

BYBLOS BANK SAL

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2024



Building a better
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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 2024, 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 material accounting policy information.

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 2024 and its separate financial performance and its separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Adverse Opinion

1. As disclosed in Note 2.1 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 from and for the years from which the Republic of Lebanon has been designated as a hyperinflationary economy, nor did subsidiaries whose functional currencies are hyperinflationary accounted for using the equity method, nor did the Bank consider its effects on forecasts and discount rates used in accounting estimates. In addition, as disclosed in Note 23 the Bank determined the carrying amount of lands and real estate in Lebanon based on a valuation performed by an accredited external independent valuer in US Dollar and then translated it to Lebanese Lira at the Sayrafa rate of LL 89,500 for the US Dollar as at 31 December 2023 as required by the Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circular 659. The gain from revaluation amounting to LL 5,697,593 million and LL 604,150 million related to subsidiaries was recognized in other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023. In accordance with IAS 29, the historical cost should be restated from the date of acquisition by applying the general price index, and then compared to the appraised amount with the difference treated as required by IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16") and subsequently, the appraised carrying amount should be restated from the date of the appraisal by applying the general price index. In addition, 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, and considered its effects on accounting estimates, many elements, and disclosures in the separate financial statements, including comparative financial information, 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 2023 was modified for same reasons.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BYBLOS BANK SAL (continued)**

Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

2. As disclosed in Note 1 to the separate financial statements, the Bank had used the official published exchange rates for the translation of its monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and all transactions in foreign currencies during 2021, 2022 and 2023, instead of using the rates at which the future cash flows could have been settled as required by IAS 21 – The Effects of Change in Foreign Exchange Rates, when several exchange rates are available. This caused us to qualify our opinion on the financial statements relating to those years, as other exchange rates through legal exchange mechanisms were available, depending on the source and nature of the operation or balance, and which should have been used by the Bank to comply with the requirements of IAS 21. As disclosed in Note 1 to the separate financial statements, from January 2024, the official published exchange rate was set at LL 89,500 to the US Dollar which converged with the rates of the legal exchange mechanism for the exchange of foreign currencies not subject to de-facto capital controls throughout the period and up to date. With respect to foreign currencies subject to de-facto capital controls, we were unable to conclude whether this exchange rate is that at which the future cash flows could have been settled if those cash flows had occurred at the measurement date. In addition, the Bank recorded the impact of the change in exchange rates used in the separate statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024 under “Exchange difference” and in the separate statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 under “Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods” and “Exchange difference on translation of a foreign operation - branch”. The Bank did not restate comparative amounts which is a departure from IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (“IAS 8”). As we were unable to satisfy ourselves on the appropriate exchange rate to be used on foreign currencies subject to de-facto capital controls, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to many accounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. Also, had the Bank applied the requirements of IAS 21 and used the rate at which the future cashflows could have been settled during 2021, 2022 and 2023, and had the Bank applied the requirements of IAS 8, many accounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements, including comparative financial information, would have been materially different. The effects on the separate financial statements from the departure of IAS 21 and IAS 8 have not been determined.
3. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank holds balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LL 808,343,184 million (31 December 2023: LL 141,718,956 million), Certificate of deposits (under financial assets at amortized cost) totalling LL 2,544,192 million (31 December 2023: LL 804,789 million), a portfolio of loans amounting to LL 14,053,082 million (31 December 2023: LL 2,868,410 million) and other balances with banks and other assets amounting to LL 2,662,889 million (31 December 2023: LL 454,903 million), concentrated in Lebanon which represent 87% of the Bank's total assets as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 84%).

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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BYBLOS BANK SAL (continued)**

Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

Furthermore, the Bank has engaged in several transactions involving modification of contractual cash flows, renegotiations, exchanges and extinguishment of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Bank has not applied the requirements of IFRS 9 and assessed 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 these departures 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 2023 was modified for same reasons.

Also, as disclosed in Note 45, 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 2024 and 31 December 2023 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 2023 was modified for same reasons.

4. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank holds equity instruments in entities operating in Lebanon amounting to LL 628,291 million held at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit and loss (2023: LL 719,288 million). The fair value of these instruments is measured based on a mix of observable and unobservable data holding a high level of uncertainty due to lack of reliable market evidence in light of the uncertainties disclosed 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. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2023 was modified for same reasons.
5. As at 31 December 2024, the Bank carries provisions for risks and charges amounting to LL 22,358,777 (2023: LL 5,706,942 million) for which we requested but did not receive any basis for such provision. Accordingly, we were unable to determine whether these provisions meets the recognition criteria of IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether adjustments to the carrying amount of these provisions as at 31 December 2024 and related income statement accounts for the year ended 31 December 2024 were necessary. Our opinion for the year ended 31 December 2023 was modified for same reasons.
6. As disclosed in Note 1 to the separate financial statements, law 330 was enacted on 4 December 2024 and its application decisions were issued by the Ministry of Finance in Lebanon on 12 March 2025. Because of the late issuance of the application decisions, management was unable to finalize its assessment and is still assessing the tax impacts of the full application of law 330 at the date of our audit report. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the separate financial statements as at 31 December 2024 and for the year then ended were necessary.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BYBLOS BANK SAL (continued)**

Basis for Adverse Opinion (continued)

7. The events and conditions and practices that would not qualify as normal course of business in a non-crisis environment described in Note 1 and the matters described in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 above 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 financial position as disclosed in Notes 1 and 48. 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 2023 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.

Emphasis of a Matter

We draw attention to Note 51 to the separate financial statements which describes the potential sale of a subsidiary and the uncertainty relating to the future outcome of this transaction. Our opinion is not further modified with respect to this matter.

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 2024. 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 IFRS Accounting Standards, 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BYBLOS BANK SAL (continued)**

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 scepticism 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BYBLOS BANK SAL (continued)**

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

16 October 2025
Beirut, Lebanon



BDO, Semaan, Gholam & Co.

Byblos Bank SAL

SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 LL million	2023 LL million
Interest and similar income	4	8,965,590	3,609,051
Interest and similar expense	5	(1,407,352)	(575,041)
NET INTEREST INCOME		7,558,238	3,034,010
Fee and commission income	6	4,402,963	948,557
Fee and commission expense	6	(270,155)	(164,679)
NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME		4,132,808	783,878
Net trading gain	7	6,324,218	3,253,360
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	219,393	36,351
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method	22	(339,781)	-
Other operating income	8	281,172	289,817
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		18,176,048	7,397,416
Net impairment loss on financial assets	9	(2,586,976)	(959,319)
NET OPERATING INCOME		15,589,072	6,438,097
Personnel expenses	10	(2,641,380)	(721,240)
Other operating expenses	11	(10,371,059)	(5,366,600)
Depreciation of property, equipment and right-of-use assets	23	(443,909)	(132,614)
Amortization of intangible assets	24	(8,268)	(5,450)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(13,464,616)	(6,225,904)
OPERATING PROFIT		2,124,456	212,193
Net gain from disposal of property, equipment and right-of-use assets		-	533
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		2,124,456	212,726
Income tax expense	12	(1,728,445)	(130,498)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		396,011	82,228
		<i>LL</i>	<i>LL</i>
Earnings per share	13	705	146

The attached notes 1 to 51 form part of these separate financial statements.

Byblos Bank SAL

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 LL million	2023 LL million
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		396,011	82,228
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
<i>Items that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</i>			
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods	22	13,466,232	2,809,452
Exchange difference on translation of a foreign operation – branch		5,335,958	878,292
Net other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods		18,802,190	3,687,744
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods</i>			
Revaluation reserve		5,122	5,697,593
Tax effects		-	(284,880)
		5,122	5,412,713
Net unrealized gain from equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,313,975	903,151
Tax effects		(415,454)	(144,271)
		1,898,521	758,880
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans	32 (a)	(483,320)	(626,771)
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods		1,420,323	5,544,822
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		20,222,513	9,232,566
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		20,618,524	9,314,794

The attached notes 1 to 51 form part of these separate financial statements.

Byblos Bank SAL

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 LL million	2023 LL million
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	14	822,598,653	144,075,815
Due from banks and financial institutions	15	47,901,411	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	16	1,746,538	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	17	8,150	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18	13,869,502	1,271,751
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	19	23,000,321	4,566,252
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	42	21,418	5,073
Debtors by acceptances		43,268	14,305
Financial assets at amortized cost	20	3,771,146	1,614,972
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	21	2,882,828	984,368
Investments in subsidiaries	22	19,707,765	3,869,319
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	23	11,174,042	10,027,047
Intangible assets	24	30,517	12,571
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	25	58,169	58,169
Other assets	26	432,575	580,590
TOTAL ASSETS		947,246,303	174,655,536
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks	27	1,327,291	675,486
Due to banks and financial institutions	28	20,357,047	4,694,930
Due to subsidiaries	29	489,433	127,606
Derivative financial instruments	17	-	10,766
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	30	804,859,843	142,886,107
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	42	5,999,405	1,063,283
Engagements by acceptances		43,268	14,599
Other liabilities	31	13,255,026	2,973,072
Provisions for risks and charges	32	24,317,709	6,738,378
Subordinated debt	33	8,781,726	1,514,544
TOTAL LIABILITIES		879,430,748	160,698,771
EQUITY			
Share capital – common shares	34	684,273	684,273
Share capital – preferred shares	34	4,840	4,840
Share premium – common shares	34	229,013	229,013
Share premium – preferred shares	34	591,083	591,083
Cash contribution to capital	35	407,025	407,025
Non-distributable reserves	36	877,422	867,879
Distributable reserves	37	84,103	84,103
Treasury shares	38	(8,524)	(8,524)
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		30,766,109	(2,457,732)
Revaluation reserve	39	9,701,473	9,696,351
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	40	2,316,384	743,992
Profit for the year		396,011	82,228
Foreign currency translation reserve		21,766,343	3,032,234
TOTAL EQUITY		67,815,555	13,956,765
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		947,246,303	174,655,536

The attached notes 1 to 51 form part of these separate financial statements.

Byblos Bank SAL

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	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	Profit for the Year LL million	Foreign currency translation reserve LL million	Total LL million
Balance at 1 January 2024	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	407,025	867,879	84,103	(8,524)	(2,457,732)	9,696,351	743,992	82,228	3,032,234	13,956,765
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396,011	-	396,011
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(483,320)	5,122	1,966,602	-	18,734,109	20,222,513
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(483,320)	5,122	1,966,602	396,011	18,734,109	20,618,524
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	9,543	-	-	72,685	-	-	(82,228)	-	-
Other movement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,418)	-	-	-	-	(24,418)
Sale of FVOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394,210	-	(394,210)	-	-	-
Exchange difference (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,264,684	-	-	-	-	33,264,684
Balance at 31 December 2024	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	407,025	877,422	84,103	(8,524)	30,766,109	9,701,473	2,316,384	396,011	21,766,343	67,815,555
Balance at 1 January 2023	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
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,228	-	82,228
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(626,771)	6,016,863	758,880	-	3,083,594	9,232,566
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(626,771)	6,016,863	758,880	82,228	3,083,594	9,314,794
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	2,942	-	-	(1,541,496)	-	-	1,538,554	-	-
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	-	-	-	-	328
Balance at 31 December 2023	684,273	4,840	229,013	591,083	407,025	867,879	84,103	(8,524)	(2,457,732)	9,696,351	743,992	82,228	3,032,234	13,956,765

The attached notes 1 to 51 form part of these separate financial statements.

Byblos Bank SAL

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		2,124,456	212,726
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation	23 & 24	452,177	138,064
Amortisation of receivable from Central Bank of Lebanon		177,718	41,578
Net impairment loss on financial assets	9	2,586,976	959,319
Profit on disposal of property, equipment and right-of-use assets		-	(533)
Profit on disposal of non-current assets held for sale		-	(7,211)
Provisions for risks and charges, net		8,120,195	4,580,468
Unrealised fair value (gain) loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(7,264,704)	52,351
Realised gains from financial assets		(812)	(4,263)
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method		339,781	-
Derivative financial instruments		(17,289)	8,672
Net foreign exchange difference		(33,264,684)	-
		<u>(26,746,186)</u>	<u>5,981,171</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Due from central banks		(52,555,861)	(123,585,472)
Due to central banks		(73,218)	(274,347)
Due from banks and financial institutions		526,252	(6,105,769)
Due from subsidiaries		(222,798)	946
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		979,676	(1,195,226)
Due to banks and financial institutions		(28,625)	4,267,987
Due to subsidiaries		35,884	-
Net loans and advances to customers and related parties		328,140	(3,162,240)
Proceeds from sale of assets obtained in settlement of debt		-	8,369
Other assets		311,424	(106,370)
Customers' and related parties' deposits		(29,091,348)	125,816,846
Other liabilities		24,139,197	1,237,819
Cash (used in) from operations		<u>(82,397,463)</u>	<u>2,883,714</u>
Provision for risks and charges paid	32	(169,912)	(4,905)
Taxation paid	12	(162,531)	(22,807)
Net cash (used in) from operating activities		<u>(82,729,906)</u>	<u>2,856,002</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		68,142	(156,989)
Investments in subsidiaries		-	(3,428,600)
Financial assets at amortized cost		(1,706,159)	1,570,493
Purchase of property, equipment and right-of-use assets	23	(120,366)	(62,047)
Purchase of intangible assets	24	(20,591)	(5,259)
Proceeds from sale of property, equipment and right-of-use assets		-	2,356
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(1,778,974)</u>	<u>(2,080,046)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Subordinated debt		(255,053)	1,358,688
Net cash (used in) from financing activity		<u>(255,053)</u>	<u>1,358,688</u>
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		<u>(84,763,933)</u>	<u>2,134,644</u>
Net foreign exchange difference in respect of cash and cash equivalent		670,017,106	72,775,024
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		82,193,073	7,283,405
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	41	<u>667,446,246</u>	<u>82,193,073</u>
Operational cash flows from interest and dividends			
Interest paid		(1,313,166)	(570,107)
Interest received		8,126,051	3,210,523
Dividends received		1,117	36,351

The attached notes 1 to 51 form part of these separate financial statements.

1 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 10 October 2025.

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 de-facto capital controls, restricted transfers of foreign currencies outside Lebanon, significantly reduced credit lines to companies and withdrawals of cash to private depositors, all of which added to the disruption of the country's economic activity, as the economic model of Lebanon relies mainly on imports and consumption. Businesses downsized, closed or bankrupted, and unemployment and poverty rose 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 increased constantly, deviating significantly from the peg of LL 1,507.5 to the US Dollar. This has resulted in an uncontrolled rise in prices and the incessant de facto depreciation of the Lebanese Lira, impacting intensely the purchasing power of Lebanese citizens, driving a currency crisis, high inflation and rise in the consumer price index. 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. In January 2024, the Central Bank of Lebanon changed the official published exchange rate from LL 15,000 to LL 89,500 to the US Dollar.

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 Dollar 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 plan includes several measures that are prerequisites to unlock funds from a preliminary deal with the International Monetary Fund agreed in April 2024, 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. 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.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.1 Macroeconomic Environment (continued)

Lebanese Government's Financial Recovery Plan (continued)

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.

International Monetary Fund

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 US\$ 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.

Recent Political Developments

The recent political developments (Ceasefire agreement, presidential elections, PM designation, Cabinet announcement, etc) opened the country to new horizons if the opportunity is appropriately grasped on behalf of Lebanese decisions makers. This month saw the formation of a cabinet of qualified experts followed by the appointment of a new Central Bank Governor.

Banking Restructuring

On 12 April 2025, the Cabinet approved the draft banking reform law which is yet to be approved by the Parliament. Its implementation is contingent on the passage of the financial gap law, highlighting the interdependence of the three core reforms: lifting banking secrecy, restructuring banks, and closing the financial gap.

The law introduces a full legal framework for intervening in the operations of failing banks, with the aim of protecting depositors, safeguarding financial stability, and ensuring the continuity of essential banking services. As a starting point, banks are required to meet minimum capital and liquidity requirements that will be specified in the financial gap law. The law clearly outlines the conditions under which a bank is deemed to be failing or likely to fail, and introduces several restructuring tools such as recapitalization, forced mergers, and asset separation.

At the heart of the draft law is the creation of a Bank Restructuring Authority, a specialized independent body tasked with overseeing the resolution process of distressed financial institutions. This authority would have sweeping powers, including the ability to initiate bank restructuring, appoint independent valuers, enforce asset transfers, and if necessary, trigger liquidation procedures.

It remains unclear how the events mentioned above 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 authorization of issue of these separate 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...). Banks are requested to maintain at all times an amount equivalent to those funds in the form of (i) cash held in vaults at the Bank's premises, (ii) offshore accounts held with correspondents and (iii) "cash money" accounts held with BdL as per Basic Circular 165 definition. Intermediate Circular 715 issued on 21 November 2024 expanded the scope to include sovereign debts instruments issued by G10 countries and debt instruments rated "BBB" and above on the condition they are held at fair value.

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 Dollar. At maturity as at 31 December 2023, the circular was not renewed.
- 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 finalize 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 recognize 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, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025 were subsequently added by way of Intermediate Circulars 616, 659, 676 and 726 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. 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. . Intermediate Circular 685 issued on 28 December 2023 increased the contribution of this revaluation to Common Equity Tier 1 from 50% to 75%.
- 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. After allowing banks to draw down the buffer fully during 2020 and 2021, a partial drawn up to 1.75% in 2022, latest regulatory changes introduced on 2 February 2024 via Intermediate Circular 689 allowed a full draw down of the 2.5% buffer during years 2023 and 2024. Central Bank of Lebanon will issue future instructions for reconstitution of capital.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.2 Regulatory Environment (continued)

- 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 amortized 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 US\$ 500,000 or their equivalent in other foreign currencies, to deposit in a 5-year term (extended to 8-year term following Intermediate Circular 707 dated 20 September 2024) "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 (cash on premises and 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. This requirement was subject to several amendments; the latest (Intermediate Circular 707) considered foreign currency deposits as at 31 July 2024 as the basis for the computation instead of 31 July 2020, thus lowering liquidity required levels as customers' deposits decreased over the period. Besides, it extended the date to comply to be 31 December 2025 instead of 28 February 2021. Also it added to the numerator Lebanese sovereign Eurobonds as well as US Treasury and Investment grade foreign debt instruments on the condition they are held at fair value. Intermediate Circular 716 issued on 21 November 2024 expanded again the scope to include sovereign debts instruments issued by G10 countries and debt instruments rated "BBB" and above held at fair value.
 - 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 recapitalization 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.
- 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%.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.2 Regulatory Environment (continued)

- 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 US\$ 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 US\$ 400 in cash or equivalent (transfer abroad, credited to a payment card with international usage, etc.) (amended later on to US\$ 300 for all BDL 158-based contracts signed with the customers after 1 July 2023 following the issuance of BDL intermediate circular 674 on 5 July 2023) and (ii) an amount in LL equivalent to US\$ 400 and converted at a rate US\$/LL 12,000 (before amendment US\$/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 portion in LL was later on removed with the issuance of BDL Intermediate Circular 674. On 17 November 2023, BDL issued Intermediate Circular 682 adding an eligibility criteria to benefit from Basic Circular 158. On 8 June 2024, Intermediate Circular 697 expanded the scope of beneficiaries to include minors. Besides, beneficiaries of BDL Basic Circular 158 can now benefit from BDL Basic Circular 166 as long they don't benefit from both circulars concurrently in the same "yearly cycle" (1st of July in any given year -30th of June in the following year). The yearly cycle requirement was later on removed by Intermediate Circular 717 issued on 26 November 2024.

During 2024 several intermediary circulars were issued granting additional payments to beneficiaries of Basic Circular 158 (2 in October 2024, 1 for each month from November 2024 to January 2025) All additional payments were financed from the Bank's compulsory reserves with BDL in foreign currency. Intermediate circular 729 issued on 20 February 2025 increased the monthly payment to be \$500 for all beneficiaries of Basic Circular 158. The additional amounts were financed from the Bank's compulsory reserves with BDL in foreign currency.

Customers who have transferred their funds after the crisis to another local Bank can benefit from the provisions of said circular if (i) transferred funds are returned to the originating bank, and if (ii) the customer hadn't benefited from the circular neither from the originating Bank, nor the destination Bank. 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 (which was subsequently removed by Intermediate Circular 671 issued on 20 June 2023). 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 616 issued on 3 March 2022 prohibiting banks from distributing dividends to ordinary shareholders from results of financial years 2019, 2020 and 2021 (years 2022, 2023 and 2024 were added through Intermediate Circular 659, 676 and 726 respectively).

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.2 Regulatory Environment (continued)

- 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 US\$ 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). This circular was later amended on 2 February 2024 by Intermediate Circular 686 increasing the interest rate reduction on foreign currencies placements with BDL and on Certificates of Deposits issued by BDL from 50% to 75% while limiting the coupon payment to be in FCY only. The Intermediate Circular 701 issued on 27 June 2024 specified that interests paid in US\$ by BDL on the banks' term deposits in US dollars and on Certificates of deposits in US Dollar owned by banks will be placed in the non-“cash money” current account opened at BDL for the concerned bank. Those provisions are applicable until 31 December 2024. Intermediate Circular 719 issued on 17 December 2024 extended the deadline to 30 June 2025.
- 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 656 issued on 20 January 2023 stating that Banks and financial institutions operating in Lebanon must not accept the repayment of loans granted in foreign currencies to non-residents, of which off-shore companies, except through incoming cross-border transfers of fresh funds.
- Basic Circular 165 issued on 19 April 2023 and requesting banks to open new accounts at BDL in LL and in US Dollar specifically and exclusively for the “Cash Money” (i.e. money transferred from abroad and/or received as banknotes in foreign currencies after 17 November 2019 in addition to the money deposited or which will be deposited as banknotes in new accounts in LL and which respect the conditions set in BDL basic circular 150 for “fresh money”). These new accounts will be used for the settlement, compensation & transfer operations through BDL National Payment System (BDL-NPS).

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**1.2 Regulatory Environment (continued)**

- Intermediate Circular 683 issued on 17 November 2023 amending the provisions BDL Basic Circular 32 which defines the framework of Foreign Exchange (“FX”) operations in Banks operating in Lebanon and various FX positions computation. This circular came on the wake of several amendments applied in 2023 (Intermediate Circular 659, Intermediate Circular 675 and Intermediate Circular 677) aiming at converging to the IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates differentiating monetary from non-monetary items and the corresponding impact on the Bank’s FX position. Based on the new definition, the Bank is authorized to hold a Special Long FX position to hedge its core equity against FX risk. This special long FX position is to be deducted from the FX open position to reach the FX Trading Position. Besides, the circular reintroduced the 1% maximum limit (if the Bank holds concurrently a long open position and a net long trading position) on net trading position and 40% limit on Global position, while cancelling all previously authorized structural/fixed positions and any forbearance limit. The Intermediate Circular 730 issued on 20 February 2025 stated that excesses over set limits whether long or short should be liquidated by 31 December 2025.
- Intermediate Circular 689 issued on 2 February 2024 permitting the full inclusion in Common Equity Tier 1 of balance of Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments as well as 75% of net changes from FVTOCI instruments. Besides, it allowed a full draw down of the 2.5% capital conservation buffer during years 2023 and 2024.
- Intermediate Circular 690 issued on 2 February 2024 permitting the full inclusion in the regulatory equity of positive balance (gains) of Foreign Currency Translation Reserve noting that this equity is used for the computation of various regulatory ratios other than capital adequacy ratios (FX position, limit of placement with FI, Code of money credit (“CMC”) 153 limit.
- Basic Circular 166 issued on 2 February 2024 defining a new mechanism for the repayment of restricted funds in foreign currencies and de-facto replacing Basic Circular 151, which authorized limited withdrawals in LL from FCY accounts at pre-defined exchange rates and has not been renewed. Beneficiaries from said circular -who cannot be old or current beneficiaries from Basic Circular 158 - would be able to withdraw on a monthly basis US\$ 150 in cash up to a cumulative amount of US\$ 4,350 until June 2026. 50% of said amount will be financed from the Bank’s own liquidity and 50% from the Bank’s restricted funds with BDL. Certain exclusions parameters apply to potential customers wishing to benefit from the circular (Customers who did not return offshore transfers as per basic circular 154, traders of checks, customers who converted LL deposits into foreign currencies for at least US\$ 300,000 post-crisis with the exception of those who converted their end of service indemnity, customers who settled their FCY loans for an amount equivalent to US\$ 300,000 from LL proceeds, beneficiaries of Sayrafa transactions above or equal to US\$ 75,000, corporate clients, etc.). On 27 June 2024, Intermediate Circular 698 expanded the scope of beneficiaries to include minors. Besides, beneficiaries of BDL Basic Circular 166 can now benefit from BDL Basic Circular 158 as long they don’t benefit from both circulars concurrently in the same “yearly cycle” (1st of July in any given year -30th of June in the following year). The yearly cycle requirement was later on removed by Intermediate Circular 718 issued on 26 November 2024.

During 2024 several intermediary circulars were issued granting additional payments to beneficiaries of Basic Circular 166 (2 in October 2024, 1 for each month from November 2024 to January 2025) All additional payments were financed from the Bank’s compulsory reserves with BDL in foreign currency.

Intermediate circular 728 issued on 20 February 2025 increased the monthly payment to be \$250 for all beneficiaries of Basic Circular 166. The additional amounts were financed from the Bank’s compulsory reserves with BDL in foreign currency.

- Basic Circular 167 issued on 2 February 2024 defining the published rate on BDL’s electronic platform as the FX translation rate for the Bank’s FCY monetary items as well for the non-monetary assets measured at fair value and assets measured as per equity method in line with IAS 21. This measure applies starting January 2024 reported financials.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.2 Regulatory Environment (continued)

- Intermediate Circular 708 issued on 20 September 2024 (amending Basic Circulars 43 and 44) changing the treatment of revaluation of foreclosed assets for regulatory capital calculation, to become allowed for inclusion as Common Equity Tier 1 for 75% of its value (previously 33% of this reserve was allowed for inclusion as Tier 2), subject to approval of the Central Bank of Lebanon on the revaluation gain and on the completion of the revaluation before 31 December 2025.
- Intermediate Circular 712 issued on 10 October 2024 (amending Basic Circular 147) requesting from Banks to refund customers' accounts with the proceeds of a Banker's check issued by the Bank from the concerned customer's account on the condition it has not been endorsed and there are no related litigations. Besides, if the customer is eligible, he can benefit from provisions of Basic Circulars 158 and 166.
- Intermediate Circular 723 issued on 13 January 2025 (amending Basic Circular 81) restricting the granting of loans in US Dollars to "cash money" only as per Basic Circular 165 definition.
- Intermediate Circular 733 issued on 27 March 2025 (amending Basic Circular 159) permitting banks to purchase foreign currencies provided that the margins and commissions do not exceed 1% of the purchase price to only sell local foreign currency only to Central Bank of Lebanon. Banks are also restricted to sell or purchase financial instrument in Local foreign currencies without prior approval from Central Bank of Lebanon (amended with Intermediate Circular 734 issued on 14 April 2025).

1.3 Particular situation of the Bank

Exchange Rates

Several exchange rates had emerged since the last quarter of 2019 that varied significantly among each other and from the official published exchange rate. The official exchange rate was changed from LL 1,507.5 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar in February 2023 and from LL 15,000 to LL 89,500 to the US Dollar in January 2024. Sayrafa Rates (refer to below) and parallel market rates remained highly volatile and divergent from the official published exchange rates since the last quarter of 2019 up to the last change in the official published exchange rate in January 2024, as a result of which they became convergent.

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 rates as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Year-end Rate LL	Average Rate LL	Year-end Rate LL	Average Rate LL
US Dollar	89,500.00	89,500.00	15,000.00	13,875.63
Euro	93,465.00	96,752.54	16,695.00	15,049.23
Armenian Dram	225.69	213.38	37.21	35.48
Syrian Pound	6.60	6.34	1.19	1.90
Iraqi Dinar	68.32	63.58	11.45	10.58

The exchange rates above consist of the official exchange rates published by the Central Bank of Lebanon on a monthly basis.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)**1.3 Particular situation of the Bank (continued)***Sayrafa Platform*

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>Rate as at 31 December 2024</i>	<i>Average Rate for the year ended 31 December 2024</i>	<i>Rate as at 31 December 2023</i>	<i>Average Rate for the year ended 31 December 2023</i>
	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>LL</i>
US Dollar	89,500	89,500	89,500	78,116

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

31 December 2024

The Bank uses the official published exchange rate to translate all balances and transactions in foreign currencies, regardless of their source or nature. With respect to onshore monetary assets and liabilities, subject to de-facto capital controls, this does not always 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 separate financial statements.

31 December 2023

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 used the official published exchange rate to translate all balances and transactions in foreign currencies, regardless of their source or nature which did 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.

Excepted Credit Losses

As at 31 December 2024, loss allowances on assets held at the Central Bank of Lebanon are recorded in these separate financial statements at the loss rates mentioned in the Central Bank of Lebanon's Basic Circular 44 in addition to an amount of LL 6,148,957 million. Due to the high levels of uncertainty and to the lack of observable indicators and visibility on the government's plans with respect to banks' exposure to the Central Bank of Lebanon, 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 46.2 to these separate financial statements.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.3 Particular Situation of the Bank (continued)

Excepted Credit Losses (continued)

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 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 Lebanese entity has significantly contracted since the onset of the Lebanese crisis. With all other variables held constant, Management believes that the significant devaluation of the Lebanese Lira (and de-facto local US Dollar) 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 46.2 to these separate financial statements.

The separate financial position of the Bank, as reported in these separate financial statements, does not reflect the adjustments that would be required by IFRS Accounting Standards 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 uncertainty on the 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 separate financial position. Management anticipates that the above matters will have a materially adverse impact on the Bank's separate financial position and its separate 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 from the years 2021 till 2024, Management considers that they may affect negatively the liquidity of the Bank (refer to Note 48). The amount cannot be determined presently.

Taxes, Social Security Contributions and Related Provisions

Due to the availability of several exchange rates in the Lebanese market, the determination of taxes, social security contributions and related provisions in relation to transactions or activities in foreign currencies are highly sensitive to the exchange rates applied. As a result of the unprecedented events and circumstances, there is high level of judgment involved in deciding on the exchange rates used and any change in these exchange rates, would result in a different determination of taxes, social security contributions and related provisions.

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.3 Particular Situation of the Bank (continued)

Law 330 dated 4 December 2024

Law 330 enacted on 4 December 2024 (amending Article 45 of Income Tax Law 144 and its amendments), authorized taxpayers to conduct a nontaxable exceptional revaluation of fixed assets and inventory, and an exceptional adjustment on the negative or positive foreign exchange differences resulting from receivable and payable balances and from financial accounts in foreign currency. On 12 March 2025, the Ministry of Finance issued the decisions 338, 339 and 340 related to the application of Law 330. On 1 August 2025, the Ministry of Finance issued decision 715/1 related to the application of law 330 by banks. Due to the late issuance of the decisions, the Bank was unable to quantify or record the impact of the law on the taxes in the Bank's separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Bank is currently working to identify all impacts the law will have on the separate financial statements.

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.

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 including a number of assumptions that remain highly susceptible to material change depending on the evolution of the financial, monetary and operating conditions in Lebanon. Hence a definitive reasonable and credit roadmap can only be achieved once the many material uncertainties still governing the outlook in Lebanon are resolved and the amount of recapitalization needs is accurately determinable.

The Bank is taking measures to strengthen the Bank's financial position, including international liquidity and solvency metrics. As at 31 December 2024, capital adequacy ratios stood at 7.38 %, 7.50% and 8.84% for CET1, Tier 1 and Total CAR respectively (minimum regulatory levels of 4.5%, 6.0% and 8.0% since banks are allowed to draw down on the 2.5% capital conservation buffer during 2023 and 2024).

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

1.3 Particular Situation of the Bank (continued)

Measures by the Bank (continued)

In the continued absence of the long awaited banking restructuring plan, the Bank is unable to predict the impact of the crisis and the then adopted restructuring plan on the financial statements nor it is able to predict the measures that might be taken by the regulator in that regard. The Bank is also uncertain whether the measures implemented since the outset of the crisis and mentioned 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 and as well as the implementation of a clear national fiscal and economic recovery plan are resolved. It is only at that particular point in time that a pro-forma balance sheet of the Bank will be prepared and will include 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 to a lesser extend the effects on its private loan portfolio.

The Lebanese crisis which was set off during the last quarter of 2019, has imposed severe limitations on the ability to conduct commercial banking activities or transactions under the normal course of business in Lebanon. Market embedded factors, such as de-facto capital controls, inability to secure foreign liquidity and the existence of several values for the US Dollar, resulted into several practices and transactions that would not qualify as normal course of business in a non-crisis environment, and for which there are no directly observable prices or a governing legal/regulatory framework. Such practices and transactions expose the Bank to increased litigation and regulatory risks and negatively impact the financial position of the Bank, its regulatory ratios and covenants due the adverse effects of the uncertainties. There is a significant uncertainty in relation to the extent and period over which this situation will continue and the impact that conducting operations under a crisis environment in the foreseeable future will further have on the 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 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

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

IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

As of 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (continued)

The Lebanese Central Administration of Statistics reported 3-year and 12-month cumulative rates of inflation of 666% and 18% respectively, as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: 2,005% and 192%, 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. 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 summarized 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 amortization charges of intangible assets recognized 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, 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 due to the following considerations: the significant divergence in exchange rates, the lack of consensus on the general price index and the lack of views of relevant regulators, including tax authorities. 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies (continued)

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 IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the regulations of the Central Bank of Lebanon and the Banking Control Commission ("BCC"). The separate financial statements incorporate, the results of the operations, assets and liabilities of Byblos Bank SAL and its branch in Iraq only, without consolidating the operating results and financial position of the subsidiaries. Consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024 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 separate 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 recognized 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 expense 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 effect of netting arrangements is disclosed in Notes 14 and 27 to these separate financial statements.

2.2 New 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 2024. The nature and impact of each amendment is described below:

Amendments to IFRS 16: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16 to specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains.

The amendments had no impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 New and Amended Standards and Interpretations (continued)

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:

- a. What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- b. That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- c. That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- d. 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.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

The amendments had no impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The transition rules clarify that an entity is not required to provide disclosures in any interim periods in the year of initial application of the amendments. Thus, the amendments had no impact on the Bank's separate financial statements.

2.3 Standards Issued but not yet Effective

Lack of exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

In August 2023, the Board issued Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21). The amendment to IAS 21 specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. When an entity estimates a spot exchange rate because a currency is not exchangeable into another currency, it discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Early adoption is permitted but will need to be disclosed. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The Bank is currently assessing the impact of the amendments on the Bank's separate financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Furthermore, entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations, whereof the first three are new.

It also requires disclosure of newly defined management-defined performance measures, subtotals of income and expenses, and includes new requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of financial information based on the identified 'roles' of the primary financial statements (PFS) and the notes.

In addition, narrow-scope amendments have been made to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows, which include changing the starting point for determining cash flows from operations under the indirect method, from 'profit or loss' to 'operating profit or loss' and removing the optionality around classification of cash flows from dividends and interest. In addition, there are consequential amendments to several other standards.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Standards Issued but not yet Effective (continued)

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (continued)

IFRS 18, and the amendments to the other standards, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted and must be disclosed. IFRS 18 will apply retrospectively. The Bank is currently working to identify all impacts the amendments will have on the financial statements and notes to the separate financial statements.

2.4 Material accounting policies

Foreign currencies

The separate financial statements are presented in Lebanese Lira (LL) which is also the Bank's functional 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 currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction as disclosed in Note 1 to the separate financial statements.

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. Differences resulting from the change of the official published exchange rate from LL 15,000 to LL 89,500 to the US Dollar were recorded in the separate statement of equity. All other differences are taken to "Net trading gain" in the separate income statement, except for monetary items that are designated as part of the Bank's hedge of net investment in a 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 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. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognized in other comprehensive income or 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments – initial recognition

(i) Date of recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized 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 marketplace.

(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 recognized in profit or loss, the transaction costs are recognized as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognized.

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 recognizes 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 recognized in the separate income statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

Financial assets – classification and measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at: amortized 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 amortized 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material 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 amortized cost

Balances with central banks, due from banks and financial institutions, due from subsidiaries, loans and advances to customers and related parties at amortized cost, and financial assets at amortized cost.

These financial assets are initially recognized 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 amortized cost using the EIR, less expected credit losses. Amortized 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 recognized in the separate income statement in "Net impairment loss on financial assets".

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets – classification and measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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 recognized 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 recognized 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 amortized 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 recognized as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognized. Changes in fair value and interest income are recorded under “Net trading gain” 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 trading gain” 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 trading gain” 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 trading gain” in the separate income statement.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material 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 amortized cost or fair value.

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

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives);
- Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies;
- Contingent consideration recognized 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 recognizing 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 recognized 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 amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

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

Debt issued and other borrowed funds (continued)

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

Due to central banks, due to subsidiaries, 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 amortized cost less amounts repaid using the effective interest rate method. Amortized 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 recognized in "Net trading gain" 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Embedded derivatives (continued)

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 recognized in profit or loss.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

Financial guarantees are initially recognized 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 recognized less cumulative amortisation recognized in the separate income statement, and an expected credit losses ECL provision. The premium received is recognized in the income statement in "Net fees and commission income" on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the 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 recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss. If a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at amortized 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 derecognized and a new financial asset is recognized 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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

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 amortized 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 recognizes 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 amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

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

(ii) Derecognition other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Bank of similar financial assets) is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Bank also derecognizes 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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

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 recognized only to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement, in which case, the Bank also recognizes 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.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized 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 amortized 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 recognized 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 recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.4 Material 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, and
- 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 derecognized 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(iii) Forborne and modified loans (continued)

When the loan has been renegotiated or modified but not derecognized, 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 derecognized, as explained above.

(iv) Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized 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) 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 recognized 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.

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 amortized 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

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 recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (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.

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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Hedge accounting (continued)

Setting the risk management strategy and objectives (continued)

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 recognized in the separate income statement in "Net trading gain".

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 recognized 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;
 - (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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Hedge accounting (continued)

- (c) The change in fair value of the time value of an option that hedges a time-period related hedged item shall be amortized 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 recognized in the separate income statement under "Net trading gain". Hedging gain or loss on the hedged item adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognized in the separate income statement also under "Net trading gain".

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 amortized cost, the accumulated fair value hedge adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortized over the remaining term of the original hedge by recalculating the EIR. If the hedged item is derecognized, the unamortized fair value adjustment is recognized immediately in the separate income statement.

For fair value hedge relationships where the hedged item is not measured at amortized 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 amortized in a similar way to amortized 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.

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 recognized in other comprehensive income. Any remaining gain or loss on the hedging instrument is hedge ineffectiveness that shall be recognized 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:

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Hedge accounting (continued)

(ii) Cash flow hedges (continued)

- 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 recognized in other comprehensive income at that time remains in other comprehensive income and is recognized when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognized 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 recognized directly in other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized in the separate income statement. On disposal or partial disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognized 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 recognizes 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 recognizes 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 recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are presented within "Property, equipment and right-of-use assets" on the 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Bank recognizes 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 recognized 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" cost 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 recognized 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 recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized 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 recognized.

(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 amortized cost, financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss and interest-bearing financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

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

The effective interest rate (continued)

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 amortized 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 recognized in profit or loss. In those cases, the fees are recognized as revenue or expense when the instrument is initially recognized.

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 amortized 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 trading gain" in the separate income statement.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material 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 recognized as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognized 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 recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fee or components of fee that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

(iii) Dividend income

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

(iv) Net trading gain

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

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 recognized at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognize 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 other comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Bank's other comprehensive income. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the subsidiary, the Bank recognizes 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material 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 recognize 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 recognizes 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 recognized 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 recognizes 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 recognized in separate income statement.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment except for land and buildings, is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Bank recognizes such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized 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 recognized since the date of revaluation. Valuations are performed by internal or external valuers with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

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

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

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

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

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Property and equipment (continued)

Property and equipment is derecognized 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 recognized in "Net gain from disposal of property and equipment and right-of-use assets" in the year the asset is derecognized.

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 recognized 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 amortized 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 recognized in the separate income statement.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, 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 recognized 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

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Assets obtained in settlement of debt

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

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized 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.

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 recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Bank recognizes restructuring-related costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Bank recognizes 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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

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.

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

(ii) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized 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 recognized 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 recognized 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. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognized 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 recognized directly in other comprehensive income are also recognized in other comprehensive income and not in the separate income statement.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 Material accounting policies (continued)

Taxes (continued)

(ii) Deferred tax (continued)

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.

Dividends on common shares

Dividends on common shares are recognized 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 recognized directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized 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.

2.5 Material 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 recognized in the separate financial statements:

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 Material accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

Judgements (continued)

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.

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 amortized 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.

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.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.5 Material accounting judgements and estimates (continued)****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.

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 complex 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.

It has been the Bank's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

Impairment losses on 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 recognized 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 recognized 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 are provided in Note 23.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**2.5 Material accounting judgements and estimates (continued)****Estimates and assumptions (continued)***Pensions obligation*

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

Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The 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).

3 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 Head Office.

Corporate and commercial banking	Provides diverse products and services to the corporate and commercial customers including loans, deposits, trade finance, as well as all regular corporate and commercial banking activities.
Retail and personal banking	Provides individual customers' deposits and consumer loans, overdrafts, credit cards, and funds transfer facilities, as well as all regular retail and private banking activities.
Treasury and capital markets	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.
Head Office	Consists of capital and strategic investments and exceptional profits and losses.

3 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

	2024				
	<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>Head Office</i> LL million	<i>Total</i> LL million
Net interest income	1,261,529	340,770	5,955,939	-	7,558,238
Net fee and commission income	1,747,166	2,408,202	(22,560)	-	4,132,808
Net trading gain	-	-	6,324,218	-	6,324,218
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	219,393	-	219,393
Other operating income	-	-	-	281,172	281,172
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method	-	-	-	(339,781)	(339,781)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	2,402,905	653,424	(5,253,774)	(389,531)	(2,586,976)
Net operating income	5,411,600	3,402,396	7,223,216	(448,140)	15,589,072

	2023				
	<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>Head Office</i> LL million	<i>Total</i> LL million
Net interest income	351,458	181,124	2,501,428	-	3,034,010
Net fee and commission income	340,684	800,242	(357,048)	-	783,878
Net trading gain	-	-	3,253,360	-	3,253,360
Non-interest revenues from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	36,351	-	36,351
Other operating income	-	-	-	289,817	289,817
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(239,332)	(36,493)	(700,738)	17,244	(959,319)
Net operating income	452,810	944,873	4,733,353	307,061	6,438,097

ii) Financial position information

	2024				
	<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>Head Office</i> LL million	<i>Total</i> LL million
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	19,707,765	19,707,765
Total assets	20,315,169	2,749,837	892,778,228	31,403,069	947,246,303
Total liabilities	14,045,055	796,814,193	30,955,496	37,616,004	879,430,748

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)**A) Business segments (continued)****ii) Financial position information (continued)**

	2023				
	<i>Corporate and Commercial Banking</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Retail and Personal Banking</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Treasury and Capital Markets</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Head Office</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	-	3,869,319	3,869,319
Total assets	5,561,274	751,617	153,794,948	14,547,697	174,655,536
Total liabilities	4,442,868	141,233,783	7,023,333	7,998,787	160,698,771

Interest and similar income from exposure to the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese sovereign amounted to LL 5,200,920 million (2023: LL 2,815,791 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:

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
Interest and similar income		
Central Bank of Lebanon	5,152,987	2,753,748
Lebanese sovereign	47,933	62,043
	<u>5,200,920</u>	<u>2,815,791</u>

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.

	2024		
	<i>Lebanon</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Other</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Total operating income	16,121,502	2,054,546	18,176,048
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(2,003,318)	(583,658)	(2,586,976)
Net operating income ¹	<u>14,118,184</u>	<u>1,470,888</u>	<u>15,589,072</u>
Non-current assets ²	<u>9,499,218</u>	<u>1,763,510</u>	<u>11,262,728</u>

3 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

B) Geographical segments (continued)

	2023		
	Lebanon LL million	Other LL million	Total LL million
Total operating income	7,121,358	276,058	7,397,416
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(1,035,669)	76,350	(959,319)
Net operating income ¹	6,085,689	352,408	6,438,097
Non-current assets ²	9,797,674	300,113	10,097,787

¹ Net operating income is attributed to the geographical segment on the basis of the location of the branch responsible for reporting the results or advancing the funds.

² 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.

4 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2024 LL million	2023 LL million
Interest and similar income		
Balances with central banks	5,484,862	2,713,738
Due from banks and financial institutions	1,859,315	315,269
Due from subsidiaries (Note 42)	49,505	370
Loans to banks and financial institutions and reverse repurchase agreements	-	6,773
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	1,806,471	466,216
Loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost (Note 42)	472	360
Financial assets at amortized cost	167,729	321,396
	9,368,354	3,824,122
Tax on interest		
Balances with central banks	(393,225)	(192,801)
Financial assets at amortized cost	(9,539)	(22,270)
	(402,764)	(215,071)
Interest and similar income, net of tax	8,965,590	3,609,051

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 26). The amortization amounted to LL 177,718 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 41,578 million).

31 December 2024

5 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Due to central banks	69,173	99,131
Due to banks and financial institutions	266,885	126,027
Due to subsidiaries (Note 42)	1,655	1,706
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	911,020	322,224
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost (Note 42)	38,379	7,572
Subordinated debt	110,336	18,381
Interest expense on lease liability (Note 31)	9,904	-
	<u>1,407,352</u>	<u>575,041</u>

6 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Fee and commission income		
Loans and advances	39,053	27,096
Letters of guarantee	214,507	52,015
Acceptances	350	171
Letters of credit	21,274	3,694
Credit cards	368,995	54,054
Domiciled bills	40,262	21,120
Checks for collection	39,921	13,475
Maintenance of accounts	1,127,093	241,577
Transfers	698,310	123,781
Safe rental	19,633	14,622
Portfolio commission	55,463	5,714
Refund of banking services	232,902	61,305
Commission on foreign exchange transactions	121,919	106,104
Commission on cash withdrawal	552,228	119,167
Commission on banknotes deposits	809,924	89,776
Other commissions	61,129	14,886
	<u>4,402,963</u>	<u>948,557</u>
Fee and commission expense	<u>(270,155)</u>	<u>(164,679)</u>
Net fee and commission income	<u>4,132,808</u>	<u>783,878</u>

In order to service customers and banks needs in LL denominated banknotes during period of shortage, during 2023, the Bank paid a premium for the supply of LL denominated banknotes amounting LL 123,017 million recorded under fee and commission expense.

7 NET TRADING GAIN

	2024	2023
	LL million	LL million
<i>Interest and similar income from debt instruments</i>		
- Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	57	57
<i>Gain from sale of debt instruments</i>		
- Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	-	123
<i>Unrealized gain (loss) from revaluation of debt instruments</i>		
- Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	7,173,000	(52,896)
Net gain (loss) from debt instruments	7,173,057	(52,716)
<i>Equity instruments</i>		
- Gain from sale	812	4,263
- Unrealized gain from revaluation	91,704	545
- Dividend income	1,117	-
Net gain from equity instruments	93,633	4,808
Foreign exchange	(207,526)	(18,817)
Loss resulting from exchange on foreign currencies*	(734,946)	(174,212)
Gain from devaluation of official exchange rates**	-	3,494,297
	6,324,218	3,253,360

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.

* During 2024 and 2023, and in order to manage its US\$/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 2023, these transactions resulted in a loss of LL 161,030 million recorded in the separate income statement.
- During 2023, the Bank purchased from its customers local foreign currencies at rates different from the rate specified in Basic Circular 151, which resulted in a gain of LL 68,125 million recorded in the separate income statement.
- During 2023, the Bank bought fresh dollars from customers at Sayrafa average rates. These transactions resulted in a loss of LL 81,307 million recorded in the separate income statement.
- During 2024, the Bank entered into local foreign currencies transactions (sale and purchase) with its customers at a rate of LL 15,000 which resulted in a gain of LL 12,151,571 million recorded in the separate income statement.
- During 2024, the Bank sold the Central Bank of Lebanon local foreign currencies transactions at a rate of LL 15,000 which resulted in a loss of LL 12,943,435 million recorded in the separate income statement.

** In January 2024, the Central Bank of Lebanon changed the official published exchange rate from LL 15,000 to LL 89,500 to the US Dollar which result in a gain of LL 33,264,684 recorded in the separate statement of equity (2023: from LL 1,507.5 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar which resulted in a gain of LL 3,494,297 million recorded in the separate income statement).

8 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Write-back of provision from assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	27
Income from subsidiaries (Note 42)	184,149	15,150
Rental income from assets obtained in settlement of debt	5,729	1,442
Waived interests	-	217,494
Net gain from sale of assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	7,211
Others	91,294	48,493
	<u>281,172</u>	<u>289,817</u>

9 NET IMPAIRMENT LOSS ON FINANCIAL ASSETS

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
<i>Remeasurements:</i>		
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	3,091,800	459,956
Balances with central banks	6,712,574	701,820
Due from banks and financial institutions	7,596	-
Due from subsidiaries	16,429	324
Financial guarantees and other commitments	384,523	-
Debtors by acceptances	6	3
Financial guarantees and other commitments	-	797
Other assets	6,557	-
	<u>10,219,485</u>	<u>1,162,900</u>
<i>Recoveries:</i>		
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	(6,148,130)	(184,131)
Balances with central banks	-	(126)
Due from banks and financial institutions	(706)	(6)
Due from subsidiaries	(10,199)	(1,270)
Debtors by acceptances	(387)	(7)
Financial guarantees and other commitments	(1,548)	(18,041)
Debt instruments at amortized cost	(1,471,172)	-
Loans to banks and reverse repurchase agreements	(367)	-
	<u>(7,632,509)</u>	<u>(203,581)</u>
	<u>2,586,976</u>	<u>959,319</u>

10 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Salaries and other related benefits	2,254,911	621,059
Social security contributions	211,544	56,821
Bonuses	19,895	3,592
Provision for employees' end of service benefits (Note 32 (a))	155,030	39,768
	<u>2,641,380</u>	<u>721,240</u>

11 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Provisions for risks and charges (Note 32 (b))	8,120,195	4,540,700
Maintenance and repairs	598,417	208,689
Professional fees	486,244	89,196
Electricity and fuel	203,565	140,327
Telecommunications and postage expenses	132,262	79,410
Insurance	122,433	21,441
Guarding fees	87,509	57,865
Contribution to deposits guarantee fund	84,520	11,252
Subscriptions	84,187	19,161
Legal expenses	71,362	19,355
Taxes and duties	57,332	38,959
Board of Directors' attendance fees	46,877	8,452
Rent and related charges under operating leases	32,890	10,055
Publicity and advertising	31,100	3,411
Printings and stationery	22,858	11,251
Travel and entertainment	12,551	4,831
Donations	1,159	762
Taxes on interest	376	260
Others	175,222	101,223
	<u>10,371,059</u>	<u>5,366,600</u>

12 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
<i>Current tax</i>		
Current income tax expense	507,775	111,165
Other taxes treated as income tax	1,258	19,333
	<u>509,033</u>	<u>130,498</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,219,412	-
	<u>1,728,445</u>	<u>130,498</u>

12 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>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Profit before income tax	2,124,456	212,726
Less: Impact of differently taxed foreign branches	(653,708)	(216,361)
	<u>1,470,748</u>	<u>(3,635)</u>
Add:		
Non-tax deductible provisions	8,290,292	5,323,214
Other non-tax deductible charges	392,921	70,606
	<u>10,153,961</u>	<u>5,390,185</u>
Less:		
Release of provisions previously subject to income tax	-	(27)
Other non-taxable income	(8,387,785)	(3,695,567)
Carried forward losses	-	(1,190,696)
Taxable profit	<u>1,766,176</u>	<u>503,895</u>
Income tax expense at 17%	<u>300,250</u>	<u>85,667</u>
Income tax expense of differently taxed foreign branches	207,525	25,498
Income tax expense recorded in the separate income statement	<u>507,775</u>	<u>111,165</u>

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

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	174,256	41,218
Charge for the year	509,033	130,498
Tax on sale of a subsidiary	414,318	-
Paid during the year	(162,531)	(22,807)
Transfers	(33)	(8,547)
Foreign exchange differences	213,717	33,894
Balance at 31 December (Note 31 (a))	<u>1,148,760</u>	<u>174,256</u>

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

	<i>Deferred tax assets</i>		<i>Deferred tax liabilities</i>	
	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Fair value of financial instruments (Note 26 & 31)	-	177	<u>1,627,888</u>	<u>134,987</u>

13 EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

Diluted profit per share is calculated by dividing the profit 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.

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

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Profit attributable to common shareholders of the Bank from:	396,011	82,228
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	561,805,416	561,805,416
	<i>2024</i> <i>LL</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL</i>
Basic and diluted profit per share	705	146

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

Subordinated debts and cash contribution to capital were not considered in the calculation of diluted profit per share. However, these instruments could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future.

14 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cash on hand	9,380,443	1,494,131
Balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon:		
- Current accounts	464,713,114	52,954,688
- Time deposits	364,707,952	91,366,961
	<u>829,421,066</u>	<u>144,321,649</u>
Balances with Central Banks in other countries:		
- Current accounts	2,033,560	837,739
- Time deposits	2,843,795	25,499
	<u>4,877,355</u>	<u>863,238</u>
Accrued interest receivable	<u>732,369</u>	<u>549,185</u>
	<u>844,411,233</u>	<u>147,228,203</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 46.2)	<u>(21,812,580)</u>	<u>(3,152,388)</u>
	<u><u>822,598,653</u></u>	<u><u>144,075,815</u></u>

14 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 2023, time deposits with the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LL 3,855,462 million and term borrowings from the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 27) are reported on a net basis on the separate statement of financial position. As at 31 December 2024, financial assets and financial liabilities that were settled on a net basis amounted to LL 4,570,557 million (2023: LL 715,095 million).

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 14% of total deposits in foreign currencies regardless of nature. Obligatory reserve required for the Bank in Lebanon amounted to LL 105,110,124 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 19,361,430 million).
- 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 2024, obligatory reserve requirements for branches operating in foreign countries amounted to LL 2,635,255 million (2023: LL 388,151 million).

15 DUE FROM BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	41,104,059	5,067,381
Time deposits	2,856,383	2,053,364
Pledged accounts	3,964,242	384,815
Accrued interest receivable	5,726	2,518
	<u>47,930,410</u>	<u>7,508,078</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 46.2)	(28,999)	(18,958)
	<u>47,901,411</u>	<u>7,489,120</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 170,539 million as of 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 29,134 million).

16 DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
<i>Byblos Invest Bank S.A.L.</i>		
Current accounts	8,747	902
<i>Byblos Bank Europe S.A.</i>		
Current accounts	81,298	10,714
Time deposits	-	38,459
Pledged accounts	436,727	34,482
<i>Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC</i>		
Current accounts	320	-
Time deposits	1,219,446	-
	<u>1,746,538</u>	<u>84,557</u>

Restricted balances amounted to LL 278,635 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 45,316 million).

17 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.

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.

	2024			2023		
	<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>
<i>Held for trading</i>						
Currency swaps	8,150	-	3,972,053	1,627	10,766	782,243

18 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
<i>Lebanese sovereign</i>		
Treasury bills	667	732
Eurobonds	13,283,334	1,024,079
	<u>13,284,001</u>	<u>1,024,811</u>
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>		
Equity securities and funds	585,501	246,940
	<u>13,869,502</u>	<u>1,271,751</u>

19 NET LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTIZED COST

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
Commercial loans	40,362,111	7,178,822
Consumer loans	7,685,807	1,603,887
	<u>48,047,918</u>	<u>8,782,709</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 46.2)	(25,047,597)	(4,216,457)
	<u>23,000,321</u>	<u>4,566,252</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 14,195,180 million as of 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 2,365,739 million).

20 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
<i>Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon</i>		
Certificates of deposits (a)	2,578,739	1,057,144
Treasury bills (a)	657,297	775,292
	<u>3,236,036</u>	<u>1,832,436</u>
<i>Other sovereign</i>		
Foreign governmental debt securities	569,657	34,891
	<u>3,805,693</u>	<u>1,867,327</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses (Note 46.2)	(34,547)	(252,355)
	<u>3,771,146</u>	<u>1,614,972</u>

(a) As at 31 December 2024, Lebanese treasury bills and certificates of deposits amounting to LL 1,126,934 million were pledged against subsidised loans and term borrowings granted by the Central Bank of Lebanon (2023: LL 513,110 million) (Note 27).

21 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
<i>Private sector and other securities</i>		
Equity securities	2,882,828	984,368

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:

	2024			2023		
	<i>Carrying amount LL million</i>	<i>Cumulative fair value changes LL million</i>	<i>Dividend income LL million</i>	<i>Carrying amount LL million</i>	<i>Cumulative fair value changes LL million</i>	<i>Dividend income LL million</i>
<u>Unquoted shares:</u>						
Intra Investment Company SAL	17,591	4,567	-	17,591	4,567	-
Arab Trade Financing Program	125,771	105,318	2,271	21,079	626	304
Byblos Bank Syria	-	-	-	462,461	462,461	-
Others	59,015	2,825	6,747	11,978	4,843	1,304
<u>Quoted shares:</u>						
Jordan Ahli Bank	2,680,451	2,642,771	210,375	471,259	432,785	34,743
	<u>2,882,828</u>	<u>2,755,481</u>	<u>219,393</u>	<u>984,368</u>	<u>905,282</u>	<u>36,351</u>

Dividend income amounted to LL 219,393 million for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 36,351 million) and resulted from equity instruments held at year end.

22 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Percentage ownership</i>		<i>Carrying amount</i>	
			<i>2024 %</i>	<i>2023 %</i>	<i>2024 LL million</i>	<i>2023 LL million</i>
<i>Investment</i>						
Byblos Bank Europe SA	Belgium	Commercial banking	99.95	99.95	6,352,054	1,236,460
Byblos Invest Bank SAL	Lebanon	Investment banking	99.99	99.99	1,348,622	732,324
Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC	Armenia	Banking	100.00	100.00	7,825,385	1,158,815
Adonis Insurance and Reinsurance Co. (ADIR) Syria	Syria	Insurance	40.00	40.00	22,454	5,871
Adonis Brokerage House SAL	Lebanon	Insurance brokerage	99.40	99.40	39,784	6,320
					15,588,299	3,139,790
<i>Subordinated debt</i>						
Byblos Bank Europe SA					2,756,659	497,879
Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC					1,362,807	231,650
					4,119,466	729,529
					19,707,765	3,869,319

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 SA.
- 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.

Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC

On 30 September 2016, the Bank granted a subordinated loan of US\$ 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 26,026 million for the loan granted in US\$ and LL 50,756 million for the loan granted in Euro for the year ended 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 4,322 million and LL 8,432 million respectively).

22 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Share of loss of subsidiaries under equity method	(339,781)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries that will be Reclassified to the income statement	68,081	604,150
Exchange difference on translation	13,398,151	2,205,302
	<u>13,466,232</u>	<u>2,809,452</u>

23 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

	<i>Land and buildings LL million</i>	<i>Motor vehicles LL million</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment LL million</i>	<i>Right of use assets LL million</i>	<i>Deposits LL million</i>	<i>Work in progress LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
Cost:							
At 1 January 2024	9,879,721	6,614	388,620	82,786	727	17,990	10,376,458
Additions	-	-	83,205	-	-	37,161	120,366
Write-off	-	-	(7,064)	-	-	-	(7,064)
Revaluation adjustment	5,122	-	-	-	-	-	5,122
Foreign exchange difference	1,352,640	30,766	537,630	407,043	-	58,555	2,386,634
At 31 December 2024	<u>11,237,483</u>	<u>37,380</u>	<u>1,002,391</u>	<u>489,829</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>113,706</u>	<u>12,881,516</u>
Depreciation:							
At 1 January 2024	-	5,681	306,174	37,556	-	-	349,411
Depreciation during the year	358,900	1,622	41,190	42,197	-	-	443,909
Related to write-off	-	-	(7,064)	-	-	-	(7,064)
Foreign exchange difference	200,772	20,288	514,610	185,548	-	-	921,218
At 31 December 2024	<u>559,672</u>	<u>27,591</u>	<u>854,910</u>	<u>265,301</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,707,474</u>
Net carrying value:							
At 31 December 2024	<u>10,677,811</u>	<u>9,789</u>	<u>147,481</u>	<u>224,528</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>113,706</u>	<u>11,174,042</u>

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

	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i>	<i>Right of use assets</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Work in progress</i>	<i>Total</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>	<i>LL million</i>
Cost:							
At 1 January 2023	4,070,520	1,756	236,146	8,203	625	8,565	4,325,815
Additions	5,030	-	52,022	24	102	4,869	62,047
Revaluation adjustments	(142,014)	-	-	-	-	-	(142,014)
Revaluation recognized in OCI	5,697,593	-	-	-	-	-	5,697,593
Disposals	-	-	(7,834)	-	-	-	(7,834)
Transfers	-	-	4,782	-	-	(4,782)	-
Foreign exchange difference	248,592	4,858	103,504	74,559	-	9,338	440,851
At 31 December 2023	9,879,721	6,614	388,620	82,786	727	17,990	10,376,458
Depreciation:							
At 1 January 2023	-	1,655	199,285	3,453	-	-	204,393
Depreciation during the year	107,186	167	18,258	7,003	-	-	132,614
Revaluation adjustments	(142,014)	-	-	-	-	-	(142,014)
Related to disposals	-	-	(6,011)	-	-	-	(6,011)
Foreign exchange difference	34,828	3,859	94,642	27,100	-	-	160,429
At 31 December 2023	-	5,681	306,174	37,556	-	-	349,411
Net carrying value:							
At 31 December 2023	9,879,721	933	82,446	45,230	727	17,990	10,027,047

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of LL 9,302,316 million (2023: LL 9,646,595 million) are subject to seizure and restriction on disposal (Note 48).

Revaluation differences on property and equipment reflected net of tax as revaluation reserve of real estate in equity amounted to LL 9,701,473 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 9,696,351 million) (Note 39).

Revaluation of land and buildings

Fair value of the land and buildings and freehold improvements was determined using the market comparable method. The valuations have been performed by the valuer and are based on proprietary databases of prices of transactions for properties of similar nature, location and condition. As at the date of revaluation, the properties' fair values are based on valuations carried out by independent valuers accredited by the local regulators in the countries in which the properties are situated. Gain from Level 3 revaluation of LL 5,697,593 million in 2023 was recognized in other comprehensive income.

31 December 2024

24 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Key money</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Software</i> <i>development</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cost:			
At 1 January 2024	2,303	68,177	70,480
Additions	-	20,591	20,591
Foreign exchange difference	-	36,837	36,837
At 31 December 2024	2,303	125,605	127,908
Amortization:			
At 1 January 2024	2,300	55,609	57,909
Charge for the year	2	8,266	8,268
Foreign exchange difference	-	31,214	31,214
At 31 December 2024	2,302	95,089	97,391
Net carrying value:			
At 31 December 2024	1	30,516	30,517
Cost:			
At 1 January 2023	2,303	57,784	60,087
Additions	-	5,259	5,259
Foreign exchange difference	-	5,134	5,134
At 31 December 2023	2,303	68,177	70,480
Amortization:			
At 1 January 2023	2,298	45,290	47,588
Charge for the year	2	5,448	5,450
Foreign exchange difference	-	4,871	4,871
At 31 December 2023	2,300	55,609	57,909
Net carrying value:			
At 31 December 2023	3	12,568	12,571

25 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 recognized in the separate income statement for the year.

25 ASSETS OBTAINED IN SETTLEMENT OF DEBT (continued)

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cost:		
At 1 January	65,754	66,939
Disposals	-	(1,185)
At 31 December	<u>65,754</u>	<u>65,754</u>
Impairment:		
At 1 January	7,585	7,612
Related to disposals	-	(27)
At 31 December	<u>7,585</u>	<u>7,585</u>
Net carrying value:		
At 31 December	<u><u>58,169</u></u>	<u><u>58,169</u></u>

The carrying value of assets obtained in settlement of debts as at 31 December 2024 is based on historical costs at the official exchange rate of LL 1,507.5 to the US Dollar (2023: same). These assets are subject to seizure and restriction on disposal (Note 48).

26 OTHER ASSETS

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Receivables from Central Bank of Lebanon under leverage arrangements (a)	-	177,718
Prepaid expenses	7,965	1,833
Prepaid insurance	22,767	6,406
Prepaid maintenance	15,521	308
Printings and stationery	33,816	39,320
Electronic cards and regularization accounts	257,654	28,071
Hospitalization and medical care under collection	102,079	48,004
Foreign exchange position (b)	-	166,246
Other debit balances	79,527	133,089
	<u>519,329</u>	<u>600,995</u>
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	<u>(86,754)</u>	<u>(20,405)</u>
	<u><u>432,575</u></u>	<u><u>580,590</u></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 unamortized balance at 31 December 2023 amounted to LL 177,718 million. The remaining balance amounting to LL 177,178 million was recognised in the separate income statement during the year ended 31 December 2024.

(b) Foreign exchange position receivable as at 31 December 2023 resulted mainly from the application of basic circular 151.

27 DUE TO CENTRAL BANKS

	2024 LL million	2023 LL million
Central Bank of Lebanon		
Subsidized loans	318,225	262,169
Term loan	650,000	-
Term borrowings under leverage arrangements	346,457	391,892
Accrued interest payable	12,609	21,425
	1,327,291	675,486

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 101,978 million as of 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 51,265 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 10,753 million as at 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 227,000 million netted by a discount of LL 16,096 million) and are secured by the pledge of Lebanese treasury bills amounting to LL 115,384 million included under financial assets at amortized cost as of 31 December 2024 (2023: LL 121,218 million) (Note 20).

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.

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:

	2024 LL million	2023 LL million
Leverage arrangements		
Gross amounts	346,457	4,247,354
Amounts offset against ⁽¹⁾		
Placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon (Note 14)	-	(3,855,462)
Net amounts reported on the separate statement of financial position	346,457	391,892
Financial collateral		
Lebanese treasury bills (Note 20)	346,457	391,892

⁽¹⁾ 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 2024, financial assets and financial liabilities that were settled on a net basis amounted to LL 4,570,557 million (2023: LL 715,095 million).

27 DUE TO CENTRAL BANKS (continued)**Term loan**

On 6 December 2024, the Bank was granted a loan by the Central Bank of Lebanon amounting to LL 650,000 million payable on 26 June 2025 and subject to an annual interest rate of 20%. The loan is secured by the pledge of Lebanese treasury bills and certificates of deposits amounting to LL 665,093 million included under financial assets at amortized costs as of 31 December 2024 (Note 20).

28 DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	247,964	1,027,726
Term loans	19,485,945	3,533,215
Time deposits	294,286	73,798
Cash margins	328,614	59,373
Accrued interest payable	238	818
	<u>20,357,047</u>	<u>4,694,930</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 19,485,945 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: LL 3,533,215 million).

29 DUE TO SUBSIDIARIES

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	434,368	71,358
Time deposits	54,970	56,160
Accrued interest payable	95	88
	<u>489,433</u>	<u>127,606</u>

This caption comprises the following as at 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Byblos Invest Bank S.A.L.	289,694	95,655
Byblos Bank Europe S.A.	26,034	8,704
Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC	173,705	23,247
	<u>489,433</u>	<u>127,606</u>

31 December 2024

30 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS AT AMORTIZED COST

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
Current accounts	664,387,021	115,074,763
Term deposits	127,973,187	25,275,457
Cash margins	12,418,391	2,365,296
Bankers' drafts	-	143,575
Accrued interest payable	81,244	27,016
	<u>804,859,843</u>	<u>142,886,107</u>

31 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
Lease liabilities	222,899	35,573
Accrued expenses	268,347	47,023
Unearned commission and interest	51,818	8,072
Cash margins related to companies under establishment	26,398	11,123
Insurance premiums received in advance	19,990	6,648
Payables to the National Social Security Fund	40,146	7,080
Current tax liability (a)	1,479,502	550,366
Deferred tax liability (Note 12)	1,627,888	134,987
Bankers' draft (b)	8,312,902	1,778,707
Other creditors	1,205,136	393,493
	<u>13,255,026</u>	<u>2,973,072</u>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year ended 31 December 2024 and 2023:

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	35,573	3,257
Interest expense	9,904	-
Foreign exchange difference	177,422	32,316
Balance at 31 December	<u>222,899</u>	<u>35,573</u>

(a) Current tax liability

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
Income tax due (Note 12)	1,148,760	174,256
Withholding tax on salaries	46,353	21,290
Withholding tax on interest earned by customers	237,902	65,907
Value added tax	13,773	789
Other taxes	32,714	288,124
	<u>1,479,502</u>	<u>550,366</u>

31 OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)*(b) Banker's draft*

Banker's draft as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 consist of checks paid to depositors that have not yet been withdrawn from the Central Bank of Lebanon or other Lebanese Banks.

32 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Employees' end of service benefits (a)	1,483,709	937,943
Other provisions (b)	22,834,000	5,800,435
	<u>24,317,709</u>	<u>6,738,378</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 years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	937,943	271,320
<i>Costs charged to the income statement (Note 10):</i>		
Service costs	8,292	22,720
Net interest	146,738	17,048
	<u>155,030</u>	<u>39,768</u>
<i>Re-measurement losses in other comprehensive income:</i>		
Experience adjustments	387,861	68,682
Economic assumptions	95,459	558,089
	<u>483,320</u>	<u>626,771</u>
End of service benefits paid during the year	(124,933)	(4,905)
Foreign exchange difference	32,349	4,989
Balance at 31 December	<u>1,483,709</u>	<u>937,943</u>

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

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

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Economic assumptions		
Discount rate	14%	14%
Salary increase		
Year 2023	N/A	N/A
Year 2024	N/A	3%
Year 2025	5%	3%
Thereafter	5%	3%
Expected annual rate of return on NSSF contributions	3%	3%
Treatment of bonus	None	None
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Demographic assumptions		
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 25% 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>Increase LL million</i>	<i>Decrease LL million</i>	<i>Increase LL million</i>	<i>Decrease LL million</i>
Impact on net defined benefit obligations				
2024	(11,635)	11,875	14,210	(13,966)
2023	(7,695)	7,838	9,304	(9,162)

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

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Provisions for contingencies	45,618	85,678
Provisions for ECL on financial guarantees and commitments	429,605	7,815
Other	22,358,777	5,706,942
	<u>22,834,000</u>	<u>5,800,435</u>

32 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES (continued)

Movement in other provisions during the year was as follows:

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
At 1 January	5,800,435	201,530
Charge for the year (Note 11)	8,120,195	4,540,700
Payments during the year	(44,979)	(3,026)
Write-back for ECL on financial guarantees and commitments	(1,548)	(18,041)
Foreign exchange difference	8,959,897	1,079,272
At 31 December	<u>22,834,000</u>	<u>5,800,435</u>

33 SUBORDINATED DEBT

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
<i>Issue 2012*(Due but unpaid)</i>		
Nominal value	5,420,042	957,437
Accrued interest payable	1,537,345	251,352
<i>Issue 2021</i>		
Nominal value	1,824,010	305,700
Accrued interest payable	329	55
	<u>8,781,726</u>	<u>1,514,544</u>

*During 2022, legal proceedings were initiated against the Bank to enforce the payment of the outstanding US dollar amount of its New York-law governed subordinated loan, which had a maturity of 21 December 2022. The Bank is contesting the proceedings, which are on-going, although the outcome cannot be determined presently. Subsequent to year end, the proceedings in New York court were withdrawn and the Bank is still challenging the proceedings in Belgium.

On 21 December 2012, the Bank signed a US\$ 300 million subordinated loan agreement with an international financial institution, whereby the latter acted as an issuer of US\$ 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:	US\$ 10,000
Note's nominal value:	US\$ 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 US\$ 2.5 per share or US\$ 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 US\$ 2.5 per share or US\$ 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.

33 SUBORDINATED DEBT (continued)

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 US\$ 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 US\$ 200,520,000 and their cancellation.

As at 31 December 2024, the Bank had repurchased/exchanged additional convertible subordinated debt with a nominal value amounting to US\$ 18,540,000 (2023: US\$ 15,270,000).

34 SHARE CAPITAL

	2024			2023		
	<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
<i>Preferred shares</i>						
- 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
	4,000,000	4,840	591,083	4,000,000	4,840	591,083

The capital of the Bank is divided into 565,515,040 shares of LL 1,210 each fully paid (2023: the same).

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:	US\$ 100
Share's nominal value:	LL 1,200
Issue premium:	US\$ (000) 195,790 (equivalent to LL 295,154 million) calculated in US\$ as the difference between the total issue of US\$ (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 US\$ (000) 2,618.
Benefits:	Non-cumulative annual dividends of US\$ 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.

34 SHARE CAPITAL (continued)*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:	US\$ 96
Share's nominal value:	LL 1,210
Issue premium:	US\$ (000) 188,313 (equivalent to LL 283,881 million) calculated in US\$ as the difference between the total issue of US\$ (000) 192,000 and the total par value of the issue amounting to LL 2,420 million and after deducting issuance commissions of US\$ (000) 2,082.
Benefits:	Non-cumulative annual dividends of US\$ 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 US\$ 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 2024 and 2023, the Bank's shares were listed as follows:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>Stock</i>	<i>Stock</i>	<i>No of</i>	<i>No of</i>
	<i>exchange</i>	<i>exchange</i>	<i>shares</i>	<i>shares</i>
Ordinary shares	Beirut	Beirut	502,490,590	502,490,590
Global depository receipts (*)	Beirut	Beirut	1,260,489	1,260,489
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.

35 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 US\$ 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.

35 CASH CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL (continued)

- 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 US\$ into LL at the Relevant Rate, shall be fixed at LL 1,210 per share (and shall be subject to adjustment only in the limited circumstances). The Relevant Rate means rate of exchange for US\$ 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.

36 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 reserves convertible subordinated debt LL million</i>	<i>Other reserves LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January 2024	346,734	330,785	127,665	31,618	31,077	867,879
Transfer	9,543	-	-	-	-	9,543
Balance at 31 December 2024	356,277	330,785	127,665	31,618	31,077	877,422
Balance at 1 January 2023	343,792	330,785	127,665	31,618	31,077	864,937
Transfer	2,942	-	-	-	-	2,942
Balance at 31 December 2023	346,734	330,785	127,665	31,618	31,077	867,879

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 2024, the Bank transferred to legal reserve an amount of LL 9,543 million (2023: LL 2,942 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.

31 December 2024

37 DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
General reserves	84,103	84,103

38 TREASURY SHARES

Movement of treasury shares recognized in the separate statement of financial position for the years 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2024

	<i>Common shares</i>		<i>Global Depository Receipts</i>	
	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>
At 31 December 2024	3,146,774	4,744	11,257	911
Total treasury shares in LL million				8,524

Year ended 31 December 2023

	<i>Common shares</i>		<i>Global Depository Receipts</i>	
	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Amount US\$(000)</i>
At 31 December 2023	3,146,774	4,744	11,257	911
Total treasury shares in LL million				8,524

39 REVALUATION RESERVE

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Revaluation reserve	9,701,473	9,696,351

40 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 is as follows:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	743,992	(14,888)
Net changes in fair values during the year:		
- Equities	2,313,975	903,151
- Share of loss from subsidiaries under equity method	68,081	-
	2,382,056	903,151
Sale of FVOCI	(394,210)	-
Net changes in deferred taxes	(415,454)	(144,271)
Balance at 31 December	2,316,384	743,992

41 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Cash and balances with central banks	624,032,216	76,535,483
Due from banks and financial institutions	43,375,019	7,368,161
Due from subsidiaries	1,513,030	84,557
	<u>668,920,265</u>	<u>83,988,201</u>
Less: Due to central banks	(772,506)	(225,091)
Less: Due to banks and financial institutions	(247,964)	(1,442,431)
Less: Due to subsidiaries	(453,549)	(127,606)
	<u>(1,474,019)</u>	<u>(1,795,128)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	<u>667,446,246</u>	<u>82,193,073</u>

Cash and cash equivalents include balances in foreign currencies that are subject to de facto capital controls and restricted transfers outside Lebanon. Accordingly, these balances are not considered readily convertible to known amounts of cash in the denomination currency without a risk of changes in value. However, the 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 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	<i>2024</i> <i>LL million</i>	<i>2023</i> <i>LL million</i>
Balances with central banks	619,154,861	74,204,124
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,666,677	456,144
	<u>621,821,538</u>	<u>74,660,268</u>

42 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 22. 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.

31 December 2024

42 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

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

	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Other	Total	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Other	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	252,355	252,355	-	-	52,594	52,594
Due from subsidiaries	-	1,746,538	-	1,746,538	-	84,557	-	84,557
Loans and advances	21,418	-	-	21,418	5,069	-	4	5,073
Due to banks and financial institutions	-	-	309,785	309,785	-	-	1,147,255	1,147,255
Due to subsidiaries	-	489,433	-	489,433	-	127,606	-	127,606
Deposits	4,654,699	1,344,706	-	5,999,405	400,359	124,987	537,937	1,063,283
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	180
Guarantees received	452,735	-	-	452,735	1,320	-	77,460	78,780
Guarantees given	33,773	-	-	33,773	-	31,292	-	31,292
Commitments (including acceptances)	-	-	-	-	1,133	31,292	104	32,529
						2024	2023	
						LL million	LL million	
Subordinated debt (Note 22):								
- Byblos Bank Europe SA						2,756,659	497,879	
- Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC						1,362,807	231,650	
						4,119,466	729,529	

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

	31 December 2024				31 December 2023			
	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Other	Total	Key management personnel	Subsidiaries	Other	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Interest income on due from banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	825	825
Interest income on due from subsidiaries	-	49,505	-	49,505	-	370	-	370
Interest income on loans and advances	465	7	-	472	248	109	3	360
Interest received on subordinated debt	-	76,782	-	76,782	-	12,754	-	12,754
Interest expense on due to subsidiaries	-	1,655	-	1,655	-	1,706	-	1,706
Interest expense on deposits	38,379	-	-	38,379	3,169	1,183	3,220	7,572
Interest expense on due to banks and financial institutions	-	-	3,474	3,474	-	-	783	783
Interest expense on subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Management services to subsidiaries	-	107,367	-	107,367	-	2,396	-	2,396
Insurance expense	-	126,405	-	126,405	-	23,000	-	23,000
Other operating income	-	1,917	-	1,917	-	32,252	-	32,252
Commission on bancassurance	-	6,554	-	6,554	-	2,198	-	2,198

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 US\$ 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 2024 and 2023 guarantees issued by IFC were nil.

42 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Compensation of the Key Management Personnel of the Bank

	2024 <i>LL million</i>	2023 <i>LL million</i>
Short-term benefits ¹	251,974	53,243

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

43 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 recognized 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.

	2024		
	<i>Banks LL million</i>	<i>Customers LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
Guarantees and contingent liabilities			
Financial guarantees	781,428	1,262,739	2,044,167
Commitments			
Documentary credits	282,625	12,235	294,860
Loan commitments	-	2,737,880	2,737,880
	282,625	2,750,115	3,032,740
	2023		
	<i>Banks LL million</i>	<i>Customers LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
Guarantees and contingent liabilities			
Financial guarantees	123,465	200,344	323,809
Commitments			
Documentary credits	40,617	268	40,885
Loan commitments	-	445,936	445,936
	40,617	446,204	486,821

43 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS
(continued)

Credit-related commitments and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

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.

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.

Legal claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. 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 32. However, they may have an impact on the liquidity of the Bank.

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.

43 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

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 years 2018 to 2024 and the review of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for the period from 1 November 2015 to 31 December 2024. In addition, the subsidiaries' books and records are subject to review by the tax and social security authorities in the countries in which they operate. Management believes that adequate provisions were recorded against possible review results to the extent that they can be reliably estimated.

44 ASSETS HELD IN CUSTODY AND UNDER ADMINISTRATION

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Assets held in custody and under administration	103,676,861	15,273,319

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.

45 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 realize 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).

45 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**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. This matter should be taken into consideration when interpreting the fair value disclosures in this note, especially those under Level 1 and Level 2.

45.1 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:

	2024			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>	
Assets:				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency swaps	-	8,150	-	8,150
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	13,283,334	667	-	13,284,001
Equity securities and funds	239,830	-	345,671	585,501
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities	2,680,451	-	202,377	2,882,828
2023				
	<i>Valuation techniques</i>			Total LL million
	<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>	
Assets:				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency swaps	-	1,627	-	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Lebanese treasury bills and bonds	1,024,079	732	-	1,024,811
Equity securities and funds	51,555	-	195,385	246,940
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Equity securities	471,259	-	513,109	984,368
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency swaps	-	10,766	-	10,766

There were transfers between levels during 2024 (2023: 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).

45 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**45.1 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE (continued)**

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value using a valuation technique categorized within Level 2 or Level 3 (continued)

Funds and Equity Shares of Non-listed Entities (continued)

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 unquoted equity shares:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Balance at 1 January	708,494	41,539
Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income	(310,732)	491,938
Re-measurement recognized in income statement	(820,126)	(1,706)
Difference of exchange	970,412	176,723
	<u>548,048</u>	<u>708,494</u>

45.2 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS NOT HELD AT FAIR VALUE**Comparison of carrying and fair values for financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value:*****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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT

46.1 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.

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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.1 INTRODUCTION (continued)

Risk management structure (continued)

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.

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 was extended in 2022 to include the oversight of operational resilience and the business continuity management that was previously part of the information security department.

Information Security Committee responsible for the oversight of the information security program including all policies, procedures, activities and projects in relation to securing the Bank against cyber and data risks. The IS committee's membership mix between ICT, IS experts, risk management, HR, and business ensures a holistic assessment and grasp of the IS issues faced by the bank.

Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering Committee is responsible 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.

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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.1 INTRODUCTION (continued)

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.

46.2 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.

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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)**

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.

46.2.1 Expected credit losses**46.2.1.1 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%.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.1 Expected credit losses (continued)

46.2.1.2 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.

46.2.1.3 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 at least semi-annual 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 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%.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.1 Expected credit losses (continued)

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

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. ECL on exposures to the Central Bank of Lebanon in foreign currency stood 1.89% at 31 December 2024 in addition to an amount of LL 6,148,957 million.

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 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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.1 Expected credit losses (continued)

46.2.1.4 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.

46.2.1.5 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.

46.2.1.6 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.

46.2.1.7 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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.1 Expected credit losses (continued)

46.2.1.8 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, 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.

46.2.2 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 derecognized and the renegotiated loan recognized as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in the *Material accounting policies* above.

When modification results in derecognition, a new loan is recognized 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.

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

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)****46.2.2 Overview of modified and forborne loans (continued)**

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>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Amortized costs of financial assets modified during the year	20,622	4,479

Byblos Bank SAL

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2024

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.3 Financial assets and ECLs by stage

The tables below present an analysis of financial assets at amortized cost by gross exposure and impairment allowance by stage allocation as at 31 December 2024 and 2023. The Bank does not hold any material purchased or originated credit-impaired assets as at year-end.

	Gross exposure				Impairment allowance				Net exposure LL million
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total		
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	
31 December 2024									
Balances with central banks	835,030,790	-	-	835,030,790	(21,812,580)	-	-	(21,812,580)	813,218,210
Due from banks and financial institutions	45,579,908	2,350,502	-	47,930,410	(1,810)	(27,189)	-	(28,999)	47,901,411
Due from subsidiaries	1,746,538	-	-	1,746,538	-	-	-	-	1,746,538
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	9,251,504	5,853,699	32,942,715	48,047,918	(1,852,890)	(644,350)	(22,550,357)	(25,047,597)	23,000,321
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	21,655	-	-	21,655	(237)	-	-	(237)	21,418
Financial assets at amortized cost	3,148,396	-	657,297	3,805,693	(34,547)	-	-	(34,547)	3,771,146
Financial guarantees and other commitments	5,120,175	-	-	5,120,175	(429,605)	-	-	(429,605)	4,690,570
Total	899,898,966	8,204,201	33,600,012	941,703,179	(24,131,669)	(671,539)	(22,550,357)	(47,353,565)	894,349,614
31 December 2023									
Balances with central banks	145,734,072	-	-	145,734,072	(3,152,388)	-	-	(3,152,388)	142,581,684
Due from banks and financial institutions	7,104,812	385,916	17,350	7,508,078	(278)	(372)	(18,308)	(18,958)	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	84,557	-	-	84,557	-	-	-	-	84,557
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	2,523,609	1,338,545	4,920,555	8,782,709	(817,790)	(557,133)	(2,841,534)	(4,216,457)	4,566,252
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	5,546	-	-	5,546	(473)	-	-	(473)	5,073
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,092,035	-	775,292	1,867,327	(252,355)	-	-	(252,355)	1,614,972
Financial guarantees and other commitments	824,935	-	-	824,935	(7,815)	-	-	(7,815)	817,120
Total	157,369,566	1,724,461	5,713,197	164,807,224	(4,231,099)	(557,505)	(2,859,842)	(7,648,446)	157,158,778

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)****46.2.3 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 2024	817,790	557,133	2,841,534	4,216,457
Charge for the year (Note 9)	385,249	23,189	2,683,362	3,091,800
Recoveries (Note 9)	(2,897,268)	(2,675,767)	(575,095)	(6,148,130)
Other movements	-	-	2,125,186	2,125,186
Write-offs	-	-	(369,927)	(369,927)
Foreign exchange difference	3,547,119	2,739,795	15,845,297	22,132,211
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,852,890	644,350	22,550,357	25,047,597
	<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 2023	118,096	61,092	341,023	520,211
Charge for the year (Note 9)	119,239	6,340	334,377	459,956
Recoveries (Note 9)	(102,927)	-	(81,204)	(184,131)
Other movements	-	-	(156,900)	(156,900)
Foreign exchange difference	683,382	489,701	2,404,238	3,577,321
Balance at 31 December 2023	817,790	557,133	2,841,534	4,216,457

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 2024	3,152,388	-	-	3,152,388
Charge for the year (Note 9)	6,712,574	-	-	6,712,574
Foreign exchange difference	11,947,618	-	-	11,947,618
Balance at 31 December 2024	21,812,580	-	-	21,812,580

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)****46.2.3 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 2023	286,774	-	-	286,774
Charge for the year (Note 9)	701,820	-	-	701,820
Recoveries (Note 9)	(126)	-	-	(126)
Foreign exchange difference	2,163,920	-	-	2,163,920
Balance at 31 December 2023	3,152,388	-	-	3,152,388

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>
Balance at 1 January 2024	252,355	-	-	252,355
Recoveries (Note 9)	(1,471,172)	-	-	(1,471,172)
Foreign exchange difference	1,253,364	-	-	1,253,364
Balance at 31 December 2024	34,547	-	-	34,547

	<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 2023	25,362	-	-	25,362
Foreign exchange difference	226,993	-	-	226,993
Balance at 31 December 2023	252,355	-	-	252,355

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.4 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:

	2024				2023			
	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	808,343,184	-	4,875,026	813,218,210	141,718,956	-	862,728	142,581,684
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,751,263	8,873,846	36,276,302	47,901,411	456,090	2,888,724	4,144,306	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	8,747	518,025	1,219,766	1,746,538	-	84,557	-	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	8,150	-	-	8,150	1,627	-	-	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
<i>Lebanese treasury bills and bonds</i>	13,284,001	-	-	13,284,001	1,024,811	-	-	1,024,811
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost								
<i>Commercial</i>								
<i>Consumer</i>	11,283,545	-	8,966,939	20,250,484	2,112,104	-	1,702,531	3,814,635
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	2,749,837	-	-	2,749,837	751,617	-	-	751,617
Debtors by acceptances	19,700	-	1,718	21,418	4,689	-	384	5,073
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	-	43,268	43,268	(283)	-	14,588	14,305
<i>Lebanese treasury bills</i>	657,297	-	-	657,297	775,292	-	-	775,292
<i>Certificates of deposits issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	2,544,192	-	-	2,544,192	804,789	-	-	804,789
<i>Foreign governmental debt securities</i>	-	-	569,657	569,657	-	-	34,891	34,891
	<u>841,649,916</u>	<u>9,391,871</u>	<u>51,952,676</u>	<u>902,994,463</u>	<u>147,649,692</u>	<u>2,973,281</u>	<u>6,759,428</u>	<u>157,382,401</u>

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.4 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:

	2024								
	<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									
<i>Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	808,343,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,343,184
<i>Other Central Banks</i>	-	4,875,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,875,026
Due from banks and financial institutions	47,901,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,901,411
Due from subsidiaries	1,746,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,746,538
Derivative financial instruments	8,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,150
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	13,284,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,284,001
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost									
<i>Commercial</i>	-	-	-	9,295,895	1,663,863	4,545,572	4,440,432	304,722	20,250,484
<i>Consumer</i>	-	-	2,749,837	-	-	-	-	-	2,749,837
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost									
<i>Commercial</i>	-	-	-	1,718	-	-	-	-	1,718
<i>Consumer</i>	-	-	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	19,700
Debtors by acceptances	43,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,268
Financial assets at amortized cost									
<i>Lebanese treasury bills</i>	-	657,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	657,297
<i>Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	2,544,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,544,192
<i>Other foreign government bonds</i>	-	569,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	569,657
	49,699,367	830,273,357	2,769,537	9,297,613	1,663,863	4,545,572	4,440,432	304,722	902,994,463

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.4 Analysis of risk concentrations (continued)
Industrial analysis (continued)

	2023								
	Financial services and brokerage LL million	Government LL million	Consumers LL million	Retail and wholesale LL million	Construction and materials LL million	Manufacturing LL million	Services and utilities LL million	Agriculture LL million	Total LL million
Balances with central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	141,718,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,718,956
<i>Other Central Banks</i>	-	862,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	862,728
Due from banks and financial institutions	7,489,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	84,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	1,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	1,024,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,024,811
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Commercial</i>	-	4,610	-	1,320,127	349,397	708,488	1,351,006	81,007	3,814,635
<i>Consumer</i>	-	-	751,617	-	-	-	-	-	751,617
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Consumer</i>	8,178	-	4,685	384	-	-	4	-	5,073
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	6,127	-	-	-	-	14,305
Financial assets at amortized cost:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lebanese treasury bills</i>	-	775,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	775,292
<i>Certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon</i>	-	804,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	804,789
<i>Other foreign government bonds</i>	-	34,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,891
	7,583,482	145,226,077	756,302	1,326,638	349,397	708,488	1,351,010	81,007	157,382,401

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.5 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.

	2024						
	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	813,218,210	-	-	-	-	813,218,210	
Due from banks and financial institutions	47,901,411	-	-	-	-	47,901,411	
Due from subsidiaries	1,746,538	-	-	-	-	1,746,538	
Derivative financial instruments	8,150	-	-	-	-	8,150	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,284,001	-	-	-	-	13,284,001	
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost:							
Commercial loans	20,250,484	(964,973)	-	-	(13,683,667)	5,601,844	
Consumer loans	2,749,837	(181,001)	-	-	(1,914,617)	654,219	
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	21,418	-	-	-	(38,538)	(17,120)	
Financial assets at amortized cost	3,771,146	-	-	-	-	3,771,146	
	<u>902,951,195</u>	<u>(1,145,974)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,636,822)</u>	<u>886,168,399</u>	
Financial guarantees	2,044,167	(250,743)	-	-	-	1,793,424	
Documentary credits (including acceptances)	338,128	(25,127)	-	-	-	313,001	
	<u>905,333,490</u>	<u>(1,421,844)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,636,822)</u>	<u>888,274,824</u>	
Utilized collateral		(1,421,844)	-	-	(15,636,822)		
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines		(2,871,816)	-	-	(324,736,593)		
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers		(4,293,660)	-	-	(340,373,415)		

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

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

	2023					
	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	142,581,684	-	-	-	-	142,581,684
Due from banks and financial institutions	7,489,120	-	-	-	-	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	84,557	-	-	-	-	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	1,627	-	-	-	-	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,024,811	-	-	-	-	1,024,811
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost:						
Commercial loans	3,814,635	(148,744)	(117,091)	-	(2,705,403)	843,397
Consumer loans	751,617	(47,491)	-	-	(623,763)	80,363
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	5,073	-	-	-	(7,373)	(2,300)
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,614,972	-	-	-	-	1,614,972
	<u>157,368,096</u>	<u>(196,235)</u>	<u>(117,091)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,336,539)</u>	<u>153,718,231</u>
Financial guarantees	323,809	(16,437)	-	-	-	307,372
Documentary credits (including acceptances)	55,190	(1,182)	-	-	-	54,008
	<u>157,747,095</u>	<u>(213,854)</u>	<u>(117,091)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,336,539)</u>	<u>154,079,611</u>
Utilized collateral	(213,854)	(17,091)	(117,091)	-	(3,336,539)	
Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines	(2,242,354)	(2,600,718)	(2,600,718)	(51,903)	(18,197,935)	
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers	(2,456,208)	(2,717,809)	(2,717,809)	(51,903)	(21,534,474)	

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.2 CREDIT RISK (continued)

46.2.5 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:

- o *Securities*: the balances shown represent the fair value of the securities.
- o *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.
- o *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.

46.3 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.

The Central Bank of Lebanon introduced several various requirements aiming at restoring the normal banking operations in Lebanon to their pre-October 2019 levels. Among these measures, Lebanese banks were requested to constitute, at its correspondent banks abroad, a foreign account free from any obligations that will be at no time below 3% of its total foreign-currency deposits as on 31 July 2024. Banks whose situation is incompatible with the provisions of the paragraph above are granted a time-limit ending on 31 December 2025 to adjust their situation accordingly. Additionally, Lebanese banks were required to maintain international liquidity in the form of banknotes and current account balances with foreign correspondent banks (free of any obligation) in excess of 100% of the external account deposits and other international commitments (including issued letter of credits and letter of guarantees in international dollar).

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

On a daily basis, the Finance Division at Byblos Bank SAL communicates by email to the ALCO members a liquidity and investment position report (D-1) including by currency the balances of liquid assets (cash in vaults, current and money market accounts and placements) held with local and international banks, the Central Bank of Lebanon, and the Bank related banks, with stating interest rate applied, transaction date and maturity date. Also, Group 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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.3 LIQUIDITY RISK AND FUNDING MANAGEMENT (continued)

Monitoring process (continued)

Monthly

On a monthly basis, Risk Management communicates to the ALCO members a market risk and liquidity dashboard indicating, among other issues, compliance with internal and regulatory liquidity ratios, for all Byblos Bank SAL and each banking unit of the Bank.

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. Moreover, the Executive Committee maintains an open communication with the Board Risk Committee to coordinate course of actions under the highly distressed market and uncertain situation in the country.

Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. 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.

	2024					
	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
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	613,949,978	10,082,238	21,433,767	177,132,670	-	822,598,653
Due from banks and financial institutions	45,540,889	1,798,372	396,667	-	165,483	47,901,411
Due from subsidiaries	546,878	966,152	233,062	-	446	1,746,538
Derivative financial instruments	8,150	-	-	-	-	8,150
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,746,292	353	1,418,968	3,825,029	4,878,861	13,869,503
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	7,523,091	2,649,050	3,263,124	1,015,754	8,549,302	23,000,321
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	21,158	3	249	8	-	21,418
Debtors by acceptances	24,277	4,181	14,810	-	-	43,268
Financial assets at amortised cost	527,076	112,413	2,425,215	515,051	191,391	3,771,146
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,882,828	2,882,828
Total financial assets	671,887,789	15,612,762	29,185,862	182,488,512	16,668,311	915,843,236
	2023					
	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
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	74,680,086	1,666,959	26,960,226	32,175,000	8,593,544	144,075,815
Due from banks and financial institutions	6,684,322	683,839	120,881	1,686	(1,608)	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	84,557	-	-	-	-	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	1,627	-	-	-	-	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	136,825	63,454	88,559	403,743	579,170	1,271,751
Net loans and advances to customers at amortised cost	1,949,285	410,235	547,632	499,047	1,160,053	4,566,252
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortised cost	5,542	2	1	-	(472)	5,073
Debtors by acceptances	4,812	8,101	-	1,686	(294)	14,305
Financial assets at amortised cost	39,557	38,420	82,287	1,495,913	(41,205)	1,614,972
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	984,368	984,368
Total financial assets	83,586,613	2,871,010	27,799,586	34,577,075	11,273,556	160,107,840

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.3 LIQUIDITY RISK AND FUNDING MANAGEMENT (continued)

Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

	2024					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	
Financial liabilities						
Due to central banks	593,149	178,357	166,225	319,467	70,093	1,327,291
Due to banks and financial institutions	664,273	307,242	946,251	4,898,565	13,540,716	20,357,047
Due to subsidiaries	453,549	-	35,884	-	-	489,433
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	758,428,604	14,546,918	24,620,431	7,187,868	76,022	804,859,843
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	4,918,374	6,699	142,279	932,053	-	5,999,405
Engagements by acceptances	24,277	4,181	14,810	-	-	43,268
Subordinated debt	6,957,386	29,640	88,920	474,243	1,231,537	8,781,726
Total financial liabilities	772,039,612	15,073,037	26,014,800	13,812,196	14,918,368	841,858,013

	2023					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	
Financial liabilities						
Due to central banks	15,160	21,493	78,992	483,337	76,504	675,486
Due to banks and financial institutions	1,405,741	42,992	151,463	687,180	2,407,554	4,694,930
Due to subsidiaries	95,630	25,679	6,297	-	-	127,606
Derivative financial instruments	10,766	-	-	-	-	10,766
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	132,960,872	3,147,503	5,129,020	1,424,823	223,889	142,816,107
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	894,578	-	-	168,705	-	1,063,283
Engagements by acceptances	4,812	8,101	-	1,686	-	14,599
Subordinated debt	1,208,789	55	-	-	305,700	1,514,544
Total financial liabilities	136,596,348	3,245,823	5,363,772	2,765,731	3,013,647	150,987,321

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.

	2024					Total LL million
	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	
Financial guarantees	-	5,125	596,697	1,442,345	-	2,044,167
Documentary credits	78,944	124,177	91,739	-	-	294,860
Loan commitments	2,737,880	-	-	-	-	2,737,880
	2,816,824	129,302	688,436	1,442,345	-	5,076,907

	2023					Total LL million
	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	
Financial guarantees	-	-	43,499	280,310	-	323,809
Documentary credits	-	4,475	36,410	-	-	40,885
Commitments to lend	445,936	-	-	-	-	445,936
	445,936	4,475	79,909	280,310	-	810,630

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.4 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 2024. 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.

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>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
		<i>Effect on net interest income LL million</i>	<i>Effect on net interest income LL million</i>
LL	100 basis point	12,992	26
US Dollar	100 basis point	1,861,489	511,748
Euro	100 basis point	88,224	3,678

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.4 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.

	2024						
	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
ASSETS							
Cash and balances with central banks	134,697,500	9,979,250	18,052,149	177,132,670	-	482,737,084	822,598,653
Due from banks and financial institutions	4,684,706	1,794,026	144,313	-	-	41,278,366	47,901,411
Due from subsidiaries	4,476	1,218,999	197,257	-	-	325,806	1,746,538
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	8,150	8,150
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	13,869,502	13,869,502
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	6,962,756	2,550,615	3,126,930	915,105	1,414,962	8,029,953	23,000,321
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	21,656	-	234	-	-	(472)	21,418
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	43,268	43,268
Financial assets at amortized cost	515,869	154,244	2,056,225	866,679	153,215	24,914	3,771,146
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,882,828	2,882,828
Total	146,886,963	15,697,134	23,577,108	178,914,454	1,568,177	549,199,399	915,843,235
LIABILITIES							
Due to central banks	639,865	164,638	176,529	289,340	55,063	1,856	1,327,291
Due to banks and financial institutions	336,182	307,242	1,022,572	4,915,866	13,231,169	544,016	20,357,047
Due to subsidiaries	39,472	-	-	-	-	449,961	489,433
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	333,360,134	14,464,781	25,224,187	7,700,400	63,130	424,047,211	804,859,843
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	1,209,678	-	33,736	-	-	4,755,991	5,999,405
Engagements by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	43,268	43,268
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	1,824,010	6,957,716	8,781,726
Total	335,585,331	14,936,661	26,457,024	12,905,606	15,173,372	436,800,019	841,858,013
Total interest sensitivity gap	(188,698,368)	760,473	(2,879,916)	166,008,848	(13,605,195)	112,399,380	73,985,222

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.4 MARKET RISK (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity (continued)

	2023						Total L.L. million
	Up to 1 month L.L. million	1 to 3 months L.L. million	3 months to 1 year L.L. million	1 to 5 years L.L. million	Over 3 years L.L. million	Non-interest bearing items L.L. million	
ASSETS							
Cash and balances with central banks	21,750,000	1,500,000	26,672,249	32,175,000	7,567,950	54,410,616	144,075,815
Due from banks and financial institutions	1,629,023	682,446	75,682	1,686	-	5,100,283	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	83,817	-	740	-	-	-	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	1,627	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	1,271,751	1,271,751
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	2,692,552	382,507	442,721	163,945	147,036	737,491	4,566,252
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	5,545	-	-	-	-	(472)	5,073
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	14,305	14,305
Financial assets at amortized cost	9,000	29,940	77,221	1,526,353	177,215	(204,757)	1,614,972
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	984,368	984,368
Total	26,169,937	2,594,893	27,268,613	33,866,984	7,892,201	62,315,212	160,107,840
LIABILITIES							
Due to central banks	33,936	10,795	67,329	482,587	75,510	5,329	675,486
Due to banks and financial institutions	102,457	45,196	136,058	691,502	2,407,555	1,312,162	4,694,930
Due to subsidiaries	104,160	23,446	-	-	-	-	127,606
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	10,766	10,766
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	59,781,993	3,134,898	4,944,100	1,588,823	16,882	73,419,411	142,886,107
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	230,617	-	-	-	-	832,666	1,063,283
Engagements by acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	14,599	14,599
Subordinated debt	-	-	-	-	305,700	1,208,844	1,514,544
Total	60,253,163	3,214,335	5,147,487	2,762,912	2,805,647	76,803,777	150,987,321
Total interest sensitivity gap	(34,083,226)	(619,442)	22,121,126	31,104,072	5,086,554	(14,488,565)	9,120,519

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 Dollar, Euros. The Bank has also exposure to foreign currency risk through its subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the Lebanese Lira.

As disclosed in Note 1.3, the Bank's assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are valued at the official published exchange rate which does not always represent a reasonable estimate of cash flows in Lebanese Lira that would have to be generated / used from the realization of such assets or the payment of such liabilities.

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.4 MARKET RISK (continued)****Currency risk (continued)**

The following table present the breakdown of assets and liabilities of the Bank by currency.

	<i>2024</i>		
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>Foreign currencies in LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	975,406	821,623,247	822,598,653
Due from banks and financial institutions	101,139	47,800,272	47,901,411
Due from subsidiaries	-	1,746,538	1,746,538
Derivative financial instruments	8,150	-	8,150
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	667	13,868,835	13,869,502
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	207,304	22,793,017	23,000,321
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	209	21,209	21,418
Debtors by acceptances	-	43,268	43,268
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,404,056	2,367,090	3,771,146
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,135	2,864,693	2,882,828
Investments in subsidiaries	1,388,406	18,319,359	19,707,765
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	9,414,533	1,759,509	11,174,042
Intangible assets	26,516	4,001	30,517
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	2,048	56,121	58,169
Other assets	48,059	384,516	432,575
TOTAL ASSETS	13,594,628	933,651,675	947,246,303
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks	1,180,628	146,663	1,327,291
Due to banks and financial institutions	6,804	20,350,243	20,357,047
Due to subsidiaries	55,223	434,210	489,433
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	3,729,486	801,130,357	804,859,843
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	11,864	5,987,541	5,999,405
Engagement by acceptances	-	43,268	43,268
Other liabilities	2,773,668	10,481,358	13,255,026
Provisions for risks and charges	10,003,736	14,313,973	24,317,709
Subordinated debt	-	8,781,726	8,781,726
TOTAL LIABILITIES	17,761,409	861,669,339	879,430,748

Byblos Bank SAL

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.4 MARKET RISK (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	2023		
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>Foreign currencies in LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	544,388	143,531,427	144,075,815
Due from banks and financial institutions	1,241	7,487,879	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	902	83,655	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	1,627	-	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	733	1,271,018	1,271,751
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	372,926	4,193,326	4,566,252
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	1,309	3,764	5,073
Debtors by acceptances	(283)	14,588	14,305
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,524,365	90,607	1,614,972
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	18,135	966,233	984,368
Investments in subsidiaries	926,916	2,942,403	3,869,319
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	9,728,108	298,939	10,027,047
Intangible assets	11,397	1,174	12,571
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	2,048	56,121	58,169
Other assets	547,689	32,901	580,590
TOTAL ASSETS	13,681,501	160,974,035	174,655,536
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks	634,229	41,257	675,486
Due to banks and financial institutions	6,660	4,688,270	4,694,930
Due to subsidiaries	56,248	71,358	127,606
Derivative financial instruments	10,766	-	10,766
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	3,786,479	139,099,628	142,886,107
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	28,440	1,034,843	1,063,283
Engagement by acceptances	-	14,599	14,599
Other liabilities	730,726	2,242,346	2,973,072
Provisions for risks and charges	5,057,137	1,681,241	6,738,378
Subordinated debt	-	1,514,544	1,514,544
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,310,685	150,388,086	160,698,771

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.4 MARKET RISK (continued)****Currency risk (continued)**

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies presented in the tables above include onshore assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, that are subject to de facto capital controls, 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:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
ASSETS		
Cash and balances with central banks	807,434,536	139,678,957
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,666,678	454,903
Due from (to) subsidiaries	8,747	(39)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	425,915	212,981
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	13,635,317	2,490,795
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	19,491	3,381
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,797,432	55,716
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	524	88
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	56,120	56,121
Other assets	111,053	(19,368)
TOTAL ASSETS	826,155,813	142,933,535
	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
LIABILITIES		
Due to central banks	146,663	41,256
Due to banks and financial institutions	143,148	24,455
Due to subsidiaries	234,471	39,408
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	766,405,090	134,787,862
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	4,589,543	785,359
Engagement by acceptances	43,268	5,060
Other liabilities	9,224,952	381,887
Provisions for risks and charges	13,174,472	1,632,862
Subordinated debt	8,781,726	305,755
TOTAL LIABILITIES	802,743,333	138,003,904

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

46.4 MARKET RISK (continued)

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.

Given the Bank's very low risk appetite for this type and whenever equity exposures exists, 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 can be measured in terms of market value for a stock or index position, and also in terms of price sensitivities, such as the sensitivity of the value of a portfolio to changes in the underlying asset's price.

Equity price risk exposure arises from equity securities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income. A 5 per cent increase in the value of the Bank's equities at 31 December 2024 would have increased other comprehensive income by LL 134,022 million (2023: LL 23,563 million). 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 past three years. 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 negligible.

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.

46.5 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.

46 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**46.5 OPERATIONAL RISK (continued)**

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.

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.

47 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>2024</i>		<i>Total LL million</i>
	<i>Less than one year LL million</i>	<i>More than one year LL million</i>	
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	645,465,983	177,132,670	822,598,653
Due from banks and financial institutions	47,735,928	165,483	47,901,411
Due from subsidiaries	1,746,092	446	1,746,538
Derivative financial instruments	8,150	-	8,150
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,165,612	8,703,890	13,869,502
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	13,255,924	9,744,397	23,000,321
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	21,410	8	21,418
Debtors by acceptances	43,268	-	43,268
Financial assets at amortized cost	3,064,704	706,442	3,771,146
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,882,828	2,882,828
Investments in subsidiaries	-	19,707,765	19,707,765
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	-	11,174,042	11,174,042
Intangible assets	-	30,517	30,517
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	58,169	58,169
Other assets	432,575	-	432,575
TOTAL ASSETS	716,939,646	230,306,657	947,246,303
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks	937,731	389,560	1,327,291
Due to banks and financial institutions	1,917,766	18,439,281	20,357,047
Due to subsidiaries	489,433	-	489,433
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	797,595,953	7,263,890	804,859,843
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	5,067,352	932,053	5,999,405
Engagements by acceptances	43,268	-	43,268
Other liabilities	13,255,026	-	13,255,026
Provisions for risks and charges	-	24,317,709	24,317,709
Subordinated debt	7,075,946	1,705,780	8,781,726
TOTAL LIABILITIES	826,382,475	53,048,273	879,430,748
NET	(109,442,829)	177,258,384	67,815,555

47 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	2023		
	<i>Less than one year LL million</i>	<i>More than one year LL million</i>	<i>Total LL million</i>
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	103,307,271	40,768,544	144,075,815
Due from banks and financial institutions	7,489,041	79	7,489,120
Due from subsidiaries	84,557	-	84,557
Derivative financial instruments	1,627	-	1,627
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	288,838	982,913	1,271,751
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	2,903,710	1,662,542	4,566,252
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	5,545	(472)	5,073
Debtors by acceptances	12,913	1,392	14,305
Financial assets at amortized cost	160,804	1,454,168	1,614,972
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	984,368	984,368
Investments in subsidiaries	-	3,869,319	3,869,319
Property, equipment and right-of-use assets	-	10,027,047	10,027,047
Intangible assets	-	12,571	12,571
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	58,169	58,169
Other assets	580,590	-	580,590
TOTAL ASSETS	114,834,896	59,820,640	174,655,536
LIABILITIES			
Due to central banks	115,645	559,841	675,486
Due to banks and financial institutions	1,600,192	3,094,738	4,694,930
Due to subsidiaries	127,606	-	127,606
Derivative financial instruments	10,766	-	10,766
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	141,449,101	1,437,006	142,886,107
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	894,578	168,705	1,063,283
Engagements by acceptances	12,913	1,686	14,599
Other liabilities	1,245,811	1,727,261	2,973,072
Provisions for risks and charges	-	6,738,378	6,738,378
Subordinated debt	1,208,844	305,700	1,514,544
TOTAL LIABILITIES	146,665,456	14,033,315	160,698,771
NET	(31,830,560)	45,787,325	13,956,765

48 LITIGATION RISK

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 "Justice Against Sponsors of Terrorism Act (JASTA)" and the "Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) which allow U.S. citizens to seek compensation from individuals or entities that provide material support to terrorist organizations even if the alleged acts occurred outside the United States. The lawsuit is currently in the discovery phase after courts denied the banks' motions to dismiss.

Since 17 October 2019, the Bank has been subject to an increased litigations in Lebanon and abroad, as a result of the restrictive measures adopted by Lebanese banks in relation to the withdrawal of funds and transfers abroad, as well as in relation to the repayment by customers of local foreign currency loans in Lebanese 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.

48 LITIGATION RISK (continued)

Due to recent development and the increasing trend in judgments ruled in favour of the plaintiffs and customers in Lebanon and abroad, management considers that they may affect negatively the liquidity of the Bank (refer to Note 46). The amount cannot be determined presently. At the balance sheet date, shares and account balances owned by the Bank in one of its foreign subsidiary in Belgium were placed under seizure, by court orders in relation to litigations raised by customers and noteholders for the transfer of funds abroad. Moreover, buildings owned by the Bank are subject to seizure and restriction on disposal by court orders in relation to litigations raised by customers. The Bank may, from time to time, become involved in other legal or arbitration proceedings which may affect its operations and results.

Complaints have also been filed in Lebanon 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.

On 4 May 2023, a decision was rendered by the Disciplinary Council of Judges in Lebanon to suspend and dismiss the Public Prosecutor of Appeal in Mount Lebanon, noting that the decision is subject to the Supreme Disciplinary Authority.

During 2024, in relation to other complaints raised by depositors against the Bank, the Public Prosecutor of Mount Lebanon initiated an investigation that is still ongoing. As of the date of the authorization of these separate financial statements, the Bank was the target of restraining orders preventing it from disposing of its real estate properties (Notes 23 and 25). The Bank has sought legal expertise on the matter: common consensus converges toward the fact that the claims are baseless and with no legal grounds.

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 43).

49 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 recognizes 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.

50 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, Intermediate Circular 659, issued on 21 January 2023, Intermediate Circular 685, issued on 28 December 2023, Intermediate Circular 689 issued on 2 February 2024 and Intermediate Circular 726 issued on 6 February 2025 introduced several key changes to the calculation of regulatory capital adequacy ratios. These changes include:

- Raising the regulatory expected credit loss level for Lebanese government securities in foreign currency and Lebanese government-related exposures in same currency from 9.45% to 45% initially and then again to 75% (the latter level to be reached by 31 December 2026). Regulatory ECL for other exposures remain unchanged. These levels remained applicable in 2024.

50 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

<i>Type of financial instrument</i>	2024	2023
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 %	75 %
Lebanese Government securities in Lebanese Liras	0 %	0 %

- Requesting banks to increase their own funds (capital) by an amount equivalent to 20% of their common Equity Tier 1 capital as of 31 December 2018, through issuing new foreign currency capital instruments, as well as other approaches that meet the criteria for inclusion as regulatory capital. The deadline for raising capital was initially set at 31 December 2020, but was later extended for the banking sector to 28 February 2021. The Central Bank of Lebanon's Central Council may exceptionally approve a bank 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 gains from Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments in Common Equity Tier 1, effective from 2023 whereas regulation prior to amendments brought by Intermediate Circular 689 included only losses from Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments in Common Equity Tier 1 and 50% of gains in Tier 2 capital. As a result of the change in regulation and the change in the official published exchange rate from LL 15,000 to the US Dollar to LL 89,500 to the US Dollars, Common equity Tier 1 increased by LL 18,837,727 Million as at 31 December 2024 compared to 31 December 2023 (2023: LL 1507.5 to LL 15,000 to the US Dollar, Common Equity Tier 1 increased by LL 3,060,274 million as at 31 December 2023 compared to 31 December 2022).
- Inclusion of 75% of cumulative change in the fair value of financial instruments classified at FVTOCI in Common Equity Tier 1, instead of 50% of the gain in Tier 2, as was the case previously.
- Inclusion of 75% of revaluations gain of owned real estate properties (excluding ones acquired in settlement of bad debt as per Article 154 of the Code of Money & Credit) in Common Equity Tier 1, instead of 50%. The regulatory deadline for completing the reappraisal process for such properties was set on 31 December 2024.
- 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 not less of 0.75% each year, to reach the minimum required level of 2.5% by the end of 2024. Following the issuance of BDL Intermediate Circular 689, Banks were once again allowed to draw back completely the 2.5% capital conversation buffer in 2023 and 2024.
- Prohibiting banks from distributing dividends if capital adequacy ratios drop below 7% for Common Equity Tier 1, 10% for Tier 1 and 12% for total capital (compared to the regulatory minimum limits of 7%, 8.5% and 10.5% respectively, including a 2.5% capital conservation buffer).
- Exceptionally for 2020 and 2021, allowing banks to include provisions for expected credit losses on stage 1 and 2 exposures, excluding those relating to Lebanese Sovereign and the Central Bank of Lebanon, under regulatory Common Equity Tier 1 (previously only stage 1 allowances were included in Tier 2 capital, subject to a 1.25% cap relative to Credit Risk Weighted Assets). Such provisions included under CET 1 should be amortized over a period of 3 years starting 2022 and ending in 2024 by 25% yearly.

50 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

- Exceptionally for 2022 and 2023, allowing banks to include under CET 1 part of the losses resulting from the purchase of local dollars from the Central Bank of Lebanon against Lebanese Lira 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 1, while in 2023, a maximum of 33% level applies.
- Exceptionally authorizing Banks the inclusion in Tier 2 of provisions for risks and charges, treated as General Provisions, up to a limit of 1.25% of Credit Risk- Weighted Assets. As at 31 December 2024, the amount of General Provisions included in Tier 2 amounted to LL 9,790,312 million (2023: nil).

The following table shows the applicable regulatory capital ratios:

	Common Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	Total Capital Ratio
31 December 2024			
Minimum required capital ratios	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
With the full capital conservation buffer of 2.5%	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%
31 December 2023			
Minimum required capital ratios	4.50%	6.00%	8.00%
With the full capital conservation buffer of 2.5%	7.00%	8.50%	10.50%
		<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
		<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Risk-weighted assets:			
Credit risk		783,223,954	171,074,136
Market risk		28,773,995	5,816,793
Operational risk		50,953,262	11,675,519
Total risk-weighted assets		862,951,211	188,566,448

The regulatory capital as of 31 December is as follows:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
	<i>LL million</i>	<i>LL million</i>
Tier 1 capital	64,689,532	12,183,136
<i>Of which: common Tier 1</i>	63,686,296	11,180,135
Tier 2 capital	11,616,154	2,431,604
Total capital	76,305,686	14,614,740

The capital adequacy ratio including net profit for the year ended 31 December is as follows:

	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Capital adequacy – Common Tier 1	7.38%	5.93%
Capital adequacy – Tier 1	7.50%	6.46%
Capital adequacy – Total capital	8.84%	7.75%

50 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

The capital adequacy ratios as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 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, and the lack of visibility on the government's plans with respect to: (a) the high exposures of Lebanese banks with the Central Bank of Lebanon, (b) the Lebanese sovereign securities, and (c) the currency exchange mechanisms and currency exchange rates that will be applied, Management is unable to estimate in a reasonable manner the impact of these matters on the 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.

51 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On 29 July 2025, the Board of Directors of the Bank resolved to sell its subsidiary Byblos Bank Europe SA in response to the request of the National Bank of Belgium to search for a new shareholder alongside a capital increase. On 19 February 2025 the National Bank of Belgium informed Byblos Bank Europe SA that special commissioners had been appointed to oversee the implementation of this plan. On 6 October 2025, the Bank signed a sale and purchase agreement for all its equity and interests stake in Byblos Bank Europe SA to a new shareholder, subject to conditions precedent. The Bank estimates a potential loss of LL 4,435,463 million at the completion of the sale to be covered from the excess of provision for risks and charges available as at 31 December 2024.