

**BYBLOS BANK SAL**

**SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2022**



Building a better  
working world

Ernst & Young p.c.c.  
Starco Building  
South Block B - 9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Mina El Hosn, Omar Daouk Street  
P.O. Box: 11-1639, Riad El Solh  
Beirut - 1107 2090, Lebanon

Tel: +961 1 760 800  
Fax: +961 1 760 822/3  
beirut@lb.ey.com  
ey.com/mena  
C.R. 61



SEMAAN, GHOLAM & Co.

BDO, Semaan, Gholam & Co.  
Gholam Building - Sioufi Street  
Beirut  
P.O.Box: 11-0558, Riad El Solh  
Beirut - 1107 2050, Lebanon

Tel: (01) 323676  
Fax: (01) 204142  
siman@inco.com.lb  
C.R. 570

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BYBLOS BANK SAL

### Adverse Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Byblos Bank SAL (the "Bank") which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the separate income statement, separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the "*Basis for Adverse Opinion*" section of our report, the accompanying separate financial statements do not present fairly the separate financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. As disclosed in Note 3.1 to the separate financial statements, the Bank did not apply the requirements of IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies ("IAS 29") in the separate financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, nor did subsidiaries whose functional currencies are hyperinflationary accounted for using the equity method (noting that the Lebanese Pound was defined as hyperinflationary from 2020), nor were its effects on forecasts and discount rates used in accounting estimates considered. In addition, as disclosed in Note 25, the Bank 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 (LL 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 LL 3,867,157 million. 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 Bank applied the requirements of IAS 29, many elements and disclosures in the separate financial statements, including the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 December 2021, would have been materially different. The effects on the separate financial statements from this departure have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for some 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 Bank 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 separate 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 separate financial statements, management did not use the rate at which the future cash flows could have been settled. In addition, the Bank 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 under “Net trading loss” amounting to LL 1,205,541 million. Had the Bank applied the requirements of IAS 21 and had the Bank used the rate at which the future cashflows could have been settled, many accounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements would have been materially different. The effects on the separate 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 Bank holds balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LL 13,960,460 million (31 December 2021: LL 14,901,491 million), a portfolio of Lebanese government treasury securities and Certificate of deposits (under financial assets at amortized cost) totalling LL 3,180,239 million (31 December 2021: LL 4,688,119 million), a portfolio of loans amounting to LL 1,526,390 million (31 December 2021: LL 2,355,841 million) and other balances with banks and other assets amounting to LL 227,316 million (31 December 2021: LL 275,422 million), concentrated in Lebanon which represent 74% of the Bank’s total assets as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 90%).

As disclosed in Note 1, the separate 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 Bank is engaging in several transactions involving modification of contractual cash flows, renegotiations, exchanges and extinguishment of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Bank 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 Bank 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 47, management did not produce the information about the fair value of these assets and other financial instruments concentrated in Lebanon and these separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements and disclosures have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for same reasons explained above.

4. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank holds unquoted equity instruments in entities operating in Lebanon amounting to LL 40,807 million held at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit and loss (2021: LL 40,813 million). The fair value of these instruments is measured based on 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.
5. 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 54 affect the financial position, liquidity, solvency and profitability of the Bank, and expose the Bank to increased litigation and regulatory risks. Significant uncertainty exists in relation to the outcome of the litigations, claims and investigations raised against the Bank and the negative impact that they may have on the Bank's offshore liquidity, foreign assets and foreign currency exposure as disclosed in Notes 1, 48.4 and 50. These events and conditions may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the Bank'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 Separate Financial Statements*” section of our report. We are independent of the Bank 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 separate 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 separate 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.

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

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

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 separate financial statements.

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 separate 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 Bank'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 Bank'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 separate 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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements (continued)**

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 separate 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

8 June 2023  
Beirut, Lebanon



BDO, Semaan, Gholam & Co.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BYBLOS BANK SAL**

### **Adverse Opinion**

We have audited the separate financial statements of Byblos Bank SAL (the "Bank") which comprise the separate statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the separate income statement, separate statement of comprehensive income, separate statement of changes in equity and separate statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the "*Basis for Adverse Opinion*" section of our report, the accompanying separate financial statements do not present fairly the separate financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2022 and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

### **Basis for Adverse Opinion**

1. As disclosed in Note 3.1 to the separate financial statements, the Bank did not apply the requirements of IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies ("IAS 29") in the separate financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, nor did subsidiaries whose functional currencies are hyperinflationary accounted for using the equity method (noting that the Lebanese Pound was defined as hyperinflationary from 2020), nor were its effects on forecasts and discount rates used in accounting estimates considered. In addition, as disclosed in Note 25, the Bank 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 (LL 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 LL 3,867,157 million. 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 Bank applied the requirements of IAS 29, many elements and disclosures in the separate financial statements, including the comparative financial information for the year ended 31 December 2021, would have been materially different. The effects on the separate 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 Bank 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 separate 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 separate financial statements, management did not use the rate at which the future cash flows could have been settled. In addition, the Bank 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 under “Net trading loss” amounting to LL 1,205,541 million. Had the Bank applied the requirements of IAS 21 and had the Bank used the rate at which the future cashflows could have been settled, many accounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements would have been materially different. The effects on the separate 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 Bank holds balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LL 13,960,460 million (31 December 2021: LL 14,901,491 million), a portfolio of Lebanese government treasury securities and Certificate of deposits (under financial assets at amortized cost) totalling LL 3,180,239 million (31 December 2021: LL 4,688,119 million), a portfolio of loans amounting to LL 1,526,390 million (31 December 2021: LL 2,355,841 million) and other balances with banks and other assets amounting to LL 227,316 million (31 December 2021: LL 275,422 million), concentrated in Lebanon which represent 74% of the Bank’s total assets as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 90%).

As disclosed in Note 1, the separate 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 Bank is engaging in several transactions involving modification of contractual cash flows, renegotiations, exchanges and extinguishment of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Bank 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 Bank 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 47, management did not produce the information about the fair value of these assets and other financial instruments concentrated in Lebanon and these separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements and disclosures have not been determined. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021 was modified for same reasons explained above.

4. As at 31 December 2022, the Bank holds unquoted equity instruments in entities operating in Lebanon amounting to LL 40,807 million held at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit and loss (2021: LL 40,813 million). The fair value of these instruments is measured based on 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.
5. 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 54 affect the financial position, liquidity, solvency and profitability of the Bank, and expose the Bank to increased litigation and regulatory risks. Significant uncertainty exists in relation to the outcome of the litigations, claims and investigations raised against the Bank and the negative impact that they may have on the Bank's offshore liquidity, foreign assets and foreign currency exposure as disclosed in Notes 1, 48.4 and 50. These events and conditions may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the Bank'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 Separate Financial Statements*" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank 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 separate 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 separate 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.

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

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

In preparing the separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank'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 Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate 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 separate financial statements.

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 separate 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 Bank'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 Bank'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 separate 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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.


**Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements (continued)**

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 separate 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

8 June 2023  
Beirut, Lebanon

  
BDO, Semaan, Gholam & Co.

# Byblos Bank SAL

## SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 LL million	2021 LL million (Restated*)
<b>CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>			
Interest and similar income	5	1,198,814	1,489,312
Interest and similar expense	6	(298,854)	(472,255)
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>		<b>899,960</b>	<b>1,017,057</b>
Fee and commission income	7	133,761	99,212
Fee and commission expense	7	(667,746)	(39,351)
<b>NET FEE AND COMMISSION (EXPENSE) INCOME</b>		<b>(533,985)</b>	<b>59,861</b>
Net trading loss	8	(1,289,670)	(287,797)
Net loss from derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	9	(38,240)	(60)
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	3,181	2,196
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method	24	(4,556)	(13,088)
Other operating income	10	9,613	7,629
<b>TOTAL OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME</b>		<b>(953,697)</b>	<b>785,798</b>
Net recovery (impairment loss) on financial assets	11	45,886	(425,671)
<b>NET OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME</b>		<b>(907,811)</b>	<b>360,127</b>
Personnel expenses	12	(186,206)	(137,003)
Other operating expenses	13	(421,068)	(165,776)
Depreciation of property, equipment and right-of-use assets	25	(16,717)	(19,221)
Amortization of intangible assets	26	(4,497)	(4,211)
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		<b>(628,488)</b>	<b>(326,211)</b>
<b>OPERATING (LOSS) PROFIT</b>		<b>(1,536,299)</b>	<b>33,916</b>
Net gain (loss) from disposal of property, equipment and right-of-use assets		12	(26)
<b>(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>(1,536,287)</b>	<b>33,890</b>
Income tax expense	14	(2,267)	(54,777)
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>		<b>(1,538,554)</b>	<b>(20,887)</b>
<b>DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS</b>			
Loss for the year from discontinued operations, net of tax	53	-	(1,580)
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(1,538,554)</b>	<b>(22,467)</b>
		<b>LL</b>	<b>LL</b>
Basic and diluted loss per share	15	(2,739)	(40)
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	15	(2,739)	(37)
Basic and diluted loss per share from discontinued operations	15	-	(3)

\* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2021 separate financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to note 2.

The attached notes 1 to 54 form part of these separate financial statements.

# Byblos Bank SAL

## SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i> <i>(Restated*)</i>
<i>Notes</i>		
Loss for the year from continuing operations	(1,538,554)	(20,887)
Loss for the year from discontinued operations	-	(1,580)
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>(1,538,554)</b>	<b>(22,467)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)</b>		
<i>Items that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</i>		
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of subsidiaries that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	11,276	(7,427)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	558	1,489
Net other comprehensive income (loss) that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	11,834	(5,938)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</i>		
Revaluation reserve	3,867,157	-
Income tax effect	(193,358)	-
	3,673,799	-
Net unrealized gain from equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,435	8,811
Income tax effect	(755)	(1,347)
	3,680	7,464
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	34 (a) (157,579)	(64,857)
Net other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	3,519,900	(57,393)
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX</b>	<b>3,531,734</b>	<b>(63,331)</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX</b>	<b>1,993,180</b>	<b>(85,798)</b>

\* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2021 separate financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to note 2.

The attached notes 1 to 54 form part of these separate financial statements.

# Byblos Bank SAL

## SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2022

		31 December 2022 LL million	31 December 2021 LL million (Restated*)	1 January 2021 LL million (Restated*)
	Notes			
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and balances with central banks	16	14,532,836	15,328,838	15,145,592
Due from banks and financial institutions	17	787,651	721,278	1,165,318
Due from subsidiaries	18	8,185	10,404	13,975
Loans to banks and financial institutions		-	-	41,932
Derivative financial instruments	19	7	45	1,695
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20	124,613	218,122	38,227
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	21	1,682,174	2,507,996	3,599,598
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	44	2,736	3,033	5,394
Debtors by acceptances		1,016	1,434	14,153
Financial assets at amortised cost	22	3,185,465	4,693,345	5,708,938
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	23	68,499	64,136	55,379
Investments in subsidiaries	24	440,719	439,991	469,659
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	25	4,121,422	246,542	260,792
Intangible assets	26	12,499	13,529	16,171
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	27	59,327	73,157	71,366
Other assets	28	515,798	342,147	374,564
Assets held for sale		-	-	45,687
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>25,542,947</b>	<b>24,663,997</b>	<b>27,028,440</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>				
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Due to central banks	29	1,042,862	1,454,384	1,491,968
Due to banks and financial institutions	30	809,227	592,702	615,998
Due to subsidiaries	31	69,647	70,012	65,216
Derivative financial instruments	19	474	624	1,522
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	32	17,891,404	19,010,927	21,156,185
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	44	241,140	319,552	612,506
Engagements by acceptances		1,300	1,718	14,436
Other liabilities	33	216,544	192,812	160,371
Provisions for risks and charges	34	472,850	216,603	88,061
Subordinated debt	35	155,856	159,069	420,942
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale		-	-	75,323
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>20,901,304</b>	<b>22,018,403</b>	<b>24,702,528</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>				
Share capital – common shares	36	684,273	684,273	684,273
Share capital – preferred shares	36	4,840	4,840	4,840
Share premium – common shares	36	229,013	229,013	229,013
Share premium – preferred shares	36	591,083	591,083	591,083
Cash contribution to capital	37	407,025	407,025	-
Non-distributable reserves	38	864,937	864,682	864,386
Distributable reserves	39	84,103	84,103	84,103
Treasury shares	40	(8,524)	(8,524)	(8,685)
Accumulated losses		(289,793)	(112,361)	103,212
Revaluation reserve of real estate	41	3,679,488	5,689	5,689
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	42	(14,888)	(16,079)	(21,192)
Net results of the financial period		(1,538,554)	(22,467)	(148,713)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(51,360)	(65,683)	(62,097)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<b>4,641,643</b>	<b>2,645,594</b>	<b>2,325,912</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		<b>25,542,947</b>	<b>24,663,997</b>	<b>27,028,440</b>

\* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2021 separate financial statements and reflect adjustments made, refer to note 2.

The attached notes 1 to 54 form part of these separate financial statements.

Byblos Bank SAL

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Common shares LL million	Preferred shares LL million	Share premium - common shares LL million	Share premium - preferred shares LL million	Cash contribution to capital LL million	Non-distributable reserves LL million	Distributable reserves LL million	Treasury shares LL million	Accumulated losses LL million	Revaluation reserve LL million	Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income LL million	Net results of the financial period LL million	Foreign currency translation reserve LL million	Total LL million
Balance at 1 January 2022	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	407,025	864,682	84,103	(8,524)	(112,361)	5,689	(16,079)	(22,467)	(65,683)	2,645,594
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,538,554)	-	(1,538,554)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157,579)	3,673,799	1,191	-	14,323	3,531,734
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157,579)	3,673,799	1,191	(1,538,554)	14,323	1,993,180
Transfer between reserves Translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	255	-	-	(22,722)	-	-	22,467	-	-
Transfer between reserves Translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,869	-	-	-	-	2,869
Balance at 31 December 2022	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	407,025	864,937	84,103	(8,524)	(289,793)	3,679,488	(14,888)	(1,538,554)	(51,360)	4,641,643
Balance at 1 January 2021	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	-	850,481	84,103	(8,685)	(175,455)	5,689	(12,015)	(129,756)	(8,894)	2,114,677
Impact of voluntary change in accounting policy at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-	13,905	-	-	278,667	-	(9,176)	(18,957)	(53,203)	211,236
Restated balance at 1 January 2021	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	-	864,386	84,103	(8,685)	103,212	5,689	(21,191)	(148,713)	(62,097)	2,325,913
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,467)	-	(22,467)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64,857)	-	5,112	-	(3,586)	(63,331)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(64,857)	-	5,112	(22,467)	(3,586)	(85,798)
Cash contribution to capital (note 37)	-	-	-	-	407,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407,025
Transfer between reserves	-	-	-	-	-	354	-	-	(149,067)	-	-	148,713	-	-
Translation difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,649)	-	-	-	-	(1,649)
Treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	(58)	-	161	-	-	-	-	-	103
Balance at 31 December 2021	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	407,025	864,682	84,103	(8,524)	(112,361)	5,689	(16,079)	(22,467)	(65,683)	2,645,594

The attached notes 1 to 54 form part of these separate financial statements.

# Byblos Bank SAL

## SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022	2021
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
		<i>(Restated*)</i>
	<i>Notes</i>	
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
(Loss) profit before tax from continuing operations	(1,536,287)	33,890
Loss from discontinued operations	-	(1,580)
(Loss) profit before tax	<u>(1,536,287)</u>	<u>32,310</u>
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation	25 & 26 21,214	23,432
Amortisation of receivable from Central Bank of Lebanon	45,916	49,878
Net (recovery) impairment loss on financial assets	11 (45,886)	425,671
(Profit) loss on disposal of property, equipment and right-of-use assets	(12)	26
Loss on disposal of non-current assets held for sale	355	-
Provisions for risks and charges, net	98,666	67,912
Unrealised fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	89,424	176,436
Realised gains from financial assets	(5,225)	(1,298)
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method	4,556	13,088
Derivative financial instruments	(112)	752
Operating (loss) profit before working capital changes	<u>(1,327,391)</u>	<u>788,207</u>
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</b>		
Due from central banks	1,815,089	1,516,000
Due to central banks	(679,507)	(37,699)
Due from banks and financial institutions	(11,752)	21,095
Due from subsidiaries	9,766	4,416
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,310	(355,033)
Due to banks and financial institutions	(78,481)	(91,544)
Due to subsidiaries	(876)	876
Net loans and advances to customers and related parties	873,463	1,039,074
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	27 (462)	(1,791)
Proceeds from sale of assets obtained in settlement of debt	13,937	-
Other assets	(219,567)	(29,407)
Customers' and related parties' deposits	(1,197,935)	(2,512,591)
Other liabilities	3,985	20,003
Cash (used in) from operations	<u>(790,421)</u>	<u>361,606</u>
Provision for risks and charges paid	34 (1,220)	(3,968)
Taxation paid	14 (175,878)	(39,538)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities	<u>(967,519)</u>	<u>318,100</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,172)	(1,293)
Investments in subsidiaries	(5,284)	9,154
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,507,880	698,848
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	844
Purchase of property, equipment and right-of-use assets	25 (29,676)	(6,997)
Purchase of intangible assets	26 (3,471)	(1,569)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment and right-of-use assets	5,248	3,595
Net cash from investing activities	<u>1,471,525</u>	<u>702,582</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash contribution to capital	-	407,025
Subordinated debt	(3,213)	(261,873)
Treasury shares	-	103
Lease liability payment	33 -	(3,745)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities	<u>(3,213)</u>	<u>141,510</u>
<b>INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>500,793</u>	<u>1,162,192</u>
Net foreign exchange difference in respect of cash and cash equivalent	16,963	(1,736)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	6,765,649	5,605,193
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER</b>	<u>7,283,405</u>	<u>6,765,649</u>
<b>Operational cash flows from interest and dividends</b>		
Interest paid	(315,676)	(522,542)
Interest received	1,278,944	1,513,845
Dividends received	3,181	2,196

The attached notes 1 to 54 form part of these separate financial statements.

### I CORPORATE INFORMATION

Byblos Bank SAL (the “Bank”), a Lebanese joint stock company, was incorporated in 1961 and registered under No 14150 at the commercial registry of Beirut and under No 39 on the banks’ list published by the Central Bank of Lebanon. The Bank’s head office is located in Ashrafieh, Elias Sarkis Street, Beirut, Lebanon. The Bank’s shares are listed on the Beirut Stock Exchange. Effective 30 July 2020, the delisting of its GDR from the London SEAQ became effective.

The Bank provides a wide range of banking services, through its headquarters and branches in Lebanon and abroad.

The separate financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with the Board of Directors’ resolution on 31 May 2023.

#### 1.1 Macroeconomic environment

The Bank’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 defacto capital controls, restricted transfers of foreign currencies outside Lebanon, significantly reduced credit lines to companies and withdrawals of cash to private depositors, all of which added to the disruption of the country’s economic activity, as the economic model of Lebanon relies mainly on imports and consumption. Businesses are downsizing, closing or going bankrupt, and unemployment and poverty are rising fast and have reached unprecedented levels.

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

During 2020, in an attempt to control the high rise in prices and to compensate for the loss in the 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 1,507.5 LL/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.
- (d) Introduced exceptional measures for bank depositors to withdraw small amounts of cash in LL 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 LL, as well as operations from/to foreign currencies external accounts against LL. 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.

**I CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.1 Macroeconomic environment (continued)**

In mid-2021, BDL Basic 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 LL equivalent to USD 400 and converted at a rate of LL 12,000 to the US Dollar (before amendment at a rate of LL 15,000 to the US Dollar on 20 January 2023) that will be paid 50% in cash and 50% credited to a payment card.

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. 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.

*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 confirmation of international partners' financial support.

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.1 Macroeconomic environment (continued)**

*International Monetary Fund (IMF) (continued)*

Prior actions include the following measures prior 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 the bank 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.
- 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, the parliament approved the reformed bank secrecy law and the 2022 budget.

While no 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 have 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.

***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 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.

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.

**1.2 Regulatory environment**

During 2020 and up to the date of the authorization 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...).

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.2 Regulatory environment (continued)**

- 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 Circular 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 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.

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.2 Regulatory environment (continued)**

- 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 the banks' importing customers, based on opened letters of credits during any of the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, and without a minimum threshold.
    - Requesting from banks to maintain a current account with a foreign correspondent bank offshore, free of any obligations (liquidity abroad). Such 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 Lira based on the official exchange rate of LL 1,507.5 per US Dollar subject to the following conditions:
    - The client should be a Lebanese resident.
    - The client should not have a bank account denominated in US Dollars.
    - The housing loans granted to the client should not exceed USD 800,000 while the aggregate amount of retail loans should not exceed USD 100,000 per client.

On 20 January 2023, Intermediate Circular 656 revoked the aforementioned provision effective 1 February 2023.

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.2 Regulatory environment (continued)**

- 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 electronic platform "Sayrafa". Transactions with customers encompass purchase and sale of foreign currencies banknotes against LL, as well as operations from/to foreign currencies external accounts against LL. 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 LL equivalent to USD 400 and converted at a rate USD/LL 12,000 (before amendment USD/LL 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 LL 8,000 USD/LL 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 LL at limits set by the bank.

# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

#### 1.2 Regulatory environment (continued)

- 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 LL based on 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 Deposits issued by BDL while continuing paying 50% of coupon payment in the instrument's currency and 50% in LL at official rate (LL 1,507.5 to the US Dollar until 31 January 2023 and LL 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 LL 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 of repayment was increased to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar.

#### 1.3 Particular situation of the Bank

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

	2022		2021	
	Year-end Rate LL	Average Rate LL	Year-end Rate LL	Average Rate LL
US Dollar	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5
Euro	1,603.83	1,585.40	1,701.52	1,786.92
Armenian Dram	3.86	3.53	3.15	3.01
Syrian Pound	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.75
Iraqi Dinar	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)****1.3 Particular Situation of the Bank (continued)**

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 1 USD /LL 3,900 throughout the period from the issuance of the circular. During December 2021, it was increased to 1 USD /LL 8,000 and to 1 USD /LL 15,000 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 electronic platform "Sayrafa". Transactions with customers encompass purchase and sale of foreign currencies banknotes against LL, as well as operations from/to foreign currencies external accounts against LL. 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:

	<i>Average Rate for the Year</i>		<i>Average Rate for the year</i>	
	<i>Rate as at 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Ended 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Rate as at 31 December 2021</i>	<i>ended 31 December 2021</i>
	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL</i>
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 LL equivalent to USD 400 and converted at a USD/LL 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 the first of February 2023 from LL 1,507.50 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar, the Central of Lebanon issued Intermediate Circular 657 and 658 amending rates used in Basic Circular 151 and Basic Circular 158 respectively from LL 8,000 and LL 12,000 to LL 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 Bank 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 Lira 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 separate financial statements. We are unable to estimate the effects on these separate financial statements.

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.3 Particular Situation of the Bank (continued)**

In February 2023, the Central Bank of Lebanon changed the official published exchange rate from LL 1,507.5 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar. Sayrafa rates and parallel market rates remained highly volatile and divergent from the new official published exchange rate (LL 42,000 and LL 58,200 respectively at 1 February 2023).

The separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 do not include adjustments from the change in this rate from LL 1,507.5 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar.

The Bank will use the new rate of LL 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 LL 167,387,769 million, LL 158,484,37 million and LL 8,903,396 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 LL 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 48 to these separate 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 amortized cost are recorded in these separate financial statements at the loss rates mentioned in the Central Bank of Lebanon's Intermediate Circulars 567 and 649. With respect to Lebanese government Eurobonds, these were reclassified from the amortised cost portfolio to the fair value through profit or loss portfolio and are reflected at their fair value based on quoted market prices at 31 December. Due to the high levels of uncertainties, the lack of observable indicators, and the lack of visibility on the government's plans with respect to 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 separate 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 separate 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 recognized loss allowances, as well as their staging are detailed in Note 48.2 to these separate 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 centralized and specialized remedial function to proactively review and manage the quality of its various portfolios. The private loans portfolio of the Bank has significantly contracted since the onset of the Lebanese crisis as it decreased from LL 6,066,819 million at 31 December 2019 to LL 1,523,654 million at 31 December 2022. With all other variables held constant, Management believes that the significant devaluation of the Lebanese Lira (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 the 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 judgement. Maximum exposures to the credit risk of the Bank's portfolio of private loans and the recognized loss allowances, as well as their staging are detailed in Note 48.2 to these separate financial statements.

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.3 Particular Situation of the Bank (continued)**

The financial position of the Bank, as reported in these separate 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, the Platform 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 Bank's financial position and its equity.

*Litigations and claims*

Until the above uncertainties are resolved, the Bank 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 Bank to litigations that are dealt with on a case-by-case basis when they occur. The Bank 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 Lira. 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 Bank, its foreign assets and its foreign currency exposure (refer to Note 48 – Currency Risk). The amount cannot be determined presently.

*Measures by the Bank*

Meanwhile, the Bank is exerting extended efforts to (a) strengthen its capitalisation, (b) enhance the quality of its private loans portfolio, deleveraging it as appropriate and downsizing its balance sheet, (c) build up its offshore liquidity and reduce its commitments and contingencies to correspondent banks and financial institutions outside Lebanon, and (d) manage operating profitability.

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

On 1 October 2020, the Bank received a letter from the Central Bank of Lebanon, referring to Basic Circular 154 and Intermediate Circular 567, and requesting 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 realized 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 16 December 2020. However, a reasonable and credible roadmap can only be achieved once the many material uncertainties still governing the outlook in Lebanon are resolved and the amount of recapitalisation needs is accurately determinable.

**1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**

**1.3 Particular Situation of the Bank (continued)**

The Bank has so far implemented a series of measures in relation to its key strategic objectives including:

- 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. In this context, the Extraordinary General Assembly of Shareholders held on 21 April 2021 verified and approved cash contributions to capital amounting to USD 270,000,000 and convertible to common shares. The final approval of the regulators was obtained on 15 July 2021.
- The Bank submitted to the regulators monthly calculation for meeting the regulatory requirement of 3% liquidity ratio with foreign banks in accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Basic Circular 154.
- Deleveraging the loan portfolio and increasing provisioning coverage during 2022 as gross loans at Byblos Bank SAL alone dropped by LL 829 billion compared to 31 December 2021.
- Creating the “fresh funds/account” allowing individuals and companies to make unrestricted daily foreign currency transactions using fresh funds deposited in cash or received by transfer from abroad.
- The Bank is reducing its cost structure through the closure of branches and reducing the work force, thus generating annual savings.

All of these measures have helped strengthen the Bank's financial position, including international liquidity and solvency metrics. However, as at 31 December 2022, consolidated capital adequacy ratios stood at 8.21 %, 12.04 % and 13.10 % for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively, above the minimum required levels of 5.25%, 6.75% and 8.75% applicable in 2022 (including a capital conservation buffer of 0.75%). The capital ratios moved upward from 7.43%, 11.47% and 12.91% for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively as at 31 December 2021. Negative impact is anticipated from the application of the new official exchange rate of LL 15,000 to the US Dollar effective 1 February 2023, upon translation of FCY-denominated risk-weighted assets. Based on the Bank'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 6.07%, 6.61% and 7.96% 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 separate financial statements.

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 defacto 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 Bank's financial position, future cash flows, results of operations, regulatory ratios and covenants. The Bank's realization value of assets and sufficiency and settlement value of liabilities are premised on future events, the outcome of which are inherently uncertain.

**2. EFFECT OF VOLUNTARY CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY**

The Bank has made a voluntary change in its accounting policy in regard to accounting for its investments in subsidiaries from the cost method to the equity method in its separate financial statements. By doing so, the Bank will be reflecting the financial performance of its subsidiaries using the equity method at the standalone level. The adjustment has been reflected by restating each of the affected separate financial statements line items for presented prior periods as follows:

**Impact on equity (Increase in equity)**

	<i>31 December 2021 LL million</i>	<i>1 January 2021 LL million</i>
Investments in subsidiaries	190,721	211,236

**Impact on total comprehensive income (increase/(decrease) in total comprehensive income)**

	<i>31 December 2021 LL million</i>
Share of loss of subsidiaries and associates	(13,088)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	(5,075)
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,352)
	<u>(20,515)</u>

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES****3.1 Basis of preparation**

The separate financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for: a) the restatement of certain tangible real estate properties in Lebanon, as disclosed in Note 25, and b) the measurement at fair value of derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and the measurement of investments in subsidiaries using the equity method.

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

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, all conditions have been met for the Bank'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 at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 753% and 224%, respectively). 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.1 Basis of preparation (continued)**

Therefore, entities whose functional currency is the Lebanese Lira should restate their financial statements to reflect the effects of inflation in conformity with IAS 29. Such restatement 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:

- (a) Financial statements must be adjusted to consider the changes in the currency's general purchasing power, so that they are expressed in the current unit of measure at the end of the reporting period.
- (b) In summary, the restatement method under IAS 29 is as follows:
  - i. Monetary items are not restated in as much as they are already expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the closing date of the reporting period. In an inflationary period, keeping monetary assets generates loss of purchasing power and keeping monetary liabilities generates an increase in purchasing power. The net monetary gain or loss shall be included as income for the period for which it is reported.
  - ii. Non-monetary items carried at the current value of the end date of the reporting period shall not be restated to be presented in the balance sheet, but the restatement process must be completed in order to determine into the current purchasing power at the end of the reporting period the income derived from such non-monetary items.
  - iii. Non-monetary items carried at historical cost or at the current value of a date prior to the end of the reporting period are restated using coefficients that reflect the variation recorded in the general level of prices from the date of acquisition or revaluation to the closing date of the reporting period, then comparing the restated amounts of such assets with the relevant recoverable values. Depreciation charges of property, plant and equipment and amortisation charges of intangible assets recognised in profit or loss for the period, as well as any other consumption of non-monetary assets will be determined based on the new restated amounts.
  - iv. Income and expenses are restated from the date when they were recorded, except for those profit or loss items that reflect or include in their determination the consumption of assets carried at the purchasing power of the currency as of a date prior to the recording of the consumption, which are restated based on the date when the asset to which the item is related originated; and except those profit or loss items originated from comparing two measurements expressed in the purchasing power of currency as of different dates, for which it is necessary to identify the compared amounts, restate them separately and compare them again, but with the restated amounts.
  - v. At the beginning of the first year of application of the restatement method of financial statements in terms of the current measuring unit, the prior year comparatives are restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the current reporting period. The equity components, except for reserved earnings and undistributed retained earnings, shall also be restated, and the amount of undistributed retained earnings shall be determined by the difference between net assets restated at the date of transition and the other components of opening equity expressed as indicated above, once all remaining equity components are restated.

As of the date of the accompanying separate 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 separate financial statements. However, Management estimates such effects to be significant. This situation must be taken into account when interpreting the information reported by the Bank in the accompanying separate financial statements including its separate statement of financial position, separate income statement, separate statement of comprehensive income and separate cash flow statement.

The Bank uses the official published exchange rate of 1,507.5 LL/USD 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 Bank 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 Lira 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.1 Basis of preparation (continued)**

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 Bank is currently assessing the date at which it will apply IAS 29. The application of IAS 29 is very complex and requires the Bank to develop new accounting software and processes, internal controls and governance framework. Based on the Bank'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 Bank has postponed the application of IAS 29 and incurring costs for developing accounting processes and a governance framework until the Bank is comfortable that such application would provide the users with more relevant information.

**Statement of compliance**

The separate 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 of the Central Bank of Lebanon and the Banking Control Commission ("BCC"). These separate financial statements incorporate the results of operations, assets and liabilities of the head office and Lebanese branches only, without consolidating the operating results and financial position of the subsidiaries. Consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2022 are also presented by the Bank and are available at the Bank's offices.

**Presentation of financial statements**

The Bank presents its separate 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 the Notes to the separate financial statements.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the separate 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;
- b) The event of default; and
- c) The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Bank 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 separate statement of financial position. Income and expenses will not be offset in the separate income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank. The effects of netting arrangements are disclosed in Notes 16 and 29.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.2 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations**

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank.

***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 Bank.

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

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

**3.3 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 Bank not opting for early adoption. These have therefore not been applied in preparing these separate 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 Bank.

***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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)**

***Disclosure of Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (continued)***

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 Bank.

***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 Bank.

***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 Bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on its financial statements.

**3.3 Standards issued but not yet effective**

**IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts**

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. A few scope exceptions will apply. IFRS 17 introduces new accounting requirements for banking products with insurance features that may affect the determination of which instruments or which components thereof will be in the scope of IFRS 9 or IFRS 17. Credit cards and similar products that provide insurance coverage: most issuers of these products will be able to continue with their existing accounting treatment as a financial instrument under IFRS 9. IFRS 17 excludes from its scope credit card contracts (and other similar contracts that provide credit or payment arrangements) that meet the definition of an insurance contract if, and only if, the entity does not reflect an assessment of the insurance risk associated with an individual customer in setting the price of the contract with that customer. When the insurance coverage is provided as part of the contractual terms of the credit card, the issuer is required to:

- Separate the insurance coverage component and apply IFRS 17 to it
- Apply other applicable standards (such as IFRS 9, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers or IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets) to the other components

Loan contracts that meet the definition of insurance but limit the compensation for insured events to the amount otherwise required to settle the policyholder's obligation created by the contract: Issuers of such loans – e.g. a loan with waiver on death – have an option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17. The election would be made at a portfolio level and would be irrevocable.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17.

The Bank has completed the assessment of the impacts of adopting IFRS 17 and, also taking into consideration the scope exclusions for certain banking products, such as credit cards, in IFRS 17.7(h), it has concluded that it does not expect any material impact on its financial statements from the adoption of the new standard in 2023.

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies****Foreign currency translation**

The separate financial statements are presented in Lebanese Lira (LL) which is also the Bank's functional official published currency. Each foreign branch of the Bank determines its own functional currency and items included in the separate financial statements of each branch are measured using that functional currency.

**(i) Transactions and Balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional official published currency rate of exchange (Refer to Note 1).

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the date of the statement of financial position, as disclosed in Note 1. All differences are taken to "net trading loss" in the separate income statement, except for monetary items that are designated as part of the Bank's hedge of net investment in foreign operation. These are recognized in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to the profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

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 as disclosed in Note 1. 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.

**Foreign currency translation****(i) Transactions and Balances**

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 profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or the profit or loss, respectively).

**(ii) Translation of foreign branches**

The income statements of foreign branches are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity. On disposal of a foreign branch, the deferred cumulative amount recognized in equity relating to that particular foreign branch is recognized in the separate income statement.

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

	2022		2021	
	Year-end-rate	Average rate	Year-end-rate	Average rate
	LL	LL	LL	LL
US Dollar	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5
Euro	1,603.83	1,585.40	1,701.52	1,786.92
Iraqi Dinar	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**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 profit or loss, the transaction costs are recognised as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognised.

When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Bank 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 Bank immediately recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a “Day 1” profit or loss) in the separate 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 separate income statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

**Financial assets – classification and measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank is required to disclose such financial assets separately from those mandatorily measured at fair value.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Financial assets – classification and measurement (continued)**

***Business model***

The Bank determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages Banks 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 Bank'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 Bank's assessment.

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

The Bank'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 Bank needs to assess whether and how such sales are consistent with an objective of collecting contractual cash flows. If the objective of the Bank's business model for managing those financial assets changes, the Bank is required to reclassify financial assets.

***The SPPI test***

As a second step of its classification process the Bank 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 Bank applies judgement 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, due from subsidiaries, 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 separate income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the separate income statement in "Net impairment loss on financial assets". Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost are reflected under "Net gain (loss) on derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost" in the separate income statement.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Financial assets – classification and measurement (continued)**

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

***Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income***

Upon initial recognition, the Bank 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 separate income statement on disposal of the investments.

Dividends on these investments are recognised under “Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” in the separate income statement when the Bank’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 or 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***

These financial assets are recorded in the separate statement of financial position at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the instrument are recognised as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognised. Changes in fair value and interest income are recorded under “Net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the separate income statement. Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of debt instruments and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also reflected under “Net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the separate 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 Bank 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 separate statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value and dividend income are recorded under “Net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the separate income statement. Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss are also reflected under “Net gain from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss” in the separate income statement.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**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 Bank 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; and
- Contingent consideration recognised in a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3.

The Bank 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 Bank’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 separate statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the separate 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 Bank’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 separate income statement. Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk do not get recycled to the separate 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 Bank, 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 Bank 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Financial liabilities (other than financial guarantees, letters of credit and loan commitments) – classification and measurement (continued)**

*Due to central banks, banks and financial institutions and customers' and related parties' deposits*

After initial measurement, due to central banks, banks and financial institutions, bonds under repurchase agreements, 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. Customer 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 Bank enters into derivative transactions with various counterparties. These include currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. The notional amount and fair value of such derivatives are disclosed separately in the Notes. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in "Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" in the separate income statement, unless hedge accounting is applied, which is discussed 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; and
- (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 separate financial statements at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the separate income statement, and an expected credit losses 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments (continued)**

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Bank 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 the notes.

**Reclassification of financial assets**

The Bank 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 Bank's Senior Management as a result of external or internal changes when significant to the Bank's operations and demonstrable to external parties.

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

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

**Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities**

**Financial assets**

**(i) Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions**

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Bank 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; and
- 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 Bank 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 Bank 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

*Financial assets (continued)*

**(ii) Derecognition other than for substantial modification**

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

The Bank has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Bank has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients;
- The Bank has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Bank is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

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

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank’s continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)**

***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 separate 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 separate statement of financial position as the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding consideration received (cash collateral provided) is recognised in the separate 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 Bank. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the EIR. When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Bank properly discloses this fact in the notes.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognised in the separate statement of financial position. The consideration paid (cash collateral provided), including accrued interest is recorded in the separate statement of financial position within "Loans to banks and financial institutions", reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan by the Bank. 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" in the separate income statement.

**Impairment of financial assets**

***(i) Overview of the ECL principles***

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

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

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Impairment of financial assets (continued)**

**(ii) Measurement of ECLs**

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive.
- Financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amount that the Bank 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 Bank 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 are incorporated in ECL measurements.

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank'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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Impairment of financial assets (continued)**

**(iii) Forborne and modified loans (continued)**

When the loan has been renegotiated or modified but not derecognised, the Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. The Bank 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 Bank.
- 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 Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as "Stage 3 financial assets"). A financial asset is "credit impaired" when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable information:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- 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 Bank 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 fair value through other comprehensive income do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the separate 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 other comprehensive income as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

**(vii) Collateral repossessed**

The Bank 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 separate 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Fair value measurement**

The Bank 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 the notes.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Bank. 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 Bank uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing 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.
- 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 Bank 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 Bank'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 Bank 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.

**Hedge accounting**

In order to manage particular risks, the Bank applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet the specified criteria. The Bank makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to foreign currency risk and interest rate fluctuations. The process starts with identifying the hedging instrument and hedged item and preparing hedge documentation detailing the risk management strategy and objective.

*Setting the risk management strategy and objectives*

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Bank formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Hedge accounting (continued)**

The risk management strategy is established at the level of Executive Management and identifies the risks to which the Bank is exposed and whether and how the risk management activities should address those risks. The strategy is typically maintained for a relatively long period of time. However, it may include some flexibility to react to changes in circumstances. The risk management strategy is set out in general documentation and is cascaded down through policies containing more specific guidelines.

The Bank sets risk management objectives at the level of individual hedging relationships and defines how a particular hedging instrument is designated to hedge a particular hedged item. As such, a risk management strategy would usually be supported by many risk management objectives.

*Qualifying hedging relationships*

The Bank applies hedge accounting for qualifying hedging relationships. 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 Bank's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge; and (c) the hedging relationship meets all of the hedge effectiveness requirements.

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. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if:

- 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; and
- 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.

Hedge ineffectiveness is recognised in the separate income statement in "Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

When the Bank separates the intrinsic value and time value of an option contract and designates as the hedging instrument only the change in intrinsic value of the option, it shall account for the time value of the option as follows:

- (a) An entity shall distinguish the time value of options by the type of hedged item that the option hedges:
  - (i) A transaction related hedged item; or
  - (ii) A time-period related hedged item.
- (b) The change in fair value of the time value shall be recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that it relates to the hedged item and shall be accumulated in a separate component of equity. The cumulative change in fair value shall be accounted for as follows:
  - (i) If the hedged item subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, or a firm commitment for a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the entity shall remove the amount from the separate component of equity and include it directly in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or the liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and hence does not affect other comprehensive income;

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Hedge accounting (continued)**

*Qualifying hedging relationships (continued)*

- (ii) For hedging relationships other than those covered by (i), the amount shall be reclassified from the separate component of equity 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;
  - (iii) However, if all or a portion of that amount is not expected to be recovered in one or more future periods, the amount that is not expected to be recovered shall be immediately reclassified into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (c) The change in fair value of the time value of an option that hedges a time-period related hedged item shall be amortised on a systematic and rational basis over the period during which the hedge adjustment for the option's intrinsic value could affect profit or loss (or other comprehensive income, if the hedged item is an equity instrument for which an entity has elected to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income). However, if hedge accounting is discontinued for the hedging relationship that includes the change in intrinsic value of the option as the hedging instrument, the net amount (i.e. including cumulative amortisation) that has been accumulated in the separate component of equity shall be immediately reclassified into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment (see IAS 1).

When the Bank separates the forward element and the spot element of a forward contract and designates as the hedging instrument only the change in the value of the spot element of the forward contract, or when an entity separates the foreign currency basis spread from a financial instrument and excludes it from the designation of that financial instrument as the hedging instrument, the entity may account for the forward element of the forward contract or for the foreign currency basis spread in the same manner as for the time value of an option.

*(i) Fair value hedges*

For qualifying fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the separate income statement under "Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss". Hedging gain or loss on the hedged item adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognised in the separate income statement also under "Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss".

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 Bank decides to voluntarily discontinue the hedging relationship, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. If the relationship does not meet the hedge effectiveness criteria, the Bank 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 separate income statement.

For fair value hedge relationships where the hedged item is not measured at amortised cost, such as debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, changes in fair value that were recorded in the separate income statement whilst hedge accounting was in place are amortised in a similar way to amortised cost instruments using the EIR method. However, as these instruments are measured at their fair values in the separate statement of financial position, the fair value hedge adjustments are transferred from the separate income statement to other comprehensive income.

*(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):

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

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Hedge accounting (continued)**

*(ii) Cash flow hedges (continued)*

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

- a) If a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the Bank 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.
- b) 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 Bank 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate income statement as a reclassification adjustment.

**Leases**

The Bank 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.

*Bank as a lessee*

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

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Leases (continued)**

*(i) Right-of-use assets (continued)*

The right-of-use assets are presented within “property, equipment and right-of-use assets” on the separate financial statements and are subject to impairment in line with the Bank’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 separate financial statements.

*(ii) Lease liabilities*

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

The Bank’s lease liabilities are included under “other liabilities”. Moreover, the interest charge on lease liabilities is presented within “interest and similar expense” in separate financial statements.

*(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets*

The Bank 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 in the separate income statement.

*Bank as a lessor*

Leases in which the Bank 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.

**Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured.

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

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Revenue recognition (continued)**

**(i) Interest and similar income and expense**

*The effective interest rate*

Interest income and expense are recognized 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 amortized cost of a financial liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest. The effective interest rate is also revised for fair value hedge adjustments at the date amortisation of the hedge adjustment begins.

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

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest income is determined by applying EIR to the net amortized cost of the instrument. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Bank 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 amortized 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 separate income statement includes:

- Interest on financial assets at amortised cost; and
- Interest on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Interest expense presented in the separate income statement includes financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Interest income and expense on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are presented under "Net gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss" in the separate income statement.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Revenue recognition (continued)**

**(ii) Fee and commission income**

The Bank 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*

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

**(iii) Dividend income**

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

**(iv) Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss**

Net income from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss comprises gains and losses related to trading assets and liabilities, non-trading derivatives held for risk management purposes that do not form part of qualifying hedging relationships, financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, and also 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.

**Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for under the equity method. Subsidiaries are enterprises which the Bank controls.

Under the equity method, the investment in subsidiaries is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Bank's share of net assets of the subsidiary since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the subsidiary is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment separately.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Bank's share of the results of operations of the subsidiary. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Bank's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the subsidiary, the Bank recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the separate statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Bank and the subsidiary are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the subsidiary.

The aggregate of the Bank's share of profit or loss of a subsidiary is shown on the face of the separate income statement outside operating profit.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Investments in subsidiaries (continued)**

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

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

If the ownership interest in a subsidiary is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to separate income statement where appropriate. Upon loss of control and significant influence over the subsidiary, the Bank measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the subsidiary upon loss of control and significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in separate income statement.

**Property and equipment**

Property and equipment, 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 if the recognition criteria is met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Bank 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 separate income statement as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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

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

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.

Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

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:

Land and buildings	50 years
Furniture and equipment	6.66 – 12.5 years
Computer equipment and software	3.33 – 5 years
General installations	5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Property and equipment (continued)**

Any item of property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. 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 recognised in “Net gain from disposal of property and equipment and right-of-use assets” in the year the asset is derecognised.

The assets’ residual lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively if applicable.

**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 Bank. The Bank’s intangible assets include the value of software development and key money.

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 separate 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 derecognized.

The Bank 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:

- Software development 5 years
- Key money 10-15 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Assets obtained in settlement of debt, assets held for sale and discontinued operations (continued)**

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 as current items in the statement of financial position.

A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has 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 separate 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank 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 separate income statement, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

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

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

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Provisions for risks and charges**

Provisions are recognised when the Bank 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 Bank 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 separate income statement net of any reimbursement.

The Bank 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 Bank's business.

When the Bank can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Bank 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 Bank is of the opinion that disclosing these estimates on a case-by-case basis would prejudice their outcome, then the Bank 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 Bank takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents.

**Pensions and other post-employment benefits**

The Bank provides retirement benefits obligation 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 separate statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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 Bank recognises restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Bank recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under "Personnel expenses" in separate 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 Bank 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 Bank operates and generates taxable income.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**Taxes (continued)**

*(i) Current tax (continued)*

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the separate income statement. 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:

- 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 separate 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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.4 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**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 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.

**Treasury shares**

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

When the Bank holds own equity instruments on behalf of its clients, those holdings are not included in the Bank's separate 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 separate income statement.

**Assets under management and assets held in custody and under administration**

The Bank 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 Bank and, accordingly, are recorded as off-balance sheet items.

**Customers' acceptances**

Customers' acceptances represent term documentary credits which the Bank 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.

**Segment reporting**

The Bank's segmental reporting is based on the following operating segments: corporate and commercial banking, retail and personal banking, treasury and capital markets and group functions and head office.

**3.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates**

The preparation of the Bank's separate financial statements requires Management to make judgements, 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.

**Judgements**

In the process of applying the Bank'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 separate financial statements:

*Going concern*

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

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)**

**Judgements (continued)**

*Business model*

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

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

*Contractual cash flows of financial assets*

The Bank 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 Bank 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.

*Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options*

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

The Bank has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Bank applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise 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 Bank 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 Bank included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of head office and branches due to the significance of these assets to its operations. These leases have a short non-cancellable period (i.e., three to five years) and there will be a significant negative effect on the Bank's operations if a replacement is not readily available. The renewal options for leases of motor vehicles (or other assets) were not included as part of the lease term because the Bank has a policy of leasing motor vehicles (or other assets) for not more than five years and, hence, not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Bank based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the separate 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 Bank. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)**

**Estimates and assumptions (continued)**

*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 assets*

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, 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 Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Bank's internal credit rating model;
- The Bank'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; and
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability of occurrence, to derive the ECL models.

As per internal policy, the Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank.

*Revaluation of property and equipment*

The Bank carries its land and building 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 Bank 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 25.

*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.

**3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**3.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)**

**Estimates and assumptions (continued)**

*Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank '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 Bank 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).

**4 SEGMENT INFORMATION**

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

Interest income is reported net, since Management monitors net interest income as a performance measure and not the gross income and expense amounts. Net interest income is allocated to the business segment based on the assumption that all positions are funded or invested via a central funding unit. An internal Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) mechanism was implemented between operating segments. Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

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

**A) Business segments**

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

<b>Corporate and commercial banking</b>	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.
<b>Retail and personal banking</b>	Provides individual customers' deposits and consumer loans, overdrafts, credit cards, and funds transfer facilities, as well as all regular retail and private banking activities.
<b>Treasury and capital markets</b>	Provides Treasury services including transactions in money and capital markets for the Bank'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 Bank's own portfolio of stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments.
<b>Bank functions</b>	Consists of capital and strategic investments and exceptional profits and losses.

31 December 2022

## 4 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

A) *Business segments (continued)*

The following tables present net operating income information and financial position information in respect of the Bank's reportable segments.

i) *Net operating income information*

	2022				
	<i>Corporate and Commercial Banking</i> LL million	<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i> LL million	<i>Treasury and Capital Markets</i> LL million	<i>Bank Functions</i> LL million	<i>Total</i> LL million
Net interest income	47,956	71,005	780,999	-	899,960
Net fee and commission (expense) income	40,235	114,116	(688,336)	-	(533,985)
Net trading loss	-	-	(1,289,670)	-	(1,289,670)
Net loss from derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	(38,240)	-	(38,240)
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	3,181	-	3,181
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method	-	-	-	(4,556)	(4,556)
Other operating income	-	-	-	9,613	9,613
Net recovery (impairment loss) on financial assets	44,140	1,379	(3)	370	45,886
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>132,331</b>	<b>186,500</b>	<b>(1,232,069)</b>	<b>5,427</b>	<b>(907,811)</b>

	2021 (restated)				
	<i>Corporate and Commercial Banking</i> LL million	<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i> LL million	<i>Treasury and Capital Markets</i> LL million	<i>Bank Functions</i> LL million	<i>Total</i> LL million
Net interest income	89,030	78,378	849,649	-	1,017,057
Net fee and commission (expense) income	29,221	85,038	(54,398)	-	59,861
Net trading loss	-	-	(287,797)	-	(287,797)
Net loss from derecognition of financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	(60)	-	(60)
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	2,196	-	2,196
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method	-	-	-	(13,088)	(13,088)
Other operating income	-	459	4,685	2,485	7,629
Net recovery (impairment loss) on financial assets	(67,934)	7,679	(352,946)	(12,470)	(425,671)
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>50,317</b>	<b>171,554</b>	<b>161,329</b>	<b>(23,073)</b>	<b>360,127</b>

ii) *Financial position information*

	2022				
	<i>Corporate and Commercial Banking</i> LL million	<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i> LL million	<i>Treasury and Capital Markets</i> LL million	<i>Bank Functions</i> LL million	<i>Total</i> LL million
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	440,719	440,719
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,086,551</b>	<b>599,376</b>	<b>18,727,340</b>	<b>5,129,680</b>	<b>25,542,947</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>864,592</b>	<b>17,267,952</b>	<b>2,078,066</b>	<b>690,694</b>	<b>20,901,304</b>

31 December 2022

## 4 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

## A) Business segments (continued)

	2021 (restated)				Total LL million
	Corporate and Commercial Banking LL million	Retail and Personal Banking LL million	Treasury and Capital Markets LL million	Bank Functions LL million	
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	439,991	439,991
Total assets	1,233,248	1,279,216	21,057,471	1,094,062	24,663,997
Total liabilities	864,592	18,465,887	2,271,617	416,307	22,018,403

Interest and similar income from exposure to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign amounted to LL 1,060,262 million (2021: LL 1,276,783 million) arising from time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon and financial instruments held by the Bank. The breakdown of interest and similar income from exposure to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign is as follows:

	2022 LL million	2021 LL million
<b>Interest and similar income</b>		
Central Bank of Lebanon	944,688	1,134,552
Lebanese sovereign	115,574	142,231
	<b>1,060,262</b>	<b>1,276,783</b>

## B) Geographical segments

The Bank operates in two geographical segments, Lebanon and other countries. The following tables show the distribution of the Bank's net operating income and non-current assets. Transactions between segments are carried at market prices and within pure trading conditions.

	2022		
	Lebanon LL million	Other LL million	Total LL million
Total operating income (loss)	(979,283)	25,586	(953,697)
Net recovery (impairment loss) on financial assets	50,860	(4,974)	45,886
Net operating income (loss) <sup>1</sup>	(928,423)	20,612	(907,811)
Non-current assets <sup>2</sup>	4,165,436	27,812	4,193,248

## 4 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

## B) Geographical segments (continued)

	2021 (restated)		
	Lebanon LL million	Other LL million	Total LL million
Total operating income	755,729	30,069	785,798
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(418,153)	(7,518)	(425,671)
Net operating income <sup>1</sup>	337,576	22,551	360,127
Non-current assets <sup>2</sup>	304,162	29,066	333,228

<sup>1</sup> Net operating income (loss) is attributed to the geographical segment on the basis of the location of the branch responsible for reporting the results or advancing the funds.

<sup>2</sup> Non-current assets consist of property, equipment and right-of-use assets, intangible assets, and certain other assets (other than financial instruments and deferred taxes) expected to be recovered in more than twelve months after the reporting date.

## 5 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2022 LL million	2021 LL million
<b>Interest and similar income</b>		
Balances with central banks	882,574	1,079,573
Due from banks and financial institutions	6,377	15,238
Due from subsidiaries (Note 44)	37	4
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	32
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	132,808	196,892
Loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost (Note 44)	136	47
Financial assets at amortised cost	308,974	344,293
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	238
	<b>1,330,906</b>	<b>1,636,317</b>
<b>Tax on interest</b>		
Balances with central banks	(99,697)	(112,939)
Financial assets at amortised cost	(32,395)	(34,066)
	<b>(132,092)</b>	<b>(147,005)</b>
<b>Interest and similar income, net of tax</b>	<b>1,198,814</b>	<b>1,489,312</b>

**Amortization of other assets**

Interest income from balances with Central Banks is presented net of the amortization of the present value of expected future cash flow from leverage arrangements initially recognized as receivables from Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements (Note 28). The amortization amounted to L.L. 45,916 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: L.L. 49,878 million).

31 December 2022

**6 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Due to central banks	118,115	125,766
Due to banks and financial institutions	19,026	21,549
Due to subsidiaries (Note 44)	1,865	1,757
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	142,145	282,979
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost (Note 44)	7,211	20,898
Subordinated debt	10,492	18,727
Lease liabilities (Note 33)	-	579
	<u>298,854</u>	<u>472,255</u>

**7 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
<b>Fee and commission income</b>		
Loans and advances	4,460	6,983
Letters of guarantee	6,948	8,765
Acceptances	38	72
Letters of credit	663	596
Credit cards	23,584	14,255
Domiciled bills	3,524	1,419
Checks for collection	4,208	2,606
Maintenance of accounts	36,194	20,370
Transfers	11,783	10,721
Safe rental	3,361	1,459
Portfolio commission	1,489	1,151
Refund of banking services	9,753	7,557
Commission on foreign exchange transactions	4,773	10,793
Commission on cash withdrawal	15,002	6,524
Commission on banknotes deposits	5,589	3,286
Other commissions	2,392	2,655
	<u>133,761</u>	<u>99,212</u>
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>	<u>(667,746)</u>	<u>(39,351)</u>
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<u>(533,985)</u>	<u>59,861</u>

In order to service customers and banks needs in LL denominated banknotes during period of shortage, during 2022, the Bank paid a premium for the supply of LL denominated banknotes amounting LL 662,997 million recorded under fee and commission expense (2021: LL 35,576 million).

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

**8 NET TRADING LOSS**

	2022 LL million	2021 LL million
<i>Interest and similar income from debt instruments</i>		
- Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	55	102
<i>Gain from sale of debt instruments</i>		
- Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	2	12
- Debt securities issued by banks and financial institutions	2	5
	4	17
<i>Unrealized loss from revaluation of debt instruments</i>		
- Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	(84,743)	(177,545)
<b>Net loss from debt instruments</b>	<b>(84,684)</b>	<b>(177,426)</b>
<i>Equity instruments</i>		
- Gain from sale	5,221	1,281
- Unrealized (loss) gain from revaluation	(4,681)	1,139
- Dividend income	15	-
<b>Net gain from equity instruments</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2,420</b>
Foreign exchange	(1,205,541)	(112,791)
	<b>(1,289,670)</b>	<b>(287,797)</b>

Foreign exchange includes gains and losses from spot and forward contracts and other currency derivatives, as well as the result of the revaluation of the daily open foreign currency positions. In addition, during 2022, and in order to manage its USD/LL FX position, the Bank 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, the Bank purchased from its customers local foreign currencies at rates different from the rate specified in Basic Circular 151, which resulted in a loss of LL 86,158 million recorded in the income statement (2021: nil).
- During 2022, the Bank purchased local foreign currencies at rates specified in Basic Circular 151, which resulted in a loss of LL 675,652 million recorded in the income statement (2021: LL 116,978 million recorded in the income statement).
- During 2022, the Bank bought from the Central Bank of Lebanon USD 69 million in local Dollar at a rate of LL 8,000 which resulted in a loss of LL 447,982 million recorded in the income statement (2021: nil).

**9 NET LOSS FROM DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST**

The Bank derecognises some debt instruments classified at amortised cost for the purpose of currency risk and/or liquidity risk management.

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

	2022		
	<i>Gains</i> LL million	<i>Losses</i> LL million	<i>Net</i> LL million
Certificates of deposits	-	(38,233)	(38,233)
Time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	-	(7)	(7)
	-	<b>(38,240)</b>	<b>(38,240)</b>

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

9 NET LOSS FROM DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST  
(continued)

	2021		
	Gains LL million	Losses LL million	Net LL million
Time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon	-	(60)	(60)

## 10 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2022 LL million	2021 LL million
Write-back of provision from assets obtained in settlement of debt	89	-
Income from subsidiaries (Note 44)	6,241	5,518
Rental income from assets obtained in settlement of debt	428	367
Others	2,855	1,744
	<u>9,613</u>	<u>7,629</u>

## 11 NET RECOVERY (IMPAIRMENT LOSS) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2022 LL million	2021 LL million
<b>Remeasurements:</b>		
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	316,745
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	95,923	150,420
Balances with central banks	13	46,036
Due from banks and financial institutions	1	(9,849)
Other assets	-	12,729
Due from subsidiaries	72	106
Financial guarantees and other commitments (Note 34(b))	1,826	-
Debtors by acceptances	7	2
	<u>97,842</u>	<u>516,189</u>
<b>Recoveries:</b>		
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	(143,267)	(90,164)
Balances with central banks	(20)	(6)
Due from subsidiaries	(63)	(69)
Debtors by acceptances	(7)	(20)
Financial guarantees and other commitments (Note 34(b))	(371)	(259)
	<u>(143,728)</u>	<u>(90,518)</u>
	<u>(45,886)</u>	<u>425,671</u>

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

**12 PERSONNEL EXPENSES**

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Salaries and other related charges	160,983	120,216
Social security contributions	16,856	12,264
Bonuses	8	1,033
Provision for employees' end of service benefits (Note 34 (a))	8,359	3,490
	<u>186,206</u>	<u>137,003</u>

**13 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES**

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Taxes on interest	650	1,401
Taxes and duties	421	2,107
Contribution to deposits guarantee fund	9,730	10,825
Rent and related charges under operating leases	3,443	1,261
Professional fees	31,063	8,037
Telecommunications and postage expenses	11,719	4,732
Board of Directors' attendance fees	1,001	1,013
Maintenance and repairs	122,935	28,754
Electricity and fuel	76,970	14,451
Travel and entertainment	1,205	365
Publicity and advertising	1,899	2,396
Subscriptions	2,985	2,455
Legal expenses	3,374	2,587
Insurance	35,088	7,735
Guarding fees	9,600	3,770
Printings and stationery	4,006	1,459
Donations	5,423	1,713
Provisions for risks and charges (Note 34 (b))	90,307	64,657
Others	9,249	6,058
	<u>421,068</u>	<u>165,776</u>

**14 INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

The components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Current income tax expense	2,267	20,933
Adjustment in respect of other taxes of prior years	-	33,844
	<u>2,267</u>	<u>54,777</u>

**14 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)**

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

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
(Loss) profit before income tax	(1,536,287)	33,890
Less: Impact of differently taxed foreign branches	(3,701)	(28,257)
	<u>(1,539,988)</u>	<u>5,633</u>
Add:		
Non-tax deductible provisions	112,996	204,146
Other non-tax deductible charges	329,777	65,565
	<u>(1,097,215)</u>	<u>275,344</u>
Less:		
Release of provisions previously subject to income tax	(89,841)	(63,125)
Other non-taxable income	(3,640)	-
Reportable losses	-	(112,494)
Taxable (loss) profit	<u>(1,190,696)</u>	<u>99,725</u>
Income tax expense at 17%	-	16,953
Income tax expense of differently taxed foreign branches	2,267	3,980
Income tax expense recorded in the separate income statement	<u>2,267</u>	<u>20,933</u>

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

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	60,652	45,413
Add: Charge for the year	2,267	54,777
Less: Paid during the year	(21,701)	(39,538)
Balance at 31 December (Note 33 (a))	<u>41,218</u>	<u>60,652</u>

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

	<i>Deferred tax assets</i>	
	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Fair value of financial instruments (Note 28)	177	931

**15 BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE**

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank (after adjusting for interest on the convertible instruments net of tax) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would have been issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential shares into ordinary shares.

**15 BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE (continued)**

The following table shows the loss and share data used in the basic loss per share calculation:

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i> <i>(Restated*)</i>
<b>Loss attributable to common shareholders of the Bank from:</b>		
Continuing and discontinued operations	(1,538,554)	(22,467)
Continuing operations	(1,538,554)	(20,887)
Discontinued operations	-	(1,580)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	561,805,416	561,779,964
	<i>2022</i> <i>LL</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL</i>
Basic loss per share	(2,739)	(40)
Basic loss per share from continuing operations	(2,739)	(37)
Basic loss per share from discontinued operations	-	(3)

(\*) The weighted average number of ordinary shares adopted for the computation of basic loss per share takes into account the weighted average number of treasury shares.

**Diluted loss per share**

Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations is LL 2,739 and basic and diluted loss per share from discontinued operations is nil for the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: LL 37 and LL 3 respectively). Subordinated debts and cash contribution to capital were not considered in the calculation of diluted loss per share because they are antidilutive for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021. However, these instruments could potentially dilute basic earnings / losses per share in the future.

**16 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cash on hand	496,460	315,122
Balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon:		
- Current accounts	4,257,343	2,381,890
- Time deposits	9,831,788	12,597,950
	<b>14,089,131</b>	<b>14,979,840</b>
Balances with Central Banks in other countries:		
- Current accounts	73,410	112,282
- Time deposits	2,556	-
	<b>75,966</b>	<b>112,282</b>
Accrued interest receivable	158,053	208,375
	<b>14,819,610</b>	<b>15,615,619</b>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 48.2)	(286,774)	(286,781)
	<b>14,532,836</b>	<b>15,328,838</b>

31 December 2022

**16 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS (continued)**

During 2019, the Bank and the Central Bank of Lebanon signed a netting agreement for specified financial assets and liabilities that qualify for netting under the requirements of IAS 32. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2022, time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to L.L. 3,881,843 million (2021: LL 4,223,102 million) and term borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 29) are reported on a net basis on the separate statement of financial position.

*Obligatory reserves:*

- In accordance with the Central Bank of Lebanon's rules and regulations, 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 Lira. This is not applicable for investment banks which are exempted from obligatory reserve requirements on commitments denominated in Lebanese Lira. Additionally, all banks operating in Lebanon are required to deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon placements representing 15% of total deposits in foreign currencies regardless of nature. Obligatory reserve requirements for banks operating in Lebanon and the related covering time deposits and current accounts with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounted to LL 2,440,511 million and LL 2,623,346 million respectively as at 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 2,281,501 million and LL 2,567,734 million respectively).
- Branches operating in foreign countries are also subject to obligatory reserve requirements determined based on the banking rules and regulations of the countries in which they operate. As of 31 December 2022, obligatory reserve requirements for branches operating in foreign countries and the related covering time deposits and current accounts amounted to LL 39,039 million (2021: LL 43,338 million).

**17 DUE FROM BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	763,945	694,380
Time deposits	5,013	4,532
Pledged accounts	22,996	26,657
Accrued interest receivable	1	1
	<u>791,955</u>	<u>725,570</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 48.2)	(4,304)	(4,292)
	<u>787,651</u>	<u>721,278</u>

Doubtful balances with banks and financial institutions and the related provisions and unrealized interest which fulfill certain requirements have been transferred to off financial position accounts. The gross amount of these balances amounted to LL 3,576 million as of 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 2,033 million).

**18 DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES**

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
<b><i>Byblos Bank Europe S.A.</i></b>		
Current accounts	988	6,697
Time deposits	3,986	302
Loans	-	3,402
Pledged accounts	3,211	-
Accrued interest receivable	-	3
	<u>8,185</u>	<u>10,404</u>

Restricted balances amounted to LL 4,201 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021:nil).

**19 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Bank 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 the credit risk.

**Forwards and Futures**

Forwards and futures contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Futures contracts are transacted in standardized amounts on regulated exchanges and are subject to daily cash margin requirements.

**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 a specified underlying index such as an interest rate, foreign currency rate, commodity index or equity index. In a currency swap, the Bank pays a specified amount in one currency and receives a specified amount in another currency. Currency swaps are mostly gross-settled.

	2022			2021		
	<i>Assets</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Liabilities</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Notional</i> <i>amount</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Assets</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Liabilities</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Notional</i> <i>amount</i> <i>LL million</i>
<b><i>Held for trading</i></b>						
Currency swaps	7	473	57,429	45	617	66,008
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-	7	1,734
Spot foreign exchange contracts	-	1	400	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>57,829</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>67,742</u>

**20 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS**

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
<b><i>Lebanese sovereign</i></b>		
Treasury bills	732	1,377
Eurobonds	100,747	185,525
	<u>101,479</u>	<u>186,902</u>
<b><i>Private sector and other securities</i></b>		
Equity securities and funds	23,134	31,220
	<u>124,613</u>	<u>218,122</u>

31 December 2022

**21 NET LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTISED COST**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Commercial loans	1,467,075	1,654,321
Consumer loans	735,310	1,409,287
	<u>2,202,385</u>	<u>3,063,608</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 48.2)	(520,211)	(555,612)
	<u>1,682,174</u>	<u>2,507,996</u>

Bad loans and related provisions and unrealized interest which fulfill certain requirements have been transferred to off financial position accounts. The gross balance of these loans amounted to LL 271,674 million as of 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 290,270 million).

**22 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
<i>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</i>		
Certificates of deposits	1,937,226	2,599,196
Treasury bills (a)	1,268,375	2,114,285
	<u>3,205,601</u>	<u>4,713,481</u>
<i>Other sovereign</i>		
Foreign governmental debt securities	5,226	5,226
	<u>3,210,827</u>	<u>4,718,707</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 48.2)	(25,362)	(25,362)
	<u>3,185,465</u>	<u>4,693,345</u>

(a) As at 31 December 2022, Lebanese treasury bills amounting to LL 866,107 million were pledged against subsidised loans and term borrowings granted by the Central Bank of Lebanon (2021: L.L. 1,240,862 million) (Note 29).

(b) During 2021, Lebanese government Eurobonds at a carrying amount of LL 361,660 million (net of expected credit losses of LL 1,193,348 million) were reclassified from amortised cost to fair value through profit or loss portfolio for liquidity management, after obtaining the approval of Central Bank of Lebanon allowing the Bank to consider them among the assets eligible to cover the 3% liquidity requirement per Central Bank of Lebanon's basic decision 13262 dated 27 August 2020 (Basic Circular 154).

**23 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>		
Equity securities	68,499	64,136
	<u>68,499</u>	<u>64,136</u>

31 December 2022

### 23 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)

#### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income:*

The Bank 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			2021		
	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Cumulative fair value changes</i>	<i>Dividend income</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	<i>Cumulative fair value changes</i>	<i>Dividend income</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
<b>Unquoted shares:</b>						
Intra Investment Company SAL	17,591	4,567	-	17,591	4,567	-
Arab Trade Financing Program	2,118	626	15	2,118	625	-
Others	1,493	366	57	1,468	338	420
<b>Quoted shares:</b>						
Jordan Ahli Bank	47,297	(6,683)	3,109	42,959	(11,089)	1,776
	<b>68,499</b>	<b>(1,124)</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>64,136</b>	<b>(5,559)</b>	<b>2,196</b>

Dividend income amounted to LL 3,181 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 2,196 million) and resulted from equity instruments held at year end.

### 24 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Percentage ownership</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>	
			<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
			<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million (Restated*)</i>
<b>Investment</b>						
Byblos Bank Europe SA	Belgium	Commercial banking	99.95	99.95	118,782	132,005
Byblos Invest Bank SAL	Lebanon	Investment banking	99.99	99.99	128,174	133,094
Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC	Armenia	Banking	100.00	100.00	116,461	94,144
Adonis Insurance and Reinsurance Co. (ADIR) Syria	Syria	Insurance	40.00	40.00	590	613
Adonis Brokerage House SAL	Lebanon	Insurance brokerage	99.40	99.40	6,320	5,884
					<b>370,327</b>	<b>365,740</b>
<b>Subordinated debt</b>						
Byblos Bank Europe SA					47,816	50,746
Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC					22,576	23,505
					<b>70,392</b>	<b>74,251</b>
					<b>440,719</b>	<b>439,991</b>



# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 24 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

#### *Financial information of the Bank's subsidiaries (continued)*

##### *Byblos Bank Europe SA*

The Bank granted Byblos Bank Europe SA in 2014 a subordinated loan of EUR 30 million in accordance with the following conditions:

- The loan is allocated to cover the losses of Byblos Bank Europe SA.
- The duration of the contract is indefinite and is subordinated to the rest of the debt of Byblos Bank Europe.
- Interest rate of 6% for the first ten years and thereafter the interest rate swap on Euro + 4.58% for ten years.
- Interest is payable semi-annually on 30 June and 31 December of each year.

Interest income on this loan amounted to LL 2,862 million for the year 2022 (2021: LL 3,211 million).

##### *Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC*

On 30 September 2016, the Bank granted a subordinated loan of USD 5.2 million and EUR 9.375 million to strengthen the private funds of Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC, under the following conditions:

- The term of the loan is ten years, maturing on 27 September 2026 (subject for an extension period). This loan generates interest at the rate of 6% yearly, payable every six months. The interest payment and principal of the loan are deferred if the standard ratios applicable to the Bank's activity are not met in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.
- The borrower has the right to repay the principal of the loan and the interest before the expiry of the agreed upon period, if the issuer used the amount paid for the purchase of ordinary shares included in the calculation of the principal private capital of Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC, or if the Central Bank of Armenia has obtained the consent of at least five years from the grant date.
- In the event of deterioration of the financial situation of the borrower, the Bank is required to collect part of the loan specified by the Central Bank of Armenia and is used for the purchase of ordinary shares included in the calculation of the principal private funds of Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC.
- The Issuer shall have the right to replace the loan or part of it, with ordinary shares at least five years from the grant date.

Interest income amounted to LL 471 million for the loan granted in USD and LL 893 million for the loan granted in Euro for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 471 million and LL 1,003 million respectively).

### 25 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	<i>Land and buildings</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Right of use assets</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Deposits</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Advance payments</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
<b>Cost:</b>							
At 1 January 2022	278,791	1,805	227,924	18,267	614	4,994	532,395
Additions	7,380	-	18,714	-	11	3,571	29,676
Revaluation adjustments	(81,071)	-	-	-	-	-	(81,071)
Revaluation recognised in OCI	3,867,157	-	-	-	-	-	3,867,157
Disposals	(1,737)	(49)	(10,275)	(10,064)	-	-	(22,125)
Write-offs	-	-	(217)	-	-	-	(217)
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>4,070,520</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>236,146</b>	<b>8,203</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>4,325,815</b>
<b>Depreciation:</b>							
At 1 January 2022	76,826	1,679	200,027	7,321	-	-	285,853
Depreciation during the year	4,630	25	11,381	681	-	-	16,717
Revaluation adjustments	(81,071)	-	-	-	-	-	(81,071)
Related to disposals	(385)	(49)	(10,152)	(4,549)	-	-	(15,135)
Other adjustments	-	-	(1,971)	-	-	-	(1,971)
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>199,285</b>	<b>3,453</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>204,393</b>
<b>Net carrying value:</b>							
At 31 December 2022	4,070,520	101	36,861	4,750	625	8,565	4,121,422

# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 25 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (continued)

	<i>Land and buildings</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Right of use assets</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Deposits</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Advance payments</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cost:							
At 1 January 2021	272,860	1,723	222,126	19,810	602	11,201	528,322
Additions	1,401	82	4,920	391	12	191	6,997
Transfers	4,530	-	1,859	-	-	(6,389)	-
Disposals	-	-	(855)	(2,766)	-	-	(3,621)
Write-offs	-	-	(126)	-	-	(9)	(135)
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	-	832	-	-	832
At 31 December 2021	278,791	1,805	227,924	18,267	614	4,994	532,395
Depreciation:							
At 1 January 2021	72,196	1,664	188,743	4,927	-	-	267,530
Depreciation during the year	4,630	15	12,182	2,394	-	-	19,221
Related to disposals	-	-	(773)	-	-	-	(773)
Related to write-offs	-	-	(125)	-	-	-	(125)
At 31 December 2021	76,826	1,679	200,027	7,321	-	-	285,853
Net carrying value:							
At 31 December 2021	201,965	126	27,897	10,946	614	4,994	246,542

Revaluation differences on property, equipment and right-of-use assets reflected net of tax as revaluation reserve of real estate in equity amounted to LL 3,679,488 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 5,689 million) (Note 41).

#### *Revaluation of land and buildings*

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 LL at the Sayrafa exchange rate at 31 December.

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 LL 3,867,157 million in 2022 was recognized in other comprehensive income (2021: nil).

### 26 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Key money</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Software development</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2022	2,303	54,317	56,620
Additions	-	3,471	3,471
Disposals	-	(4)	(4)
At 31 December 2022	2,303	57,784	60,087
Amortization:			
At 1 January 2022	2,296	40,795	43,091
Charge for the year	2	4,495	4,497
At 31 December 2022	2,298	45,290	47,588
Net carrying value:			
At 31 December 2022	5	12,494	12,499

31 December 2022

## 26 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

	<i>Key money LL million</i>	<i>Software development LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2021	2,303	52,748	55,051
Additions	-	1,569	1,569
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,303</u>	<u>54,317</u>	<u>56,620</u>
Amortization:			
At 1 January 2021	2,260	36,620	38,880
Charge for the year	36	4,175	4,211
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,296</u>	<u>40,795</u>	<u>43,091</u>
Net carrying value:			
At 31 December 2021	<u>7</u>	<u>13,522</u>	<u>13,529</u>

## 27 ASSETS OBTAINED IN SETTLEMENT OF DEBT

The Bank occasionally takes possession of assets in settlement of loans and advances. The Bank is in the process of selling these assets which are, as such, included in assets obtained in settlement of debt. Gains or losses on disposal are recognised in the separate income statement for the year.

	<i>2022 LL million</i>	<i>2021 LL million</i>
Cost:		
At 1 January	80,858	79,067
Additions	462	1,791
Disposals	(14,381)	-
At 31 December	<u>66,939</u>	<u>80,858</u>
Impairment:		
At 1 January	7,701	7,701
Related to disposals	(89)	-
At 31 December	<u>7,612</u>	<u>7,701</u>
Net carrying value:		
At 31 December	<u>59,327</u>	<u>73,157</u>

## Byblos Bank SAL

### NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

#### 28 OTHER ASSETS

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
Receivables from Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements (a)	219,296	265,213
Prepaid expenses	1,941	1,142
Prepaid insurance	3,962	3,377
Prepaid maintenance	131	6,762
Printings and stationery	14,836	4,581
Electronic cards and regularization accounts	14,331	18,708
Hospitalization and medical care under collection	25,249	20,405
Deferred tax assets (Note 14)	177	931
Foreign exchange position (b)	222,847	24,683
Other debit balances	33,433	16,750
	<u>536,203</u>	<u>362,552</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(20,405)</u>	<u>(20,405)</u>
	<u>515,798</u>	<u>342,147</u>

*(a) Receivables from Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements*

During 2020, the Bank recognized a gain under "Other operating income" representing the present value of expected future cash flows from leverage arrangements with the Central Bank of Lebanon entered into during 2019. The gain was recorded against a receivable from the Central Bank of Lebanon under "Other assets". This accounting treatment was adopted by the Bank as it is permissible by Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular number 519. Remaining unamortised balance at 31 December 2022 amounted to LL 219,296 million (2021: LL 265,213 million).

*(b) Foreign exchange position*

Foreign exchange position receivable as at 31 December 2022 resulted mainly from the application of Basic Circular 151 (2021: the same).

#### 29 DUE TO CENTRAL BANKS

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
<b>Central Bank of Lebanon</b>		
Subsidized loans	381,222	413,183
Term borrowings under leverage arrangements	638,942	1,013,862
Accrued interest payable	22,698	27,339
	<u>1,042,862</u>	<u>1,454,384</u>

***Subsidised Loans from the Central Bank of Lebanon***

- The Bank signed a credit agreement with the Central Bank of Lebanon based on the provisions of Decision no. 6116 dated 7 March 1996 relating to the facilities which can be granted by the Central Bank of Lebanon to banks. The balance amounted to LL 177,580 million as of 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 209,645 million).
- The Bank obtained 3 loans from the Central Bank of Lebanon to finance the merger of the assets and liabilities of Banque Pharaon & Chiha SAL. These loans were originally granted in the amount of LL 227,000 million netted by a discount of LL 23,358 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 227,000 million netted by a discount of LL 33,413 million) and are secured by the pledge of Lebanese treasury bills amounting to LL 227,000 million included under financial assets at amortised cost as of 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 227,000 million) (Note 22).

## 29 DUE TO CENTRAL BANKS (continued)

**Term borrowings under leverage arrangements**

Leverage arrangements with the Central Bank of Lebanon represent term borrowings denominated in Lebanese Lira, bearing an interest rate 2% per annum and having maturities ranging between 2023 and 2035, fully invested in Lebanese Treasury bills, certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon in LL and blocked term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon in Lebanese Lira 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 Lebanese Lira 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 Eurobond 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 placements and pledged certificates of deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon in Lebanese Lira. This agreement qualifies for netting under the requirements of IAS 32.

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%.

During 2021, in order to reduce the local foreign currency mismatch and as a result of exceeding the allowed ceiling for LL banknotes withdrawals, the Bank:

- settled blocked term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LL 296,381 million with maturities ranging between 2023 and 2026, earning coupon rates between 9.26% and 9.32% and simultaneously deposited blocked term placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon in the same amount with maturities ranging between 2024 and 2026, and earning coupons between 7.26% and 7.32%;
- settled on a net basis financial assets and financial liabilities amounting to LL 454,213 million.

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 separate statement of financial position. The table identifies the amounts that have been offset in the separate 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:

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
Leverage arrangements		
Gross amounts	4,520,785	5,236,964
Amounts offset against <sup>(1)</sup>		
Placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 16)	(3,881,843)	(4,223,102)
Net amounts reported on the separate statement of financial position	<u>638,942</u>	<u>1,013,862</u>
<b>Financial collateral</b>		
Lebanese treasury bills	<u>638,942</u>	<u>1,013,862</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents amounts that can be offset under IAS 32. Placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon have also been reported in the separate 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 LL 716,179 million (2021: LL 454,213 million).

# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 30 DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	21,664	123,696
Term loans	441,028	447,161
Time deposits	325,842	16,163
Cash margins	5,390	5,427
Accrued interest payable	15,303	255
	<u>809,227</u>	<u>592,702</u>

During 2023, 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 LL 308,617 million as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: LL 433,195 million).

### 31 DUE TO SUBSIDIARIES

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	11,078	10,912
Time deposits	58,473	59,018
Accrued interest payable	96	82
	<u>69,647</u>	<u>70,012</u>

This caption comprises the following as at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Byblos Invest Bank S.A.L.	62,723	63,332
Byblos Bank Europe S.A.	1,143	948
Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC	5,781	5,732
	<u>69,647</u>	<u>70,012</u>

### 32 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS AT AMORTISED COST

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	13,511,128	12,467,100
Term deposits	4,032,299	6,094,026
Cash margins	341,578	430,831
Accrued interest payable	6,399	18,970
	<u>17,891,404</u>	<u>19,010,927</u>

31 December 2022

**33 OTHER LIABILITIES**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Lease liabilities	3,257	9,063
Accrued expenses	37,893	33,390
Unearned commission and interest	2,561	1,246
Cash margins related to companies under establishment	3,210	1,813
Insurance premiums received in advance	4,429	3,724
Payables to the National Social Security Fund	2,752	1,630
Current tax liability (a)	93,618	70,235
Deferred provision for Banque Pharaon & Chiha SAL loans portfolio	5,632	6,949
Other creditors	63,192	64,762
	<u>216,544</u>	<u>192,812</u>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	9,063	13,524
Interest expense (Note 6)	-	579
Paid during the year	-	(3,745)
Terminated during the year	(5,782)	(1,217)
Foreign exchange difference	(24)	(78)
Balance at 31 December	<u>3,257</u>	<u>9,063</u>

During 2021, and due to the events occurring in Lebanon as described in Note 1, the Bank 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.

*(a) Current tax liability*

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Income tax due (Note 14)	41,218	60,652
Withholding tax on salaries	5,111	3,396
Withholding tax on interest earned by customers	4,158	4,617
Value added tax	208	205
Other taxes	42,293	1,365
	<u>93,618</u>	<u>70,235</u>

**34 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Employees' end of service benefits (a)	271,320	106,602
Other provisions (b)	201,530	110,001
	<u>472,850</u>	<u>216,603</u>

*(a) Employees' end of service benefits*

The Bank has two defined benefit plans covering substantially all of its employees. The first requires contributions to be made to the National Social Security Fund. The entitlement to and level of these end of service benefits provided depends on the employees' length of service, the employees' salaries, contributions paid to the National Social Security Fund and other requirements outlined in the Lebanese Labour Law. 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 depends on the employees' length of service, the employees' salaries and other requirements outlined in the Workers' Collective Agreement. End-of-service benefits for employees at foreign branches are accrued for in accordance with the laws and regulations of the respective countries in which the branches are located.

Movement in the provision for employees' end of service benefits during the year was as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	106,602	42,223
<i>Costs charged to the income statement (Note 12):</i>		
Service costs	1,661	1,084
Net interest	6,698	2,406
	<u>8,359</u>	<u>3,490</u>
<i>Re-measurement losses in other comprehensive income:</i>		
Experience adjustments	(44,098)	(3,780)
Economic assumptions	201,677	68,637
	<u>157,579</u>	<u>64,857</u>
End of service benefits paid during the year	(1,220)	(3,968)
Balance at 31 December	<u>271,320</u>	<u>106,602</u>

The principal assumptions used in determining the end of service benefit obligations of these plans are shown below:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
<b>Economic assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	6.5%	6.5%
Salary increase		
Year 2022	N/A	150%
Year 2023	60%	3%
Year 2024	60%	3%
Year 2025	40%	3%
Thereafter	3%	3%
Expected annual rate of return on NSSF contributions	3%	3%
Treatment of bonus	None	None

31 December 2022

**34 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES (continued)***(a) Employees' end of service benefits (continued)*

	2022	2021
<b>Demographic assumptions</b>		
Retirement age	Earliest of 64 or completion of 20 contribution years	Earliest of 64 or completion of 20 contribution years
Pre-termination mortality rate	None	None
Pre-termination turnover rates (age related with average of)	3.5% for NSSF and 7.5% for WCA	3.5% for NSSF and 7.5% for WCA

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

	<i>Discount rate</i>		<i>Future salary increase</i>		<i>Cost of living adjustments</i>	
	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>50%</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Impact on net defined benefit obligations						
2022	(4,545)	4,679	4,822	(4,713)	133,920	333,074
2021	(1,834)	1,890	2,412	(2,355)	13,914	27,900

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.

*(b) Other provisions*

	2022	2021
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Provisions for contingencies	82,510	49,756
Provisions for ECL on financial guarantees and commitments	7,103	7,473
Other	111,917	52,772
	<b>201,530</b>	<b>110,001</b>

Movement in other provisions during the year was as follows:

	2022	2021
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
At 1 January	110,001	45,838
Charge for the year (Notes 11 and 13)	92,133	64,657
(Write-back) provisions for ECL on financial guarantees and commitments	(371)	(259)
Foreign exchange	(233)	(235)
At 31 December	<b>201,530</b>	<b>110,001</b>

# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 35 SUBORDINATED DEBT

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
<b><i>Issue 2012*(Due but unpaid)</i></b>		
Nominal value	105,192	115,700
Unamortised discount	-	(946)
Accrued interest payable	19,935	13,586
<b><i>Issue 2021</i></b>		
Nominal value	30,723	30,723
Accrued interest payable	6	6
	<b>155,856</b>	<b>159,069</b>

\*During 2022, a lawsuit was initiated against the Bank to enforce the payment of the outstanding amount which was due on 21 December 2022. However, Management and the Bank's legal counsel are of the opinion that the Bank's obligation under the subordinated loan agreement are subject to compliance with mandatory provisions of Lebanese law and regulations applicable to Lebanon. The ultimate outcome cannot be determined presently.

On 21 December 2012, the Bank signed a USD 300 million subordinated loan agreement with an international financial institution, whereby the latter acted as an issuer of USD 300 million subordinated notes convertible into Byblos Bank SAL shares or GDR's according to the following terms:

Number of notes:	30,000
Note's issue price:	USD 10,000
Note's nominal value:	USD 10,000
Date of issue:	21 December 2012
Maturity:	21 December 2022, subject to the earlier conversion of these notes, in whole or in part, into Byblos Bank SAL shares or GDR's at a price of USD 2.5 per share or USD 125 per GDR
Interest rate:	Contractual interest rate of 6.5% payable semi-annually.
Rights of holders:	The noteholder has the right to convert all or portion of the subordinated notes into Byblos Bank SAL shares or GDR's at a conversion price of USD 2.5 per share or USD 125 per GDR.

On 17 June 2020, in light of the developments in the Lebanese Republic, the Bank announced that it will not make the interest payments on the subordinated debt which is due on 30 June 2020.

The Extraordinary General Assembly of the Shareholders held on 21 April 2021 resolved the following:

- The exchange of convertible subordinated debt with a nominal value of USD 20,380,000 with new bonds with similar terms however maturing in 2031 and payable locally; and
- The repurchase of convertible subordinated debt with a nominal value of USD 200,520,000 and their cancellation.

As at 31 December 2022, the Bank had repurchased/exchanged additional convertible subordinated debt with a nominal value amounting to USD 9,320,000 (2021: USD 2,350,000).

### 36 SHARE CAPITAL

	2022			2021		
	<i>No of shares</i>	<i>Share capital LL million</i>	<i>Share premium LL million</i>	<i>No of shares</i>	<i>Share capital LL million</i>	<i>Share premium LL million</i>
Common shares	565,515,040	684,273	229,013	565,515,040	684,273	229,013
<b><i>Preferred shares</i></b>						
- Series 2008	2,000,000	2,420	295,154	2,000,000	2,420	295,154
- Series 2009	2,000,000	2,420	295,929	2,000,000	2,420	295,929
	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>591,083</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>591,083</b>

The capital of the Bank is divided into 565,515,040 shares of LL 1,210 each fully paid (2021: the same).

**36 SHARE CAPITAL (continued)****Preferred shares***i) Series 2008 Preferred Shares*

On 15 August 2008, and based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly held on 18 July 2008, the Bank issued Series 2008 preferred shares, according to the following terms:

Number of shares:	2,000,000
Share's issue price:	USD 100
Share's nominal value:	LL 1,200
Issue premium:	USD (000) 195,790 (equivalent to LL 295,154 million) calculated in USD as the difference between the total issue of USD (000) 200,000 and the total par value of the issue amounting to LL 2,400 million and after deducting issuance commission for the issue amounting to USD (000) 2,618.
Benefits:	Non-cumulative annual dividends of USD 8.00 per share, subject to the availability of non-consolidated distributable net profits.
Repurchase right:	Redeemable (at a date subsequent to the approval of 2013 accounts by the general assembly) at the Bank's option at the issue price plus any declared but unpaid distributions for all the years preceding the year of the call, with the condition that at least 25% of the original number of the preferred shares are called each time.

In 2009, the par value of series 2008 preferred shares was increased from LL 1,200 to LL 1,210.

*ii) Series 2009 Preferred Shares*

On 4 September 2009, and based on the decision of the extraordinary general assembly held on 1 August 2009, the Bank issued Series 2009 preferred shares according to the following terms:

Number of shares:	2,000,000
Share's issue price:	USD 96
Share's nominal value:	LL 1,210
Issue premium:	USD (000) 188,313 (equivalent to LL 283,881 million) calculated in USD as the difference between the total issue of USD (000) 192,000 and the total par value of the issue amounting to LL 2,420 million and after deducting issuance commissions of USD (000) 2,082.
Benefits:	Non-cumulative annual dividends of USD 8.00 per share, subject to the availability of non-consolidated distributable net profits.
Repurchase right:	Redeemable (at a date subsequent to the approval of 2014 accounts by the general assembly) at the Bank's option at USD 100 plus any declared but unpaid distributions for all the years preceding the year of the call, with the condition that at least 25% of the original number of the preferred shares are called each time.

**Listing of shares**

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Bank's shares were listed as follows:

	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>Stock exchange</i>	<i>Stock exchange</i>	<i>No of shares</i>	<i>No of shares</i>
Ordinary shares	Beirut	Beirut	502,454,990	502,454,990
Global depository receipts (*)	Beirut	Beirut	1,261,201	1,261,201
Preferred shares	Beirut	Beirut	4,000,000	4,000,000

(\*) Global Depository Receipts (GDR's) can be issued at a ratio of 50 Common Shares per one GDR.

The Bank's Board of Directors meeting dated 17 June 2020 approved the delisting of its GDR from the London SEAQ. The delisting became effective on 30 July 2020.

**37 CASH CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL**

The Extraordinary General Assembly of Shareholders held on 21 April 2021 verified and approved Cash Contribution to Capital (CCC) amounting to LL 407,025 million (equivalent to USD 270 million) in order to complete the 20% increase of the Common Equity Tier 1 capital in compliance with Central bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 567. On 15 July 2021 the Bank obtained the final approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon.

The terms of the Cash Contribution to Capital are as follows:

- Perpetual, subject to the conversion right, as further described below;
- Subject to the approval of the Banking Control Commission, the approval of the shareholders of the Bank at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank, and availability of Free Income for the immediately preceding year, the Bank may, but is not required to, pay a return annually (in respect of the immediately preceding year only) on each return payment date, at a rate of 5% per annum until 31 December 2026, following which, the return rate is applicable for each subsequent year will be determined by the Bank.
- The right of CCC participants to return shall not be cumulative;
- CCC participants shall have the right to convert all or a portion of their participation in the CCC, together with any interest declared to be due and accrued, but unpaid, into shares at the Conversion Price;
- The "Conversion Price" in respect of any conversion by a Shareholder of all or any portion of the nominal amount of its Cash Contribution to Capital (including Return which is due and payable), translated from USD into LL at the Relevant Rate, shall be fixed at L.L. 1,210 per share (and shall be subject to adjustment only in the limited circumstances). The Relevant Rate means rate of exchange for USD into Lebanese Lira, as of 11 am Beirut time on the date which is two business days prior to the applicable conversion date, which is (i) published by the Central Bank of Lebanon on its electronic platform established and operated pursuant to Decision 13236; or (ii) if such rate is not then available, the standard base rate for such exchange published by the Central Bank of Lebanon; or (iii) if both of the forgoing rates are unavailable, the prevailing rate for such exchange as determined by the Bank.
- Conversion of the Cash Contribution to Capital must occur prior to 31 December 2026.

**38 NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES**

	<i>Legal reserve LL million</i>	<i>General reserve LL million</i>	<i>Reserves for capital increase LL million</i>	<i>Equity component of convertible subordinated debt LL million</i>	<i>Other reserves LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January 2022	343,537	330,785	127,665	31,618	31,077	864,682
Transfer between reserves	255	-	-	-	-	255
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>343,792</b>	<b>330,785</b>	<b>127,665</b>	<b>31,618</b>	<b>31,077</b>	<b>864,937</b>
Balance at 1 January 2021	329,336	330,785	127,665	31,618	31,077	850,481
Impact of voluntary change in accounting policy at 1 January	-	13,905	-	-	-	13,905
Restated balance at 1 January 2021	329,336	344,690	127,665	31,618	31,077	864,386
Transfer between reserves	354	-	-	-	-	354
Translation difference	-	-	-	-	(58)	(58)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>329,690</b>	<b>344,690</b>	<b>127,665</b>	<b>31,618</b>	<b>31,019</b>	<b>864,682</b>

# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 38 NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES (continued)

#### *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 reserves. In addition, 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.

During 2022, the Bank transferred to legal reserve an amount of LL 255 million (2021: LL 354 million) as required by the laws applicable in the countries in which the Bank operates.

#### *General reserve*

According to the Central Bank of Lebanon Main Circular 143, Banks in Lebanon are required to transfer to General Reserves, the balance of Reserves for General Banking Risks and General Reserves for Loans and Advances previously appropriated in line with the requirements of decision 7129 and decision 7776 respectively. This reserve is part of the Bank's equity and is not available for distribution.

#### *Other reserves*

During 2013, the Bank transferred an amount of LL 31,077 million from retained earnings to other reserves related to the subordinated debt.

### 39 DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Distributable reserves	<b>84,103</b>	84,103

The Bank appropriates general reserves from its retained earnings to strengthen its equity. These reserves amounting to LL 84,103 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: same) are available for dividends distribution.

### 40 TREASURY SHARES

Movement of treasury shares recognized in the separate statement of financial position for the years 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

#### *Year ended 31 December 2022*

	<u><i>Common shares</i></u>		<u><i>Global Depository Receipts</i></u>	
	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>
At 31 December 2022	3,146,774	4,744	11,257	911
<b>Total treasury shares in LL million</b>				<b>8,524</b>

#### *Year ended 31 December 2021*

	<u><i>Common shares</i></u>		<u><i>Global Depository Receipts</i></u>	
	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>
At 1 January 2021	3,195,465	4,850	11,257	911
Sales of treasury shares	(48,691)	(106)	-	-
At 31 December 2021	3,146,774	4,744	11,257	911
<b>Total treasury shares in LL million</b>				<b>8,524</b>

31 December 2022

**41 REVALUATION RESERVE OF REAL ESTATE**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Revaluation reserve	<b>3,679,488</b>	5,689

**42 CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

Movement of the change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income during the year was as follows:

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i> <i>(Restated*)</i>
Balance at 1 January	(16,079)	(12,015)
Impact of voluntary changes in accounting policy at 1 January	-	(9,176)
Restated balance at 1 January	<b>(16,079)</b>	<b>(21,191)</b>
Net changes in fair values during the year:		
- equities	4,435	8,811
- share of loss from subsidiaries under equity method	(2,489)	(2,352)
	<b>1,946</b>	<b>6,459</b>
Net changes in deferred taxes	(755)	(1,347)
Balance at 31 December	<b>(14,888)</b>	<b>(16,079)</b>

**43 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cash and balances with central banks	7,400,919	6,381,839
Due from banks and financial institutions	775,826	721,204
Due from subsidiaries	8,185	629
	<b>8,184,930</b>	<b>7,103,672</b>
Less: Due to central banks	(300,769)	(32,784)
Less: Due to banks and financial institutions	(531,109)	(236,103)
Less: Due to subsidiaries	(69,647)	(69,136)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	<b>7,283,405</b>	<b>6,765,649</b>

Cash and balances with central banks include amounts of LL 2,662,385 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 2,339,723 million) representing mandatory reserve deposits and balances.

# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 43 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents include balances in foreign currencies that are subject to defacto 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 Bank 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 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
Balances with central banks	6,831,099	4,694,258
Due from banks and financial institutions	733	10,228
	<u>6,831,832</u>	<u>4,704,486</u>

### 44 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 operation decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, key management personnel and their close family members, as well as entities controlled or jointly controlled by them.

A list of the Bank's principal subsidiaries is shown in Note 24. Transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries meet the definition of related party transactions.

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly, including the Directors and the Officers of the Bank.

Related party balances included in the Bank's separate statement of financial position are as follows as of 31 December:

	31 December 2022				31 December 2021			
	<i>Key management personnel LL million</i>	<i>Subsidiaries LL million</i>	<i>Other LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>	<i>Key management personnel LL million</i>	<i>Subsidiaries LL million</i>	<i>Other LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	5,663	5,663	-	-	12,050	12,050
Due from subsidiaries	-	8,185	-	8,185	-	10,404	-	10,404
Loans and advances	2,735	-	1	2,736	2,375	658	-	3,033
Due to banks and financial institutions	-	-	120,292	120,292	-	-	119,178	119,178
Due to subsidiaries	-	69,647	-	69,647	-	70,012	-	70,012
Deposits	47,204	133,719	60,217	241,140	57,792	203,199	58,561	319,552
Subordinated debt	302	-	-	302	35	-	-	35
Guarantees received	1,320	-	9,696	11,016	9,689	-	-	9,689
Guarantees given	2	3,287	-	3,289	-	3,270	33	3,303
Commitments (including acceptances)	395	3,287	29	3,711	456	-	3,297	3,753
					<b>2022</b> <i>LL million</i>		<b>2021</b> <i>LL million</i>	
Subordinated debt (Note 24):					47,816		50,746	
- Byblos Bank Europe SA					22,576		23,505	
- Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC					<u>70,392</u>		<u>74,251</u>	

31 December 2022

**44 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)**

Related party transactions included in the Bank's separate income statement are as follows for the year ended 31 December:

	31 December 2022				31 December 2021			
	Key management personnel LL million	Subsidiaries LL million	Other LL million	Total LL million	Key management personnel LL million	Subsidiaries LL million	Other LL million	Total LL million
Interest income on due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	6	6	-	-	4	4
Interest income on due from subsidiaries	-	37	-	37	-	4	-	4
Interest income on loans and advances	118	18	-	136	44	3	-	47
Interest received on subordinated debt	-	4,226	-	4,226	-	4,685	-	4,685
Interest expense on due to subsidiaries	-	1,865	-	1,865	-	1,757	-	1,757
Interest expense on deposits	427	5,881	903	7,211	11,985	-	8,913	20,898
Interest expense on due to banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	977	977
Interest expense on subordinated debt	10	-	-	10	2	-	-	2
Management services to subsidiaries	-	2,015	-	2,015	-	833	-	833
Insurance	-	39,419	-	39,419	-	10,334	-	10,334

Insurance expense for the year ended 31 December 2022 include an amount of LL 37,195 million relating to exchange differences (2021: LL 7,248 million).

During 2021, interest expense on deposits includes an amount of LL 10,603 million representing interest paid at the annual rate of 5% on amounts deposited by related parties for participating in Cash Contribution to Capital (Note 37).

In addition to the above, the Bank entered into an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a shareholder whereby the latter makes available a non-committed trade finance guarantee facility to the Bank up to USD 20 million. During 2020, this limit was cancelled, and the facilities issued by IFC are being granted on a case by case basis. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021 guarantees issued by IFC were nil.

**Compensation of the Key Management Personnel of the Bank**

	2022 LL million	2021 LL million
Short-term benefits <sup>1</sup>	9,956	9,286

<sup>1</sup> Short-term benefits comprise of salaries, bonuses, profit-sharing, attendance fees and other short-term benefits to key management personnel.

**45 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS****Credit-related commitments and contingent liabilities**

The Bank 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 Bank. 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.

#### 45 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

##### Credit-related commitments and contingent liabilities (continued)

	2022		
	<i>Banks LL million</i>	<i>Customers LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
<b>Guarantees and contingent liabilities</b>			
Financial guarantees	-	10,513	10,513
Other guarantees	11,604	335,554	347,158
	<u>11,604</u>	<u>346,067</u>	<u>357,671</u>
<b>Commitments</b>			
Documentary credits	2,457	219	2,676
Loan commitments	-	241,122	241,122
	<u>2,457</u>	<u>241,341</u>	<u>243,798</u>
	2021		
	<i>Banks LL million</i>	<i>Customers LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
<b>Guarantees and contingent liabilities</b>			
Financial guarantees	-	12,513	12,513
Other guarantees	17,350	375,582	392,932
	<u>17,350</u>	<u>388,095</u>	<u>405,445</u>
<b>Commitments</b>			
Documentary credits	9,920	197	10,117
Loan commitments	-	268,686	268,686
	<u>9,920</u>	<u>268,883</u>	<u>278,803</u>

##### *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 guarantees, advance payment guarantees and tender guarantees.

##### *Documentary credits*

Documentary credits commit the Bank to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

##### *Loan commitments*

Loan commitments are defined amounts (unutilized 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 Bank has no right to withdraw the loan commitment once communicated to the beneficiary.

#### 45 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

##### Investment commitments

The Bank 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 Bank 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 Bank of LL 6,383 million as of 31 December 2022 (2021: LL 6,383 million).

##### Legal claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. The Bank has an established protocol for dealing with such claims, many of which are beyond its control. At year-end, the Bank 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 Byblos Bank 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 Bank’s operations, financial results, condition and prospects. However, once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of damages reasonably estimated, the Bank 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 Bank, except as provided for in Note 34. However, they may have an impact on the offshore liquidity of the Bank, its foreign assets, and its foreign currency exposure.

##### 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 remain subject to the review of the tax authorities for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2022 (years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2017 being currently under review) and the review of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for the period from 1 November 2015 to 31 December 2022. In addition, the branches’ 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.

##### Commitments resulting from credit facilities received

The Bank has several commitments and covenants resulting from credit facilities, term loans and subordinated debts with non-resident financial institutions. The Bank is in breach with some of the financial covenants which were calculated based on the recorded figures and does 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 Bank is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner the impact of these matters on its covenant calculation.

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

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Assets held in custody and under administration	1,529,759	1,643,214

##### Assets held in custody and under administration

Custody is the safekeeping and servicing of securities and other financial assets on behalf of clients. Administration includes the provision of various support functions and activities including the valuation of portfolios of securities and other financial assets on behalf of clients, which complements the custody business.

## 47 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 Bank 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 observable in an active market. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets, and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads.

**Valuation Technique Using Significant Unobservable Inputs – Level 3**

Financial instruments are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

**Effects of exchange rates on the fair value measurements**

The fair value disclosures for other assets and liabilities are first determined in their original currency, which is not the Lebanese Lira in the case of most of the assets and liabilities reported below. These are then translated to Lebanese Liras 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 rates and the official published exchange rates, management estimates that the amounts reported in this note in LL do not reflect a reasonable estimate of expected cash flows in Lebanese Liras that would have to be generated from the realization of such assets or the payment of such liabilities at the date of the separate 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.

## 47.1 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE

Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value:

	2022			Total LL million
	<i>Valuation techniques</i>			
	<i>Quoted market price Level 1 LL million</i>	<i>Observable inputs Level 2 LL million</i>	<i>Unobservable inputs Level 3 LL million</i>	
<b>Assets:</b>				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency swaps	-	7	-	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	100,747	-	732	101,479
Equity securities and funds	3,498	-	19,636	23,134
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities	47,328	-	21,171	68,499
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency swaps	-	474	-	474

## 47 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

## 47.1 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value: (continue)

	2021			Total LL million
	Quoted market price Level 1 LL million	Valuation techniques		
		Observable inputs Level 2 LL million	Unobservable inputs Level 3 LL million	
<b>Assets:</b>				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency swaps	-	45	-	45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	185,525	-	1,377	186,902
Equity securities and funds	11,584	-	19,636	31,220
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities	42,959	-	21,177	64,136
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency swaps	-	617	-	617
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	7	-	7

There were no transfers between levels during 2022 (2021: the same).

**Assets and liabilities carried at fair value using a valuation technique categorized within Level 2 or 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 Bank's strategic investments are generally classified at fair value 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 Bank 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 Bank in accordance with IFRS 13.93 (d).

***Government bonds and other debt instruments***

The Bank 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.

**Reconciliation of fair value measurement of financial assets in unquoted equity shares:**

	2022 LL million	2021 LL million
Balance at 1 January	21,177	21,277
Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income	(6)	(100)
	<u>21,171</u>	<u>21,177</u>

**47 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

**47.1 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE (continued)**

**Comparison of carrying and fair values for financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value:**

***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.

***Financial assets and liabilities not concentrated in Lebanon***

The management assessed that the fair values of financial assets and liabilities not concentrated in Lebanon approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT**

**48.1 INTRODUCTION**

The Bank is exposed to various types of risks, 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 Bank cannot meet its financial obligations when they come due in a timely manner and at 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 Bank include concentration risk, reputation risk, legal and litigation risk, political risk and business/strategic risk.

**Risk management structure**

The Board of Directors is primarily responsible for establishing / approving the Bank's strategic direction and approving the nature and levels of risk the Bank is willing to take. The Board has established four committees to assist in carrying out its responsibilities:

*Risk Committee:* It is primarily responsible to formulate the risk appetite statement for the Bank through establishing a comprehensive set of internal risk limits and other qualitative risk statements that clearly define the amount of risks the Board is willing to take and those risks the Board wishes to avoid, and monitors compliance with the risk appetite statement. It provides oversight of Senior Management's activities in managing capital adequacy, credit, market, liquidity, interest rate and operational risks of the Bank. It also oversees the process and outcome of the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process), IFRS 9 and Recovery Plan. It discusses and approves risk policies.

*Anti-Money Laundering and Compliance Committee:* It has been established according to BDL basic circular number 83 dated 18/05/2001. The mission of the committee is to ensure the Bank's compliance with anti-money laundering laws (namely Law Number 318 dated 20 April 2001 and BDL circular number 83 dated 18 May 2001) and all amendments thereto. The committee has an oversight responsibility over the Bank's compliance program (set of policies, procedures, resources and systems) for detecting and preventing all forms of money laundering as well as preventing any of the Bank's entities from being misused by individuals or organizations to circumvent or violate local and international sanctions, laws, and regulations.

*Audit Committee:* monitors the Bank's accounting practices and external reporting, and reviews the audit reports covering the Bank's operations and takes appropriate actions / decisions.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.1 INTRODUCTION (continued)**

**Risk management structure (continued)**

*Remuneration, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee:* ensures that the Bank has coherent remuneration policies and practices, and that proper succession plans for board members and senior managers are in place. It is also responsible to make sure that corporate governance principles and the code of conduct are well established at the Bank to warrant the confidence of shareholders, investors and stakeholders.

The above Board Committees are composed of mostly independent / non-executive members satisfying the applicable best practice requirements. In addition, the Board delegates its day-to-day risk management activities to Senior Management, through the following diverse committees that have been established:

*Executive Committee:* acts under the supervision of the Chairman to ensure execution of all strategic directives stipulated by the Board and to propose new strategic projects and plans to the Board. Membership is assigned to the Chairman/General Manager, the Head of Consumer Banking Division, the Head of Financial Markets and Financial Institutions Division, the Head of Commercial Banking Division, the Head of Risk Management Division and the Head of Foreign Banking Unit.

*Central Credit Committee (CCC):* is the highest credit authority in the Bank after the Board. Its mission is to review and approve high-value amount credit proposals. The internal lending limit is set at 10% of capital, which requires the joint approval of the Chairman and the CCC. Credit proposals exceeding the internal lending limit are referred to the Board (or any delegated committee) for approval. The CCC delegates approval authority for lower amount credit proposals to various sub-committees.

*Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO):* whose mission is to manage the statement of financial position in compliance with the main objectives of the Bank, in terms of growth, liquidity and interest income. Its role encompasses the review, approval and implementation of the Bank's strategies regarding liquidity and interest rate, foreign exchange and trading activities through decisions on size and duration of mismatched positions and on pricing.

*Risk Committee (Management):* whose task is to formulate and enforce guidelines and standards with regard to capital adequacy and risk measurement and management. It also reviews reports and findings identified by the Risk Management and issues related to the implementation of Basel III projects. The committee discusses and approves risk policies, risk measurement tools such as rating and scoring, and risk-based processes including stress testing, economic capital, and risk-based profitability. It oversees the preparation of risk reports and the framework and results relating to processes (such as ICAAP, IFRS 9 Impairment, Recovery Planning) before submission to the Board.

The Bank also established two other committees concerned with risk management and compliance, being: *The Operational Risk Management Committee* and the *Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering Committee*. The Operational Risk Committee's mission is to provide oversight for the Bank's operational risk function, the processes and the systems developed to assess, monitor and mitigate operational risks. This committee's mission will be extended in 2022 to include the oversight of operational resilience and the business continuity management that was previously part of the information security department. The mission of the Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering Committee is to ensure that the Bank is in compliance with anti-money laundering laws and internationally administered sanction laws; and to oversee implementation of the Bank's KYC and sanction policies.

*Internal Audit Division*

The Internal Audit Division is responsible for providing an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve the Bank's operations. It helps the Bank accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic disciplined and risk-based approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. Its role within the Bank is to ensure that adequate internal controls are maintained and where weaknesses are identified, they are reported to Senior Management and the Audit Committee along with recommendations for improvement. The GIA assesses all new products and procedures and changes in systems and reports its recommendations accordingly.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.1 INTRODUCTION (continued)**

*Internal Audit Division (continued)*

The Internal Audit Division also ensures that the Bank is in compliance with the rules and regulations in different jurisdictions where the Bank is operating, the Central Banks and Banking Control Commission requirements, Board of Directors and management directives and implemented policies and procedures.

**Risk management**

The Bank's risk management function follows the prudential rules and regulations set forth by the Basel Committee in the Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision and Basel Capital Accord texts (Basel III) to measure and assess the risks identified under the pillars I and II, i.e., the credit, operational, and market risks, as well as, the interest rate risk in the banking book, the liquidity risk, and credit concentration. Business continuity management has become part of the risk management function since the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2021.

**Risk management framework**

The Risk Management Framework is based on a set of principles adopted by the Board through the Risk Charter. These principles are being reviewed annually or upon need in order to be aligned with the changes related to the internal and external environment of the Bank. The set of basic principles that governs the risk management framework of the Bank are developed based on the following:

*Business Line Accountability:* Business lines are accountable for managing the risks associated with their activities and establish tolerances for risk taking. The accountability exists notwithstanding the presence of any support functions dedicated to risk management activities.

*Strategic Level Risk Management,* encompasses the risk management functions performed by senior management and the Board. It includes defining the Bank's risk appetite, formulating strategy and policies for managing risk and establishing adequate systems and controls to ensure that the Bank's aggregate risk profile is within acceptable tolerance levels.

*Analytical Level Risk Management,* encompasses the risk management, within the authority delegated by the Strategic Level to identify, measure, monitor and report the risks taken by the Bank in a consistent manner across all business lines and operational units.

*Tactical Level Risk Management,* encompasses risk management activities performed by individuals who take risk on the Bank's behalf such as the front office and loan origination functions.

The Risk Charter is complemented by risk specific policies and procedures enabling the unification of the risk culture and practice. Risk management is applied through the implementation of these risk policies / limits approved by the Board and that are put in place by the risk management function in cooperation with the business lines. Monitoring of individual risks is handled upon the initiation and renewal of the risk through a clear and documented decision- making process.

**48.2 CREDIT RISK**

Credit risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge 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 interbank, 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. Credit risk appetite and limits are set at the Bank level by the Board and are cascaded to the entities, which in turn formulate their own limits in line with the Bank's risk appetite. The Bank manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**

Credit risk is monitored by the credit risk department of the Bank's independent Risk Controlling Unit. It is their responsibility to review and manage credit risk, including environmental and social risk for all types of counterparties. Credit risk consists of line credit risk managers who are responsible for their business lines and manage specific portfolios and experts who support both the line credit risk manager, as well as the business with tools like credit risk systems, policies, models and reporting. The credit quality review process allows the Bank early detections of changes in assets quality estimate the potential loss and take early corrective action.

The Bank has established various credit quality review processes to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions of credit files, including ratings and collateral quality. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are subject to regular revision. The credit quality review process aims to allow the Bank to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective actions.

Since October 2019, the economic situation in Lebanon exerted significant pressure on the asset quality of the domestic loan portfolio. As a result, credit quality of the Lebanese loan portfolio has declined driven by a weakening in the borrowers' creditworthiness across various segment types. In order to address the challenging operating conditions, the Bank has implemented a series of remedial actions that included: i) risk deleveraging by reducing its assets size, and strengthening the collateral and guarantees of existing loans, ii) increasing collection capacity across various business lines, iii) increasing provisions for expected credit losses on different portfolios, and iv) setting-up an independent, centralised and specialised remedial function to proactively manage borrowers showing weak or deteriorating credit profiles and not yet classified as Stage 3.

**48.2.1 Expected credit losses**

**48.2.1.1 Governance and oversight of expected credit losses**

The Bank's IFRS 9 Impairment Committee, which is a committee composed of Executive Committee members, oversees the ECL estimation framework by: i) approving the IFRS 9 impairment policy, ii) reviewing key assumptions and estimations that are part of the ECL calculations; 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.

Impairment policy requirements are set and reviewed regularly, at a minimum annually, to maintain adherence to accounting standards and evolving business models. Key judgements inherent in 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 borrowers' exposure, internal obligor risk rating, facility characteristic, macroeconomy, 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 Bank has established a systematic approach for the development, validation, approval, implementation and on-going use of the models. Models are statistically validated by a qualified independent party to the model development unit, before first use and at a minimum annually thereafter.

Each model 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 actual and future economic scenarios, which are set by economists within the Bank's Research Department using independent models and expert judgment. Economic scenarios are prepared on a frequent basis, at a minimum semi-annually, to come up with actual Point-in-Time PD. In the context of the dramatic crisis, the country is still experiencing and the high uncertainties regarding the future development, as presented in length in Note 1 above, the Bank maintained a conservative stance in applying forward looking macroeconomic scenarios to drive Point – in – Time PD during 2021-2022, and this by keeping as constant the forecast of annual GDP decrease at 25%.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**

**48.2.1.2 Definition of default and cure**

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

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security (if any is held);
- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Bank.
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will restructure the asset as a result of bankruptcy due to the borrower's inability to pay its credit obligations.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Bank carefully considers whether the events listed above should result in classifying the exposures in Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Bank'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 and after obtaining the approval of the Credit Committee. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured is dependent on the absence of SICR criteria compared to initial recognition and is examined on a case-by-case basis. In case of forbearance under Stage 2, the borrower remains in this stage until all the following conditions have been met: i) at least a 12-month probation period has passed, ii) three consecutive payments under the new repayment schedule have been made, iii) the borrower has no past dues under any obligation to the Bank, and iv) all the terms and conditions agreed to as part of the restructuring have been met.

**48.2.1.3 The Bank's internal rating and PD estimation process**

The Bank's independent Credit Risk Department oversees its internal rating models. The Bank runs separate models for its key portfolios in which its customers are rated in 1 to 7 performing bands using internal grades with "+" and "-" modifiers. The models incorporate both qualitative and quantitative information and, in addition to information specific to the borrower, utilise supplemental external information that could affect the borrower's behaviour. The Corporate rating model was reviewed in a validation and calibration consultancy that led to the creation in early 2018 of a new rating and PD scale. The analysis was based on the Bank's historical default history, whereby the central default tendency was adjusted with conservatism to account for a low default and data portfolio. The final through-the-cycle (TTC) PD scale was mapped to Moody's Corporate default scale. TTC PDs are then adjusted for IFRS 9 ECL calculations to incorporate point-in-time (PIT) and forward-looking information, and the IFRS 9 Stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate, on quarterly basis.

*Treasury, trading and interbank relationships*

The Bank's treasury, trading and interbank relationships and counterparties comprise Lebanese and other sovereign institutions, financial services institutions, banks, broker-dealers, exchanges and clearing-houses. For these relationships, the Bank's credit risk department analyses publicly available information such as financial information and other external data, e.g., available external ratings published by international rating agencies such as Moody's, Standard and Poor's and Fitch, and assigns the external rating. With respect to exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign. As per BDL Intermediate Circular 649 issued on 24 November 2022, provision coverages on exposures to Lebanese sovereign bonds and Central Bank of Lebanon 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 Bank 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.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**

**48.2.1 Expected credit losses (continued)**

**48.2.1.3 The Bank's internal rating and PD estimation process (continued)**

*Corporate and small business lending*

For corporate and investment banking loans, the borrowers are assessed by specialised credit risk employees of the Bank. The credit risk assessment is based on a credit rating model that takes into account various historical, current and forward-looking information such as:

- Historical financial information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the client. This financial information includes realised and expected results, leverage ratios, liquidity ratios and any other relevant ratios to measure the client's financial performance. Some of these indicators are captured in covenants with the clients and are, therefore, measured with greater attention.
- Account behavior, payment holidays provided, repayment history and other non-financial information such as management quality, company standing and industry risk.
- Any publicly available information on the clients from external parties. This includes external rating grades issued by rating agencies, independent analyst reports, publicly traded bond or press releases and articles.
- Any macro-economic or geopolitical information, e.g., GDP growth relevant for the specific industry and geographical segments where the client operates.
- Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client's management relevant for the company's performance.

The complexity and granularity of the rating techniques varies based on the exposure of the Bank and the complexity and size of the customer. Some of the less complex small business loans are rated within the Bank's models for retail products.

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

*Consumer lending and retail mortgages*

Consumer lending comprises unsecured and secured personal loans, secured auto loans, credit cards and overdrafts. These products along with retail mortgages and some of the less complex small business lending are scored by an automated scorecard tool primarily driven by days past due. Other key inputs into the models are:

- Consumer lending products: use of limits and volatility thereof, GDP growth, unemployment rates, changes in personal income/salary levels based on records of current accounts, personal indebtedness and expected interest repricing.
- Retail mortgages: GDP growth, unemployment rates, changes in personal income/salary levels based on records of current accounts, personal indebtedness and expected interest repricing.

The Bank also relies on account behaviour to predict the probability of default within a specific timeframe. This is primarily based on the repayment history of consumer borrowers.

Retail and housing loan expected credit losses are calculated based on PD and LGD measurements. PD are estimates based on default rates. LGD is a mix of observed and estimated credit loss by product.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**

**48.2.1 Expected credit losses (continued)**

**48.2.1.4 Exposure at default**

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract and arising from amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount at the time of default. For lending commitments, the EADs are potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts. For financial guarantees, the EAD represents the amount of the guaranteed exposure when the financial guarantee becomes payable.

**48.2.1.5 Loss given default**

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. It is estimated using information on the counterparty, the collateral type and coverage, recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset and other criteria. For portfolios in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data, credit external opinion benchmark against related regulators is used to supplement the internally available data.

**48.2.1.6 Significant increase in credit risk**

The Bank continuously monitors all its credit risk exposures. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Bank 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 and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information. The Bank considers an exposure to have significantly increased in credit risk by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with
- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

For determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank uses a quantitative test based on movement in the internal credit rating of the counterparty (which reflects the movement of the PD).

The Bank also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility to the watch list, or the account becoming forborne. In certain cases, the Bank may also consider that events explained in "Definition of default and cure" are a significant increase in credit risk as opposed to a default. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

When estimating ECLs on a collective basis for a group of similar assets (as set out in "Grouping financial assets measured on a collective basis"), the Bank applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

**48.2.1.7 Expected life**

With the exception of credit cards and other revolving facilities the maximum period for which the credit losses are determined is the contractual life of a financial instrument unless the Bank has the legal right to call it earlier. With respect to credit cards and other revolving facilities, the Bank does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Bank's expectations of the customer behaviour, its likelihood of default and the Bank's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities. This includes overdraft facilities falling under Stage 2 whereby we assign a maturity of 3 years even though the contractual maturity is one year.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**

**48.2.1 Expected credit losses (continued)**

**48.2.1.8 Forward looking information**

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information at the level of Probability of Default.

On the PD level, the Bank formulates three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario assigned with a certain probability of occurring, and two other scenarios, one upside and one downside, each assigned a specific chance of occurring, then, a weighted average PD is generated and used for the calculation of the ECL.

External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the countries where the Bank operates, organizations such as World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, IIF and selected private-sector and academic forecasters. A team of specialists within the Bank's Credit Risk Department verifies the accuracy of inputs to the Bank's ECL models including determining the weights attributable to the multiple scenarios of the PD. It is the Economic and Research department of the Bank who provides and regularly updates, at least annually, the economic scenarios and GDP forecasts.

The Bank has identified the real GDP growth among other, as the key driver of expected credit losses for several countries where it operates. Using an analysis of historical data, the Bank has estimated relationships between this macro-economic variable and credit losses. The expected credit losses' estimates have been assessed for sensitivity to changes to forecasts of the macro-variable and also together with changes to the weights assigned to the scenarios. With respect to countries other than Lebanon, the impact on expected credit losses is not material. With respect to Lebanon, the environment is subject to rapid change due to the effects of the economic crisis, COVID-19 and uncertainties disclosed in Note 1. Future impairment charges may be subject to further volatility (including from changes to macroeconomic variable forecasts (depending on the longevity of the crisis). Forecasts and scenarios are based on the best available information at the reporting date, combined with expert judgment.

**48.2.2 Overview of modified and forbore 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) unless loan classification or internal rating necessitates a different staging.

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities') to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Bank's forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its 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 and an expectation of forbearance may constitute evidence that an exposure is credit-impaired. A customer needs to demonstrate consistently good payment behaviour over a period of time before the exposure is no longer considered to be credit-impaired/in default or the PD is considered to have decreased such that the loss allowance reverts to being measured at an amount equal to Stage 1.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)****48.2.2 Overview of modified and forborne loans (continued)**

From a risk management point of view, once an asset is forborne or modified, the Bank's special department for distressed assets continues to monitor the exposure until it is completely and ultimately derecognised.

The table below includes Stage 2 and 3 assets that were modified and, therefore, treated as forborne during the year, with the related modification loss suffered by the Bank.

	<i>2022</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2021</i> <i>LL million</i>
Amortized costs of financial assets modified during the year	<b>35,368</b>	47,953

Byblos Bank SAL

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

48.2.3 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 2021. The Bank does not hold any material purchased or originated credit-impaired assets as at year-end.

31 December 2022	Gross exposure			Impairment allowance			Net exposure LL million
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	
Balances with central banks	14,323,150	-	-	(286,774)	-	-	14,036,376
Due from banks and financial institutions	784,775	3,032	4,148	(35)	(40)	(4,229)	787,651
Due from subsidiaries	8,185	-	-	-	-	-	8,185
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	956,917	611,215	634,253	(118,096)	(61,092)	(341,023)	1,682,174
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,209	-	3,209	(473)	-	-	2,736
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,942,452	-	1,268,375	(25,362)	-	-	3,185,465
Financial guarantees and other commitments	517,469	84,000	-	(6,130)	(973)	-	594,366
Total	18,536,157	698,247	1,906,776	(436,870)	(62,105)	(345,252)	20,296,953

31 December 2021	Gross exposure			Impairment allowance			Net exposure LL million
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	
Balances with central banks	15,300,497	-	-	(286,781)	-	-	15,013,716
Due from banks and financial institutions	718,413	3,032	4,125	(2,434)	(40)	(1,818)	721,278
Due from subsidiaries	10,404	-	-	-	-	-	10,404
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,846,367	606,097	611,144	(182,337)	(61,284)	(311,991)	2,507,996
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,505	-	3,505	(472)	-	-	3,033
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,604,422	-	2,114,285	(25,362)	-	-	4,693,345
Financial guarantees and other commitments	572,860	111,388	-	(6,172)	(1,301)	-	676,775
Total	21,056,468	720,517	2,729,554	(503,558)	(62,625)	(313,809)	23,626,547

31 December 2022

## 48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

## 48.2.3 Financial assets and ECLs by stage (continued)

The following table represents a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of impairment allowances of loans and advances to customers at amortized cost:

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January 2022	182,337	61,284	311,991	555,612
Charge for the year (Note 11)	31,512	-	64,411	95,923
Write-offs	-	-	(7,644)	(7,644)
Recoveries (Note 11)	(93,431)	-	(49,836)	(143,267)
Transfer to off-financial position	-	-	(23,870)	(23,870)
Other movements	-	-	50,345	50,345
Foreign exchange difference	(2,322)	(192)	(4,374)	(6,888)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>118,096</b>	<b>61,092</b>	<b>341,023</b>	<b>520,211</b>
	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January 2021	108,062	100,545	304,872	513,479
Charge for the year (Note 11)	129,565	(39,261)	60,116	150,420
Write-offs	-	-	(19,130)	(19,130)
Recoveries (Note 11)	(63,704)	-	(26,460)	(90,164)
Transfer to off-financial position	(945)	-	(30,919)	(31,864)
Other movements	9,359	-	23,923	33,282
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	(411)	(411)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>182,337</b>	<b>61,284</b>	<b>311,991</b>	<b>555,612</b>

Net re-measurements and reallocations include re-measurements as a result of changes in the size of portfolios, reclassifications between stages and risk parameter changes.

The following table represents a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of impairment allowances of balances with central banks:

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January 2022	286,781	-	-	286,781
Charge for the year (Note 11)	13	-	-	13
Recoveries (Note 11)	(20)	-	-	(20)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>286,774</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>286,774</b>

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)****48.2.3 Financial Assets and ECLs by stage (continued)**

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January 2021	241,329	-	-	241,329
Charge for the year (Note 11)	46,036	-	-	46,036
Recoveries (Note 11)	(6)	-	-	(6)
Foreign exchange difference	(578)	-	-	(578)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>286,781</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>286,781</u>

The following table represents a reconciliation of the opening to the closing balance of impairment allowances of financial assets at amortized cost:

	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
<b>Balance at 1 January and 31 December 2022</b>	<b>25,632</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,362</b>
	<u>25,632</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,362</u>
	<i>Stage 1</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 2</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Stage 3</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January 2021	25,462	-	878,115	903,577
Charge for the year (Note 11)	-	-	316,745	316,745
Related to instruments reclassified to fair value through profit or loss portfolio (Note 22)	-	-	(1,193,348)	(1,193,348)
Foreign exchange difference	(100)	-	(1,512)	(1,612)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>25,362</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,362</u>

## Byblos Bank SAL

### NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

#### 48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

#### 48.2.4 Analysis of risk concentrations

##### *Geographical location analysis*

The Bank 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			2021				
	Lebanon LL million	Europe LL million	Others LL million	Total LL million	Lebanon LL million	Europe LL million	Others LL million	Total LL million
Balances with central banks	13,960,460	-	75,916	14,036,376	14,901,491	-	112,225	15,013,716
Due from banks and financial institutions	8,020	165,617	614,014	787,651	10,209	180,655	530,414	721,278
Due from subsidiaries	-	8,185	-	8,185	-	10,404	-	10,404
Derivative financial instruments	7	-	-	7	45	-	-	45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
<i>Lebanese treasury bills and bonds</i>	101,479	-	-	101,479	186,902	-	-	186,902
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost								
<i>Commercial</i>	823,636	-	158,520	982,156	1,076,413	-	155,188	1,231,601
<i>Consumer</i>	700,018	-	-	700,018	1,276,395	-	-	1,276,395
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	2,736	-	-	2,736	3,033	-	-	3,033
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	1,016	1,016	-	-	1,434	1,434
Financial assets at amortised cost								
<i>Lebanese treasury bills</i>	1,243,013	-	-	1,243,013	2,114,285	-	-	2,114,285
<i>Certificates of deposits issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	1,937,226	-	-	1,937,226	2,573,834	-	-	2,573,834
<i>Foreign governmental debt securities</i>	-	-	5,226	5,226	-	-	5,226	5,226
	<b>18,776,595</b>	<b>173,802</b>	<b>854,692</b>	<b>19,805,089</b>	<b>22,142,607</b>	<b>191,059</b>	<b>804,487</b>	<b>23,138,153</b>

Byblos Bank SAL

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

48.2.4 Analysis of risk concentrations (continued)

*Industrial analysis*

The Bank 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								
	<i>Financial services and brokerage</i> LL million	<i>Government</i> LL million	<i>Consumers</i> LL million	<i>Retail and wholesale</i> LL million	<i>Construction and materials</i> LL million	<i>Manufacturing</i> LL million	<i>Services and utilities</i> LL million	<i>Agriculture</i> LL million	<i>Total</i> LL million
Balances with central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	13,960,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,960,460
<i>Other Central Banks</i>	-	75,916	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,916
Due from banks and financial institutions	787,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	787,651
Due from subsidiaries	8,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,185
Derivative financial instruments	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	101,479	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,479
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Commercial</i>	-	4,610	-	353,133	141,100	209,713	262,625	10,975	982,156
<i>Consumer</i>	-	-	700,018	-	-	-	-	-	700,018
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	-	-	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	2,736
<i>Consumer</i>	310	-	-	706	-	-	-	-	1,016
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	1,268,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,268,375
<i>Lebanese treasury bills</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	1,937,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,937,226
<i>Other foreign government bonds</i>	-	5,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,226
	796,153	17,353,292	702,754	353,839	141,100	209,713	262,625	10,975	19,830,451

Byblos Bank SAL

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

- 48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**  
**48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**  
**48.2.4 Analysis of risk concentrations (continued)**

*Industrial analysis (continued)*

	2021								
	<i>Financial services and brokerage</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Government</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Consumers</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Retail and wholesale</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Construction and materials</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Services and utilities</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Agriculture</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balances with central banks	-	14,901,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,901,491
<i>Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	112,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,225
<i>Other Central Banks</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from banks and financial institutions	721,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	721,278
Due from subsidiaries	10,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,404
Derivative financial instruments	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	186,902	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,902
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Commercial</i>	-	975	-	490,675	187,572	250,177	285,072	17,130	1,231,601
<i>Consumer</i>	-	-	1,276,395	-	-	-	-	-	1,276,395
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	-	213
<i>Commercial</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Consumer</i>	-	-	2,820	-	-	-	-	-	2,820
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	778	-	-	-	-	1,434
Financial assets at amortised cost	656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	656
<i>Lebanese treasury bills</i>	-	2,114,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,114,285
<i>Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	2,573,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,573,834
<i>Other foreign government bonds</i>	-	5,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,226
	<b>732,383</b>	<b>19,894,938</b>	<b>1,279,215</b>	<b>491,453</b>	<b>187,572</b>	<b>250,177</b>	<b>285,285</b>	<b>17,130</b>	<b>23,138,153</b>

Byblos Bank SAL

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

48.2.5 Analysis of 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 LL million	Cash LL million	Securities LL million	Letters of credit / guarantees LL million	Real estate LL million	Net credit exposure LL million
Balances with central banks	14,036,376	-	-	-	-	14,036,376
Due from banks and financial institutions	787,651	-	-	-	-	787,651
Due from subsidiaries	8,185	-	-	-	-	8,185
Derivative financial instruments	7	-	-	-	-	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	101,479	-	-	-	-	101,479
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost:						
Commercial loans	982,156	(30,957)	(14,308)	-	(626,139)	310,752
Consumer loans	700,018	(21,053)	-	-	(598,706)	80,259
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	2,736	3,209	-	-	(2,248)	3,697
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,185,465	-	-	-	-	3,185,465
	<u>19,804,073</u>	<u>(48,801)</u>	<u>(14,308)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,227,093)</u>	<u>18,513,871</u>
Financial guarantees	10,513	(1,592)	-	-	-	8,921
Documentary credits (including acceptances)	3,692	(106)	-	-	-	3,586
	<u>19,818,278</u>	<u>(50,499)</u>	<u>(14,308)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,227,093)</u>	<u>18,526,378</u>
Utilized collateral		<u>(50,499)</u>	<u>(14,308)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,227,093)</u>	
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines		<u>(265,980)</u>	<u>(175,541)</u>	<u>(51,903)</u>	<u>(2,810,300)</u>	
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers		<u>(316,479)</u>	<u>(189,849)</u>	<u>(51,903)</u>	<u>(4,037,393)</u>	

The surplus of collateral mentioned above is presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to LL 241,122 million as at 31 December 2022.

Byblos Bank SAL

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

48.2.5 Analysis of maximum exposure to credit risk and collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

	2021					Net credit exposure LL million
	Maximum exposure LL million	Cash LL million	Securities LL million	Letters of credit / guarantees LL million	Real estate LL million	
Balances with central banks	15,013,716	-	-	-	-	15,013,716
Due from banks and financial institutions	721,278	-	-	-	-	721,278
Due from subsidiaries	10,404	-	-	-	-	10,404
Derivative financial instruments	45	-	-	-	-	45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	186,902	-	-	-	-	186,902
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost:						
Commercial loans	1,231,601	(53,216)	(24,344)	(813)	(595,160)	558,068
Consumer loans	1,276,395	(62,549)	-	(98)	(935,039)	278,709
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,033	-	-	-	(1,010)	2,023
Financial assets at amortised cost	4,693,345	-	-	-	-	4,693,345
	<u>23,136,719</u>	<u>(115,765)</u>	<u>(24,344)</u>	<u>(911)</u>	<u>(1,531,209)</u>	<u>21,464,490</u>
Financial guarantees	12,513	(2,876)	-	-	-	9,637
Documentary credits (including acceptances)	11,551	(1,372)	-	-	-	10,179
	<u>23,160,783</u>	<u>(120,013)</u>	<u>(24,344)</u>	<u>(911)</u>	<u>(1,531,209)</u>	<u>21,484,306</u>
Utilized collateral	-	(120,013)	(24,344)	(911)	(1,531,209)	(1,676,477)
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines	-	(320,476)	(252,815)	(57,597)	(3,486,875)	(4,117,763)
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers		<u>(440,489)</u>	<u>(277,159)</u>	<u>(58,508)</u>	<u>(5,018,084)</u>	

The surplus of collateral mentioned above presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to L.L. 268,686 million as at 31 December 2021.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**

**48.2.5 Analysis of maximum exposure to credit risk and collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)**

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Management monitors the market value of 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 Bank 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 Bank.
- *Real estate (commercial and residential)*: the Bank 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.

In addition to the above, the Bank also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries, personal guarantees for loans to companies owned by individuals, second degree mortgages, and assignments of insurance or bills proceeds and revenues, which are not reflected in the table above.

**48.3 LIQUIDITY RISK AND FUNDING MANAGEMENT**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Bank might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances.

Given its business model, the Bank manages liquidity at the entity level independently while keeping sight of intra-group dependencies. The Bank recognizes that its ability to meet its liquidity requirements may come under increasing pressure under the deteriorating operating environment. On this backdrop, the management is keeping a close daily monitoring of the liquidity to safeguard it as much as possible.

The following outlines the monitoring process that takes place at the entity level, with some elaborate reference to Lebanon given the ongoing crisis.

**Monitoring process**

*Daily*

Due to the economic crisis, it is more important to monitor cash flows and highly liquid assets rather than the supervisory liquidity ratios, because those will ensure the uninterrupted operation of the Bank's activities. On a daily basis, a report of highly liquid assets showing the change in the position compared to the previous day, and submits it to the members of the ALCO. Also, Bank Treasury monitors daily the inflows and outflows in the main currencies used by the Bank.

*Weekly*

A weekly report of expected outflows for the current and next quarter as well as of highly liquid assets held during the reported periods. This report is submitted to the Central Bank of Lebanon.

*Monthly*

Tables are prepared indicating compliance with internal and regulatory liquidity ratios, for all banking units and for the Bank and submits them to the ALCO.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.3 LIQUIDITY RISK AND FUNDING MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**Monitoring process (continued)**

*Quarterly*

The Board of Directors is informed of compliance with internal and regulatory liquidity ratios for each banking unit and for the Bank on at least a quarterly basis since the onset of the crisis in Q4 2019, the Bank is operating in a crisis management mode. It resorted to implementing the Contingency Funding Plan, and had to abide by a self-imposed internal capital control procedure. Executive Committee maintained open communication with the Board Risk Committee to coordinate course of actions under a highly distressed market.

*Periodic*

The liquidity position is assessed under various scenarios, including simulation of Bank-specific crisis and market-wide crisis. The stress scenarios are applied to both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet commitments, to provide a complete picture of potential cash outflows.

As part of the Bank's procedures for monitoring and managing liquidity risk, the Bank sets out a response in the event of liquidity difficulties.

Furthermore, the Bank has stipulated a series of procedures for monitoring and managing liquidity risk. This includes setting up actions to be taken on response to potential liquidity stress events.

The Bank's Liquidity Policy are reviewed by ALCO. The latter submits the updated policy with its recommendations to the Board Risk Committee for approval. The approved policy is notified to the Central Bank of Lebanon.

As per applicable regulations, the Bank must retain obligatory reserves with the central banks where the Bank entities operate.

**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 Bank. The ratio of foreign currency liquid assets to foreign currency total deposits is prepared daily by Finance and disclosed to concerned parties. Foreign currency liquid assets are defined as foreign currency bonds and current account available placements with banks, excluding foreign branches and subsidiaries.

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 balances with foreign correspondent banks (international liquidity that is free of any obligation) in excess of 3% of the bank's total foreign currency deposits as at 31 July 2020 by 28 February 2021, amended to become as of 30 September 2022 by BDL Intermediate Circular 645 of 7 October 2022. On 24 December 2020, the Banking Control Commission of Lebanon issued memo 18/2020 that contains guidance for the calculation of this ratio. The Bank submitted to the regulators monthly calculation for meeting the regulatory requirements of 3% liquidity ratio with foreign banks in accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon Basic Circular 154.

31 December 2022

## 48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 48.3 LIQUIDITY RISK AND FUNDING MANAGEMENT (continued)

## Liquidity ratios (continued)

*Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities*

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities at 31 December 2022 and 2021 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. The contractual maturities were determined based on the period remaining to each maturity as per the separate statement of financial position actual commitments. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately.

	2022					
	Up to 1 month LL million	1 to 3 months LL million	3 months to 1 year LL million	1 to 5 years LL million	Over 5 years LL million	Total LL million
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to central banks	75,151	246,576	155,880	749,962	230,647	1,458,216
Due to banks and financial institutions	394,003	32,524	59,938	235,905	10,924	733,294
Due to subsidiaries	175,283	-	862	-	-	176,145
Derivative financial instruments	474	-	-	-	-	474
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	15,971,069	458,472	1,205,138	343,110	5,499	17,983,288
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	178,811	1,070	11,038	54,811	8,291	254,021
Engagements by acceptances	415	885	-	-	-	1,300
Subordinated debt	125,627	6	1,498	7,988	30,723	165,842
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>16,920,833</b>	<b>739,533</b>	<b>1,434,354</b>	<b>1,391,776</b>	<b>286,084</b>	<b>20,772,580</b>
	2021					
	Up to 1 month LL million	1 to 3 months LL million	3 months to 1 year LL million	1 to 5 years LL million	Over 5 years LL million	Total LL million
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Due to central banks	15,947	21,942	488,626	1,067,614	383,621	1,977,750
Due to banks and financial institutions	206,990	29,104	49,822	274,290	32,503	592,709
Due to subsidiaries	69,136	-	876	-	-	70,012
Derivative financial instruments	624	-	-	-	-	624
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	15,658,232	608,906	1,811,601	974,411	20,027	19,073,177
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	212,696	1,650	46,482	47,089	11,650	319,567
Engagements by acceptances	499	449	770	-	-	1,718
Subordinated debt	10,021	29	118,302	5	30,729	159,086
<b>Total undiscounted financial liabilities</b>	<b>16,174,145</b>	<b>662,080</b>	<b>2,516,479</b>	<b>2,363,409</b>	<b>478,530</b>	<b>22,194,643</b>

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Bank's contingent liabilities and commitments. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date on which 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					
	Less than 1 month LL million	1 to 3 months LL million	3 to 12 months LL million	1 to 5 years LL million	More than 5 years LL million	Total LL million
<b>Financial guarantees</b>	-	-	6,048	4,465	-	10,513
Documentary credits	677	286	1,713	-	-	2,676
Commitments to lend	241,122	-	-	-	-	241,122
	<b>241,799</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>7,761</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>254,311</b>
	2021					
	Less than 1 month LL million	1 to 3 months LL million	3 to 12 months LL million	1 to 5 years LL million	More than 5 years LL million	Total LL million
<b>Financial guarantees</b>	-	-	602	11,431	480	12,513
Documentary credits	31	9,019	988	79	-	10,117
Commitments to lend	268,686	-	-	-	-	268,686
	<b>268,717</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>11,510</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>291,316</b>

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****48.4 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 variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The market risk governance has been defined in the Security Investment Policy, which defines the roles and responsibilities of the key stakeholders of market risk management, including the Board, the ALCO committee, the business lines and risk functions.

It is the responsibility of the ALCO to manage the Bank's investment portfolio under the terms of the Security Investment Policy. While striving to maximize portfolio performance, the ALCO shall keep the management of the portfolio within the bounds of good banking practices, satisfy the Bank's liquidity needs, and ensure compliance with both regulatory and internally set limits and requirements.

The Risk Management division sets the framework necessary for identification, measurement and management of market risk.

**Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the fair values of the financial instruments. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate re-pricing of assets and liabilities that mature or are re-priced in a given period. The Bank manages the risk by matching the re-pricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies. Positions are monitored on a daily basis by management.

*Interest rate sensitivity*

The following table shows the sensitivity to a reasonably possible to 100 basis points parallel changes in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Bank's income statement.

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. Given the novel and prolonged nature of current economic crisis and the high levels of uncertainties, the Bank expects lower interest rates during 2023. However, the Bank is 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 various intermediate circulars.

The change in interest income is calculated over a 1-year period. The impact also incorporates the fact that some monetary items do not immediately respond to changes in interest rates and are not passed through in full, reflecting sticky interest rate behaviour. The pass-through rate and lag in response time are estimated based on historical statistical analysis and are reflected in the outcome.

Besides, the effect on equity resulting from the discount rate applied to defined benefit plan obligations is disclosed in Note 34 to these separate financial statements.

The effect of any future associated hedges made by the Bank is not accounted for.

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Decrease in basis points</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
		<i>Effect on net interest income LL million</i>	<i>Effect on net interest income LL million</i>
LL	100 basis point	6	(630)
US Dollar	100 basis point	35,393	33,870
Euro	100 basis point	1,844	1,929

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****48.4 MARKET RISK (continued)****Interest rate risk (continued)***Interest rate sensitivity (continued)*

The Bank's interest sensitivity position based on the contractual re-pricing date at 31 December is shown in the table below. The expected repricing and maturity dates may differ significantly from the contractual dates, particularly with regard to the maturity of customer demand deposits.

	2022						Total LL million
	Up to 1 month LL million	1 to 3 months LL million	3 months to 1 year LL million	1 to 5 years LL million	Over 5 years LL million	Non- interest bearing items LL million	
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and balances with central banks	2,428,583	68,591	126,925	5,365,321	1,844,925	4,698,491	14,532,836
Due from banks and financial institutions	362	15,691	-	-	-	771,598	787,651
Due from subsidiaries	8,111	-	74	-	-	-	8,185
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	124,613	124,613
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	605,930	112,362	229,250	307,390	312,035	115,207	1,682,174
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	2,736	-	-	-	-	-	2,736
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	1,016	1,016
Financial assets at amortised cost	296,750	189,300	1,250,231	1,305,595	92,627	50,962	3,185,465
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	68,499	68,499
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,342,472</b>	<b>385,944</b>	<b>1,606,480</b>	<b>6,978,306</b>	<b>2,249,587</b>	<b>5,830,393</b>	<b>20,393,182</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
Due to central banks	61,967	221,234	99,246	479,977	151,699	28,739	1,042,862
Due to banks and financial institutions	234,332	28,867	47,864	211,947	10,503	275,714	809,227
Due to subsidiaries	63,978	-	-	-	-	5,669	69,647
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	474	474
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	7,169,670	445,636	1,154,605	311,043	5,498	8,804,952	17,891,404
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	1,857	300	8,256	45,629	8,291	176,807	241,140
Engagements by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	1,300
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	30,723	125,133	155,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,531,804</b>	<b>696,037</b>	<b>1,309,971</b>	<b>1,048,596</b>	<b>206,714</b>	<b>9,418,788</b>	<b>20,211,910</b>
<b>Total interest sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(4,189,332)</b>	<b>(310,093)</b>	<b>296,509</b>	<b>5,929,710</b>	<b>2,042,873</b>	<b>(3,588,395)</b>	<b>181,272</b>

# Byblos Bank SAL

## NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

### 48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 48.4 MARKET RISK (continued)

##### Interest rate risk (continued)

##### Interest rate sensitivity (continued)

	2021						
	Up to 1 month LL million	1 to 3 months LL million	3 months to 1 year LL million	1 to 5 years LL million	Over 5 years LL million	Non-interest bearing items LL million	Total LL million
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Cash and balances with central banks	3,177,188	271,350	979,121	5,259,233	2,834,879	2,807,067	15,328,838
Due from banks and financial institutions	8,218	18,559	-	241	-	694,260	721,278
Due from subsidiaries	4,470	2	3,477	-	-	2,455	10,404
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,280	64	-	-	216,778	218,122
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	919,069	128,324	324,355	526,971	557,165	52,112	2,507,996
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,033	-	-	-	-	-	3,033
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	1,434	1,434
Financial assets at amortised cost	-	11,400	904,550	2,986,236	703,825	87,334	4,693,345
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	64,136	64,136
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,111,978</b>	<b>430,915</b>	<b>2,211,567</b>	<b>8,772,681</b>	<b>4,095,869</b>	<b>3,925,621</b>	<b>23,548,631</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
Due to central banks	12,232	6,450	367,025	786,705	254,708	27,264	1,454,384
Due to banks and financial institutions	28,706	29,089	48,304	268,325	32,882	185,396	592,702
Due to subsidiaries	63,239	-	876	-	-	5,897	70,012
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	624	624
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	7,711,780	557,399	1,583,144	980,579	31,650	8,146,375	19,010,927
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	91,570	34,897	4,233	1,508	-	187,344	319,552
Engagements by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	1,718	1,718
Subordinated debt	-	-	115,701	-	30,723	12,645	159,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,907,527</b>	<b>627,835</b>	<b>2,119,283</b>	<b>2,037,117</b>	<b>349,963</b>	<b>8,567,263</b>	<b>21,608,988</b>
Total interest sensitivity gap	(3,795,549)	(196,920)	92,284	6,735,564	3,745,906	(4,641,642)	1,939,643

##### 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 and fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rate volatility in general. The Bank is subject to currency risk on financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the Lebanese Lira. Most of these financial assets and liabilities are in US Dollars and Euros. As disclosed in Note 1, the Bank'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 Liras 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 LL 1,507.5 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollars. Sayrafa Rates and parallel market rates remained highly volatile and divergent from the new official published exchange rate official (LL 42,000 and LL 58,200 respectively at 1 February 2023). The separate financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 do not include adjustments from the change in this rate from LL 1,507.5 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollars. The Bank will use the new rate of LL 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 LL 167,387,769 million, LL 158,484,373 million and LL 8,903,396 million, respectively.

31 December 2022

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****48.4 MARKET RISK (continued)****Currency risk (continued)**

Following is the separate statement of financial position as of 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 detailed in Lebanese Lira (LL) and foreign currencies, translated into LL. 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		
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>Foreign currencies in LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks	1,065,301	13,467,535	14,532,836
Due from banks and financial institutions	7,608	780,043	787,651
Due from subsidiaries	(15)	8,200	8,185
Derivative financial instruments	7	-	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	732	123,881	124,613
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	939,396	742,778	1,682,174
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	2,516	220	2,736
Debtors by acceptances	(284)	1,300	1,016
Financial assets at amortised cost	2,298,801	886,664	3,185,465
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	544	67,955	68,499
Investments in subsidiaries	135,084	305,635	440,719
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	4,093,628	27,794	4,121,422
Intangible assets	12,480	19	12,499
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	(5,332)	64,659	59,327
Other assets	526,255	(10,457)	515,798
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>9,076,721</b>	<b>16,466,226</b>	<b>25,542,947</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
Due to central banks	1,036,762	6,100	1,042,862
Due to banks and financial institutions	229,052	580,175	809,227
Due to subsidiaries	58,735	10,912	69,647
Derivative financial instruments	474	-	474
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	3,357,474	14,533,930	17,891,404
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	20,567	220,573	241,140
Engagement by acceptances	-	1,300	1,300
Other liabilities	152,894	63,650	216,544
Provisions for risks and charges	353,132	119,718	472,850
Subordinated debt	-	155,856	155,856
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>5,209,090</b>	<b>15,692,214</b>	<b>20,901,304</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital – common shares	684,273	-	684,273
Share capital – preferred shares	4,840	-	4,840
Share premium – common shares	-	229,013	229,013
Share premium – preferred shares	-	591,083	591,083
Cash contribution to capital	-	407,025	407,025
Non-distributable reserves	613,079	251,858	864,937
Distributable reserves	64,907	19,196	84,103
Treasury shares	-	(8,524)	(8,524)
Accumulated losses	(302,559)	12,766	(289,793)
(Revaluation reserve of real estate	3,679,488	-	3,679,488
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(9,019)	(5,869)	(14,888)
Net results of the financial period	(1,544,281)	5,727	(1,538,554)
Foreign currency translation reserves	(51,360)	-	(51,360)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>3,139,368</b>	<b>1,502,275</b>	<b>4,641,643</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>8,348,458</b>	<b>17,194,489</b>	<b>25,542,947</b>

## 48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

## 48.4 MARKET RISK (continued)

## Currency risk (continued)

	2021 (Restated*)		Total LL million
	LL million	Foreign currencies in LL million	
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks	2,153,519	13,175,319	15,328,838
Due from banks and financial institutions	50	721,228	721,278
Due from subsidiaries	(15)	10,419	10,404
Derivative financial instruments	45	-	45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,378	216,744	218,122
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,203,402	1,304,594	2,507,996
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	1,767	1,266	3,033
Debtors by acceptances	(283)	1,717	1,434
Financial assets at amortised cost	3,347,216	1,346,129	4,693,345
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	544	63,592	64,136
Investments in subsidiaries	139,590	300,401	439,991
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	217,554	28,988	246,542
Intangible assets	13,451	78	13,529
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	(4,981)	78,138	73,157
Other assets	350,857	(8,710)	342,147
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>7,424,094</b>	<b>17,239,903</b>	<b>24,663,997</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
Due to central banks	1,444,404	9,980	1,454,384
Due to banks and financial institutions	15,438	577,264	592,702
Due to subsidiaries	59,159	10,853	70,012
Derivative financial instruments	624	-	624
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	3,491,545	15,519,382	19,010,927
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	16,310	303,242	319,552
Engagement by acceptances	-	1,718	1,718
Other liabilities	118,990	73,822	192,812
Provisions for risks and charges	154,457	62,146	216,603
Subordinated debt	-	159,069	159,069
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>5,300,927</b>	<b>16,717,476</b>	<b>22,018,403</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital – common shares	684,273	-	684,273
Share capital – preferred shares	4,840	-	4,840
Share premium – common shares	-	229,013	229,013
Share premium – preferred shares	-	591,083	591,083
Cash contribution to capital	-	407,025	407,025
Non-distributable reserves	613,079	251,603	864,682
Distributable reserves	64,907	19,196	84,103
Treasury shares	-	(8,524)	(8,524)
Accumulated losses	(125,278)	12,917	(112,361)
Revaluation reserve of real estate	5,689	-	5,689
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	305	(16,384)	(16,079)
Net results of the financial period	(27,558)	5,091	(22,467)
Foreign currency translation reserves	(65,683)	-	(65,683)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>1,154,574</b>	<b>1,491,020</b>	<b>2,645,594</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>6,455,501</b>	<b>18,208,496</b>	<b>24,663,997</b>

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****48.4 MARKET RISK (continued)****Currency risk (continued)***The Bank's Exposure to Currency Risk*

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies presented in the tables above include onshore assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, that are subject to defacto capital controls, which is further explained in Note 1. These are held by entities operating in Lebanon and Management expects that they will be realized / 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 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and balances with central banks	13,211,558	12,839,876
Due from banks and financial institutions	430	10,174
Due to subsidiaries	(4)	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,503	205,485
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	584,258	1,149,407
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	220	1,266
Financial assets at amortised cost	881,438	1,340,903
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,600	17,600
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	64,659	78,138
Other assets	(14,523)	(11,606)
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>14,766,139</b>	<b>15,631,243</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Due to central banks	6,100	9,980
Due to banks and financial institutions	7,620	12,635
Due to subsidiaries	3,987	4,174
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	14,070,805	15,178,574
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	212,668	303,242
Engagement by acceptances	-	425
Other liabilities	51,382	58,966
Provisions for risks and charges	109,833	55,563
Subordinated debt	155,856	159,069
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>14,618,251</b>	<b>15,782,628</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>		
Share premium – common shares	229,013	229,013
Share premium – preferred shares	591,083	591,083
Cash contribution to capital	407,025	407,025
Non-distributable reserves	248,956	248,956
Distributable reserves	18,040	18,040
Treasury shares	(8,524)	(8,524)
Accumulated losses	-	124
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,868)	(4,856)
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>1,479,725</b>	<b>1,480,861</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>16,097,976</b>	<b>17,263,489</b>

**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 Bank holds equity-related positions.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

**48.4 MARKET RISK (continued)**

**Equity price risk (continued)**

The Bank 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.

Equity price risk exposure arises from equity securities classified at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income. A 5 per cent increase in the value of the Bank's equities at 31 December 2022 would have increased other comprehensive income by LL 2,366 million and net income by LL 1,157 million (2021: LL 2,148 million and LL 580 million respectively). An equivalent decrease would have resulted in an equivalent but opposite impact.

**Prepayment risk**

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Bank will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier or later than expected, such as fixed rate mortgages when 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 Bank 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 Bank operates. Accordingly, the Bank considers the impact of prepayment risk on net profits to be not material after considering any penalty fees received on prepayment activities, when existing.

**48.5 OPERATIONAL RISK**

Operational risk is the risk of loss or damage arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events (including legal risks). When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial losses.

To keep operational risk under control, the Bank has developed an Operational Risk Management framework with the objective of ensuring that operational risks remain within the Bank's desired risk appetite boundaries and internal controls standards. The framework is a set of core operational risk policies designed to ensure that operational risk has proper governance, and that it is maintained at an acceptable level with a controlled and sound operating environment. The operational risk publications and guidelines were placed on the Bank's intranet site for quick access and referrals. The critical operational risk issues were handled by a separate Operational Risk Committee which meetings are attended by business lines Senior Managers including the Chief Risk Officer and the General Manager.

The framework for managing and controlling operational risks encompasses various tools including Risk and Control Assessment (RCA), operational risk event reporting and loss database management and key risk indicators (KRIs). The RCA is performed by each business and support unit to identify key operational risks and assess the degree of effectiveness of internal controls. Inadequate controls are subject to action plans that will help track and timely resolve deficiencies. This tool is subject to a proactive approach to minimize operational risk loss. This is reflected in the operational risk assessment of new products/activities/systems, protective information security and Business Continuity Planning, granular risk analysis for its operating/existing activities, and continuous awareness sessions.

Operational risk events are classified in accordance with Basel standards and include significant incidents that may impact the Bank's profits and reputations for further mitigation and avoidance. As to key risk indicators, they are being established to facilitate the operational risk monitoring in a forward-looking manner with pre-defined escalation triggers. The Bank gives particular attention to preventive measures when it comes to operational risk management and has established continuing training and awareness programs to fulfill them.

**48 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****48.5 OPERATIONAL RISK (continued)**

The Bank's operational risk mitigation program involves both business continuity management and insurance management program, whereby the former is set to oversee the business continuity of essential business service during unforeseen events mainly business disruption and system failures events - with enterprise wide impact - along with natural disasters and terrorism/ vandalism events. As to the latter the Bank purchases group wide insurance policies to mitigate significant losses. These policies cover fraud, property damage and general liability, political violence, and Director's and officers' liability.

**49 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. The maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities at 31 December is as follows:

	<i>2022</i>		<i>Total LL million</i>
	<i>Less than one year LL million</i>	<i>More than one year LL million</i>	
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks	7,609,314	6,923,522	14,532,836
Due from banks and financial institutions	787,630	21	787,651
Due from subsidiaries	8,121	64	8,185
Derivative financial instruments	7	-	7
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	27,345	97,268	124,613
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	855,064	827,110	1,682,174
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,161	(425)	2,736
Debtors by acceptances	1,300	(284)	1,016
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,814,010	1,371,455	3,185,465
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,358	62,141	68,499
Investments in subsidiaries	-	440,719	440,719
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	-	4,121,422	4,121,422
Intangible assets	-	12,499	12,499
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	59,327	59,327
Other assets	515,798	-	515,798
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>11,628,108</b>	<b>13,914,839</b>	<b>25,542,947</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Due to central banks	407,177	635,685	1,042,862
Due to banks and financial institutions	583,140	226,087	809,227
Due to subsidiaries	69,647	-	69,647
Derivative financial instruments	474	-	474
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	17,574,862	316,542	17,891,404
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	187,220	53,920	241,140
Engagements by acceptances	1,300	-	1,300
Other liabilities	216,544	-	216,544
Provisions for risks and charges	-	472,850	472,850
Subordinated debt	125,133	30,723	155,856
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>19,165,497</b>	<b>1,735,807</b>	<b>20,901,304</b>
<b>NET</b>	<b>(7,537,389)</b>	<b>12,179,032</b>	<b>4,641,643</b>

## 49 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	2021 (Restated*)		Total LL million
	Less than one year LL million	More than one year LL million	
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks	7,445,283	7,883,555	15,328,838
Due from banks and financial institutions	721,204	74	721,278
Due from subsidiaries	9,916	488	10,404
Derivative financial instruments	45	-	45
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	41,864	176,258	218,122
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,154,040	1,353,956	2,507,996
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	3,439	(406)	3,033
Debtors by acceptances	1,718	(284)	1,434
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,013,321	3,680,024	4,693,345
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	64,136	64,136
Investments in subsidiaries	-	439,991	439,991
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	-	246,542	246,542
Intangible assets	-	13,529	13,529
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	73,157	73,157
Other assets	342,147	-	342,147
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>10,732,977</b>	<b>13,931,020</b>	<b>24,663,997</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Due to central banks	441,617	1,012,767	1,454,384
Due to banks and financial institutions	285,994	306,708	592,702
Due to subsidiaries	70,012	-	70,012
Derivative financial instruments	624	-	624
Customers' deposits at amortised cost	18,055,840	955,087	19,010,927
Deposits from related parties at amortised cost	260,823	58,729	319,552
Engagements by acceptances	1,718	-	1,718
Other liabilities	192,812	-	192,812
Provisions for risks and charges	-	216,603	216,603
Subordinated debt	128,346	30,723	159,069
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>19,437,786</b>	<b>2,580,617</b>	<b>22,018,403</b>
<b>NET</b>	<b>(8,704,809)</b>	<b>11,350,403</b>	<b>2,645,594</b>

## 50 LITIGATION RISK

Since 17 October 2019, the Bank has been subject to 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 Liras. Management is carefully considering the impact of these existing litigation and claims against the Bank 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 development and the increasing trend in judgments ruled in favor 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 Bank, its foreign assets and its foreign currency mismatch (refer to Note 48 – Currency Risk). The amount cannot be determined presently. At the balance sheet date, shares and account balances owned by the Bank in one of its foreign subsidiaries in Belgium were placed under seizure, by court orders in relation to litigations raised by customers and noteholders for the transfer of funds abroad. In addition, the Bank may, from time to time, become involved in other legal or arbitration proceedings which may affect its operations and results.

**50 LITIGATION RISK (continued)**

Complaints have 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 Byblos Bank SAL., no legal decisions were taken as of the date of the authorization of the issuance of these separate financial statements.

In addition, the Bank 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 Bank (Note 45).

**51 POLITICAL RISK**

External factors which are beyond the control of the Bank, such as political developments and government actions in Lebanon (Note 1) and other countries may adversely affect the operations of the Bank, its strategy and prospects. Other important political risk factors include government intervention on the Bank’s activities and social developments in the countries in which the Bank operates, political developments in Lebanon, and the political and social unrest and political instability or military conflict in neighbouring countries and/or other overseas areas. Given the above, the Bank recognises that unforeseen political events can have negative effects on the fulfilment of contractual relationships and obligations of its customers and other counterparties which will result in significant impact on Bank’s activities, operating results and position.

**52 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The adequacy of the Bank’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 Bank.

Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 567, issued on 26 August 2020, Intermediate Circular 649, issued on 24 November 2022, and Intermediate Circular 659, issued on 21 January 2023 introduced several key changes to the calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios. These changes include:

The Bank recognizes that the adequacy of its capital levels may come under increasing pressure should the deteriorated operating environment be prolonged and depending also on any measures taken by the government and the regulating authorities.

Central Bank of Lebanon’s Intermediate circular 567 issued on 26 August 2020 introduced several key changes in the calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios. These changes include:

- Raising the regulatory expected credit loss level for Lebanese government securities in foreign currency and Lebanese government-related exposures in same currency from 9.45% to 45% 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.

<i>Type of financial instrument</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Exposures to Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currencies	1.89%	1.89%
Exposures to Central Bank of Lebanon in Lebanese Liras	0%	0%
Lebanese Government securities in foreign currencies	75%	45%
Lebanese Government securities in Lebanese Liras	0%	0%

**52 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)**

- Requesting banks to increase their own funds (capital) by an amount equivalent to 20% of their common equity tier one capital as of 31 December 2018, through issuing new foreign currency capital instruments, as well as other approaches that meet the criteria for inclusion as regulatory capital. The deadline for raising capital was initially set at 31 December 2020, but was later extended for the banking sector to 28 February 2021. Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may exceptionally approve a bank to complete 50% of the 20% required capital increase through the transfer of real estate assets owned by the shareholders to the concerned bank. However, these real estate assets must be liquidated during a 5-year period following regulatory approval date on this transaction.
- 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 Code Money & Credit) in Common Equity Tier I, instead of 50% of this gain in Tier II as previously was the case. 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 Bank revalued real estate properties and recorded a revaluation gain of LL 3,673,799 million at Sayrafa exchange rate of LL 38,000 to the US Dollar in accordance with Intermediary Circular 659. As a result, CET I increased by LL 1,834,055 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 I, 10% for Tier I 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 I (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 I should be amortized over a period of 3 years starting 2022 and ending in 2024 by 25% yearly. Amounts included as at 31 December 2022 were LL 104,386 million (2021: LL 277,790 million)
- Exceptionally for 2022 and 2023, allowing banks to include under CET I 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 open net FX short positions prior to 17 November 2022. In 2022, 66% of these losses can be included under CET I, while in 2023, a maximum of 33% level applies. Amounts included as at 31 December 2022 under CET I were LL 296,010 million (2021: nil).

The following table shows the applicable regulatory capital ratios:

	Common Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
<b>31 December 2022</b>			
Minimum required capital ratios	5.25%	6.75%	8.75%
With capital conservation buffer	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%
<b>31 December 2021</b>			
Minimum required capital ratios	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
With capital conservation buffer	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%

31 December 2022

## 52 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
<b>Risk-weighted assets:</b>		
Credit risk	22,816,059	21,346,511
Market risk	1,303,686	1,811,074
Operational risk	2,035,935	1,655,683
<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>26,155,680</b>	<b>24,813,268</b>

The regulatory capital as of 31 December is as follows:

	2022 <i>LL million</i>	2021 <i>LL million</i>
Tier 1 capital	3,149,534	2,846,888
<i>Of which: common Tier 1</i>	<i>2,146,582</i>	<i>1,843,935</i>
Tier 2 capital	277,251	357,737
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>3,426,785</b>	<b>3,204,625</b>

The capital adequacy ratio as of 31 December is as follows:

	2022	2021
Capital adequacy – Common Tier 1	8.21%	7.43%
Capital adequacy – Tier 1	12.04%	11.47%
Capital adequacy – Total capital	13.10%	12.91%

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 its Bank's capital adequacy. Management has concerns about the effects that the above matters will have on the capital of the Bank 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 Bank'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 6.07%, 6.61% and 7.96% 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.

**53 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE*****Banking Operations in Cyprus***

The Bank's Board of Directors meeting held on 11 December 2020 resolved to close/liquidate its branch in Cyprus. On 12 May 2021, the Bank signed an agreement for the sale and purchase of this branch subject to conditions precedent, the final closure took place on 10 December 2021.

The disposal group above meets the requirements for presentation as a discontinued operation. As such, the results, which have been presented as the profit after tax in respect of the discontinued operation on the face of the Bank's separate income statement, are analysed in the separate income statement below:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Net interest expense	-	480
Net fee and commission income	-	56
Net loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(579)
Other operating income	-	271
Personnel expenses	-	(1,268)
Other operating expenses	-	(540)
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,580)</b>

**54 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Effective 1 February 2023, the official published exchange rate was changed from LL 1,507.5 to the US Dollar to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar. As a result, with all other variables held constant, the Bank 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 Lira as a functional currency and a positive effect on its equity from its subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the Lebanese Lira. However, this change negatively impacted the capital adequacy ratios of the Bank from translation of FCY-denominated risk-weighted assets as detailed in Note 52 above.