believes that the significant devaluation of the Lebanese Pound (and de facto "local" US Dollars) and the triple digit inflation, reduced the risks of default compared to 31 December 2019. However, given the high level of uncertainties facing the Lebanese economy and the expected type of instruments underlying future cash flows on settlement of these private loans, loss allowances have 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 consolidated financial statements.

The financial position of the Group, as reported in these consolidated financial statements, does not reflect the adjustments that would be required by IFRS as a result of the future government 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 "Sayrafa" rate and the official published 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 its equity.

Litigations and Claims

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. De facto 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. The Group has been subject to increased litigations as a result of these restrictive measures adopted by Lebanese banks in relation to withdrawal of funds and transfers abroad, as well as in relation to the repayment by customers of local foreign currency loans in Lebanese Pounds. Management is carefully considering the impact of these litigations and claims. 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 believes that a legislative solution is urgently needed, through the enactment of laws that are appropriate for the adjudication of the unconventional legal disputes arising under the current exceptional circumstances. Due to recent developments and the increasing trend in judgments ruled in favour of the plaintiffs and customers during 2021 and 2022, Management considers that they may affect negatively the offshore liquidity of the Group, its foreign assets and its foreign currency exposure (refer to Note 54). The amount cannot be determined presently.

Measures by the Bank

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.

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 the Bank 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, including a number of assumptions that remain highly susceptible to material change depending on the evolution of the financial, monetary and operating conditions in Lebanon. Hence, a definitive 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.

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 government's restructuring of debt securities, the effects of the restructuring of the Central Bank of Lebanon balance-sheet and the effects on its private loan portfolio.

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's spillover effects.

In practise, Management has adopted a new strategic direction focusing on six main pillars to face the current financial and economic environment. These pillars are:

1. **Asset Quality:** reduce the risk profile of the Group through the management of the Group's portfolio of assets by (1) sustaining the loan deleveraging policy, (2) maintaining higher loss allowances coverage, (3) closely monitoring the lending portfolios while taking

early remedial actions on problematic files, and (4) smoothly reducing sovereign debt exposure, especially in foreign currency.

2. **Quality of Earnings:** efforts to attract low cost and stable funding while maintaining relationships with good profile obligors with consistent and recurring returns and ancillary revenues. End result is for foreign entities to continue to provide the Group with diversified income generation capacity. Continuous rationalisation of operating expenses targeting a lean organisational structure, improving operational efficiency and reducing cost structure to adapt to the changing operating environment and the level of revenue streams of the Group.

3. **Liquidity and ALM:** create a liquidity buffer in anticipation of turbulences.

4. **Solvency:** maintain sufficient capital buffers over the minimum regulatory capital adequacy levels (calculated in accordance with the rules established by the Central Bank of Lebanon).

5. **Operational and Other Non-financial Risks:** management of operational, compliance, legal, conduct, cyber, strategic and third-party risks while constantly updating business continuity plans to adapt to disruptions in business activities due to new occurring risks and changes.

6. **Governance:** strict adherence to the internal and regulatory Governance principles, with a particular focus on the control and risk-based oversight role of the Board of Directors to adapt to the particular requirements of the current challenging environment while mobilising the Bank's executive, control, and oversight committees for the continued effectiveness of the control framework. Maintaining abidance by CSR principles to ensure sustainability of the Group, taking into account the economic, social and environmental parameters of our operations in Lebanon and abroad.

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 its 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 submitted to the regulators the measures taken in this respect which entail:
 - Issuance of common shares for USD 209 million.
 - Dividends distributed by foreign entities of USD 110 million of which USD 30 million in fresh dollars.
 - Positive impact on the Bank's and Lebanon branches standalone equity, from the sale of the Bank's Egyptian subsidiary, investment in Bank Audi Syria and Jordanian and Iraqi operations up to USD 318 million of which USD 304 million in "fresh" dollars.

The Bank obtained the regulators' formal approval on 7 May 2021 on the aforementioned measures.

- The Bank submitted to the regulators a calculation for meeting the regulatory requirement of 3% liquidity ratio with foreign banks in accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Basic Circular 154.
- 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 Investment Bank sal under Bank Audi sal.
 - Implementing a cost optimisation plan.
- Significantly reducing its net positions in foreign currencies from a short position to a long position in view of managing risks from fluctuation of exchange rates and the significant devaluation of the LBP, on its income statement and equity. The reduction of the net open position was achieved through purchases of local foreign currencies from customers during 2022 and 2021 resulting in booked losses in other comprehensive income of LBP 2,223,636 million in 2022 (2021: booked losses in the income statement of LBP 1,244,881 million) (Note 8). Net foreign exchange positions that would have an effect on the Group’s income statement and equity are disclosed in Note 54 to these consolidated financial statements.

All of these measures have helped strengthen the Group’s financial position, including international liquidity and solvency metrics. However, as at 31 December 2022, consolidated capital adequacy ratios stood at 6.33%, 8.86% and 9.81% for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively, above the minimum regulatory levels of 5.25%, 6.75% and 8.75% applicable in 2022 (including a capital conservation buffer of 0.75%). Despite the forbearance measures and temporary reliefs introduced by the Central Bank of Lebanon’s circulars, capital ratios have nonetheless dropped from 10.04%, 12.89% and 14.52% for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively as at 31 December 2021. Additional negative impact is anticipated from the application of the new official exchange rate of LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar effective 1 February 2023, upon translation of FCY-denominated risk-weighted assets. Based on the Group’s assessment of the impact of the application of the new official exchange

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.

rate as at 31 March 2023 and based on the existing guidelines provided by the regulator, consolidated capital adequacy ratios stood at 6.13%, 6.50% and 7.81% for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively.

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, hyperinflation, as well as the implementation of a clear national fiscal and economic recovery plan are resolved.

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. Market embedded factors, such as de facto capital controls, inability to secure foreign liquidity and the existence of several values for the US Dollar, 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.

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, 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 Central Administration of Statistics reported 3-year and 12-month cumulative rates of inflation of 1,670% and 122%, respectively, as of December 2022 (2021: 753% and 224%). 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. As of March 2022, and based on the inflation data published by the Turkey Statistical Institute on 4 April 2022, the three-year cumulative increase in the Consumer Price Index was 109.4%. Accordingly, the Turkish economy was defined as an hyperinflationary economy, and consequently IAS 29 should be implemented on the financial statements of the Group’s subsidiary in Turkey starting for periods ending on or after 30 June 2022.

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

- 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.
- In summary, the restatement method under IAS 29 is as follows:
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 current measuring unit 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 LBP 1,507.5/USD1 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 “Sayrafa” rate and “Platform Rate”, the Lebanese market has witnessed multiple pricing and valuations of balances receivable and payable and operations in foreign currencies, depending on the settlement method which is based on unofficial markets. The Group is translating balances (assets and liabilities) and transactions in foreign currencies at the official published exchange rate (as disclosed in Note 1), 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

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,

2.2. Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Bank Audi sal and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2022. 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.

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 is disclosed in Notes 31 and 53.5.

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 consolidated 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.

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 other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Parent of the Group and to

the non-controlling interests, 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.

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 1

January 2022. The nature and impact of each amendment is described below.

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 the IFRS standards process, the IASB issued an 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 did not 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 did not have a material impact on the Group.

Other new and amended standards that did not have a material impact on the Group:

- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3.
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16 Leases.

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 2022, with the Group not opting for early adoption. These have therefore not been

applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The most significant of these new standards, amendments and interpretations are as follows:

Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of “accounting estimates”. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. 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.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgments, in which it provides guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgments to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim at helping entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their “significant” accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their “material” accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments to IAS 1 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with earlier application permitted. Since the amendments to the Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on the application of the definition of material to accounting policy information, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

In May 2021, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12, which narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under IAS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the

earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. The Group is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

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.

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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 income statement 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 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 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.

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 (as disclosed in Note 1).

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange (as disclosed in Note 1) at the date of the statement of financial position. All differences are taken to “net trading (loss) gain” 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 the income statement. 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 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 the income statement are also recognised in other comprehensive income or the income statement, 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 (as disclosed in Note 1), and their income statements are translated at the monthly average exchange rates for the year (as disclosed in Note 1). 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.

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 the income statement, the transaction costs are recognised as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognised.

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.

(ii) Group Companies (continued)

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 (as disclosed in Note 1).

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.

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 loss 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 the income statement 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 the income statement.

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 “non-interest 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 trading (loss) gain” 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 trading (loss) gain” 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 trading (loss) gain” 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 trading (loss) gain” 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 the income statement 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, Due to Banks and Financial Institutions, Due to 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:

- a) 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”).
- b) 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.
- c) It is settled at a future date.

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 trading (loss) gain” in the consolidated income statement, unless hedge accounting is applied, which is discussed in under “hedge accounting policy” below.

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.

An embedded derivative is separated from the host and accounted for as

a derivative if, and only if:

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

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.

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.

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.

in the reclassification of financial assets. Any previously recognised gains, losses or interest are not restated.

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

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 the income statement. 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:

- 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 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.

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 re-pledge the securities, the Group reclassifies those securities in its statement of financial position to “financial assets given as collateral”.

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 trading (loss) gain” in the consolidated income statement.

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 which 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.
- 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.

They 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

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:

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 the income statement. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the income statement 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.

- 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.

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.

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:

- 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.

- 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.

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 trading (loss) gain".

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.

IBOR reform Phase 2 provides temporary reliefs that allow the Bank's hedging relationships to continue upon the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an RFR. The reliefs require the Group to amend the hedge designations and hedge documentation.

(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 trading (loss) gain”. 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 trading (loss) gain”. 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

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

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.

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, and equipment and right-of-use assets” in 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.

Revenue Recognition

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

**(i) Interest and Similar Income and Expense
The Effective Interest Rate**

Interest income and expense are recognised in the income statement applying the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, and interest-bearing financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the 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

The Group’s lease liabilities are included under “other liabilities”. Moreover, the interest charge on lease liabilities is presented within “interest and similar expenses” 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.

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 the income statement. 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.

Interest income and expense on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented under “net trading (loss) gain” 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 Trading (Loss) Gain

Net trading (loss) gain 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.

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

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.

extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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:

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 and no

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.

• 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.

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.

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.

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,

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

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 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

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.

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:

- 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.

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's 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

- 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 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).

2.7. Correction Related to Prior Years

Management decided to write down any excess of assets with the Central Bank of Lebanon to their nominal amount, and to write off all previously recorded receivables from Central Bank of Lebanon under

leverage arrangements by an adjustment to retained earnings as at 1 January 2022 as follows:

	LBP Million
Impact on equity (decrease)	
Cash and balances with Central Bank of Lebanon	(85,711)
Other assets	(1,309,375)
Net impact on equity	(1,395,086)

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.

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.

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

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.

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, foreign currency 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.

Corporate and Commercial Banking

Provides diverse products and services to the corporate and commercial customers including loans, deposits, trade finance, 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.

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

	2022				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	272,000	488,118	1,087,875	16,425	1,864,418
Non-interest income					
Net fee and commission expense	156,586	145,678	(537,148)	12,163	(222,721)
Financial operations	9,659	27,491	(1,016,873)	(220,966)	(1,200,689)
Share of loss of associates	-	-	-	(222)	(222)
Other operating income	92	3,383	284	29,934	33,693
Total non-interest expense	166,337	176,552	(1,553,737)	(179,091)	(1,389,939)
Total operating income	438,337	664,670	(465,862)	(162,666)	474,479
Net recovery on financial assets	109,318	149,839	33,086	-	292,243
Net operating income	547,655	814,509	(432,776)	(162,666)	766,722

	2021				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	328,669	547,301	757,702	19,917	1,653,589
Non-interest income					
Net fee and commission income	86,420	113,823	(144,919)	11,116	66,440
Financial operations	(1,402)	31,910	(1,203,274)	(22,954)	(1,195,720)
Share of loss of associates	-	-	-	(1,243)	(1,243)
Other operating income	1,689	7,266	20	49,097	58,072
Total non-interest expense	86,707	152,999	(1,348,173)	36,016	(1,072,451)
Total operating income	415,376	700,300	(590,471)	55,933	581,138
Net impairment loss on financial assets	37,994	(16,958)	(184,818)	-	(163,782)
Net operating income	453,370	683,342	(775,289)	55,933	417,356

Financial Position Information

	2022				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	-	-	-	14,359	14,359
Total assets	4,774,534	2,901,567	24,749,387	8,165,463	40,590,951
Total liabilities	4,856,224	24,386,881	4,126,942	1,165,562	34,535,609

	2021				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	-	-	-	14,581	14,581
Total assets	5,447,834	4,132,252	29,773,961	1,132,400	40,486,447
Total liabilities	4,504,543	25,845,954	5,470,929	908,828	36,730,254

Capital expenditures amounting to LBP 58,115 million for the year 2022 (2021: LBP 47,755 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 1,644,046 million for

the year 2022 (2021: LBP 1,640,294 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:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Interest and similar income		
Central Bank of Lebanon	1,506,795	1,448,781
Lebanese sovereign	137,251	191,513
	1,644,046	1,640,294

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

	2022			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Net interest income	1,541,589	269,991	52,838	1,864,418
Non-interest income				
Net fee and commission expense	(309,128)	29,772	56,635	(222,721)
Financial operations	(1,166,292)	474	(34,871)	(1,200,689)
Share of loss of associates	(222)	-	-	(222)
Other operating income	9,750	22,990	953	33,693
Total non-interest expense	(1,465,892)	53,236	22,717	(1,389,939)
Total external operating income	75,697	323,227	75,555	474,479
Net recovery on financial assets	301,705	(45,945)	36,483	292,243
Net external operating income	377,402	277,282	112,038	766,722

	2021			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Net interest income	1,452,160	176,085	25,344	1,653,589
Non-interest income				
Net fee and commission income	(37,270)	34,410	69,300	66,440
Financial operations	(1,210,202)	(9,008)	23,490	(1,195,720)
Share of loss of associates	(1,243)	-	-	(1,243)
Other operating income	33,932	15,743	8,397	58,072
Total non-interest expense	(1,214,783)	41,145	101,187	(1,072,451)
Total external operating income	237,377	217,230	126,531	581,138
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(128,820)	5,992	(40,954)	(163,782)
Net external operating income	108,557	223,222	85,577	417,356

Financial Position Information

	2022			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Capital expenditures	21,813	34,392	1,910	58,115
Investments in associates	14,359	-	-	14,359
Total assets	30,900,567	5,757,034	3,933,350	40,590,951
Total liabilities	26,053,997	5,181,591	3,300,021	34,535,609

	2021			
	Lebanon LBP Million	MENAT LBP Million	Europe LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Capital expenditures	14,373	22,393	10,989	47,755
Investments in associates	14,581	-	-	14,581
Total assets	29,352,980	6,294,713	4,838,754	40,486,447
Total liabilities	26,709,871	5,790,816	4,229,567	36,730,254

4.0. Interest and Similar Income

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Balances with central banks	1,305,771	1,216,416
Due from banks and financial institutions	37,194	4,924
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	26,363	32,927
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	506,767	662,410
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	682	1,264
Financial assets classified at amortised cost	428,917	436,406
Debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income	228,588	194,129
	2,534,282	2,548,476

Withholding taxes amounting to LBP 165,096 million were deducted from interest and similar income (2021: LBP 225,543 million).

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Corporate and SME	429,797	545,775
Retail and Personal Banking	76,970	116,635
	506,767	662,410

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon	335,890	420,651
Other sovereign	33,274	9,713
Private sector and other securities	59,753	6,042
	428,917	436,406

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Other sovereign	166,897	133,766
Private sector and other securities	61,691	60,363
	228,588	194,129

5.0. Interest and Similar Expense

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Due to central banks	100,212	159,514
Due to banks and financial institutions	6,133	30,815
Due to banks under repurchase agreement	5,085	2,281
Customers' deposits	476,515	589,354
Deposits from related parties	505	4,355
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	78,561	103,986
Lease liabilities	2,853	4,582
	669,864	894,887

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Corporate and SME	83,503	72,816
Retail and Personal Banking	393,010	516,535
Public Sector	2	3
	476,515	589,354

6.0. Fee and Commission Income

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Credit-related fees and commissions	26,018	16,142
Brokerage and custody income	63,236	83,084
Commercial banking income	199,839	104,892
Electronic Banking	38,951	19,066
Trade Finance income	22,512	25,101
Corporate finance fees	285	333
Trust and fiduciary activities	2,184	2,261
Insurance brokerage income	1,740	2,258
Other fees and commissions	3,161	1,479
	357,926	254,616

7.0. Fee and Commission Expense

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Mark-up commission ^(*)	2,028	132,009
Commission for LBP banknotes ^(**)	545,036	23,836
Electronic Banking	14,534	15,645
Brokerage and custody fees	11,726	9,280
Commercial Banking expenses	4,692	4,709
Other fees and commissions	2,631	2,697
	580,647	188,176

^(*) 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 starting 2020. Book losses from these transactions amounted to LBP 2,028 million during 2022 (2021: LBP 132,009 million) and were recorded under commission expense.

^(**) In order to service customers need in LBP-denominated banknotes during periods of shortage, during 2022, the Bank paid a premium for the supply of LBP-denominated banknotes amounting to LBP 545,036 million recorded under commission expense (2021: LBP 23,836 million).

8.0. Net Trading Loss

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	29,545	16,459
Foreign exchange	31,732	56,414
Derivatives	108,990	(40,026)
Other income (loss)	-	(59,891)
Loss resulting from exchange of foreign currencies ^(*)	(1,399,482)	(1,154,667)
Dividends	336	325
	(1,228,879)	(1,181,386)

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 4,657 million during 2022 (2021: LBP 3,779 million).

^(*) During 2022, and in order to manage its USD/LBP FX position, the Group engaged in the following transactions:

- On 11 November 2021, the Bank obtained the approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon to discontinue selling the latter the local foreign currencies purchased through the application of Basic Circular 151. During 2022, these transactions resulted in a loss of LBP 1,732,466 million recorded in the statement of comprehensive income (loss). (2021: LBP 1,112,535 million recorded in the income statement).

- During 2022, the Bank purchased from its customers local foreign currencies at rates below the rate specified in Basic Circular 151, which resulted in a loss of LBP 491,170 million recorded in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) (2021: LBP 132,346 million recorded in the income statement).

- During 2022, the Bank bought from the Central Bank of Lebanon USD 159 million in local Dollar at a rate of LBP 8,000 which resulted in a loss of LBP 1,032,307 million recorded in the income statement.

- During 2022, the Bank bought fresh dollars from customers at "Sayrafa" average rate to cover external committed expenses. This transaction resulted in a loss of LBP 173,049 million recorded in the income statement.

- During 2021, the Bank sold the Central Bank of Lebanon USD 10 million in US Dollar-denominated banknotes at a rate of LBP 12,550 which resulted in a gain of LBP 110,424 million recorded in the income statement.

- During 2022, certain subsidiaries also engaged into exchanges of foreign currencies subject to de facto controls at rates different from the official published exchange rate, which resulted in a loss of LBP 194,126 million recorded in the income statement (2021: LBP 20,210 million).

9.0. Net Gain (Loss) on Derecognition of Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

The Group derecognises some debt instruments classified at amortised cost for the purpose of currency risk management. The schedule below details the losses arising from the derecognition of these financial assets:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon		
Certificates of deposit	(10,387)	(1,157)
Time deposits	1,753	-
Eurobonds	37,947	(13,620)
	29,313	(14,777)
Other sovereign		
Treasury bills	238	-
	238	-
Private sector and other securities		
Corporate debt instruments	(1,490)	-
	(1,490)	-
	28,061	(14,777)

10.0. Other Operating Income

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Safe rental	1,849	2,050
Release of provision for risks and charges (Note 37)	591	4,631
Release of provision for end of service indemnities (Note 37)	723	-
Income from disposal of assets acquired against debts (Note 28)	14,581	15,676
Gain on derecognition of an associate (Note 25)	-	13,807
Other income	15,949	21,908
	33,693	58,072

11.0. Net (Recovery) Impairment Loss on Financial Assets

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Re-measurements:		
Cash and balances with central banks	8,031	561
Due from banks and financial institutions	286	-
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	(4,101)	-
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	(151,081)	114,928
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	(21)	(139)
Financial assets at amortised cost	(37,803)	45,664
Financial guarantees and other commitments	20,136	(6,717)
	(164,553)	154,297
Recoveries:		
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	(126,434)	(136,770)
Financial guarantees and other commitments	(37)	-
	(126,471)	(136,770)
Net direct recoveries	(1,219)	(4,238)
Write-off of accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments (Note 19)	-	150,493
	(292,243)	163,782

12.0. Personnel Expenses

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Salaries and related benefits	415,469	347,222
Social security contributions	49,442	35,951
End-of-service benefits (Note 37)	17,286	10,196
Transportation	49,099	10,818
Schooling	38,369	14,315
Medical expenses	24,636	7,794
Food and beverage	2,222	1,295
Training and seminars	1,251	1,390
Others	20,475	9,072
	618,249	438,053

13.0. Other Operating Expenses

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Rental charges under operating leases	16,413	8,238
Professional fees	33,568	20,587
Board of Directors' fees	1,634	1,464
Advertising fees	27,134	16,058
Taxes and similar disbursements	15,470	9,437
Outsourcing services	47,133	14,867
Premium for guarantee of deposits	16,034	18,981
Information technology	38,610	23,794
Donations and social aids	7,988	12,210
Provisions for risks and charges (Note 37)	168,272	30,144
Travel and related expenses	6,233	2,546
Telephone and mail	8,467	5,711
Electricity, water and fuel	151,726	22,508
Maintenance	38,743	9,860
Insurance premiums	5,231	6,160
Facilities services	24,664	8,371
Subscription to communication services	7,337	6,688
Office supplies	5,796	2,471
Receptions and gifts	1,036	470
Electronic cards expenses	6,255	3,056
Regulatory charges	9,628	6,308
Hospitalisation and medical care	50,128	6,491
Documentation and miscellaneous subscriptions	2,477	2,200
Others	11,879	10,302
	701,856	248,922

14.0. Income Tax

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Current tax		
Current income tax	86,497	13,465
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	6,060
Other taxes treated as income tax	227	37
	86,724	19,562
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(50,530)	(4,090)
	36,194	15,472

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:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Operating loss before tax from continuing operations	(619,160)	(341,516)
At applicable tax rate	(76,546)	(21,945)
Non-deductible expenses:		
Non-deductible expenses and losses for carry forward	11,862	14,609
Non-deductible provisions	38,620	94,801
Unrealised losses on financial instruments	18,170	77,357
Carried forward losses	173,603	20,918
Other non-deductibles	86,891	29,457
	329,146	237,142
Income not subject to tax:		
Revenues previously subject to tax	92,097	73,693
Provision recoveries previously subject to tax	54	120
Exempted revenues	-	66,666
Unrealised gains on financial instruments	31,813	46,779
Other deductibles	42,139	14,474
	166,103	201,732
Income tax	86,497	13,465
Effective income tax rate	(13.97%)	(3.94%)

The tax rates applicable to the parent and subsidiaries vary from 10% to 25% 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.

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Balance at 1 January	6,614	78,748
Charges for the year	86,724	19,562
Transfer to tax regularisation accounts	(2,572)	(5,150)
Other transfers	-	(7,154)
	84,152	7,258
Less taxes paid:		
Current year tax liability	(48,570)	(378)
Prior year tax liabilities	(3,291)	(74,910)
	(51,861)	(75,288)
Foreign exchange difference	(9,909)	(4,104)
Balance at 31 December	28,996	6,614

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

	2022			Other
	Deferred Tax Assets LBP Million	Deferred Tax Liabilities LBP Million	Income Statement from Continuing Operations LBP Million	Comprehensive Income from Continuing Operations LBP Million
Provisions	17,868	-	14,116	-
Impairment allowance on financial assets	34,575	-	27,013	-
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	(4,230)	1,906	-	(22,354)
Difference in depreciation rates	564	1,783	(371)	-
Defined benefit obligation	6,087	(2,849)	-	(11,261)
Revaluation of real estate	-	99,457	-	(367,206)
Cash flow hedge reserve	1,799	-	-	1,478
Other temporary differences	532	-	9,772	-
	57,195	100,297	50,530	(399,343)

	2021			Other
	Deferred Tax Assets LBP Million	Deferred Tax Liabilities LBP Million	Income Statement from Continuing Operations LBP Million	Comprehensive Income from Continuing Operations LBP Million
Provisions	7,829	-	8,570	-
Impairment allowance on financial assets	36,833	-	16,891	-
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	4,940	-	-	4,553
Difference in depreciation rates	995	1,783	(585)	-
Defined benefit obligation	14,403	(4,433)	-	13,579
Revaluation of real estate	-	4,992	-	-
Cash flow hedge reserve	721	-	-	(727)
Other temporary differences	(17,169)	14	(20,786)	-
	48,552	2,356	4,090	17,405

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:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Bank from continuing and discontinued operations	(673,985)	(285,751)
Loss attributable to equity holders of the Bank from continuing operations	(673,985)	(365,376)
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank from discontinued operations	-	79,625
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	587,354,463	587,365,833
	LBP	LBP
Basic and diluted loss per share	(1,147)	(486)
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	(1,147)	(622)
Basic and diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations	-	136

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Cash on hand	193,825	773,840
Central Bank of Lebanon		
Current accounts	2,717,665	1,450,272
Time deposits	10,231,308	13,791,173
Accrued interest	217,595	327,722
	13,166,568	15,569,167
Other central banks		
Current accounts	781,972	2,194,747
Time deposits	390,643	599,123
	1,172,615	2,793,870
	14,533,008	19,136,877
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(228,454)	(219,295)
	14,304,554	18,917,582

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 2022, time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LBP 5,443,000 million (2021: LBP 6,173,104 million) and term borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon are reported on a net basis on the statement of financial position (Note 31).

As at 31 December 2022, financial assets and financial liabilities that were settled on a net basis amounted to LBP 3,811,889 million (2021: LBP 3,081,785 million) (Note 31).

Unamortised premiums on time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounted to LBP 85,711 million as at 31 December 2021 and were written off by an adjustment to retained earnings at 1 January 2022 as disclosed in Note 2.7. Time deposits as at 31 December 2022 do not include any unamortised premiums.

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 non-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:

	2022			2021		
	Lebanese Pounds LBP Million	Foreign Currencies LBP Million	Total LBP Million	Lebanese Pounds LBP Million	Foreign Currencies LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Central Bank of Lebanon						
Current accounts	960,984	-	960,984	619,886	-	619,886
Time deposits	-	2,228,385	2,228,385	-	2,367,530	2,367,530
	960,984	2,228,385	3,189,369	619,886	2,367,530	2,987,416
Other central banks						
Current accounts	-	14,300	14,300	-	15,324	15,324
Time deposits	-	366,366	366,366	-	530,678	530,678
	-	380,666	380,666	-	546,002	546,002
	960,984	2,609,051	3,570,035	619,886	2,913,532	3,533,418

17.0. Due from Banks and Financial Institutions

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Current accounts	1,123,369	1,636,659
Time deposits	1,885,103	1,035,516
Checks for collection	191	1,055
Other amounts due	-	7,311
Accrued interest	8,574	837
	3,017,237	2,681,378
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(471)	(704)
	3,016,766	2,680,674

As of 31 December 2022, due from banks and financial institutions include: (i) collaterals given to foreign banks for derivative transactions and trade finance amounting to LBP 50,298 million and LBP 25,723 million respectively (2021: LBP 174,282 million and LBP 35,939 million

respectively); (ii) amounts subject to seizure from litigations against the Bank of LBP 4,450 million (2021: nil); and (iii) other restricted amounts of LBP 19,653 million (2021: LBP 11,974 million).

18.0. Loans to Banks and Financial Institutions and Reverse Repurchase Agreements

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Loans and advances	193,884	124,241
Reverse repurchase agreements	8,068	-
Accrued interest	14,445	7,236
	216,397	131,477
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	-	(3,600)
	216,397	127,877

The Group purchased Turkish Treasury bills under a commitment to resell them (reverse repurchase agreements). The securities were 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 8,068 million at 31 December 2022.

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.

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 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.

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:

31 December 2022	Positive Fair Value LBP Million	Negative Fair Value LBP Million	Notional Amount LBP Million
Derivatives held for trading			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	7,898	5,945	424,742
Forward precious metals contracts	3	18	14,851
Currency swaps	25,741	16,094	2,237,541
Precious metals swaps	56	1,163	72,580
Currency options	18,793	10,972	2,052,441
Interest rate swaps	60,156	13,038	1,193,420
Credit derivatives	-	-	16,506
Equity options	6,496	6,496	14,800
	119,143	53,726	6,026,881
Derivatives held as cash flow hedge			
Interest rate swaps	-	834	70,534
	-	834	70,534
Total	119,143	54,560	6,097,415

31 December 2021	Positive Fair Value LBP Million	Negative Fair Value LBP Million	Notional Amount LBP Million
Derivatives held for trading			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	15,108	31,757	769,734
Forward precious metals contracts	12	-	1,041
Currency swaps	173,355	100,801	3,724,259
Precious metals swaps	348	1,212	111,966
Currency options	53,446	24,611	1,217,560
Interest rate swaps	9,926	166,784	2,352,256
Interest rate options	18,883	-	1,507,500
Credit derivatives	-	-	101,683
Equity options	5,659	5,659	37,786
	276,737	330,824	9,823,785
Derivatives held as cash flow hedge			
Interest rate swaps	10,330	-	125,718
	10,330	-	125,718
Total	287,067	330,824	9,949,503

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

In 2018, the Group entered into "pay fixed receive floating" interest rate swaps to economically hedge time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon with a notional amount of LBP 1,582,875 million.

During December 2021, the criteria for hedge accounting was no longer met and hedge accounting was discontinued. The movement of accumulated fair value hedge adjustments included in the carrying amount of the hedged item (time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon) was as follows:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
At 1 January	-	264,430
Change in fair value	-	(113,937)
Amount impaired upon discontinuation of hedged accounting (Note 11)	-	(150,493)
At 31 December	-	-

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

As of 31 December 2022, interest rate swaps were held as hedging instrument against borrowing from banks and financial institutions for a notional amount of USD 47 million (equivalent to LBP 70,534 million), having maturities ranging between January 2022 and June 2026 and paying an average fixed interests rate of 20.47%. For calculating hedge ineffectiveness, change in fair value of the hedging instruments and the hedged items were a loss of LBP 3,061 million and LBP 3,061 million respectively (2021: gain of LBP 8,220 million and LBP 8,220 million

respectively). Currency translation losses amounted to LBP 885 million (2021: LBP 2,175 million). 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 LBP 3,504 million and nil respectively (2021: LBP 2,044 million and nil respectively). Gain on cash flow hedges reclassified to the income statement amounted to LBP 601 million (2021: Loss of LBP 13,345 million).

20.0. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon		
Eurobonds	16,168	1,267
Other sovereign		
Treasury bills and bonds	967	201
Private sector and other securities		
Banks and financial institutions	199,805	113,968
Mutual funds	37,719	43,454
Equity instruments	2,086	2,148
	239,610	159,570
	256,745	161,038

21.0. Loans and Advances to Customers at Amortised Cost

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Corporate and SME	4,840,238	5,783,462
Retail and Personal Banking	1,870,506	2,537,135
Public sector	51,088	53,781
	6,761,832	8,374,378
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(890,712)	(1,295,251)
	5,871,120	7,079,127

22.0. Loans and Advances to Related Parties at Amortised Cost

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Corporate and SME	616	169
Retail and Personal Banking	63,860	70,338
	64,476	70,507
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(1)	(22)
	64,475	70,485

23.0. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon		
Certificates of deposit	3,478,796	3,935,925
Treasury bills	2,049,587	2,907,580
Eurobonds	260,431	140,615
	5,788,814	6,984,120
Other sovereign		
Treasury bills	707,734	22,138
Eurobonds	125,626	183,597
Other governmental securities	53,584	3,752
	886,944	209,487
Private sector and other securities		
Banks and financial institutions debt instruments	398,394	214,016
Corporate debt instruments	137,088	72,046
	535,482	286,062
	7,211,240	7,479,669
Less: allowance for expected credit losses (Note 53)	(155,784)	(194,760)
	7,055,456	7,284,909

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 2022, certificates of deposit amounting to LBP 2,638,000 million (2021: 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 2022, Lebanese Treasury bills

of LBP 1,979,141 million were pledged against term borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon (2021: the same) (Notes 29 and 31). In addition, as at 31 December 2022, the Group, in agreement with credit-linked depositors, settled deposits amounting to LBP 452,617 million in certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon denominated in US Dollars having the same nominal amount (2021: LBP 439,402 million) (Note 33).

24.0. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Debt instruments		
Other sovereign		
Treasury bills and bonds	868,073	917,198
Private sector and other securities		
Banks and financial institutions debt instruments	31,513	204,108
	899,586	1,121,306
Equity instruments		
Quoted	87,331	176
Unquoted	44,924	43,398
	132,255	43,574
	1,031,841	1,164,880

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:

	2022		
	Fair Value LBP Million	Cumulative Changes in Fair Value LBP Million	Dividends LBP Million
Quoted	87,331	11,667	-
Holcim Liban sal	87,155	11,667	-
Other equity instruments	176	-	-
Unquoted:	44,924	(2,574)	129
Banque de l'Habitat sal	15,527	7,491	-
Other equity instruments	29,397	(10,065)	129
	132,255	9,093	129
	2021		
	Fair Value LBP Million	Cumulative Changes in Fair Value LBP Million	Dividends LBP Million
Quoted	176	-	-
Unquoted:	43,398	(2,652)	443
Banque de l'Habitat sal	15,527	7,491	-
Other equity instruments	27,871	(10,143)	443
	43,574	(2,652)	443

During 2021, the Group sold equity instruments at fair value through comprehensive income with a fair value of LBP 15,075 million. In relation to this, the Group transferred LBP 6,304 million unrealised gains from other comprehensive income to retained earnings.

25.0. Investments in Associates

	Country of Incorporation	Activity	2022 Ownership %	2021 Ownership %	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
CBS Holding sal	Lebanon	Services	45.54%	45.54%	14,359	14,581
					14,359	14,581

Individually Material Associates

CBS Holding sal

The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's associate as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the financial statements of the associate and the Group's share of those amounts.

	2022	2021
	CBS Holding sal LBP Million	CBS Holding sal LBP Million
Current assets	35,870	31,439
Non-current assets	6,296	5,072
Current liabilities	(25,877)	(21,124)
Non-current liabilities	(2,639)	(1,250)
Equity	13,650	14,137
Group's share of equity	6,216	6,438
Goodwill	8,143	8,143
	14,359	14,581
Revenues	42,112	43,888
Expenses	(42,600)	(41,628)
(Loss) Profit for the year	(488)	2,260
	(222)	1,029

GlobalCom Holding sal

During 2021, the Group sold its investment in GlobalCom Holding sal, an associate, to a third party for a total consideration of LBP 28,643 million. The disposal resulted in a loss amounting to LBP 2,272 million.

M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal

As a result of the expiry and non-renewal of the option to buy back 30% of the voting rights in M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal, the Group no longer holds exercisable potential voting rights and accordingly lost significant influence and derecognised the investment in this associate against recognition of a loan to M1 Financial Technologies Holding sal during 2021. Gain resulting from this transaction amounted to LBP 13,807 million and was reflected under other operating income for the year ended 31 December 2021 (Note 10).

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
Cost or revaluation:									
At 1 January 2022	158,282	390,555	74,044	618	170,485	83,260	53,585	9,388	940,217
Revaluation recognised in OCI	1,928,378	5,149,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,077,786
Revaluation adjustments	-	(25,969)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,969)
Additions	-	16,853	1,907	-	5,679	1,605	12,137	-	38,181
Transfer	25	5,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,946
Disposals	-	(5,687)	(590)	(149)	(2,331)	(917)	(3,422)	-	(13,096)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(1,399)	(3,867)	(6)	(5,573)	(1,227)	(7,448)	(60)	(19,580)
At 31 December 2022	2,086,685	5,529,682	71,494	463	168,260	82,721	54,852	9,328	8,003,485
Depreciation:									
At 1 January 2022	-	28,966	65,689	579	151,735	72,179	24,345	7,513	351,006
Revaluation adjustments	-	(25,969)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,969)
Depreciation during the year	-	31,903	1,338	10	8,742	1,354	9,330	-	52,677
Disposals	-	(4,171)	(549)	(149)	(2,207)	(720)	(2,620)	-	(10,416)
Transfer	-	-	-	-	(223)	223	-	-	-
Foreign exchange difference	-	(129)	(2,858)	(4)	(3,735)	(928)	(2,877)	(50)	(10,581)
At 31 December 2022	-	30,600	63,620	436	154,312	72,108	28,178	7,463	356,717
Net book value:									
At 31 December 2022	2,086,685	5,499,082	7,874	27	13,948	10,613	26,674	1,865	7,646,768

	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
Cost or revaluation:									
At 1 January 2021	158,282	383,952	110,840	967	182,683	87,097	66,495	9,846	1,000,162
Additions	-	10,843	976	-	5,934	626	12,533	-	30,912
Disposals	-	-	(26,975)	(129)	(2,124)	(383)	(8,583)	-	(38,194)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(4,240)	(10,797)	(220)	(16,008)	(4,080)	(16,860)	(458)	(52,663)
At 31 December 2021	158,282	390,555	74,044	618	170,485	83,260	53,585	9,388	940,217
Depreciation:									
At 1 January 2021	-	11,414	90,516	916	152,794	74,111	26,663	7,820	364,234
Depreciation during the year	-	18,121	5,980	11	13,253	1,767	12,546	-	51,678
Disposals	-	-	(22,875)	(129)	(1,901)	(216)	(7,795)	-	(32,916)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(569)	(7,932)	(219)	(12,411)	(3,483)	(7,069)	(307)	(31,990)
At 31 December 2021	-	28,966	65,689	579	151,735	72,179	24,345	7,513	351,006
Net book value:									
At 31 December 2021	158,282	361,589	8,355	39	18,750	11,081	29,240	1,875	589,211

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of LBP 7,358,401 million as at 31 December 2022 are subject to seizure and restriction on disposal (Note 57).

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

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. Gain from level 3 revaluation of LBP 7,077,786 million in 2022 was recognised in other comprehensive income (2021: nil).

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
Land:				
Lebanon	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 55 million	2,086,685
Buildings and freehold improvements:				
Lebanon	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 66 million	5,460,927
Switzerland	Market comparable method	Price per sqm	LBP 27 million	68,755

Lebanon

In accordance with the Central Bank of Lebanon's Intermediary Circular 659 issued on 20 January 2023, banks may revalue their properties in US Dollars and translate the revalued amount to LBP at the "Sayrafa" exchange rate at 31 December. The price above is based on the "Sayrafa" exchange rate of LBP 38,000 to the US Dollar.

Switzerland

The above prices are based on the official exchange rate of LBP 1,507.5 to the US Dollar.

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:

	2022	
	Land LBP Million	Buildings and Freehold Improvements LBP Million
Cost	64,666	447,292
Accumulated depreciation	-	(231,211)
Net book value	64,666	216,081

	2021	
	Land LBP Million	Buildings and Freehold Improvements LBP Million
Cost	64,666	437,198
Accumulated depreciation	-	(221,545)
Net book value	64,666	215,653

27.0. Intangible Assets

	Computer Software LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Cost:			
At 1 January 2022	196,460	40	196,500
Additions	19,934	-	19,934
Write offs	(15,071)	-	(15,071)
Foreign exchange difference	(12,086)	(11)	(12,097)
At 31 December 2022	189,237	29	189,266
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2022	130,584	40	130,624
Amortisation during the year	17,669	-	17,669
Related to write-offs	(13,510)	-	(13,510)
Foreign exchange difference	(6,283)	(11)	(6,294)
At 31 December 2022	128,460	29	128,489
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2022	60,777	-	60,777

	Computer Software LBP Million	Other LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Cost:			
At 1 January 2021	213,700	73	213,773
Additions	16,843	-	16,843
Foreign exchange difference	(34,083)	(33)	(34,116)
At 31 December 2021	196,460	40	196,500
Amortisation:			
At 1 January 2021	132,619	73	132,692
Amortisation during the year	19,819	-	19,819
Foreign exchange difference	(21,854)	(33)	(21,887)
At 31 December 2021	130,584	40	130,624
Net book value:			
At 31 December 2021	65,876	-	65,876

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.

	2022			2021		
	Financial Instruments LBP Million	Properties LBP Million	Total LBP Million	Financial Instruments LBP Million	Properties LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Cost:						
At 1 January	1,813	136,234	138,047	-	209,545	209,545
Additions	-	130,917	130,917	1,813	122,546	124,359
Disposals	-	(83,544)	(83,544)	-	(155,900)	(155,900)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(15,635)	(15,635)	-	(39,957)	(39,957)
At 31 December	1,813	167,972	169,785	1,813	136,234	138,047
Impairment:						
At 1 January	-	6,385	6,385	-	6,385	6,385
At 31 December	-	6,385	6,385	-	6,385	6,385
Net book value:						
At 31 December	1,813	161,587	163,400	1,813	129,849	131,662

During 2022, the Group sold assets obtained in settlement of debts resulting to a gain amounting to LBP 14,581 million reflected under other operating income (2021: LBP 15,676 million) (Note 10). The carrying value of assets in settlement of debts include LBP 98,468

million in Lebanon (2021: LBP 98,491 million) based on historical costs at the official exchange rate of LBP 1,507.5 to the US Dollar. These are subject to seizure and restriction on disposal (Note 57).

29.0. Other Assets

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Advances on acquisition of property and equipment	17,369	3,924
Advances on acquisition of intangible assets	96	2,434
Prepaid charges	77,580	35,718
Electronic cards and regularisation accounts	3,845	24,603
Receivables related to non-banking operations	1,341	38,287
Advances to staff	8,212	22,809
Hospitalisation and medical care under collection	401	41,372
Interest and commissions receivable	265	858
Funds management fees	53	70
Fiscal stamps, bullions and commemorative coins	1,024	1,046
Management and advisory fees receivable	279	1,330
Tax regularisation account	10,518	14,757
Other debtor accounts	132,458	162,380
Foreign exchange position	409,017	135,245
Receivables from Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements	-	1,279,783
	662,458	1,764,616

As at 31 December 2022, other debtors' accounts include an amount of LBP 18,141 million representing collateral under process of being repossessed against settlement of loans by a subsidiary (2021: LBP 25,315 million).

Receivables from the Central Bank of Lebanon under Leverage Arrangements

Receivables from the Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements amounting to LBP 1,279,783 million as at 31 December 2021 were written off by an adjustment to accumulated losses in equity at 1 January 2022 as disclosed in Note 2.7. These were recorded in prior years against the following transactions:

On 27 September 2021, a debtor exercised a right granted in prior years, to set-off the outstanding loan balance against revenues deposited or to be deposited in its account consisting of an assigned share of cash flows from leverage arrangements entered into by the Group with the Central Bank of Lebanon. At the date of the exercise, the loan facility amounted to LBP 131,974 million and was offset against the transfer of the underlying present value of the debtor's share of the expected future cash flows from leverage arrangements, which was recorded as "receivables from the Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements" under other assets. Remaining balance related to this transaction amounted to LBP 118,678 million as at 31 December 2021 and was written off against an adjustment in accumulated losses in equity on 1 January 2022.

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 certificates of deposit. In agreement with the credit-linked depositors, the Group settled deposits amounting to LBP 439,402 million in such certificates of deposit having the same nominal amount as at 31 December 2021 (Note 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 trading (loss) gain. Remaining balance related to this transaction amounted to LBP 209,666 million as at 31 December 2021 and was written off against an adjustment in accumulated losses in equity on 1 January 2022.

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. Remaining balance related to this transaction amounted to LBP 951,439 million as at 31 December 2021 and was written off against an adjustment in accumulated losses in equity on 1 January 2022.

Foreign Exchange Position

Foreign exchange position as at 31 December 2022 resulted mainly from the application of Basic Circulars 159 and 151 and Intermediate Circular 556 (2021: Basic Circular 151 and Intermediate Circular 556).

Other Debtor Accounts

Other debtor accounts as at 31 December 2021 include an amount of LBP 29,592 million related to a claim from insurance company on the damage of the Beirut Port Explosion, which was written off against an adjustment to retained earnings on 1 January 2022 (refer to Note 2.7).

30.0. Goodwill

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Cost:		
At 1 January	200,186	199,951
Foreign exchange difference	23	235
At 31 December	200,209	200,186
Impairment:		
At 1 January	157,767	157,767
At 31 December	157,767	157,767
Net book value:		
At 31 December	42,442	42,419

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 2022 and 2021.

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Private Banking – Switzerland	42,442	42,419

This CGUs does not carry on its 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% (2021: 2.00%). The forecast cash flows were discounted at a pre-tax rate of 10.00% (2021: 10.00%). Based on these assumptions, the recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount including goodwill by LBP 51,658 million (2021: LBP 53,992 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 0.26% (LBP 1,033 million) (2021: 0.42% (LBP 1,630 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 2.01% (LBP 8,067 million) (2021: 1.72% (LBP 6,725 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 2.71% (LBP 10,877 million) (2021: 2.25% (LBP 8,802 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:

	2022	2021
Interest margin	(5.33%)	(4.85%)
Cost of equity	11.15%	12.75%
Growth rate	(1.24%)	(2.52%)

31.0. Due to Central Banks

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Central Bank of Lebanon		
Subsidised loans	472,674	586,913
Term borrowings under leverage arrangements	1,979,141	1,979,141
Other borrowings	-	721,112
Accrued interest	9,342	13,148
Other central banks		
Other borrowings	141	34,129
Repurchase agreements	272,669	210,020
	2,733,967	3,544,463

Subsidised Loans

As at 31 December 2022, 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 (2021: the same).

Term Borrowings Under Leverage Arrangements

Leverage arrangements with the Central Bank of Lebanon represent term borrowings denominated in LBP, bearing a 2% interest rate 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.

blocked term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LBP 2,187,865 million with maturities ranging between 2024 and 2028, earning coupon rates between 8.8% and 10.5% and simultaneously deposited term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon of the same amount with similar maturities and earning coupon rates between 4.5% and 10.5%.

Following Intermediate Circular 648 issued on 1 November 2022, interest rate on term placements in local foreign currency decreased from 6.5% to 3.25%.

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:

During 2021, in order to reduce the local foreign currency mismatch and increase liquidity in Lebanese Pounds banknotes, the Group settled

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Leverage arrangements		
Gross amounts	10,060,141	10,790,245
Amounts offset against ⁽¹⁾		
Placement with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 16)	5,443,000	6,173,104
Certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 23)	2,638,000	2,638,000
Net amounts reported on the statement of financial position	1,979,141	1,979,141
Financial collateral		
Lebanese Treasury bills (Note 23)	1,979,141	1,979,141
	1,979,141	1,979,141

⁽¹⁾ 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.

As at 31 December 2022, financial assets and financial liabilities that were settled on a net basis amounted to LBP 3,811,889 million (2021: LBP 3,081,785 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:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Financial assets at amortised cost – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	85,734	19,225
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	231,450	206,061

32.0. Due to Banks and Financial Institutions and Repurchase Agreements

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Current accounts	208,136	169,811
Term loans	216,919	379,186
Time deposits	157,294	23,924
Accrued interest	1,136	2,078
	583,485	574,999
Repurchase agreements	49,799	38,610
	633,284	613,609

Included in term loans above an amount of LBP 208,878 million (2021: LBP 379,186 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 2.25% to 4.40% (2021: 0.84% to 5.35%).

During 2021, in light of the social, economic and banking sector conditions in Lebanon and the impending government reform program, certain lenders have agreed on a voluntary basis and at the request of the Bank, to amend certain terms of their loan agreements, amongst others, the repayment schedule and the maturity date. Remaining balance of these loans amounted to LBP 156,061 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: LBP 148,249 million).

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:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Financial assets at amortised cost – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	-	52,847
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income – Non-Lebanese governmental bonds	53,316	1,545

33.0. Customers' Deposits

	2022			Total LBP Million
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Public Sector LBP Million	
Sight deposits	2,763,251	12,540,559	99,416	15,403,226
Time deposits	1,008,756	9,317,593	656,190	10,982,539
Saving accounts	212,471	1,654,427	-	1,866,898
Margins on LCs and LGs	59,555	8,422	-	67,977
Other margins	585	-	-	585
Other deposits	4,085	80,495	-	84,580
Banker's draft	-	695,133	-	695,133
	4,048,703	24,296,629	755,606	29,100,938
Deposits pledged as collateral				1,263,275

	2021			Total LBP Million
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Public Sector LBP Million	
Sight deposits	2,667,813	12,814,541	67,568	15,549,922
Time deposits	1,619,262	11,403,216	178,994	13,201,472
Saving accounts	48,830	838,873	-	887,703
Margins on LCs and LGs	74,880	10,271	85	85,236
Other margins	585	-	-	585
Other deposits	6,104	54,286	256	60,646
Banker's draft	-	370,829	-	370,829
	4,417,474	25,492,016	246,903	30,156,393
Deposits pledged as collateral				3,117,897

Sight deposits include balances of bullion amounting to LBP 145,711 million (2021: LBP 172,812 million) which were carried at fair value through profit or loss.

to LBP 452,617 million in certificates of deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon denominated in US Dollars and having the same nominal amount (2021: LBP 439,402 million) (Note 23).

Time deposits include balances amounting to LBP 16,506 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: LBP 101,683 million), whereby the principal is settled at maturity according to the full discretion of the Group either in cash or in Lebanese government Eurobonds. As at 31 December 2022, in agreement with such depositors, the Bank settled deposits amounting

Bankers' drafts as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 consist of checks paid to depositors that have not yet been withdrawn from the Central Bank of Lebanon or other Lebanese banks.

34.0. Deposits from Related Parties

	2022		Total LBP Million
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	
Sight deposits	14,747	27,759	42,506
Time deposits	7,200	64,485	71,685
Other deposits and margin accounts	1,807	352	2,159
	23,754	92,596	116,350
Deposits pledged as collateral			57,925

	2021		
	Corporate and SME LBP Million	Retail and Personal Banking LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Sight deposits	9,453	34,778	44,231
Time deposits	7,350	91,757	99,107
Other deposits and margin accounts	1,713	443	2,156
	18,516	126,978	145,494
Deposits pledged as collateral			61,126

35.0. Debt Issued and other Borrowed Funds

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
USD 116,560,000 due 19 April 2027 – 5.00%	160,257	-
USD 346,730,000 due 16 October 2023 – 6.75%	-	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 due 1 August 2027 – 7.625%	415,028	414,747
Accrued interests	22,033	68,704
	823,443	1,232,271

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 346,730,000 Due 16 October 2023 – 6.75%

In September 2013, the Group issued USD 350 million of subordinated unsecured bonds. The repayment date for the bonds was 16 October 2023, subject to early redemption or acceleration. The bonds carried an annual interest rate of 6.75% payable on a quarterly basis. During 2019, the Group acquired notes with a notional amount of USD 3.3 million for a total consideration of USD 2.6 million, leaving an outstanding sub debt amount of approximately USD 347 million.

In its meeting held on 12 February 2021, the Ordinary General Assembly, pursuant to a recommendation of the Board of Directors, resolved to proceed with the issuance of new unsecured subordinated notes under Lebanese law, the 2022 subordinated notes, to be subscribed to, through the voluntary exchange of the existing subordinated notes.

On 21 October 2021, the Bank announced an invitation to holders of subordinated notes to exchange all of their existing notes for (i) an equivalent principal amount of new notes; and (ii) a cash amount (as defined below) upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the exchange offer memorandum. Existing holders who do not submit an exchange instruction prior to the settlement deadline will have their existing notes cancelled in exchange for the issue of new

notes. The noteholder meeting, set to be held on 2 December 2021, was not quorate and was hence adjourned to 20 January 2022. The latter meeting was also not quorate and was further adjourned to 28 February 2022, date at which the necessary quorum was reached (with 68.08% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding existing notes then outstanding being represented) and the resolution was duly passed (with 92.98% of the votes being cast in favour of the resolution).

On 15 July 2021, the Bank received the Central Bank of Lebanon's approval for the exchange offer. On 28 March 2022, the Bank received a letter from the Central Bank of Lebanon with the amended approval, passed by a decision of the Central Council of the Central Bank of Lebanon on 23 March 2022, to include certain items, including the inclusion of the put option, in the terms and conditions of the new notes.

On 30 March 2022, the Bank and the Trustee entered into the Supplemental Trust Deed in order to give effect to the resolution.

Subsequently, on 19 April 2022, the Bank proceeded with the exchange of all of the existing notes, with the new issued notes and the settlement of the exchange offer. The terms and conditions of the new notes are summarised below:

USD 116,560,000 Due 19 April 2027 – 5.00%

	31 December 2022 LBP Million
Nominal value	175,715
Upfront interest	(15,458)
Net impact on equity	160,257

Notes issued on 19 April 2022 in exchange of previous notes issued in September 2013. The terms and conditions for the notes are as follows:

- Maturity date: 19 April 2027.
- Upfront interest payment of 10% payable on 19 April 2022, subject to 10% withholding tax.
- Interest payment of 5% p.a., subject to 10% withholding tax, which will start to accrue on 19 April 2022 and will be payable quarterly in arrears.
- Put option at the discretion of the noteholder who may choose to redeem the note at 90.5% of principal amount. The settlement date of the put option is 19 May 2022.
- In connection to the exchange, a cash amount of USD 118.6875 per 1,000 in principal amount is payable, grossed up, on 19 April 2022.
- These notes are not eligible for integration in Tier 2 in the calculation of the capital adequacy ratio.
- Starting the first anniversary of the issue on 19 April 2023 and after giving a redemption notice, the Bank has the option to redeem in whole but not in part the Notes, including accrued and unpaid interest, noting that the principal amount will be redeemed at 92% of face value. If early redemption is not exercised by the Bank, the redemption percentage will increase thereafter incrementally by 2% at each anniversary date.

On 11 May 2022, the General Assembly resolved to approve: (i) granting of a put option in favour of the holders of the 2022 subordinated notes issued on 19 April 2022 pursuant to the resolution of the Ordinary General Assembly meeting held on 12 February 2021, and (ii) all other terms of the 2022 subordinated notes, as per the Board of Directors' proposal and recommendations.

As at 19 May 2022, holders of notes representing approximately USD 230 million had exercised the put option out of USD 347 million outstanding (66% of the total).

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 on final maturity date.

The Group determined that the matters disclosed in Note 1 will have an impact on the retained earnings and reserves leading to a need for recapitalisation, the amount of which has not been determined yet due to the high level of uncertainty of resulting from these matters. This matter is under objection by the lender. However, the Group believes it is in a strong position. As at 31 December 2022, deferred interest payable amounted to LBP 51,382 million and was recorded under "Other liabilities" (2021: LBP 34,300 million) (Note 36).

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 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 2021, the total amount bought back amounted to USD 24 million. Odea Bank A.Ş. has not redeemed or cancelled the shares in circulation, thus selling back any portion of such amounts at any time is completely at Management's discretion.

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 2022 (2021: the same).

36.0. Other Liabilities

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Lease liabilities	25,697	28,488
Accrued expenses	68,732	55,756
Miscellaneous suppliers and other payables	20,261	15,412
Operational taxes	54,434	84,110
Employee accrued benefits	2,960	3,326
Electronic cards and regularisation accounts	37,517	32,029
Social security dues	9,372	5,078
Deferred interest payable (Note 35)	51,382	34,300
Other credit balances	135,466	100,283
	405,821	358,782

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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Balance at 1 January	28,488	42,416
Additions	11,689	24,147
Termination	(413)	(9,010)
Interest expense	2,853	4,582
Paid during the year	(12,102)	(21,486)
Foreign exchange	(4,818)	(12,161)
Balance at 31 December	25,697	28,488

Since 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

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Provisions for risks and charges (a)	279,340	115,526
Provisions for ECL on financial guarantees and commitments (Note 53)	26,886	11,421
End-of-service benefits (b)	224,672	156,610
	530,898	283,557

a- Provisions for risks and charges

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Provision for legal claims	12,872	11,638
Other provisions	266,468	103,888
	279,340	115,526

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Balance at 1 January	115,526	46,618
Add:		
Charge reflected under operating expenses (Note 13)	168,272	30,144
Charge reflected under other expenses	12,293	9,074
Transfer from current tax liability	-	7,154
Other transfers	1,307	52,332
Less:		
Paid during the year	(6,018)	(7,197)
Net provisions recoveries (Note 10)	(591)	(4,631)
Foreign exchange difference	(11,449)	(17,968)
Balance at 31 December	279,340	115,526

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, as well as on 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 obligations is as follows:

	2022		
	Lebanon LBP Million	Foreign Countries LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January	130,343	26,267	156,610
Charge for the year (Note 12)	12,608	4,678	17,286
Paid during the year	(1,979)	(2,157)	(4,136)
Actuarial gain on obligation – experience	66,495	3,105	(69,600)
Actuarial loss on obligation – economic assumptions	-	(11,939)	(11,939)
Actuarial loss on obligation – demographic assumptions	-	(160)	(160)
Provision no more required (Note 10)	(175)	(548)	(723)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(1,866)	(1,866)
Balance at 31 December	207,292	17,380	224,672

	2021		
	Lebanon LBP Million	Foreign Countries LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January	50,458	29,670	80,128
Charge for the year (Note 12)	5,643	4,553	10,196
Paid during the year	(6,237)	(3,666)	(9,903)
Actuarial gain on obligation – experience	(5,784)	(8,329)	(14,113)
Actuarial loss on obligation – economic assumptions	86,263	4,015	90,278
Actuarial loss on obligation – demographic assumptions	-	1,863	1,863
Foreign exchange difference	-	(1,839)	(1,839)
Balance at 31 December	130,343	26,267	156,610

The charge for the year is broken down as follows:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Current service cost	8,215	6,736
Interest on obligation	9,071	3,460
	17,286	10,196

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

	Lebanon		Switzerland	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Economic assumptions				
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.50%	6.50%	2.10%	0.35%
Inflation rate (p.a.)	None	None	1.25%	1.00%
Salary increase (p.a.)				
Coming years:				
Employees	Financial support compensation	150.00%	1.50%	1.25%
Senior Managers	Financial support compensation	150.00%	1.50%	1.25%
Thereafter:				
Employees	4.00%	4.00%	1.50%	1.25%
Senior Managers	4.00%	4.00%	1.50%	1.25%
Expected annual rate of return on NSSF contributions	3.00%	3.00%	None	None
Expected future pension increases	None	None	1.50%	1.25%
Interest crediting rate	None	None	None	None
Treatment of bonus	None	None	None	None
Demographic assumptions				
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 2020 + 1.5%	BVG 2020 + 1.5%
Pre-termination turnover rates (age related with average of)	3.50% – 7.50%	3.50% – 7.50%	4.20% – 25.20%	4.20% – 25.20%

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

	Discount Rate		Future Salary Increase		Cost of Living Adjustment ^(*)	
	% Increase	% Decrease	% Increase	% Decrease	50% Increase	100% Increase
	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million	LBP Million
Impact on net defined benefit obligation – 2022	(5,722)	6,418	4,291	(4,716)	201,751	306,919
Impact on net defined benefit obligation – 2021	(2,520)	2,528	414	(413)	73,519	147,038

(*) For Lebanon only.

Except for the cost of living adjustments, the sensitivity analysis above was determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of 25 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:

	2022			2021		
	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	588,538,215	982,859	902,290
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
	6,000,000	10,020	894,480	6,000,000	10,020	894,480
	594,538,215	992,879	1,796,770	594,538,215	992,879	1,796,770

Listing of Shares

	2022		2021	
	Stock Exchange	Number of Shares	Stock Exchange	Number of Shares
Ordinary shares	Beirut	468,898,454	Beirut	468,898,454
Global depository receipts	Beirut	119,639,761	Beirut	119,639,761
Preferred shares	Beirut	6,000,000	Beirut	6,000,000
		594,538,215		594,538,215

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

1. Pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly of shareholders held on 15 April 2013, the Bank issued series "H" preferred shares under the following terms:

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".

2. 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.

3. 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 Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 567 and 616, no dividends were distributed from 2020 and 2021 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
Balance at 1 January 2022	618,975	39,955	6,640	18,327	14,835	11,406	1,159,579	1,869,717
Appropriation of 2021 profits	14,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,861
Transfers between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	644,677	644,677
Balance at 31 December 2022	633,836	39,955	6,640	18,327	14,835	11,406	1,804,256	2,529,255

	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
Balance at 1 January 2021	709,916	120,655	6,640	135,222	14,835	38,945	1,183,448	2,209,661
Appropriation of 2020 profits	9,247	145	-	-	-	-	-	9,392
Entities deconsolidated	(100,188)	(108,824)	-	(116,895)	-	(244)	-	(326,151)
Transfers between reserves	-	27,979	-	-	-	(27,295)	(23,869)	(23,185)
Balance at 31 December 2021	618,975	39,955	6,640	18,327	14,835	11,406	1,159,579	1,869,717

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 Group transferred to legal reserve an amount of LBP 14,861 million (2021: LBP 9,247 million) as required by the laws applicable in the countries in which they operate.

Reserves Appropriated for Capital Increase

During 2021, the Group transferred LBP 145 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. In accordance with the resolution of the Bank's General Assembly held

on 30 June 2022 and the Central Bank of Lebanon's letter dated 27 January 2022, an amount of LBP 479,263 million was transferred from distributable reserves (for the gain from sale of subsidiaries) and an amount of LBP 165,414 was transferred from retained earnings (for dividends distributed by foreign subsidiaries). This reserve is part of the Group's equity and is not available for distribution.

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	Cost of Capital Issued LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January 2022	507,629	(11,096)	496,533
Transfer between reserves	(464,176)	3,638	(460,538)
Balance at 31 December 2022	43,453	(7,458)	35,995

	General Reserves LBP Million	Cost of Capital Issued LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January 2021	28,366	(11,096)	17,270
Transfer between reserves	479,263	-	479,263
Balance at 31 December 2021	507,629	(11,096)	496,533

42.0. Proposed Dividends

In accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 567 and 616, the Board of Directors does not propose the payment of dividends for 2022 and 2021.

43.0. Treasury Shares

	2022		2021	
	Number of Shares	Cost LBP Million	Number of Shares	Cost LBP Million
Balance at 1 January	1,172,382	9,190	1,172,382	9,190
Acquisition of Treasury Shares	160,000	347	-	-
Balance at 31 December	1,332,382	9,537	1,172,382	9,190

44.0. Other Components of Equity

	2022					
	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	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January 2022	262,001	(5,584)	(1,359,027)	(76,633)	(2,044)	(1,181,287)
Other comprehensive gain from continuing operations	6,709,429	53,679	(105,133)	(67,371)	(1,460)	6,589,144
Transfer between reserves	199	-	-	-	-	199
Balance at 31 December 2022	6,971,629	48,095	(1,464,160)	(144,004)	(3,504)	5,408,056

	2021					
	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	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Balance at 1 January 2021	337,059	20,534	(1,078,654)	(12,451)	(19,944)	(753,456)
Other comprehensive loss from continuing operations	-	(19,845)	(280,373)	(64,182)	17,900	(346,500)
Entities deconsolidated	(75,568)	31	-	-	-	(75,537)
Sale of FVTOCI	-	(6,304)	-	-	-	(6,304)
Transfer between reserves	510	-	-	-	-	510
Balance at 31 December 2021	262,001	(5,584)	(1,359,027)	(76,633)	(2,044)	(1,181,287)

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 2022	(10,524)	4,940	(5,584)
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	76,033	(22,354)	53,679
Adjustments	(11,278)	11,278	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	54,231	(6,136)	48,095
Balance at 1 January 2021	23,197	(2,663)	20,534
Other comprehensive income from continuing operations	(24,398)	4,553	(19,845)
Entities deconsolidated	31	-	31
Sale of financial assets at FVOCI	(6,304)	-	(6,304)
Adjustments	(3,050)	3,050	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	(10,524)	4,940	(5,584)

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.

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.

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 following income statement.

The income statement and statement of comprehensive income below represent three months of results as discontinued operations until 31 March 2021.

	2021		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan and Iraq Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Interest and similar income	213,999	9,786	223,785
Interest and similar expense	(132,785)	(5,007)	(137,792)
Net interest income	81,214	4,779	85,993
Fee and commission income	14,438	2,558	16,996
Fee and commission expense	(1,450)	(356)	(1,806)
Net fee and commission income	12,988	2,202	15,190
Net trading income	1,322	426	1,748
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	332	-	332
Other operating income	59	1	60
Total operating income	95,915	7,408	103,323
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(16,577)	(480)	(17,057)
Net operating income	79,338	6,928	86,266
Personnel expenses	(16,561)	(2,631)	(19,192)
Other operating expenses	(14,021)	(1,965)	(15,986)
Depreciation of property and equipment and right-of-use assets	(2,886)	(682)	(3,568)
Amortisation of intangible assets	(1,224)	(284)	(1,508)
Total operating expenses	(34,692)	(5,562)	(40,254)
Operating profit	44,646	1,366	46,012
Net loss on revaluation and disposal of fixed assets	(123)	-	(123)
Profit before tax	44,523	1,366	45,889
Income tax	(21,052)	(523)	(21,575)
Profit for the period	23,471	843	24,314
Gain (loss) on sale for the year from discontinued operations	58,513	(3,202)	55,311
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	81,984	(2,359)	79,625

	2021		
	Bank Audi sae LBP Million	Jordan and Iraq Operations LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Profit for the period	81,984	(2,359)	79,625
Other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods			
Foreign currency translation			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	1,529	-	1,529
Net foreign currency translation	1,529	-	1,529
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Change in fair value during the period	(11,626)	-	(11,626)
Gain reclassified to income statement	332	-	332
Tax effects	794	-	794
Net loss on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10,500)	-	(10,500)
Total other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	(8,971)	-	(8,971)
Other comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax	(8,971)	-	(8,971)
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	73,013	(2,359)	70,654

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
	2022	2021			
Bank Audi France sa	100.00	100.00	France	Banking (Commercial)	EUR
Banque Audi (Suisse) SA	100.00	100.00	Switzerland	Banking (Private)	CHF
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

B. Significant Restrictions

Except as disclosed in note 17, 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 2022 (2021: the same).

Material Partially-owned Subsidiaries

	Odea Bank A.Ş.	
	2022 %	2021 %
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.	
	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Net interest income	264,391	172,077
Net fee and commission income	22,202	21,652
Net trading income	(5)	7,686
Net gain on sale of financial assets at amortised cost	238	-
Other operating income	22,559	15,695
Total operating income	309,385	217,110
Net credit losses	(37,870)	(13,076)
Total operating expenses	(169,329)	(162,796)
Profit before tax	102,186	41,238
Income tax	(22,725)	(5,686)
Profit for the year	79,461	35,552
Attributable to non-controlling interests	18,737	8,383
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-

Summarised Statement of Financial Position

	Odea Bank A.Ş.	
	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with central banks	649,503	1,054,873
Due from banks and financial institutions	635,917	452,892
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	216,397	127,449
Due from related financial institutions	35,851	-
Derivative financial instruments	98,285	413,778
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,901	11,371
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2,262,013	2,687,806
Debtors by acceptances	-	556
Financial assets at amortised cost	566,177	148,501
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	882,457	1,121,894
Property and equipment	24,356	20,315
Intangible assets	19,602	16,441
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	64,932	33,171
Other assets	95,951	106,910
TOTAL ASSETS	5,554,342	6,195,957
LIABILITIES		
Due to central banks	272,669	244,045
Due to banks and financial institutions	101,499	227,552
Due to banks under repurchase agreement	49,799	38,610
Due to related financial institutions	55,843	154,289
Derivative financial instruments	72,850	304,934
Customers' deposits	3,985,423	4,262,572
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	430,208	428,433
Engagements by acceptances	-	556
Other liabilities	80,888	98,171
Provisions for risks and charges	98,812	38,193
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,147,991	5,797,355
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	406,351	398,602
<i>Of which: non-controlling interests</i>	<i>95,818</i>	<i>93,990</i>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	5,554,342	6,195,957

Summarised Cash Flow Information

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Operating activities	257,296	109,806
Investing activities	(100,106)	(31,222)
Financing activities	(3,993)	(87,835)
	153,197	(9,251)

47.0. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Cash and balances with central banks	5,998,811	6,402,643
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,661,777	2,639,672
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	24,265	42,907
Due to central banks	(272,810)	(244,202)
Due to banks and financial institutions	(366,911)	(195,926)
Due to banks under repurchase agreement	(49,799)	(38,610)
	7,995,333	8,606,484

Cash and balances with central banks include amounts of LBP 3,421,449 million at 31 December 2022 (2021: LBP 2,263,872 million) representing mandatory reserve deposits and balances.

Cash and cash equivalents include balances that are subject to de-facto 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 2022 and 31 December 2021:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Cash and balances with central banks	3,589,840	1,381,982
Due from banks and financial institutions	22,807	19,445
	3,612,647	1,401,427

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 Measurement

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 published exchange rate as discussed in Note 1.3. However, in light of the high deviation between the parallel market rate, the "Sayrafa" rate and the official published 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 and 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.

48.1. Fair Value of Financial Instruments Carried at Fair Value

Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy of the Financial Assets and Liabilities Carried at Fair Value

	2022			Total LBP Million
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Derivative financial instruments				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,136	6,762	-	7,898
Forward precious metals contracts	3	-	-	3
Currency swaps	1,971	23,770	-	25,741
Precious metals swaps	56	-	-	56
Currency options	6,827	11,966	-	18,793
Interest rate swaps	-	60,156	-	60,156
Equity options	6,496	-	-	6,496
	16,489	102,654	-	119,143
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
<i>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</i>				
Eurobonds	16,168	-	-	16,168
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	967	-	-	967
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	199,805	-	-	199,805
Mutual funds	-	3,169	34,550	37,719
Equity instruments	52	2,034	-	2,086
	216,992	5,203	34,550	256,745
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
<i>Debt instruments</i>				
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	868,073	-	-	868,073
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	31,513	-	-	31,513
<i>Equity instruments</i>				
Quoted	87,331	-	-	87,331
Unquoted	-	266	44,658	44,924
	986,917	266	44,658	1,031,841
	1,220,398	108,123	79,208	1,407,729

	2022			Total LBP Million
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Derivative financial instruments				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	994	4,951	-	5,945
Forward precious metals contracts	18	-	-	18
Currency swaps	4,274	11,820	-	16,094
Precious metals swaps	1,163	-	-	1,163
Currency options	6,827	4,145	-	10,972
Interest rate swaps	-	13,038	-	13,038
Equity options	6,496	-	-	6,496
<i>Derivatives held as cash flow hedge</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	834	-	834
	19,772	34,788	-	54,560
Customers' deposits – sight	145,711	-	-	145,711
	165,483	34,788	-	200,271

	2021			
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	248	14,860	-	15,108
Forward precious metals contracts	12	-	-	12
Currency swaps	6,404	166,951	-	173,355
Precious metals swaps	348	-	-	348
Currency options	6,085	47,361	-	53,446
Interest rate swaps	-	9,926	-	9,926
Interest rate options	-	18,883	-	18,883
Equity options	5,659	-	-	5,659
<i>Derivatives held for cashflow hedge</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	10,330	-	10,330
	18,756	268,311	-	287,067
<i>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</i>				
<i>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</i>				
Eurobonds	1,267	-	-	1,267
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	201	-	-	201
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	113,968	-	-	113,968
Mutual funds	-	3,963	39,491	43,454
Equity instruments	28	2,120	-	2,148
	115,464	6,083	39,491	161,038
<i>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>				
<i>Debt instruments</i>				
<i>Other sovereign</i>				
Treasury bills and bonds	917,198	-	-	917,198
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>				
Banks and financial institutions	204,108	-	-	204,108
<i>Equity instruments</i>				
Quoted	176	-	-	176
Unquoted	-	266	43,132	43,398
	1,121,482	266	43,132	1,164,880
	1,255,702	274,660	82,623	1,612,985

	2021			
	Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>				
<i>Derivatives held for trading</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	412	31,345	-	31,757
Currency swaps	12,652	88,149	-	100,801
Precious metals swaps	1,212	-	-	1,212
Currency options	6,085	18,526	-	24,611
Interest rate swaps	-	166,784	-	166,784
Equity options	5,659	-	-	5,659
	26,020	304,804	-	330,824
Customers' deposits – sight	172,812	-	-	172,812
	198,832	304,804	-	503,636

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.

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).

The movement of items recurrently measured at fair value categorised within Level 3 during the year is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	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
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Balance at 1 January	39,491	43,132	46,105	65,272
Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income	-	1,265	-	(7,518)
Re-measurement recognised in income statement	(264)	-	-	-
Purchases	-	769	-	311
Sales	(4,677)	-	(6,614)	(13,879)
Foreign exchange difference	-	(508)	-	(1,054)
Balance at 31 December	34,550	44,658	39,491	43,132

48.2. 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 and liabilities consist of balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese banks, Lebanese government securities, loans and

advances to customers and related parties, customers' and related parties deposits and debt issued and other borrowed funds. 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

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Concentrated in Lebanon

	Carrying Value LBP Million	Fair Value			Total LBP Million
		Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	
31 December 2022					
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and balances with central banks	1,337,862	165,606	1,172,212	-	1,337,818
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,993,765	-	2,992,575	-	2,992,575
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	216,397	-	223,126	-	223,126
Net loans & advances to customers	3,640,232	-	-	3,653,572	3,653,572
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	2,675,616	-	-	2,688,956	2,688,956
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	955,372	-	-	955,372	955,372
<i>Public sector</i>	9,244	-	-	9,244	9,244
Net loans & advances to related parties	56,489	-	-	56,523	56,523
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	526	-	-	560	560
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	55,963	-	-	55,963	55,963
Financial assets classified at amortised cost	1,419,506	1,420,938	22,728	-	1,443,666
<i>Other sovereign</i>	884,358	879,338	22,728	-	902,066
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>	535,148	541,600	-	-	541,600
	9,664,251	1,586,544	4,410,641	3,710,095	9,707,280
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to central banks	272,810	-	272,810	-	272,810
Due to banks and financial institutions	360,874	-	360,874	-	360,874
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	49,799	-	49,799	-	49,799
Customers' deposits	7,605,000	-	7,624,795	-	7,624,795
Deposits from related parties	78,871	-	79,134	-	79,134
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	430,208	351,530	-	-	351,530
	8,797,562	351,530	8,387,412	-	8,738,942

	Carrying Value LBP Million	Fair Value			Total LBP Million
		Level 1 LBP Million	Level 2 LBP Million	Level 3 LBP Million	
31 December 2021					
FINANCIAL ASSETS					
Cash and balances with central banks	3,118,402	333,926	2,784,495	-	3,118,421
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,652,906	-	2,653,038	-	2,653,038
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	127,596	-	109,941	-	109,941
Net loans & advances to customers	4,131,242	-	-	3,721,648	3,721,648
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	3,077,108	-	-	2,669,952	2,669,952
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	1,054,134	-	-	1,051,696	1,051,696
Net loans & advances to related parties	59,437	-	-	59,437	59,437
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	41	-	-	41	41
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	59,396	-	-	59,396	59,396
Financial assets classified at amortised cost	494,863	472,294	19,166	-	491,460
<i>Other sovereign</i>	208,800	186,229	19,166	-	205,395
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>	286,063	286,065	-	-	286,065
	10,584,446	806,220	5,566,640	3,781,085	10,153,945
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES					
Due to central banks	244,188	-	244,188	-	244,188
Due to banks and financial institutions	500,532	-	500,532	-	500,532
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	38,610	-	38,610	-	38,610
Customers' deposits	8,787,712	-	8,789,919	-	8,789,919
Deposits from related parties	102,638	-	102,647	-	102,647
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	428,433	350,237	-	-	350,237
	10,102,113	350,237	9,675,896	-	10,026,133

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.

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.

	2022		
	Banks LBP Million	Customers LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Guarantees and contingent liabilities			
Financial guarantees	5,019	248,348	253,367
Other guarantees	6,834	681,641	688,475
	11,853	929,989	941,842
Commitments			
Documentary credits	-	193,869	193,869
Loan commitments	-	2,279,907	2,279,907
Of which: revocable	-	1,746,103	1,746,103
Of which: irrevocable	-	533,804	533,804
	-	2,473,776	2,473,776
	2021		
	Banks LBP Million	Customers LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Guarantees and contingent liabilities			
Financial guarantees	18,881	287,633	306,514
Other guarantees	39,333	670,427	709,760
	58,214	958,060	1,016,274
Commitments			
Documentary credits	-	254,229	254,229
Loan commitments	-	2,765,219	2,765,219
Of which: revocable	-	2,227,104	2,227,104
Of which: irrevocable	-	538,115	538,115
	-	3,019,448	3,019,448

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 2022 (2021: same).

Legal Claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. 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, however they may have an impact on the offshore liquidity of the Group, its foreign assets, and its foreign currency exposure (Note 57).

Capital Expenditure Commitments

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Capital expenditure commitments	422	2,089

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 and 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

2022 and the review of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for the period from 30 September 2011 to 31 December 2022. 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.

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Assets under management	9,729,265	11,195,957
Fiduciary assets	1,687,547	1,414,461
	11,416,812	12,610,418

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:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Loans and advances	64,475	70,485
<i>Of which: granted to Key Management Personnel</i>	7,451	7,504
<i>Of which: cash collateral received against loans</i>	55,241	63,045
Indirect facilities	1,734	1,752
Deposits	116,350	145,494
Interest income on loans	682	1,264
Interest expense on deposits	505	4,355

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.

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Short-term benefits	16,523	15,448
Post-employment benefits – income statement	608	276
Post-employment benefits – other comprehensive income	(1,313)	2,933

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 4,035 million as of 31 December 2022 (2021: LBP 4,740 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, litigation risk, compliance risk, political risk, business/strategic risk, and cybersecurity risk.

Risks are managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and control, and reporting to relevant stakeholders. The Group ensures that risks 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 Group 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 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 concentration limits on counterparties, geographies and sectors. It also monitors on a regular basis the risk profile in relation to these limits.

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.

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.

Since October 2019 events, the challenging economic situation in Lebanon has exerted significant pressure on the asset quality of the domestic loan portfolio. As a result, credit quality metrics of the Lebanese loan portfolio have declined driven by a weakening in the borrowers' creditworthiness across various segment types, as well as shrinking in the size of the loan portfolio. In order to address this challenging operating condition, the Group has implemented a series of remedial actions that included: i) risk deleveraging by reducing the loan portfolio, 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 problematic borrowers.

The Group has established various credit monitoring processes for the early detection of potential deteriorations in borrowers' credit quality and accordingly, and the implementation of corresponding remedial measures. These processes include regular loan portfolio reviews, IFRS 9 Impairment Committee meetings, as well as individual credit assessments of borrowers and their corresponding facilities. The latter process is mainly applicable for non-retail obligors.

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 minimum, and amends it accordingly 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 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 developers, 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.

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 the initial recognition date 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) 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.

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. As per BdL Intermediate Circular 649 issued on 24 November 2022, provision coverages on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in foreign currency should reach 75% by December 2026 (up from 45% as per Intermediate Circular 567 dated issued on 26 August 2020) and 1.89% respectively. Regulatory ECLs on exposure to Lebanese sovereign bonds in local currency and exposure to Central Bank of Lebanon in local currency are set to 0%.

Due to the high levels of uncertainties, the lack of observable indicators, and the lack of visibility on the Lebanese government's reform 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 these exposures and accordingly, as applicable, the loss rate mentioned in BdL Intermediate Circular 649 was adopted.

As at 31 December 2022, the Group's ECL on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds in foreign currency amounted to LBP 87,890 million. The remaining ECL required to reach 75% amounting to LBP 107,433 million will be amortised over the coming three years. ECL on these exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currency reached 1.89% at 31 December 2022.

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 component 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:

- Historical and projected financial information related to the customer. These include debt service coverage, operations, liquidity, capital structure and other relevant financial ratios.
- Account behaviour, repayment history 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 research analyst reports and other market disclosures.
- Macro-economic information such as GDP growth corresponding to the customer's country of operations.
- Other supporting information on the obligor's willingness and capacity to repay its debt.

Internal ratings are initially assigned by the credit origination functions (i.e. business lines) and are approved and validated by the Credit Review and function which is independent from business lines. The Credit Review and functions is responsible for ensuring that ratings assigned to obligors are accurate and updated at all times.

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

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

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

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 Lifetime ECL (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 date 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

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. This estimation is adjusted by a forward-looking component in line with the IFRS-9 standard.

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 others.

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 available internal data.

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.

changes in 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 the occurrence of a restructuring event.

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.

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 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 revolving facilities, the Group does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but instead,

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 scenario is aligned with information used by the Group for other purposes such as strategic and budgeting planning processes.

These scenarios, including the weights attributable to them, are prepared by economists in 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.

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

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.

The Group has identified 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 macroeconomic-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.

For Lebanon, given the prevailing high economic and financial uncertainties and challenges, as disclosed in Note 1, ECLs estimation remains subject to high volatility (including from changes to macroeconomic variable forecasts) especially in view of the prolonged crisis and continued deterioration in 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.

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.

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Amortised costs of financial assets modified during the period	133,501	414,584

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 2022 and 31 December 2021. 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	
31 December 2022									
Central banks	1,172,615	13,166,568	-	14,339,183	360	228,094	-	228,454	14,110,729
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,991,951	24,742	544	3,017,237	265	-	206	471	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	216,397	-	-	216,397	-	-	-	-	216,397
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	4,964,052	788,715	1,009,065	6,761,832	53,116	129,074	708,522	890,712	5,871,120
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	3,414,443	744,315	681,480	4,840,238	23,103	114,454	472,626	610,183	4,230,055
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	1,540,365	43,256	286,885	1,870,506	30,013	14,619	207,359	251,991	1,618,515
<i>Public sector</i>	9,244	1,144	40,700	51,088	-	1	28,537	28,538	22,550
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	64,476	-	-	64,476	1	-	-	1	64,475
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,422,426	3,478,796	2,310,018	7,211,240	2,642	65,252	87,890	155,784	7,055,456
Financial guarantees and other commitments	1,614,563	51,807	10,200	1,676,570	7,649	15,877	3,360	26,886	1,649,684
Total	12,446,480	17,510,628	3,329,827	33,286,935	64,033	438,297	799,978	1,302,308	31,984,627

	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	
31 December 2021									
Central banks	2,793,870	15,569,167	-	18,363,037	304	218,991	-	219,295	18,143,742
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,661,340	19,511	527	2,681,378	514	-	190	704	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	127,449	4,028	-	131,477	-	3,600	-	3,600	127,877
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	5,714,060	1,534,600	1,125,718	8,374,378	290,360	253,968	750,923	1,295,251	7,079,127
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	3,600,512	1,404,675	778,275	5,783,462	152,766	236,037	475,781	864,584	4,918,878
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	2,113,548	122,366	301,221	2,537,135	137,594	17,862	248,000	403,456	2,133,679
<i>Public sector</i>	-	7,559	46,222	53,781	-	69	27,142	27,211	26,570
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	70,507	-	-	70,507	22	-	-	22	70,485
Financial assets at amortised cost	495,549	3,935,925	3,048,195	7,479,669	688	73,121	120,951	194,760	7,284,909
Financial guarantees and other commitments	1,780,851	74,635	9,023	1,864,509	7,016	2,216	2,189	11,421	1,853,088
Total	13,643,626	21,137,866	4,183,463	38,964,955	298,904	551,896	874,253	1,725,053	37,239,902

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
At 1 January 2022	290,360	253,968	750,923	1,295,251
Net re-measurements and reallocations	(235,459)	(110,015)	194,393	(151,081)
Recoveries	-	-	(126,434)	(126,434)
Write-offs	-	-	(123,824)	(123,824)
Other movements	-	-	38,747	38,747
Foreign exchange difference	(1,785)	(14,879)	(25,283)	(41,947)
Balance at 31 December 2022	53,116	129,074	708,522	890,712

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
At 1 January 2021	314,840	334,034	914,722	1,563,596
Net re-measurements and reallocations	(12,950)	(28,653)	156,531	114,928
Recoveries	-	-	(136,770)	(136,770)
Write-offs	-	-	(145,600)	(145,600)
Other movements	-	-	49,747	49,747
Foreign exchange difference	(11,530)	(51,413)	(87,707)	(150,650)
Balance at 31 December 2021	290,360	253,968	750,923	1,295,251

The contractual amount outstanding on loans that have been written off, but were still subject to enforcement activity, was LBP 1,505,365 million at 31 December 2022 (2021: LBP 1,381,541 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
At 1 January 2022	688	73,121	120,951	194,760
Net re-measurements and reallocations	2,742	(7,869)	(32,676)	(37,803)
Related to financial assets sold	-	-	(46,641)	(46,641)
Other movements	-	-	46,277	46,277
Foreign exchange difference	(788)	-	(21)	(809)
Balance at 31 December 2022	2,642	65,252	87,890	155,784

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
At 1 January 2021	1,121	73,121	74,097	148,339
Net re-measurements and reallocations	121	-	45,543	45,664
Other movements	-	-	1,800	1,800
Foreign exchange difference	(554)	-	(489)	(1,043)
Balance at 31 December 2021	688	73,121	120,951	194,760

As at 31 December 2022, expected credit losses on Lebanese government bonds in foreign currency amounting to LBP 107,433 million will be recorded in the coming three years to reach 75% of the exposure, as permitted by Intermediate Circular 649 issued on 24 November 2022.

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
At 1 January 2022	304	218,991	-	219,295
Net re-measurements and reallocations	162	7,869	-	8,031
Foreign exchange difference	(106)	1,234	-	1,128
Balance at 31 December 2022	360	228,094	-	228,454

	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
At 1 January 2021	324	218,991	-	219,315
Net re-measurements and reallocations	561	-	-	561
Foreign exchange difference	(581)	-	-	(581)
Balance at 31 December 2021	304	218,991	-	219,295

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:

2022										
	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	12,938,474	607,751	-	564,504	-	-	-	-	-	14,110,729
Due from banks and financial institutions	22,997	411,216	201,786	2,028,020	352,190	554	3	-	-	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	216,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,397
Derivative financial instruments	365	30,489	285	83,341	4,383	122	158	-	-	119,143
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,168	868	-	199,805	-	-	-	99	-	216,940
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2,347,976	2,263,487	456,883	341,932	5,928	72,710	342,355	29,930	9,919	5,871,120
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	7,995	-	55,547	933	-	-	-	-	-	64,475
Debtors by acceptances	830	-	220	756	-	-	5,249	-	-	7,055
Financial assets at amortised cost	5,635,950	342,280	117,356	230,219	580,821	129,065	-	-	19,765	7,055,456
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	843,596	13,577	-	29,497	12,916	-	-	-	899,586
Other assets	506,145	42,416	1,713	6,621	-	-	-	-	-	566,895
	21,476,900	4,758,500	847,367	3,456,131	972,819	215,367	347,765	30,029	29,684	32,134,562

2021										
	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	15,350,176	927,627	9,091	1,856,848	-	-	-	-	-	18,143,742
Due from banks and financial institutions	20,450	31,373	65,133	2,091,486	471,954	277	1	-	-	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	428	127,449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,877
Derivative financial instruments	472	152,169	126	133,757	-	38	505	-	-	287,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,267	104	-	104,822	-	9,146	-	97	-	115,436
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	3,023,581	2,690,110	622,686	256,125	11,578	95,294	336,434	24,974	18,345	7,079,127
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	11,768	-	58,472	245	-	-	-	-	-	70,485
Debtors by acceptances	21,987	556	1,423	2,199	-	-	29,726	-	-	55,891
Financial assets at amortised cost	6,790,048	140,455	132,031	60,879	100,985	38,043	-	-	22,468	7,284,909
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	817,653	18,308	43,045	171,539	65,341	5,420	-	-	1,121,306
Other assets	1,624,504	73,342	3,441	13,368	-	-	-	-	-	1,714,655
	26,844,681	4,960,838	910,711	4,562,774	756,056	208,139	372,086	25,071	40,813	38,681,169

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:

	2022									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	-	14,110,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,110,729
Due from banks and financial institutions	3,016,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	216,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,397
Derivative financial instruments	86,726	11,960	12,514	-	-	-	-	7,943	-	119,143
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	199,805	17,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,940
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	505,373	21,354	1,581,277	727,277	656,655	955,255	276,710	1,056,124	91,095	5,871,120
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	55,583	-	8,289	-	-	-	-	603	-	64,475
Debtors by acceptances	424	-	-	5,959	364	308	-	-	-	7,055
Financial assets at amortised cost	413,761	6,520,030	64,071	-	-	49,688	-	7,906	-	7,055,456
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	26,292	868,072	-	-	-	2,950	-	2,272	-	899,586
Other assets	139,666	409,017	8,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	556,895
	4,660,793	21,958,297	1,674,363	733,236	657,019	1,008,201	276,710	1,074,848	91,095	32,134,562

	2021									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	-	18,143,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,143,742
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,680,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	127,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,877
Derivative financial instruments	208,661	-	74,409	3,997	-	-	-	-	-	287,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	113,968	1,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,436
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	590,329	37,397	2,119,222	841,466	1,000,890	901,927	354,395	1,187,759	45,742	7,079,127
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	58,469	-	11,876	-	-	-	-	140	-	70,485
Debtors by acceptances	269	-	1,876	29,867	219	23,358	-	302	-	55,891
Financial assets at amortised cost	227,785	6,998,847	14,645	-	-	38,742	-	4,890	-	7,284,909
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	204,108	917,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,121,306
Other assets	266,946	1,415,028	32,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714,655
	4,479,086	27,513,680	2,254,709	875,330	1,001,109	964,027	354,395	1,193,091	45,742	38,681,169

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) 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

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 repayment from business activities or assets liquidation. This category also includes borrowers with significant delays and deemed insolvent.

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 ^(*)	Credit Quality Description
Performing	
1	High
2	High
3	High
4	Standard
5	Standard
6	Standard
7	Weak
Non-performing	
8	Credit-impaired
9	Credit-impaired
10	Credit-impaired

^(*) 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.

Retail

Internal Rating Grade ^(*)	Credit Quality Description
Performing	
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
Non-performing	
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 repayment 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 materialised yet in an event of default. Under this category, the borrower, who is now under a close monitoring and follow-up process, continues to repay his dues, albeit with some and/or recurring delays. Under this category, the exposure is exhibiting an increased risk of loss.

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.

	2022											
	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	Grand Total LBP Million
Balances with central banks	564,504	-	607,751	-	12,938,474	14,110,729	-	-	-	-	-	14,110,729
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,228,340	1,302,072	421,940	64,414	3,016,766	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,459	209,938	216,397	216,397
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	868	16,267	-	17,135	199,805	-	-	-	199,805	216,940
Financial assets at amortised cost	525,952	16,126	342,280	2,222,128	3,413,544	6,520,030	265,060	270,088	-	278	535,426	7,055,456
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,477	-	843,595	-	-	868,072	26,303	5,211	-	-	31,514	899,586
	1,114,933	16,126	1,794,494	2,238,395	16,352,018	21,515,966	1,719,508	1,577,371	428,399	274,630	3,999,908	25,515,874

	2021											
	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	Grand Total LBP Million
Balances with central banks	1,856,848	-	936,718	-	15,350,176	18,143,742	-	-	-	-	-	18,143,742
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,069,135	1,482,211	31,828	97,500	2,680,674	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,877	127,877	127,877
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	104	1,364	-	1,468	113,968	-	-	-	113,968	115,436
Financial assets at amortised cost	32,897	31,696	144,208	2,927,242	3,862,804	6,998,847	74,619	211,443	-	-	286,062	7,284,909
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	99,545	-	817,653	-	-	917,198	134,177	69,931	-	-	204,108	1,121,306
	1,989,290	31,696	1,898,683	2,928,606	19,212,980	26,061,255	1,391,899	1,763,585	31,828	225,377	3,412,689	29,473,944

The table below shows the credit quality of the Group's loans and advances to customers based on credit quality segment and stage classification.

	2022			
	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	4,964,052	788,715	1,009,065	6,761,832
Corporate and SMEs	3,414,443	744,315	681,480	4,840,238
Performing				
<i>High</i>	307,059	-	-	307,059
<i>Standard</i>	2,658,579	93,199	-	2,751,778
<i>Weak</i>	448,805	651,116	-	1,099,921
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	681,480	681,480
Retail and Private Banking	1,540,365	43,256	286,885	1,870,506
Performing				
<i>High</i>	694,109	-	-	694,109
<i>Standard</i>	805,182	17,491	-	822,673
<i>Weak</i>	41,074	25,765	-	66,839
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	286,885	286,885
Public sector	9,244	1,144	40,700	51,088
Performing				
<i>High</i>	9,244	-	-	9,244
<i>Weak</i>	-	1,144	-	1,144
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	40,700	40,700
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	64,476	-	-	64,476
Performing				
<i>High</i>	64,476	-	-	64,476
Off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	1,614,563	51,807	10,200	1,676,570
Performing				
<i>High</i>	218,967	-	-	218,967
<i>Standard</i>	1,382,670	10,214	-	1,392,884
<i>Weak</i>	12,926	41,593	-	54,519
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	10,200	10,200
Total	6,643,091	840,522	1,019,265	8,502,878

	2021			
	Stage 1 LBP Million	Stage 2 LBP Million	Stage 3 LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	5,714,060	1,534,600	1,125,718	8,374,378
Corporate and SMEs	3,600,512	1,404,675	778,275	5,783,462
Performing				
<i>High</i>	222,118	-	-	222,118
<i>Standard</i>	2,900,604	104,590	-	3,005,194
<i>Weak</i>	477,790	1,300,085	-	1,777,875
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	778,275	778,275
Retail and Private Banking	2,113,548	122,366	301,221	2,537,135
Performing				
<i>High</i>	850,677	-	-	850,677
<i>Standard</i>	1,262,354	101,932	-	1,364,286
<i>Weak</i>	517	20,434	-	20,951
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	301,221	301,221
Public sector	-	7,559	46,222	53,781
Performing				
<i>Weak</i>	-	7,559	-	7,559
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	46,222	46,222
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	70,507	-	-	70,507
Performing				
<i>High</i>	70,507	-	-	70,507
Off-balance sheet loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts	1,780,851	74,635	9,023	1,864,509
Performing				
<i>High</i>	298,714	43	-	298,757
<i>Standard</i>	1,432,937	11,367	-	1,444,304
<i>Weak</i>	49,200	63,225	-	112,425
Non-performing				
<i>Credit-impaired</i>	-	-	9,023	9,023
Total	7,565,418	1,609,235	1,134,741	10,309,394

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:

	2022								
	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	14,110,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,110,729
Due from banks and financial institutions	3,016,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	216,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,397
Derivative financial instruments	119,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,143
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	216,940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,940
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	5,871,120	425,108	623,615	9,415	1,722,258	110,070	139,383	-	2,841,271
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	4,230,055	228,180	70,961	9,384	1,201,085	105,991	136,312	-	2,478,142
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	1,618,515	196,928	552,654	31	521,173	4,079	3,071	-	340,579
<i>Public sector</i>	22,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,550
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	64,475	55,241	-	-	4,664	4	784	-	3,782
Debtors by acceptances	7,055	3,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,813
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,055,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,506	7,038,950
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	899,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	899,586
Other assets	556,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556,895
Contingent liabilities	447,236	39,823	6,556	25,795	1,312	82	14,693	-	358,975
<i>Letters of credit</i>	193,869	3,531	-	19,598	-	-	-	-	170,740
<i>Financial guarantee given to banks and financial institutions</i>	5,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,019
<i>Financial guarantee given to customers</i>	248,348	36,292	6,556	6,197	1,312	82	14,693	-	183,216
Total	32,581,798	523,414	630,171	35,210	1,728,234	110,156	154,860	16,506	29,383,249
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers									
Utilised collateral		523,414	630,171	35,210	1,728,234	110,156	154,860		3,182,045
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines		797,786	1,867,328	13,929	8,415,823	164,161	687,928		11,946,955
		1,321,200	2,497,499	49,139	10,144,057	274,317	842,788		15,129,000

The surplus of collateral mentioned above is presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to LBP 2,279,907 million as at 31 December 2022.

	2021								
	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	18,143,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,143,742
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,680,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	127,877	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,877
Derivative financial instruments	287,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	115,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,436
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	7,079,127	440,721	749,388	41,800	2,348,158	108,151	145,823	-	3,245,086
<i>Corporate and SME</i>	4,918,878	148,697	133,254	41,631	1,477,580	92,907	134,965	-	2,889,844
<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i>	2,133,679	292,024	616,134	169	870,578	15,244	10,858	-	328,672
<i>Public sector</i>	26,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,570
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	70,485	63,045	-	-	2,584	23	784	-	4,049
Debtors by acceptances	55,891	8,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,325
Financial assets at amortised cost	7,284,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,683	7,183,226
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,121,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,121,306
Other assets	1,714,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,714,655
Contingent liabilities	560,743	56,292	8,588	6,499	8,163	126	15,187	-	465,888
<i>Letters of credit</i>	254,229	10,703	-	317	3,267	-	-	-	239,942
<i>Financial guarantee given to banks and financial institutions</i>	18,881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,881
<i>Financial guarantee given to customers</i>	287,633	45,589	8,588	6,182	4,896	126	15,187	-	207,065
Total	39,241,912	568,624	757,976	48,299	2,358,905	108,300	161,794	101,683	35,136,331
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers									
Utilised collateral		568,624	757,976	48,299	2,358,905	108,300	161,794		4,003,898
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines		2,610,400	2,383,406	11,542	8,775,539	169,551	867,016		14,817,454
		3,179,024	3,141,382	59,841	11,134,444	277,851	1,028,810		18,821,352

The surplus of collateral mentioned above is presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to LBP 2,765,219 million as at 31 December 2021.

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.

In addition to the above, the Group also obtains corporate guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries, personal guarantees from shareholders of the borrowing company, 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 function 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

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 within the approved risk policies and limits.

The Group conducts stress tests on a regular basis using various scenarios and assumptions that are deemed plausible and relevant to the Bank's business model and operating environment.

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 and Turkish Liras. The Group has also exposure to foreign currency risk through its subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than Lebanese Pounds.

As disclosed in Note 1.3, the Group's assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the official published exchange rate. Due to the high volatility and the significant variance in exchange rates between the multiple currency markets, 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. In February 2023, the Central Bank of Lebanon changed the official published exchange rate from LBP 1,507.5 to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar. "Sayrafa" rates and parallel market rates remained highly

volatile and divergent from the new official published exchange rate official (LBP 42,000 and LBP 58,200 respectively at 1 February 2023). The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 do not include adjustments from the change in this rate from LBP 1,507.5 to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar. The Group will use the new rate of LBP 15,000 in its subsequent financial information reporting, with the first period being the quarterly reporting as of 31 March 2023.

The carrying amounts of total assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity as at 31 March 2023 were reported at LBP 277,647,677 million, LBP 257,124,048 million and LBP 20,523,629 million, respectively.

The gap between the several exchange rates and the subjectivity and complexities surrounding exchange rates remained even after the change in the official published exchange rate, and Management believes that the future unification of the exchange rate of the LBP to the US Dollar will further have a significant impact on its financial position and regulatory ratios from the translation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at a different rate.

Management is unable to determine what would be a reasonable possible movement in order to provide a useful quantitative sensitivity analysis.

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:

	2022					Total LBP Million
	LBP LBP Million	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	TRY LBP Million	Other LBP Million	
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	1,189,224	11,514,238	1,265,328	92,617	243,147	14,304,554
Due from banks and financial institutions	193	2,118,222	274,908	404,129	219,314	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	-	-	216,397	-	216,397
Derivative financial instruments	-	54,949	4,859	49,066	10,269	119,143
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	56,439	375	126	199,805	256,745
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,741,498	1,481,306	1,273,983	1,159,111	215,222	5,871,120
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	4,810	58,735	930	-	-	64,475
Debtors by acceptances	-	5,713	966	-	376	7,055
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,075,903	4,363,497	127,637	488,419	-	7,055,456
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,713	426,142	82,868	495,335	5,783	1,031,841
Investments in associates	-	14,359	-	-	-	14,359
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	7,550,404	617	9,960	24,356	61,431	7,646,768
Intangible assets	39,017	-	738	19,602	1,420	60,777
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	2,685	95,782	-	64,933	-	163,400
Other assets	519,123	70,419	8,079	47,892	16,945	662,458
Deferred tax assets	3,217	-	12	47,852	6,114	57,195
Goodwill	-	42,442	-	-	-	42,442
Total assets	13,147,787	20,302,860	3,050,643	3,109,835	979,826	40,590,951
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to central banks	2,432,013	29,245	40	272,669	-	2,733,967
Due to banks and financial institutions	179,155	319,332	76,856	-	8,142	583,485
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	49,799	-	49,799
Derivative financial instruments	-	16,728	5,346	19,502	12,984	54,560
Customers' deposits	5,430,165	18,250,570	2,173,998	2,515,948	730,257	29,100,938
Deposits from related parties	4,805	98,178	7,513	137	5,717	116,350
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	823,443	-	-	-	823,443
Engagements by acceptances	-	5,713	966	-	376	7,055
Other liabilities	187,744	121,608	17,547	56,914	22,008	405,821
Deferred tax liabilities	98,292	-	-	-	2,005	100,297
Current tax liability	8,834	-	2,500	17,396	266	28,996
Provisions for risks and charges	383,941	40,071	3,009	79,260	24,617	530,898
Shareholders' equity	3,743,997	3,259,269	47,229	(1,272,214)	277,061	6,055,342
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	12,468,946	22,964,157	2,335,004	1,739,411	1,083,433	40,590,951

	2021					Total LBP Million
	LBP LBP Million	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	TRY LBP Million	Other LBP Million	
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	3,637,212	12,101,538	1,442,960	77,997	1,657,875	18,917,582
Due from banks and financial institutions	1,011	2,200,291	241,083	22,207	216,082	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	428	-	-	127,449	-	127,877
Derivative financial instruments	-	31,138	4,821	235,132	15,976	287,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	46,769	15	9,227	105,027	161,038
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,965,029	2,253,303	1,397,877	1,213,219	249,699	7,079,127
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	6,381	63,102	1,000	-	2	70,485
Debtors by acceptances	-	33,722	21,950	-	219	55,891
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,049,135	4,180,938	24,743	30,093	-	7,284,909
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,523	379,096	87,917	672,208	6,136	1,164,880
Investments in associates	-	14,581	-	-	-	14,581
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	491,670	634	12,064	20,315	64,528	589,211
Intangible assets	48,000	-	627	16,441	808	65,876
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	2,709	95,782	-	33,171	-	131,662
Other assets	1,590,897	82,191	9,791	57,838	23,899	1,764,616
Deferred tax assets	13,970	-	13	28,645	5,924	48,552
Goodwill	-	42,419	-	-	-	42,419
Total assets	10,825,965	21,525,504	3,244,861	2,543,942	2,346,175	40,486,447
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to central banks	2,531,583	768,448	387	244,045	-	3,544,463
Due to banks and financial institutions	31,661	354,968	169,492	5,021	13,857	574,999
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	-	38,610	-	-	-	38,610
Derivative financial instruments	-	175,028	4,944	129,164	21,688	330,824
Customers' deposits	4,355,880	20,842,977	2,745,962	1,217,834	993,740	30,156,393
Deposits from related parties	5,820	118,609	19,735	55	1,275	145,494
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	1,232,271	-	-	-	1,232,271
Engagements by acceptances	-	33,722	21,950	-	219	55,891
Other liabilities	105,550	133,020	20,123	73,720	26,369	358,782
Deferred tax liabilities	2,141	-	-	-	215	2,356
Current tax liability	3,345	20	3,041	-	208	6,614
Provisions for risks and charges	182,090	40,180	4,210	31,217	25,860	283,557
Shareholders' equity	1,849,347	2,727,690	44,591	(1,181,664)	316,229	3,756,193
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	9,067,417	26,465,543	3,034,435	519,392	1,399,660	40,486,447

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies presented in the tables above include onshore assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are subject to de facto capital controls in Lebanon, which is further explained in Note 1. These are held by entities operating in Lebanon and Management expects that they 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:

	2022			Total LBP Million
	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	Other LBP Million	
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	11,060,957	711,704	4,807	11,777,468
Due from banks and financial institutions	22,808	-	-	22,808
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,585	-	-	28,585
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	445,973	41,954	1,464	489,391
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,177	-	-	3,177
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,559,684	-	-	3,559,684
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	89,356	315	-	89,671
Investment in associates	14,359	-	-	14,359
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	617	-	52	669
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	95,782	-	-	95,782
Other assets	65,337	427	264	66,028
Total assets	15,386,635	754,400	6,587	16,147,622
Liabilities				
Due to central banks	29,145	-	-	29,145
Due to banks and financial institutions	43,304	127	26	43,457
Customers' deposits	15,149,980	674,484	95,598	15,920,062
Deposits from related parties	30,262	2,136	276	32,674
Other liabilities	60,724	531	259	61,514
Provisions for risks and charges	22,234	-	-	22,234
Total liabilities	15,335,649	677,278	96,159	16,109,086

	2021			Total LBP Million
	USD LBP Million	EUR LBP Million	Other LBP Million	
Assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	11,388,656	759,452	4,768	12,152,876
Due from banks and financial institutions	19,440	4	-	19,444
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	33,154	-	-	33,154
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	912,875	67,925	2,060	982,860
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	4,632	33	2	4,667
Debtors by acceptances	302	-	-	302
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,721,247	-	-	3,721,247
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,621	97	-	4,718
Investment in associates	14,581	-	-	14,581
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	634	-	52	686
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	95,782	-	-	95,782
Other assets	54,991	295	612	55,898
Total assets	16,250,915	827,806	7,494	17,086,215
Liabilities				
Due to central banks	768,348	344	-	768,692
Due to banks and financial institutions	42,517	253	38	42,808
Customers' deposits	15,951,004	755,139	128,831	16,834,974
Deposits from related parties	64,177	12,286	607	77,070
Engagements by acceptances	302	-	-	302
Other liabilities	72,675	138	8	72,821
Provisions for risks and charges	34,944	-	-	34,944
Total liabilities	16,933,967	768,160	129,484	17,831,611

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 regular basis by Management and, whenever possible, hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

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 2022 and 2021. Given the prolonged nature of the Lebanese crisis and related high level of uncertainties, the Group expects the low interest rates environment for the local currency (or equivalent) to continue prevailing in Lebanon during 2023. 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 used by the Lebanese banking sector through its various intermediate circulars.

The change in interest income is calculated over a 1-year period while the effect of any future associated hedges made by the Group is not accounted for.

	Decrease in Basis Points	2022 LBP Million Decrease	2021 LBP Million Decrease
LBP	- 100	38,182	1,968
USD	- 100	100,771	97,388
EUR	- 100	4,028	12,158
TRY	- 100	8,262	8,273

The Group's interest sensitivity position based on contractual repricing and maturity dates may differ significantly from the contractual dates, arrangements is shown in the table below. The expected repricing particularly with regard to the maturity of customers' demand deposits.

	2022								
	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	Total LBP Million
Assets									
Cash and balances with central banks	3,087,222	162,900	-	3,250,122	2,944,431	4,491,599	7,436,030	3,618,402	14,304,554
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,511,563	184,900	311,539	3,008,002	-	-	-	8,764	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	37,592	147,632	8,482	193,706	7,960	-	7,960	14,731	216,397
Derivative financial instruments	32,268	38,084	8,174	78,526	23,124	17,441	40,565	52	119,143
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	201,734	230	5,150	207,114	6,386	3,372	9,758	39,873	256,745
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2,092,743	1,271,213	1,175,061	4,539,017	859,460	377,502	1,236,962	95,141	5,871,120
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,475	626	2,464	6,565	56,557	1,171	57,728	182	64,475
Financial assets at amortised cost	76,404	59,686	2,738,828	2,874,918	1,852,811	2,203,049	4,055,860	124,678	7,055,456
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	15,411	45,090	190,732	251,233	557,378	90,976	648,354	132,254	1,031,841
Total assets	8,058,412	1,910,361	4,440,430	14,409,203	6,308,107	7,185,110	13,493,217	4,034,077	31,936,497
Liabilities									
Due to central banks	290,906	20,973	48,522	360,401	867,311	1,496,912	2,364,223	9,343	2,733,967
Due to banks and financial institutions	368,915	5,942	21,978	396,835	126,637	58,876	185,513	1,137	583,485
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	49,559	-	-	49,559	-	-	-	240	49,799
Derivative financial instruments	39,618	2,284	3,556	45,458	9,073	-	9,073	29	54,560
Customers' deposits	23,456,547	2,768,239	1,825,060	28,049,846	219,183	21,326	240,509	810,583	29,100,938
Deposits from related parties	58,779	1,702	739	61,220	55,127	-	55,127	3	116,350
Debt issued & other borrowed funds	35,165	-	226,125	261,290	125,124	415,028	540,152	22,001	823,443
Lease liabilities	343	690	3,600	4,633	14,053	7,011	21,064	-	25,697
Total liabilities	24,299,832	2,799,830	2,129,580	29,229,242	1,416,508	1,999,153	3,415,661	843,336	33,488,239
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(16,241,420)	(889,469)	2,310,850		4,891,599	5,185,957			
Cumulative gap	(16,241,420)	(17,130,889)	(14,820,039)		(9,928,440)	(4,742,483)			

	2021								
	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	Total LBP Million
Assets									
Cash and balances with central banks	6,182,098	407,953	1,692,902	8,282,953	2,438,732	6,981,942	9,420,674	1,213,955	18,917,582
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,652,931	15,471	3,057	2,671,459	13	-	13	9,202	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	6,108	33,548	68,985	108,641	11,643	-	11,643	7,593	127,877
Derivative financial instruments	105,734	56,635	92,897	255,266	17,252	14,376	31,628	173	287,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	111,447	2,633	3	114,083	41	978	1,019	45,936	161,038
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	2,508,525	1,238,953	1,252,336	4,999,814	1,292,591	645,912	1,938,503	140,810	7,079,127
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,883	93	4,175	8,151	59,509	2,653	62,162	172	70,485
Financial assets at amortised cost	820,730	52,768	96,709	970,207	3,226,877	2,962,468	6,189,345	125,357	7,284,909
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,349	60,942	214,346	295,637	634,176	191,493	825,669	43,574	1,164,880
Total assets	12,411,805	1,868,996	3,425,410	17,706,211	7,680,834	10,799,822	18,480,656	1,586,772	37,773,639
Liabilities									
Due to central banks	256,894	23,258	54,786	334,938	1,019,823	2,176,553	3,196,376	13,149	3,544,463
Due to banks and financial institutions	158,747	46,604	68,601	273,952	191,253	72,028	263,281	37,766	574,999
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	38,286	-	-	38,286	-	-	-	324	38,610
Derivative financial instruments	50,611	33,549	34,047	118,207	52,148	146,693	198,841	13,776	330,824
Customers' deposits	24,460,790	1,990,640	2,095,288	28,546,718	620,466	27,216	647,682	961,993	30,156,393
Deposits from related parties	69,146	1,733	15,453	86,332	59,142	-	59,142	20	145,494
Debt issued & other borrowed funds	-	-	226,125	226,125	522,695	414,727	937,422	68,724	1,232,271
Lease liabilities	634	36	866	1,536	11,265	15,687	26,952	-	28,488
Total liabilities	25,035,108	2,095,820	2,495,166	29,626,094	2,476,792	2,852,904	5,329,696	1,095,752	36,051,542
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(12,623,303)	(226,824)	930,244		5,204,042	7,946,918			
Cumulative gap	(12,623,303)	(12,850,127)	(11,919,883)		(6,715,841)	1,231,077			

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.

In Lebanon and following the severe devaluation of the local currency in the parallel market and prevalence of multiple exchange rates, prepayment activities on the lending portfolio have accelerated during the course of 2021 and 2022. However in view of the quasi-absence of any local interest rate benchmarks due to the crisis and given that the

Bank in Lebanon prioritising the implementation of a de-risking strategy (with the aim of alleviating pressure on credit asset quality), the Group considers the impact of prepayment risk resulting from these transactions to be benign.

Outside Lebanon, market risks that lead to prepayments are not material with respect to the countries 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.

The Group manages liquidity at each entity level independently while keeping oversight of intra-group dependencies, when existing. The Group recognizes that its ability to meet its liquidity requirements, including international commitments, may come under increasing pressure

under a deteriorating operating environment. Following October 2019 events, the Bank's international liquidity in Lebanon was subject to an unprecedented pressure, which led Management to implement a series of remedial measures to mitigate this risk.

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 efforts on the monitoring of international liquidity coverage relative to international commitments, including external account deposits.

To support this activity, the Treasury function monitors and reports daily and intra-day inflows and outflows for major currencies and ensures that funding gaps are met.

Weekly

The Market Risk function prepares a weekly report on international liquid exposures showing the changes in the position compared to the previous period, in addition to the liquidity position for other major currencies.

Monthly

The Market Risk function submits a monthly ALM report to ALCO showing changes in the liquidity position including future flows, as well as the coverage level relative to international commitments.

Quarterly

The Board of Directors is informed of compliance with internal and regulatory liquidity ratios for each banking unit on at least a quarterly basis.

Periodic

The liquidity position is assessed under various scenarios, including simulation of Group-specific crisis and market-wide crises. The stress scenarios are applied to both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments to provide a comprehensive view 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 foreign currency deposits.

- Significant withdrawals of undrawn and committed credit lines.
- Significant haircut on liquid assets.
- Erosion of wholesale (interbank) funding.
- Significant reduction in assets that are eligible as collateral in the refinancing operations.

Furthermore, the Group has put in place policies and measures for monitoring and managing liquidity risk. These include setting up remedial actions to be taken in response to potential liquidity stress events. Among these policies is the Asset Liability Management (ALM) Risk Policy which is reviewed by ALCO and submitted to the Board Risk Committee for review.

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 regular 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 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 (which was later amended to foreign currency deposits balance as 30 September 2022). On 24 December 2020, the Banking Control Commission of Lebanon issued memo 18/2020 that contains guidance for the calculation of this ratio.

Sources of Funding

Customers' deposits were the main funding source of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and 2021. 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	
	2022 %	2021 %	2022 %	2021 %
Year-end	32	45	18	20
Maximum	44	49	20	25
Minimum	31	43	18	20
Average	37	46	19	23

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.

	2022					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	
Financial liabilities						
Due to central banks	301,468	13,038	99,911	1,038,335	1,516,938	2,969,690
Due to banks and financial institutions	375,185	1,113	33,197	115,666	58,876	584,037
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	49,799	-	-	-	-	49,799
Derivative financial instruments	3,491	1,402	5,309	32,031	12,328	54,561
Customers' deposits	24,247,104	2,785,466	1,886,382	245,174	26,783	29,190,909
Deposits from related parties	58,837	1,702	740	55,127	-	116,406
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	6,153	-	40,959	425,127	463,424	935,663
Engagements by acceptances	2,100	2,937	1,596	-	422	7,055
Lease liabilities	343	690	3,600	14,053	7,011	25,697
Total financial liabilities	25,044,480	2,806,348	2,071,694	1,925,513	2,085,782	33,933,817

	2021					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	
Financial liabilities						
Due to central banks	265,069	36,837	115,354	1,229,886	2,238,975	3,886,121
Due to banks and financial institutions	210,252	20,753	70,617	202,509	71,608	575,739
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	38,610	-	-	-	-	38,610
Derivative financial instruments	50,752	47,184	34,047	52,148	146,693	330,824
Customers' deposits	25,320,128	2,012,413	2,256,152	759,229	47,860	30,395,782
Deposits from related parties	69,614	1,733	15,940	59,143	-	146,430
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	53,995	-	47,445	819,538	427,895	1,348,873
Engagements by acceptances	15,248	31,542	8,839	-	262	55,891
Lease liabilities	634	36	866	11,265	15,687	28,488
Total financial liabilities	26,024,302	2,150,498	2,549,260	3,133,718	2,948,980	36,806,758

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.

	2022				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	231,678	8,492	9,403	3,794	253,367
Other guarantees	258,632	398,334	16,539	14,970	688,475
Documentary credits	96,868	97,001	-	-	193,869
Loan commitments	2,263,708	8,998	7,201	-	2,279,907
	2,850,886	512,825	33,143	18,764	3,415,618

	2021				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	264,585	21,758	15,163	5,008	306,514
Other guarantees	391,022	269,657	33,236	15,845	709,760
Documentary credits	169,472	83,645	1,112	-	254,229
Loan commitments	2,740,948	3,022	16,456	4,793	2,765,219
	3,566,027	378,082	65,967	25,646	4,035,722

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 2022 is as follows:

	Less than 1 Year LBP Million	More than 1 Year LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	6,711,666	7,592,888	14,304,554
Due from banks and financial institutions	3,016,766	-	3,016,766
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	210,915	5,482	216,397
Derivative financial instruments	71,353	47,790	119,143
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	207,066	49,679	256,745
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	3,344,012	2,527,108	5,871,120
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	1,704	62,771	64,475
Debtors by acceptances	6,633	422	7,055
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,943,805	4,111,651	7,055,456
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	234,354	797,487	1,031,841
Investments in associates	-	14,359	14,359
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	7,646,768	7,646,768
Intangible assets	-	60,777	60,777
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	163,400	163,400
Other assets	581,794	80,664	662,458
Deferred tax assets	-	57,195	57,195
Goodwill	-	42,442	42,442
Total assets	17,330,068	23,260,883	40,590,951
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Due to central banks	369,731	2,364,236	2,733,967
Due to banks and financial institutions	408,944	174,541	583,485
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	49,799	-	49,799
Derivative financial instruments	10,202	44,358	54,560
Customers' deposits	28,857,429	243,509	29,100,938
Deposits from related parties	61,223	55,127	116,350
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	6,769	816,674	823,443
Engagements by acceptances	6,633	422	7,055
Other liabilities	284,286	121,535	405,821
Current tax liability	28,996	-	28,996
Deferred tax liabilities	-	100,297	100,297
Provision for risks and charges	-	530,898	530,898
Shareholders' equity	-	6,055,342	6,055,342
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	30,084,012	10,506,939	40,590,951

The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities at 31 December 2021 is as follows:

	Less than 1 Year LBP Million	More than 1 Year LBP Million	Total LBP Million
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	9,406,414	9,511,168	18,917,582
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,680,674	-	2,680,674
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	116,078	11,799	127,877
Derivative financial instruments	216,843	70,224	287,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	114,415	46,623	161,038
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	3,555,984	3,523,143	7,079,127
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	2,563	67,922	70,485
Debtors by acceptances	55,629	262	55,891
Financial assets at amortised cost	993,093	6,291,816	7,284,909
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	296,226	868,654	1,164,880
Investments in associates	-	14,581	14,581
Property and equipment and right-of-use assets	-	589,211	589,211
Intangible assets	-	65,876	65,876
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	131,662	131,662
Other assets	553,085	1,211,531	1,764,616
Deferred tax assets	-	48,552	48,552
Goodwill	-	42,419	42,419
Total assets	17,991,004	22,495,443	40,486,447
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Due to central banks	348,071	3,196,392	3,544,463
Due to banks and financial institutions	300,899	274,100	574,999
Due to banks under repurchase agreements	38,610	-	38,610
Derivative financial instruments	131,984	198,840	330,824
Customers' deposits	29,504,124	652,269	30,156,393
Deposits from related parties	86,352	59,142	145,494
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	55,556	1,176,715	1,232,271
Engagements by acceptances	55,629	262	55,891
Other liabilities	206,218	152,564	358,782
Current tax liability	6,614	-	6,614
Deferred tax liabilities	-	2,356	2,356
Provision for risks and charges	-	283,557	283,557
Shareholders' equity	-	3,756,193	3,756,193
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	30,734,057	9,752,390	40,486,447

56.0. Operational Risk

Operational risk, Information and Cyber Security risk as well as Business Disruption risk are administered by an independent function reporting to the Group Chief Risk Officer.

Operational and other Non-Financial risks are managed across the Group based on a set of principles and standards detailed in the Board-approved Group Operational Risk Policy and the Corporate Information Security Policy. These principles and standards include at a minimum: redundancy of mission-critical systems, segregation of duties, least-privilege principle, four-eyes principle, independency of employees performing controls, reconciliations, mandatory vacations, awareness and training. 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 outstanding risk exposures 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 issues are escalated to Management as deemed necessary.

Following October 2019 events, the Bank has been subject to an increased compliance risk pressure as a result of the considerable number of regulatory circulars and memos issued since that date (more than 100 BdL circulars and announcements, BCC memos, and CMA announcements were published during 2021 and 2022). These regulatory requirements, in addition to changes in the operating environment, have necessitated rapid system developments/updates and implementation of new processes, which also required adequate training to employees.

To ensure the continuity and timely resumption of critical business activities due to the potential risk of system disruptions or other unforeseen events, the Bank has been continuously maintaining a world-class business continuity and disaster recovery site that was awarded the Tier 4 – Fault Tolerant Certification of Design Documents and Constructed Facility. A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) was also developed and is being kept up-to-date to minimise the risk of interruption of critical operations in case of an adverse event.

The Bank is also abreast of latest cybersecurity threats, countermeasures, technologies and tools, and is continuously implementing technical and non-technical measures to strengthen its cyber resilience posture. External expert support is sought when needed.

57.0. Litigation Risk

Since 17 October 2019, the Group has been subject to an increased litigations 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, as well as in relation to the repayment by customers of local foreign currency loans in Lebanese Pounds. Management is carefully considering the impact of these existing litigations 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. Due to recent developments and the increasing trend in judgments ruled in favour of the plaintiffs and customers during 2021 and 2022 in Lebanon and abroad, Management considers that they may affect negatively the offshore liquidity of the Group, its foreign assets and its foreign currency mismatch (refer to Note 54 – Currency Risk). The amount cannot be determined presently. At the balance sheet date, shares owned by the Bank in certain local and foreign subsidiaries were placed under seizure, by court orders in relation to litigations raised by customers for the transfer of funds abroad. Also, amounts held by the Bank at foreign correspondent banks, especially in France, are being subject to conservatory seizures, (Note 17).

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

Major incidents, RCA findings, KRIs, business continuity actions and, information and cybersecurity activities are reported to the Executive Committee, Board Group Risk Committee, and Board of Directors periodically.

Insurances coverage (including cybercrime insurance) is used as an additional layer of mitigation and is commensurate with the Group business activities, in terms of volume, nature and operating environment.

Complaints have also been filed by groups of individuals against "Lebanese banks" and the chairmen of their board of directors for alleged committed crimes of tort and fraudulent bankruptcy, money laundering, fraud and breach of trust, which resulted in different legal decisions and actions on several banks. With respect to Bank Audi sal, the Bank was the target of restraining orders preventing it from disposing of its assets (Notes 26 and 28), in addition to accusations of violation of the banking secrecy law. Bank Audi sal has sought legal expertise on the matter: common consensus converges toward the fact that the claims are baseless and with no legal grounds. On 4 May 2023, a decision was rendered by the Disciplinary Council of Judges in Lebanon to suspend and dismiss the Public Prosecutor of Appeal in Mount Lebanon, noting that the decision is subject to the Supreme Disciplinary Authority. At present, the case is with the Judge of Instruction, and Management and its legal counsels are in the opinion that the case will be dismissed for lack of legal grounds.

In addition, the Group may, from time to time, become involved in other 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).

59.0. Capital Management

The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Central Bank of Lebanon, which is the lead supervisor of the Group.

Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 567, issued on 26 August 2020, Intermediate Circular 649, issued on 24 November 2022, Intermediate Circular 659, issued on 21 January 2023 introduced several key changes to 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% initially and then again to 75% (the latter level to be reached by 31 December 2026). Regulatory ECL for other exposures remain unchanged. These levels remained applicable in 2022.

Type of financial instrument	2022	2021
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	75%	45%
Lebanese government securities in Lebanese Pounds	0%	0%

The Group is gradually recording expected credit losses on Lebanese government securities in foreign currency to reach the loss rate of 75% by 31 December 2026 as permissible by the circular. The remaining balance of LBP 107,433 million will be amortised in the coming three years.

- Requesting banks to increase their own funds (capital) by an amount equivalent to 20% of their Common Equity Tier 1 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. The Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may exceptionally approve a bank's completion of 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.

- Inclusion of 50% (2021: 100%) of revaluations gain of owned real estate properties (excluding ones acquired in settlement of bad debt as per Article 154 of the Code of Money & Credit) in Common Equity Tier 1, instead of 50% of this gain in Tier 2, as was the case previously. The regulatory deadline for completing the reappraisal process for such properties was set on 31 December 2023 (2021: reappraisal process set on 31 December 2021). During 2022, the Group revalued real estate properties and recorded a revaluation gain of LBP 7,077,786 million at "Sayrafa" exchange rate of LBP 38,000 to the US Dollar in accordance with Intermediary Circular 659. As a result, CET 1 increased by LBP 3,223,814 million at 31 December 2022 compared to 31 December 2021.

- 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.

- 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 banks 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. Amounts included as at 31 December 2022 were LBP 156,772 million (2021: LBP 564,966 million).

- Exceptionally for 2022 and 2023, allowing banks to include under CET 1 part of the losses resulting from the purchase of local dollars from the Central Bank of Lebanon against Lebanese Pound for the purpose of reducing their net FX short positions prior to 17 November 2022. In 2022, 66% of these losses can be included under CET 1, while in 2023, a maximum of 33% level applies. Amounts included as at 31 December 2022 under CET 1 were LBP 681,323 million (2021: nil).

The following table shows the applicable regulatory capital ratios:

	Common Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
31 December 2022			
Minimum required capital ratios (including 0.75% applicable capital conservation buffer)	5.25%	6.75%	8.75%
With the full capital conservation buffer of 2.5% (applicable in 2024)	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%
31 December 2021			
Minimum required capital ratios	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
With the full capital conservation buffer of 2.5% (applicable in 2024)	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Risk-weighted assets:		
Credit risk	34,953,151	28,552,147
Market risk	581,987	2,278,639
Operational risk	506,936	1,587,306
Total risk-weighted assets	36,042,074	32,418,092

The regulatory capital including net loss for the year as of 31 December is as follows:

	2022 LBP Million	2021 LBP Million
Tier 1 capital	3,192,755	4,178,251
Of which: Common Tier 1	2,280,036	3,255,148
Tier 2 capital	341,950	527,286
Total capital	3,534,705	4,705,537

The capital adequacy ratio including net loss for the year as of 31 December is as follows:

	2022	2021
Capital adequacy – Common Tier 1	6.33%	10.04%
Capital adequacy – Tier 1	8.86%	12.89%
Capital adequacy – Total capital	9.81%	14.52%

The capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 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 "Sayrafa" rate and the official published 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 the 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. In particular as a first step, the needs and implications that might result from the accounting for the subsequent change in the official published exchange rate. Based on the Group's assessment of the impact of the application of the new official exchange rate as at 31 March 2023 and based on the existing guidelines provided by the regulator, consolidated capital adequacy ratios stood at 6.13%, 6.50% and 7.81% for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively. Management is awaiting guidance from the regulator for the treatment of the effects of the application of the new official published exchange rate on its capital ratios.

60.0. Subsequent Events

Effective 1 February 2023, the official published exchange rate was changed from LBP 1,507.5 to the US Dollar to LBP 15,000 to the US Dollar. As a result, with all other variables held constant, the Group determined that this change resulted in a positive effect on its income statement from the financial assets and financial liabilities of entities operating in Lebanon,

that have the Lebanese Pound as a functional currency and a positive effect on its equity from its subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the Lebanese Pound. However, this change will negatively impact the capital adequacy ratios of the Group from translation of FCY-denominated risk-weighted assets as detailed in Note 59 above.