



Berhan Bank

እንደስማችን ብርሃን ነው ሥራችን!



Annual Report

2022/23





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Vision

To be the Preferred Bank in Customer Experience and Integrity.

Mission

To provide superior banking services that exceed customers' expectations and maximize shareholders' value through state-of-the-art banking technology and high-caliber staff.

Values

Customer Centricity, Integrity, Respect, Excellence, Innovation and Collaboration.



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MOB Banking



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Board of Directors



Ato Gumachew Kussie
Chairperson



Nardos Berehanu (PhD)
V/Chairperson



W/ro. Meron Gezahegn
Member



Ato Endashaw kassa
Member



Ato Ermias Girma
Member
(Representing Ethiopian Kale Hiwot Church)



Seblewongel Assefa (Eng.)
Member



Ato Eligo Legesse
Member



Fasil Nahom (PhD)
Member



Aynalem Abayneh (PhD)
Member



Ato Fuad Hassen
Member



Girma Begashaw (PhD)
Member

Executive Management Team



Ato Girum Tsegaye
President



W/ro Bethlehem Getachew
VP- Customer Accounts and Digital Banking



Ato Solomon Assefa
VP- Operations



Ato Amanuel Tadesse
VP-Corporate Service



Ato Desta Bekalo
VP- Strategy and Marketing



W/ro Rodas Solomon
Acting VP-Chief Information Officer



Ato Wale Yirga
AVP-Human Capital
Management



Ato Daniel G/Medihin
Executive Assistant to the President

Senior Management Team



Ato Desalegn Fissehatsion
Director - Finance and Accounts



Ato Yared Aguade
Director- Engineering & Valuation



Ato Anteneh Mekonnen
Director- Risk Management and Compliance



Ato Masresha Hailemichael
Director-Corporate Customers Relations



W/ro Semenawit Abadi
Director-Planning and Strategic Management



W/ro Kidist Abraham
Director-Trade Service



Ato Tesfaye Maru
Director-Treasury and Investment



Ato Bereket Teketel
Director- Portfolio Management and Credit Follow-up



Ato Tilahun Endris
Director-Facility Management



Ato Assefa Taye
Director- Legal Service



Ato Feyera Ejeta
Director-Digital Financial Service



W/ro Rahel Alem
Director -Digital Banking Application



Ato Belay Mebrat
Director - IT Application Support and Development



Ato Dagmawi Kasahun
Director-Research and Business Development



Ato Thomas Desalegn
Director- Talent Development



W/ro Elsa Ketema
Director-Customer Accounts and
Resource Mobilization



Ato Million Zeleke
Director-Credit Analysis and Appraisal



Ato Shimelis Tesfaye
Director, Internal Audit



Ato Girma Tilaye
Director- Construction Projects
Management



W/ro Lule Itana
Director- Marketing and Communica-
tion



Ato Sirak Amare
Director-East Addis District



Ato Dereje Getaneh
Director -North District



Ato Melaku Yakob
Director- East District



Ato Binyam Mesfin
Director-Central Addis District



Ato Ermyas Girma
Director-South District



Ato Bayissa Milkessa
Director-West District



Ato Fikremarkos Yigrem
Acting Director- West Addis District

Message from the Board Chairperson



Dear Shareholders,

It is a great honor and pleasure to present to you the annual report of our Bank for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2023.

The unsettling global economic condition adding up with the political tensions of giant economies has continued to put pressure on the global market. The economic and political instability that happened in our country, as well, had a great impact on the banking industry, and it is true that these challenges on top of the rapidly changing business environment had their own negative impact on our Bank's performance. However, our Bank realized the circumstances and stepped up its resilience to the dynamism of the environment through new strategic direction and organizational restructuring. In this regard, our Bank finalized and implemented its third five year strategic plan and organizational structure.

Through a year of continued uncertainty, our Bank reported a profit before tax of Birr 605.2 million, above last year's profit by 3.7 percent and raised its paid-up capital to Birr 3.4 billion. In terms of asset quality, our Bank was able to lower its non-performing loans to 5.75 percent. Further, our Bank has expanded its reach to 366 across the country by opening 40 new branches in outlying areas and in Addis Ababa. Perhaps, the commencement of the branch operation found in the northern part of the country is another success worthy of mentioning following the peace agreement made between the two parties in conflict. It is my hope that remaining branches in other parts of the country will also be fully operational in the period ahead.

On the other hand, the Bank has successfully completed the selection process of the head quarter building architectural design for the 5400 square meters of land in Sangatera area, Addis Ababa. Likewise, the architectural design selection of the building in Wolayita Sodo city was also completed in the reporting period.

The Board of Directors, after deducting tax, legal reserve, and other deductions, recommended to the General Assembly of Shareholders that Birr 196.3 million to be distributed as dividend payments to the bank shareholders. Accordingly, the Board of Directors presents the External Auditor Report for the fiscal year 2022/23.

As we embark on a new financial year, I want to reaffirm our commitment to the vision and values of our Bank, enhance the reputation we have built over the years on integrity and customer experience. We uphold these values and exert extra-effort to exceed the expectation of our esteemed shareholders and customers.

Finally, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our shareholders and stakeholders for their unwavering trust and support. I would also like to thank our Bank's management and staff for their dedication and best effort in the face of this difficult and unstable business environment. Going forward, our Bank is committed to fostering the culture of outstanding performance and service excellence; and outperforms the prevailing challenges the Bank is operating in.

Thank You

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Gumachew Kussie'. The signature is stylized and written over a circular scribble.

Gumachew Kussie

Message from the President

Dear Shareholders,

The financial year 2022/23 was probably one of the most challenging business years for the financial industry due to events emanating from the economic and political uncertainties that prevailed in Ethiopia and the world at large. The global economy remains in a fragile situation and faces several challenges, particularly risks arising from a looming global recession, conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, and rising inflation and commodity price. The reflection of these events has not been at ease for our country; affecting most businesses, communities and social lives directly or indirectly although measures were taken by the government to minimize the impact and stimulate the economy.

Amidst these external and internal pressures, our Bank has been preparing to move forward its business operations through carefully implementing its 3rd strategic plan which mainly focuses on maintaining a strong financial position with enhanced efficiency and work process. I believe this has displayed a promising result proven by the operational and financial performance our Bank has registered in the captioned year.

In the financial year 2022/23, our Bank's deposit reached Birr 33.8 billion, growing by 29.8 percent from the previous year's position. The number of deposit customers surpassed 2 million, recording a growth of 26.4 percent compared with the same period last year. Our Bank's loan stock reached Birr 28.9 billion, growing by 30.3 percent from prior year's performance.

On the other hand, total assets grew from Birr 33.1 billion to Birr 45.0 billion, increasing by 36.2 percent from last year's position. The total capital reached Birr 5.0 billion, witnessing 12.7 percent annual growth and the corresponding paid up capital reached Birr 3.4 billion, growing by 6.1 percent from last year's position. At the end of the financial year, the Bank registered a profit before tax of Birr 605.2 million, growing by 3.7 percent compared to the 2021/22 financial year.

Finally, I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to all shareholders, customers, Federal and Regional Government Offices and the National Bank of Ethiopia for their unreserved support, advice and guidance rendered to us in our daily operation. I also want to thank our employees for their resolute collaboration and dedication to make the Bank achieve its goals throughout this year's most challenging situations. I look forward to the future with great optimism for the success and growth of our Bank.

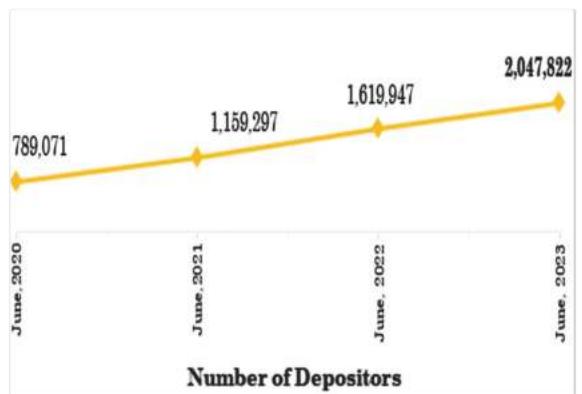
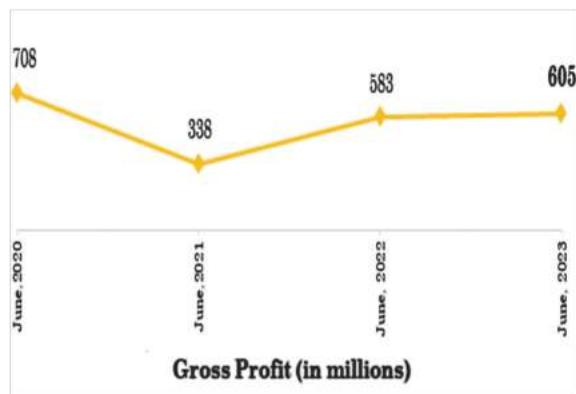
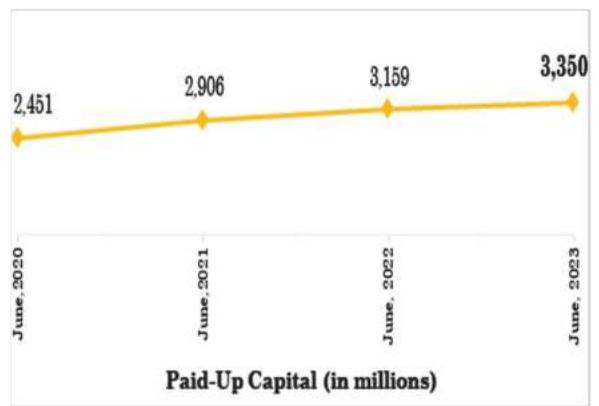
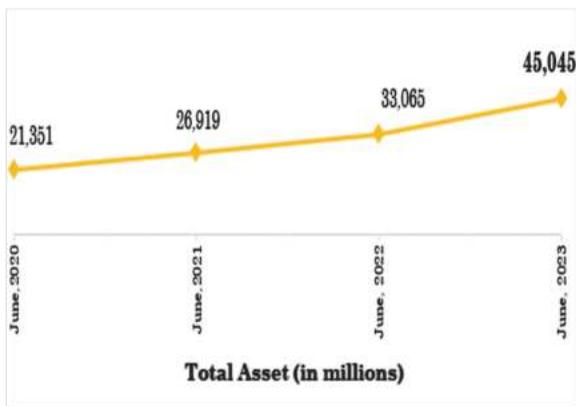
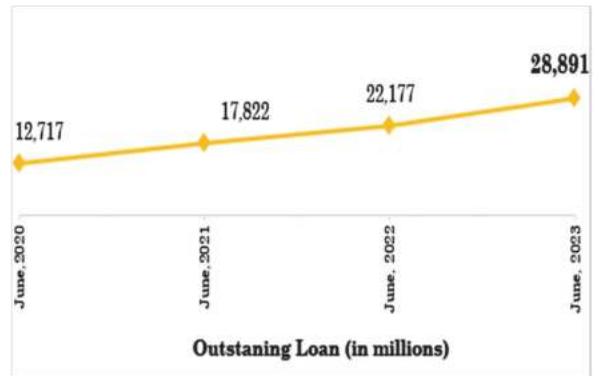
Thank You



Girum Tsegaye



Performance Summary



Performance Highlights

1. Major Macroeconomic

Highlights of 2022/23 FY

In 2022/23 fiscal year, the world economy was encountering obstacles as that of lengthy conflict in Ukraine, weaker growth, and uncertainties associated with high inflation, which was further exacerbated by combative measures such as adoption of tight monetary policy by advanced economies. As such, the world economy is still at risk of prolonged suboptimal growth due to structural challenges. Nevertheless, the global growth slowdown in 2023 is expected to be less severe than previously anticipated due to improved spending in the US and EU, China's recovery, and India's steady forecast. The collapse of some US banks led to a global financial shock, however, regulators acted quickly to minimize the damage.

Being part of the global economy, developing countries are not insulated from its impacts and per se, they are facing a tough outlook due to weak growth prospects and growing debt burdens amid monetary restrictions.

The Ethiopian economy had exhibited a GDP growth rate of 6.4 percent at the end of Ethiopian Fiscal Year Sene 30, 2014 (or July 7, 2022). The economy was projected to grow by 7.5 percent in the concluded FY 2023 and, during the same period, the year-on-year headline inflation dipped below 30 percent (to 28 percent) for the first time in two years. The services and agriculture industries saw growth, while the industry sector experienced a slower pace due to bottlenecks. Investment spending slightly plummeted (to 25 percent of GDP from 29 percent a year earlier) with public investment declining more than private investment.

Due to global shocks and increased budgetary pressure arising from conflict in the Northern Ethiopia, the federal budget deficit has slightly increased but appears to be manageable. The total public external and domestic debt stock by the end of June 2022 stood at 57 billion USD, representing 50.3 percent of GDP, of which half is owed domestically. As of recently, the share of domestic debt is increasing to compensate a falling external debt stock. Even with increased debt servicing expenditure in recent years, the overall debt-to-GDP ratio is showing steady decline. Revenue collections have improved but are still struggling to keep up with inflation. The budget deficit is expected to reach close to Birr 300 billion, which will be financed domestically.

On the other hand, the persistent deficit seen in balance of payments was covered to a large extent by drawing down reserves, leading to a reduction in overall foreign exchange reserves. Moreover, banks have been asked to support drains in foreign currency by surrendering significant portion of their foreign earning to the National Bank of Ethiopia. In general, the ultimate tight monetary policy coupled with limits set on lending of commercial banks may cause liquidity stress. In relation to this, the new NBE Directive on operations of Treasury Bonds (MFAD/TRBO/001/2022) obliges banks to invest their 20 percent of fresh disbursements on bonds.

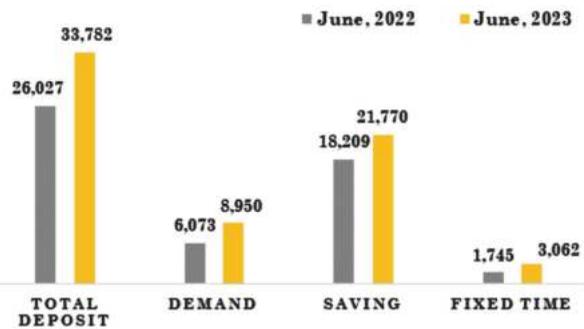
Despite all these challenges, several new banks have joined the financial industry during the captioned year. On top of that, telecom operators (such as Tele Birr and M-Pesa) and fintech companies have secured licenses to upkeep the digitalization objectives of the government. The engagement of these operators in money transfers, micro-loans,

and other digital payment services, along with the government’s plan to bring digital finance into the system, allowed these huge operators to actively participate in the business and intensify the resource mobilization competition. Further, opening up of banking business to foreign banks is expected before long.

2. Operational Performance

2.1 Deposit Mobilization

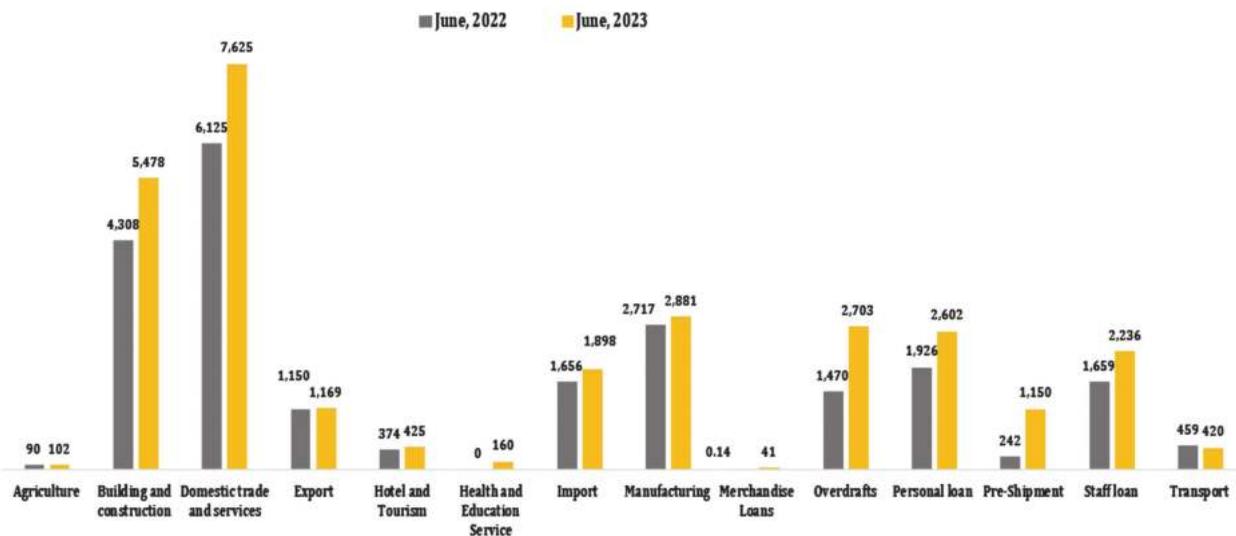
As of June 2023, the Bank’s deposit totaled Birr 33.8 billion, representing a 29.8 percent increase from the previous year, equivalent to Birr 7.8 billion. Among the total deposit portfolio, savings account is the majority at 64.4 percent followed by demand deposits at 26.5 percent and fixed time deposits at 9.1 percent. Additionally, the Bank’s number of depositors increased by 26.4 percent from last year, reaching a total of 2,047,822.



Deposit by Type in millions of Birr

2.2 Loan and Advances

The Bank experienced a 30.3 percent increase in its loan book compared to last year, reaching a total of Birr 28.9 billion. Most of the loans and advances were allocated to domestic trade and services, and building & construction sectors. Moreover, the Bank’s asset quality, in terms of non-performing loans ratio has dropped to 5.75 percent from 8.5 percent of June 2022.



Portfolio Compositions of Loans and Advances in Millions of Birr

2.3 International Banking

In 2022/23 fiscal year, the Bank managed to raise USD 146.9 million, which was a 14.3

percent increase compared to last year’s USD 128.6 million.

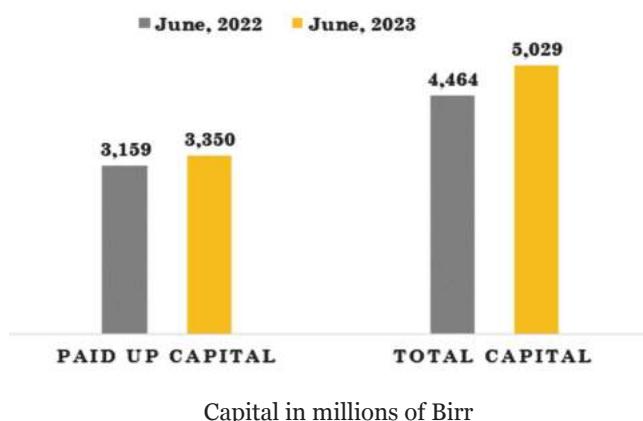
3. Financial Performance

3.1 Assets

During the financial year, the Bank's assets increased significantly from Birr 33.1 billion to Birr 45.0 billion, representing a 36.2 percent growth over the previous year.

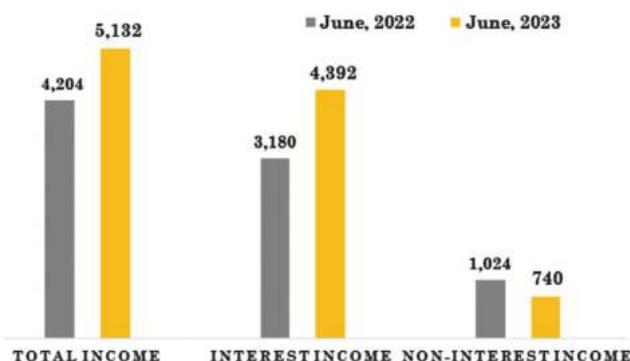
3.2 Capital

By the end of the fiscal year, the Bank has reached a total capital of Birr 5.0 billion, marking a growth rate of 12.7 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Furthermore, the paid-up capital has grown to Birr 3.4 billion, indicating a 6.1 percent increase from the previous year. In order to meet the new minimum capital requirement established by NBE before the deadline, the Bank has been selling shares to existing and new shareholders. As a result, the total number of shareholders has reached 16,781.



3.3 Income

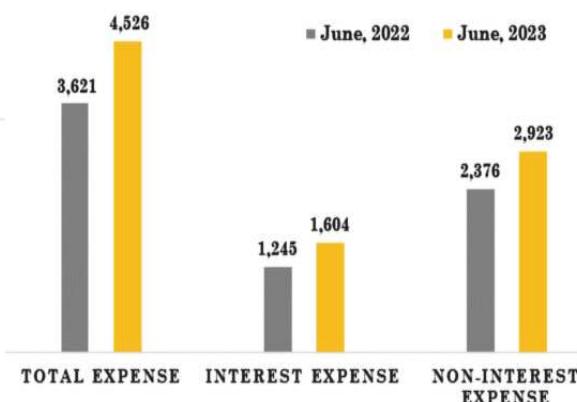
The Bank's total income for the year was Birr 5.1 billion, signifying an increase of Birr 927.4 million or 22.1 percent from the previous year. Interest income has contributed the majority share, accounting for 85.6 percent.



Composition of Income in millions of Birr

3.4 Expenses

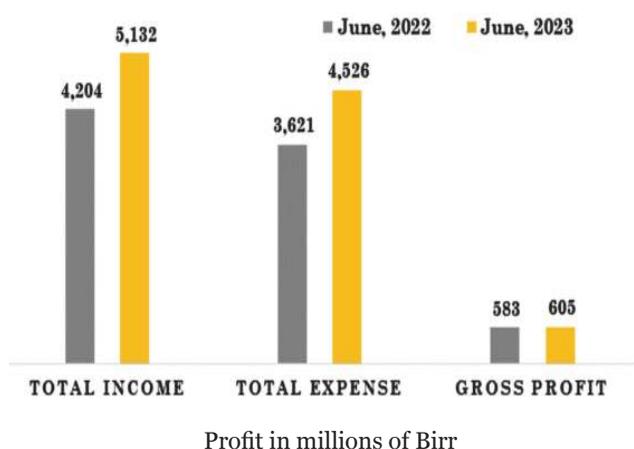
The Bank incurred a total expense of Birr 4.5 billion, which was 25.0 percent more than the previous year. From the total expense, non-interest expenses made up 64.6 percent and interest expenses accounted for the remaining 35.4 percent. To secure its financial stability, the Bank allocated Birr 207.8 million as loan provision and 103.4 million provisions on its receivables, considering its loan growth and volume of non-performing loans. Interest expenses rose by 28.8 percent, and non-interest expenses increased by 23.0 percent compared to the previous year.



Composition of Expenses in millions of Birr

3.5 Profit

In the face of mounting challenges and fulfilling growth objectives, the Bank was able to attain a pre-tax profit of Birr 605.2 million in the 2022/23 fiscal year, which was 3.7 percent increase from the previous year.



4. Branch Expansion

In the fiscal year, the Bank has enhanced its accessibility by opening 40 new branches at strategic locations. Out of these, 21 branches were opened in outlying regions while 19 were established in Addis Ababa. Currently, the Bank has 366 branches distributed across all regions and city administrations. Of these, 204 are located in outlying areas while 162 are situated in Addis Ababa city.

5. Information Technology and Digital Financial Banking

During the fiscal year, the Bank completed its data center upgrade and data migration. To support its expanding business operations, the Bank is in the process of replacing its current core banking system with a new one. The Bank has finalized the RFP preparation for the procurement of the new system.

To expand its digital banking services, the Bank deployed 18 additional ATMs during the financial year, bringing the total number of ATMs to 121. Additionally, 34 POS machines were deployed at branches and merchant sites, increasing the Bank's total number of POS terminals to 301 (192 at branches and 109 at merchant sites).

Over the course of the fiscal year, the number of active ATM card subscribers grew to approximately 175 thousand with an increase of over 60 thousand subscribers during the period. The number of active mobile service subscribers reached 475 thousand where nearly 200 thousand new subscribers were recruited during the year, marking a 76.0 percent growth from the same period last year. Moreover, the number of educational institutions integrated into the Bank's school-pay system reached 416, with 161 new schools integrated in the year, indicating a 63.1 percent growth from June 2022. Besides, at the end of the financial year, 71 religious institutions were integrated into the Barkot-Pay system.

6. Human Resources

Throughout the financial year, the Bank brought on board 584 new employees primarily to support the opening of 40 new branches. As a result, the total staff count at the Bank reached 5,998 by the end of June 2023. Further, the Bank began outsourcing non-clerical staff employment through an outsourced agency during this period. As a result, 458 staff members were outsourced to support new and existing branches. As part of its HR development initiatives, the Bank conducted various training programs including employee development, leadership

and management, information technology, and other technical programs. A total of 3,219 employees attended these training programs, and 175 employees were beneficiaries of the Bank's educational assistance program.

7. Head Quarter Building

Laying cornerstone of the Bank's Headquarter and Wolaita Sodo Buildings were conducted in this the financial year. Architectural design competitions were conducted for both buildings and the winners of the competition were announced on May 10, 2023, and June 6, 2023, respectively. In the upcoming year, negotiations for the

design contract will be finalized, and bidding and evaluation for construction work will take place. It is expected that the contract for the construction work will be concluded during the new financial year.

8. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Bank demonstrated its commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility by making donations totaling Birr 23.9 million to the government for the "Gebeta Le twled Project" and Birr 8.8 million to support damaged infrastructure and North Ethiopia war victims, as well as various non-governmental institutions, in the financial year 2022/23.

Major Events and Financed Projects



Head Quarter Building Cornerstone Laying Program



Head Quarter Building Architectural Design Competition Award Ceremony



Wolaita Sodo Building Design



Wolaita Sodo Building Architectural Design Competition Award Ceremony



Annual Management Meeting



Corporate Social Responsibility



Real estate Project Financed by Berhan Bank



Manufacturing Facility Financed by Berhan Bank

Financial statements
30-June-2023

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Berhan Bank S.C
for the period 30 June 2023
Abbreviations

| | |
|-------|---|
| PD | Probability of Default |
| LGD | Loss Given Default |
| EAD | Exposure at Default |
| ECL | Expected credit losses |
| EPS | Earnings per share |
| FLI | Forward-Looking-Information |
| FVOCI | Fair value through other comprehensive income |
| FVTPL | Fair value through profit or loss |
| LTV | Loan-to-Value |
| OCI | Other comprehensive income |
| SPPI | Solely payments of principal and interest |

Berhan Bank S.C

for the period 30 June 2023

Directors, professional advisors and registered office

Company registration number

BL/AA/2/0002442/2005

Directors (As of July 1, 2023)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Ato Gumachew Kussie Lemita | Chairperson | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Dr. Nardos Berehanu Wudneh | V/Chairperson | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Wzo. Meron Gezahegn Seifu | Member | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Ato Endashaw kassa Zewdie | Member | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Ato Ermias Girma Tekle | Member | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Eng. Seblewongel Assefa Beyene | Member | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Ato Eligo Legesse Mota | Member | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Dr. Fasil Nahom Abaji | Member | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Dr. Aynalem Abayneh Mamo | Member | Appointed on 29 Mar 2021 |
| Ato Fuad Hassen Edris | Member | Appointed on 18 July 2022 |
| Dr. Lemma Degefa Gudeta | Member | Appointed on 31 May 2023 |

Executive management (As of July 1, 2023)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Girum Tsegaye Kassa | President | Appointed on 01- Feb -2022 |
| Bethlehem Getachew Metaferia | VP- Customer Accounts and Digital Banking | Appointed on 01-Jan 2021 |
| Solomon Assefa Haile | VP- Operations | Appointed on 01-Jan- 2023 |
| Amanuel Tadese W/Gebriel | VP-Corporate Service | Appointed on 01-Jan- 2021 |
| Desta Bekalo Sapa | VP- Strategy and Marketing | Appointed on 26-Dec- 2022 |
| Rodas Solomon Aweitu | Acting VP-Chief IT Officer | Appointed on 01-June-2022 |
| Wale Yirga Yigzaw | Assistant Vice President-Human Capital Management | Appointed on 01-July 2022 |
| Daniel G/Medihin Kahsay | Executive Assistant to the President | Appointed on 01-July 2022 |
| Desalegn Fissehatsion Altaseb | Director - Finance and Accounts | Appointed on 29-Jan-2014 |
| Belay Mebrat Tegen | Director - IT Application Support and Development | Appointed on 16-Dec-2021 |
| Rahel Alem Ayalew | Director -Digital Banking Application | Appointed on 24-Sep-2021 |
| Yared Aguade Wubneh | Director- Engineering & Valuation | Appointed on 28-Oct-2015 |
| Assefa Taye Ketema | Director- Legal Service | Appointed on 26-June 2020 |
| Bereket Teketel Wachamo | Director- Portfolio Management and Credit Follow-up | Appointed on 25-June-2020 |
| Anteneh Mekonnen Maru | Director- Risk Management and Compliance | Appointed on 23-Nov-2016 |
| Thomas Desalegn Beyene | Director- Talent Development | Appointed on 01-July 2022 |
| Shimelis Tesfaye Reta | Director, Internal Audit | Appointed on 31-Mar-2023 |
| Masresha Hailemickael Gonfa | Director-Corporate Customer Relations | Appointed on 01-Mar-2017 |
| Million Zeleke Tessema | Director-Credit Analysis and Appraisal | Appointed on 01-Jan-2023 |
| Elsa Ketema Gebre | Director-Customer Accounts and Resource Mobilization | Appointed on 01-July 2022 |

Berhan Bank S.C

for the period 30 June 2023

Directors, professional advisors and registered office

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Feyera Ejeta Gurmessa | Director-Digital Financial Service | Appointed on 01-Jan- 2021 |
| Tilahun Endris Seid | Director-Facility Management | Appointed on 25-June-2020 |
| Semenawit Abadi Kenaw | Director-Planning and Strategic Management | Appointed on 01-Mar-2017 |
| Dagmawi Kasahun Mengesha | Director-Research and Business Development | Appointed on 17-Dec- 2021 |
| Kidist Abreham Kidane | Director-Trade Service | Appointed on 01-Mar-2018 |
| Tesfaye Maru Abate | Director-Treasury and Investment | Appointed on 01-Mar-2018 |
| Lule Itana Ayana | Director- Marketing and Communications | Appointed on 01-April- 2023 |
| Habtemariyam Gebeyehu Tegegn | Deputy Director- Legal Services | Appointed on 01-July- 2022 |
| Netsanet Tilahun Leliso | Deputy Director- Share Administration | Appointed on 28-Jan 2021 |
| Hagos Berhane Desta | Deputy Director- Trade Service | Appointed on 13-Dec-2021 |
| Ato Girma Tilaye | Director- Construction Projects Management | Appointed on 01-Aug-2022 |
| Binyam Mesfin Demeke | Director-Central Addis District | Appointed on 16-Dec- 2021 |
| Sirak Amare Shiferaw | Director-East Addis District | Appointed on 01-Dec-2021 |
| Dereje Getaneh Tesema | Director -North District | Appointed on 01-Dec-2021 |
| Melaku Yakob Eshoo | Director- East District | Appointed on 01-Dec- 2021 |
| Bayissa Milkessa Filla | Director-West District | Appointed on 20-Feb-2023 |
| Ermyas Girma Taye | Director-South District | Appointed on 01-Jan 2022 |
| Thomas Desalegn Beyene | Acting Director- Talent Management | Appointed on 31-March 2023 |
| Fikremarkos Yigrem Mekonnen | Acting Director- West Addis District | Appointed on 06-Jan- 2023 |
| Tamiru Behaga Dikte | Deputy Director- Corporate Customers Relations | Appointed on 01-Jan-2022 |
| Abey Berhane Embeza | Deputy Director- Credit Analysis and Appraisal | Appointed on 01-Jan-2022 |
| Kibebe Gerawork Jembere | Deputy Director- Customer Accounts and Resource Mobilization | Appointed on 01-July-2022 |
| Solomon Ayalew Legesse | Deputy Director- Facility Management | Appointed on 28-Jan- 2021 |
| Fikadu Assefa Kebede | Deputy Director- Finance and Accounts | Appointed on 01-July 2022 |

Independent Auditor

Kokeb and Melkamu Audit partnership

Chartered Certified Accounts/UK/

P.O. Box 33645

Fax:0115522688

Email: Kokmelk@ethionet.et

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

Berhan Bank S.C

for the period 30 June 2023

Directors, professional advisors and registered office

Corporate office

TK International building
China - Africa Square
P.O Box 387 - 1110
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Company secretary

TK International building
China - Africa Square
P.O Box 387 - 1110
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
www.berhanbanksc.com

Principal bankers

- Bank 1: COMMERZ BANK AG.60261 FRANKFURT AM MAIN,GERMANY Swift code: COBADEFF
- Bank 2: ECO BANK, PARIS EBI SA GROUPE Swift code: ECOCFRPP
- Bank 3: ECOBANK KENYA LIMITED, NAIROBI KENYA, Swift code: ECOCKENAXXX
- Bank 4: ODDO BHF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, FRANKFURT AM MAIN DE, Swift code: BHFBD500
- Bank 5: CAC INTERNATIONAL BANK, DJIBOUTI DJ, Swift code: CACDDJJDXXX
- Bank 6: EXIM BANK(DJIBOUTI) S.A, DJIBOUTI DJ, Swift code: EXTNDJJDXXX
- Bank 7: BANK OF BEIRUT (UK) LTD-LONDON, Swift Code: BRBAGB2L
- Bank 8: AKTIF BANK; ISTANBUL, TURKEY; Swift code: CAYTTRIS
- Bank 9: KCB BANK KENYA LIMITED; Swift code –KCBLKENXXXX
- Bank 10: AFRICAN EXPORT IMPORT BANK,CAIRO,EGYPT;SWIFT CODE AFXMEGCA



Berhan Bank S.C

Report of the Directors

For the period ended 30 June 2023

The directors submit their report together with the financial statements for the period ended 30-June 2023, to the members of Berhan Bank S.C (“Berhan” or the “Bank”). This report discloses the financial performance and state of affairs of the Bank.

Incorporation and address

Berhan Bank S.C was incorporated in Ethiopia in October 2009 as a privately owned financial institution, and is domiciled in Ethiopia.

Principal activities

The Bank is principally engaged in the provision of diverse range of financial products and services to a wholesale, retail and SME clients based in Ethiopian Market.

Results and dividends

The Bank’s results for the year ended 30 June 2023 are set out on the Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The profit for the year has been transferred to retained earnings. The summarised results are presented below.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | Birr’000 | Birr’000 |
| Revenue | 3,140,055 | 2,601,549 |
| Profit / (loss) before tax | 605,235 | 583,436 |
| Tax (charge) / credit | (96,609) | (104,914) |
| Profit / (loss) for the year | 508,626 | 478,522 |
| Other comprehensive income / (loss) net of taxes | 144,888 | 50,261 |
| Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year | 653,514 | 528,784 |

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out in the report.



Ato Gumachew Kussie
Chairman of the Board of Directors
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



Ato Girum Tsegaye
President



Berhan Bank S.C

Statement of the Directors' Responsibilities
For the period ended 30 June 2023

In accordance with the Banking Business Proclamation No. 592/2008, the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) may direct the Bank to prepare financial statements in accordance with international financial reporting standards, whether their designation changes or they are replaced, from time to time.

The Bank's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Commercial Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Bank is required keep such records as are necessary to:

- a) Exhibit clearly and correctly the state of its affairs;
- b) Explain its transactions and financial position; and
- c) Enable the National Bank to determine whether the Bank had complied with the provisions of the Banking Business Proclamation and regulations and directives issued for the implementation of the aforementioned Proclamation.

The Bank's Directors accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, Banking Business Proclamation, Commercial Code of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2021 and the relevant Directives issued by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the company and of its profit or loss.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Signed on behalf of the Directors by:



Ato Gumachew Kussie

Chairman of the Board of Directors

16-Oct-23



Ato Girum Tsegaye

President

16-Oct-23



Berhan Bank S.C

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Independent auditors' report

Kokeb & Melkamu Audit Partnership

Chartered Certified Accountants (UK)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BERHAN BANK (S.C.)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Berhan Bank (S.C.) as at June 30, 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

We have audited the financial statements of the Bank, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at June 30, 2023, and statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Bank within the meaning of Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and have fulfilled our other responsibilities under those relevant ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there is no key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Responsibilities of and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards and the Banking Business Proclamation No. 592/2008, Banking (Amendment) Proclamation 1159/2019, and directives and circulars issued by the National Bank of Ethiopia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Berhan Bank S.C

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Independent auditors' report

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible of assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable matters related going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, whether the financial statements are properly prepared in accordance with IFRS, the relevant provisions of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia 2021, the Banking Business Proclamation No. 592/2008, and the Banking (Amendment) Proclamation 1159/2019, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, and not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA(s) 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit we also;

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 risks 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 disclosure made by management.
- Concluding 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 immaterial uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.

We have communicated with management of the Bank regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identified during our audit.

Berhan Bank S.C

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Independent auditors' report

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We have no comment to make on the report of your Board of Directors so far as it relates to the financial statements and pursuant to Article 349 (1, 2 & 3) of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia 2021, and recommend approval of the financial statements.

The Bank's board of directors, after deducting tax, legal reserve, and other deductions, recommended to the General Assembly of Shareholders that birr 196,393,661.20 to be distributed as dividend payments. As proposed dividends are subject to approval by the shareholders, we have no reservation on the proposal.



Kokeb & Melkamu Audit Partnership
Chartered Certified Accountants (UK)
Authorized Auditors in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa
October 16, 2023

Kokeb & Melkamu Audit Partnership- Chartered Certified Accountants (UK)

Tel +251-11--616-69-56, Mobile Tel.251-91-120-37-78/51-61-46

Fax 251-11-552-26-88

E-mail: kokmelk@ethionet.et

P.O Box 33645



Berhan Bank S.C

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
For the period ended 30 June 2023

| | | 30-Jun-23 | 30-Jun-22 |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Notes | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Interest income | 9 | 4,391,533 | 3,180,383 |
| Interest expense | 10 | (1,603,668) | (1,245,086) |
| Net Interest Income | | 2,787,865 | 1,935,297 |
| Fees and commission income | 11 | 512,015 | 566,680 |
| Fees and commission expense | 11 | (76,842) | (20,666) |
| Net Fee and Commission Income | | 435,173 | 546,014 |
| Other operating income | 12 | 228,166 | 457,207 |
| Total Operating Income | | 3,451,204 | 2,938,518 |
| Loan Impairment Charge | 13 | (207,763) | (336,962) |
| Impairment Loss on other Financial Assets | 13 | (103,386) | (7) |
| Net Operating Income | | 3,140,055 | 2,601,549 |
| Personnel expenses | 14 | (1,616,270) | (1,219,778) |
| Depreciation of property and equipment | 23 | (367,461) | (276,307) |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 22 | (3,773) | (3,785) |
| Other operating expenses | 15 | (547,315) | (518,243) |
| Total Operating Expenses | | (2,534,820) | (2,018,113) |
| Profit Before Tax | | 605,235 | 583,436 |
| Income tax expense | 16 | (96,609) | (104,914) |
| Profit for the Period | | 508,626 | 478,522 |

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Net of Income Tax

Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:

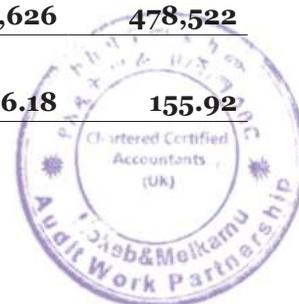
| | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Liability/Asset-Net of Tax | 28 | (27,282) | (15,976) |
| Movement in fair value reserve (FVOCI equity instruments)-Net of Tax | 28 | 172,170 | 66,238 |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax | | 653,514 | 528,784 |
| Profit Attributable to Equity Holders | | 508,626 | 478,522 |

Earnings per share of Birr 1,000

Basic Earnings Per Share

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | 30 | 156.18 | 155.92 |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



Berhan Bank S.C

Statement of Financial Position

For the period ended 30 June 2023

| | Notes | 30-Jun-23 Birr'000 | 30-Jun-22 Birr'000 |
|---|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Cash and Balances with Banks | 17 | 3,732,724 | 3,143,439 |
| Due from Banks & Other Financial Institutions | 17 | 3,719,919 | 869,293 |
| Loans and Advances to Customers | 18 | 27,346,058 | 20,944,464 |
| Equity Investments | 19 | 306,614 | 124,763 |
| Bonds and Bills | 19 | 3,833,003 | 3,299,928 |
| Other Assets | 20 | 1,253,266 | 930,320 |
| Inventory | 20 | 78,179 | 42,393 |
| Non-Current Assets Held for Sale | 20 | 58,041 | 58,141 |
| Intangible Assets | 22 | 8,835 | 12,609 |
| Property and Equipment | 23 | 2,297,882 | 1,803,626 |
| Restricted Fund Balance | 17 | 2,410,700 | 1,835,700 |
| Total Assets | | 45,045,221 | 33,064,676 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Due to Banks & Other Institutions | 24 | 3,518,408 | 345,156 |
| Deposits from Customers | 24 | 33,782,294 | 26,027,275 |
| Current Tax Liabilities | 16 | 79,077 | 94,538 |
| Margins Held on Letters of Credit | 24 | 365,273 | 454,304 |
| Borrowings | 24 | 559,028 | - |
| Other Liabilities | 24 | 1,509,576 | 1,484,517 |
| Provisions | 24 | 65,052 | 102,305 |
| Retirement Benefit Obligations | 24 | 101,795 | 74,737 |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities | 16 | 35,275 | 17,857 |
| Total Liabilities | | 40,015,777 | 28,600,689 |
| EQUITY | | | |
| Share Capital | 25 | 3,350,433 | 3,159,025 |
| Share Premium | 25 | 15,847 | 13,632 |
| Retained Earnings | 26 | 196,394 | 235,631 |
| Legal Reserve | 27 | 856,684 | 729,527 |
| Other Reserve | 28 | 206,983 | 71,802 |
| Regulatory Risk Reserve | 29 | 403,104 | 254,371 |
| Total Equity | | 5,029,444 | 4,463,987 |
| Total Liabilities and Equity | | 45,045,221 | 33,064,676 |

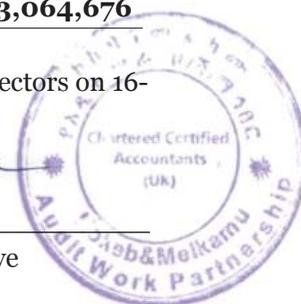
The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on 16-Oct-2023 and were signed on its behalf by:



Ato Gumachew Kussie
Chairman of the Board of Directors



Ato Girm Tsegaye
President



Berhan Bank S.C

Statement of Changes in Equity For the period ended 30 June 2023

| Notes | Regulatory | | | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | Share capital Birr'000 | Share Premium Birr'000 | Retained Earnings Birr'000 | Risk reserve Birr'000 | Other Reserves Birr'000 | Legal Reserve Birr'000 | |
| As at 01 July 2021 | 2,906,029 | 1,377 | 87,276 | 57,355 | 85,231 | 609,896 | 3,747,164 |
| Profit for the Period | 26 | - | 478,522 | - | - | - | 478,522 |
| Director's Share of Profit | 26 | - | (1,588) | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Other Comprehensive Income:</i> | | | | | | | |
| Re-measurement Gains on Defined Benefit Plans | 28 | - | - | - | (2,571) | - | (2,571) |
| Movement in fair value reserve-equity instruments | 28 | - | - | - | 64,771 | - | 64,771 |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the Period | - | - | 476,934.91 | - | 62,200.00 | - | 539,134.91 |
| Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners : | | | | | | | |
| Contribution of equity net of transaction costs | 25 | 252,996 | 12,255 | - | - | - | 265,251 |
| Dividend provided for / paid | 26 | - | (87,563) | - | - | - | (87,563) |
| Transfer to legal reserve | 27 | - | (119,631) | - | - | 119,631 | - |
| Transfer to Regulatory Risk reserve | 29 | - | (121,674) | 121,674 | - | - | - |
| Transfer from Regulatory Risk reserve | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 252,996 | 12,255 | 148,068 | 121,674 | 62,200 | 119,631 | 716,823 |
| As at 30 June 2022 | 3,159,025 | 13,632 | 235,343 | 179,029 | 147,431 | 729,527 | 4,463,987 |
| As at 01 July 2022 | 3,159,025 | 13,632 | 235,343 | 179,029 | 147,431 | 729,527 | 4,463,987 |
| Profit for the Period | 25 | - | 508,626 | - | - | - | 508,626 |
| Director's Share of Profit | 26 | - | (1,425) | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Other Comprehensive Income:</i> | | | | | | | |
| Re-measurement Gains on Defined Benefit Plans | 28 | - | - | - | (16,151) | - | (16,151) |
| Movement in fair value reserve-equity instruments | 28 | - | - | - | 151,332 | - | 151,332 |
| Total Comprehensive Income for the Period | - | - | 507,201 | - | 135,181 | - | 642,382 |
| Transaction with owners in their capacity as owners : | | | | | | | |
| Contribution of equity net of transaction costs | 25 | 191,408 | 2,215 | - | - | - | 193,623 |
| Dividend provided for / paid | 26 | - | (235,631) | - | - | - | (235,631) |
| Transfer to legal reserve | 26 | - | (127,157) | - | - | 127,157 | - |
| Transfer to Regulatory Risk reserve | 29 | - | (148,733) | 148,733 | - | - | - |
| Transfer from Regulatory Risk reserve | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Period Period Tax | | - | (34,918) | - | - | - | (34,918) |
| Total | 191,408 | 2,215 | (39,237) | 148,733 | 135,181 | 127,157 | 565,457 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 3,350,433 | 15,847 | 196,106 | 327,762 | 282,612 | 856,684 | 5,029,444 |

Berhan Bank S.C
Statement of Cash Flows
For the period ended 30 June 2023

| | | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|-------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Notes | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Profit before tax | | 605,235 | 583,436 |
| <i>Adjustment for:</i> | | | |
| Loan impairment charges | 13 | 207,763 | 336,962 |
| Impairment losses on other assets | 15 | 103,386 | 7 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 22 | 3,773 | 3,785 |
| Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment | 23 | 367,536 | 276,551 |
| Impairment Loss(Gain) Asset Held for Sale | 15 | 100 | - |
| Allowance for Inventory Write-Down | 15 | 15 | 53 |
| Gain on Disposal of Property Plant And Equipment(net) | | (2) | (287) |
| Gain from reversal of impairment allowance | | (157) | (112,892) |
| Interest Expense on Lease Liability | 10 | 39,958 | 33,727 |
| Payment of Severance Benefit | | (17,975) | (3,560) |
| Gain On Lease Modification | | (42) | - |
| Cash Flow From Operation before Changes in Working Capital | | 1,309,591 | 1,117,782 |
| Decrease (Increase) in Loans & Advances excluding provision | 18 | (6,714,520) | (4,354,497) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Non current asset held for sale | 20 | - | (38,500) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Other Assets | 20 | (321,089) | (189,199) |
| Decrease (Increase) in Restricted Fund Balances | 17 | (575,000) | (743,700) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Deposits | 24 | 7,755,019 | 4,320,049 |
| Increase (Decrease) in Margin Held Account | 24 | (89,031) | (11,235) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities | 24 | 47,447 | 817,153 |
| Decrease (Increase) Inventory | 20 | (35,800) | (7,777) |
| Decrease (Increase) Due from Banks & Other Financial Institutions | 17 | (2,850,626) | (785,874) |
| Increase (Decrease) in Provision | 22 | (37,253) | 21,613 |
| Decrease (Increase) Due to Banks & Other Institutions | 24 | 3,173,252 | 303,890 |
| Increase (Decrease) Retirement benefit obligations-Charge for the year | 24 | 28,870 | 17,915 |
| Cash Generated From Operation | | | |
| Withholding Tax Paid | | (115) | (130) |
| Profit tax Paid | 16 | (94,538) | (127,952) |
| Prior Period Tax | | (34,918) | - |
| Net Cash flow from Operating Activities | | 1,561,290 | 339,538 |
| Cash Flow From Investing Activities | | | |
| Purchase of Property and Equipment | 23 | (861,694) | (823,822) |
| Purchase of Intangible Assets | 22 | - | (4,365) |
| Investment in NBE Bills | 19 | (533,034) | 491,301 |
| Investment in Shares | 19 | (30,519) | (3,808) |
| Proceeds from sale of property and equipment | 23 | 44 | 1,053 |
| Net Cash flow from Investing Activities | | (1,425,203) | (339,642) |
| Cash Flow From Financing Activities | | | |
| Ordinary Shares Issued | 25 | 191,408 | 252,996 |
| Share Premium Received | 25 | 2,215 | 12,255 |
| Dividends paid | 26 | (235,631) | (87,563) |
| Increase (Decrease) Borrowings | 24b | 559,028 | - |
| Principal Lease Payment | 34 | (62,369) | (49,955) |
| Director's Share of Profit | | (1,425) | (1,588) |
| Net Cash flow from Financing Activities | | 453,226 | 126,146 |
| Changes in Cash and Cash Equivalents | | 589,313 | 126,042 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalent at the Beginning of the Year | | 3,143,500 | 3,017,458 |
| Cash Balance at end of the year | | 3,732,813 | 3,143,500 |

Berhan Bank S.C

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements

1 Reporting Entity

Berhan Bank SC (“Berhan” or the “Bank”) is a private commercial Bank domicile in Ethiopia. The Bank was registered and licensed by the National Bank of Ethiopia on 27 June 2009 in accordance with Article 304 of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia. The Bank is primarily involved in providing corporate and retail banking services in the country. The Bank’s registered office is at:

Bole Dildiye TK International Building

P.O.Box 387 Code 1110

Addis Ababa

Ethiopia

The Bank is principally engaged in the provision of diverse range of financial products and services to a wholesale, retail and SME client’s base in Ethiopian Market.

2 Basis of Accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Standards. They were authorized for issue by the Bank’s Board of Directors on [16-Oct-2023].

Details of the Bank’s accounting policies and including the changes thereto are included in the notes.

3 Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Ethiopian Birr (ETB), which is the Bank’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest million, except when otherwise indicated.

4 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Judgements

The preparation of the Bank’s financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as 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.

In determining the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities, the Bank makes assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The Bank’s estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and expectation of future events and are reviewed periodically. Further information about key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgement, are set out in the relevant disclosure notes for the following areas:

- >Credit impairment
- >Financial instruments measured at fair value
- >Provisions for liabilities and charges

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are included:

- Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating FLI into the measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL.

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Assumptions and Estimation Uncertainties

In determining the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities, the bank makes assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The bank's estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and expectation of future events and are reviewed periodically.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 30 June 2023 are included in the following notes:

- Impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward-looking information.
- Determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs.
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions.
- Recognition and measurement of contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.
- Impairment of financial instruments: key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows.

5 Accounting Policies

Changes in significant accounting policies

i) Inventory (IAS 2) - a voluntary change by the bank

The bank voluntarily changed its inventory measurement from FIFO to weighted average method starting from 01 July 2022. The management of the bank believes that using weighted average method provides reliable and more relevant information and suitable for the bank inventory management system. The bank select prospective application because it is impracticable for prior periods due to bulk nature of transactions and they do not have impact of prior period's earnings.

ii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use – Amendments to IAS 16

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

iii) New accounting standards in issue but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods in 2023 and beyond and earlier application is permitted; however, the Bank has not early adopted the new and amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

The bank shall apply the amendments when it is due. However, the new and amended standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's consolidated financial statements.

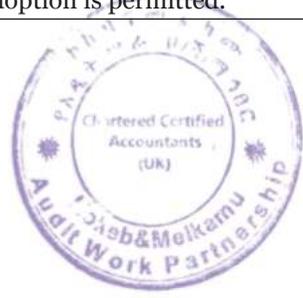
Berhan Bank S.C

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements

| Title | Description | Effective Date |
|---|--|---|
| Amendments to IAS 1: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current | <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is meant by a right to defer settlement. • That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period. • That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right. • That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification. | The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. |
| Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements— Disclosure of Accounting Policies | The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what ‘material accounting policy information’ is and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information. | The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. |
| Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12 | The amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities. | The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented.. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. |



| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8 | In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of ‘accounting estimates’. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. | The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. Earlier application is permitted. |
| IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts | IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the standard. The objective of IFRS 17 is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that insurance contracts have on the entity’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows. | IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. |

5.1 Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The management have no doubt that the Bank would remain in existence after 12 months.

5.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

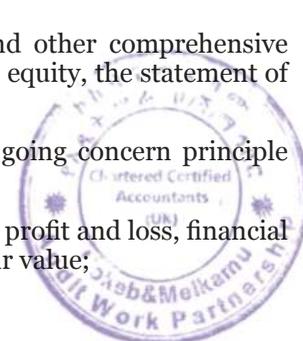
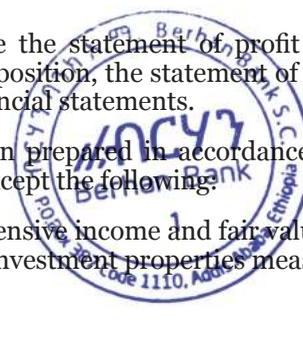
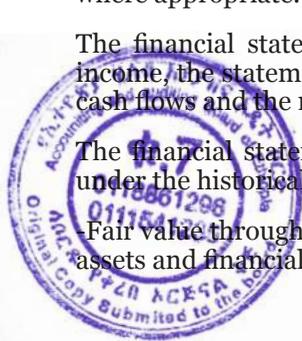
5.3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2023 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). Additional information required by National regulations is included where appropriate.

The financial statements comprise the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle under the historical cost concept except the following:

Fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit and loss, financial assets and financial liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value;



-Assets held for sale - measured at fair value less cost of disposal; and

-The liability for defined benefit obligations recognized at the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets and plan assets measured at fair value

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Bank's financial statements therefore present the financial position and results fairly. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 4.

5.4 Foreign Currency Translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates ('the functional currency'). The functional currency and presentation currency of the Bank is the Ethiopian Birr (ETB).

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency are recognized in profit or loss within other (loss)/income. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate as at the reporting date. Mid exchange rate (which is the average of the selling exchange rate and the buying exchange rate) is used by the Bank in connection with the revaluation of foreign currency items.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are analyzed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are included in other comprehensive income.

5.5 Net interest income

Interest income for financial assets held at either fair value through other comprehensive income or amortized cost, and interest expense on all financial liabilities held at amortized cost is recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of

the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees 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. Where the estimates of cash flows have been revised, the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability is adjusted to reflect the actual and revised cash flows, discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate. The adjustment is recognized as interest income or expense in the period in which the revision is made.

5.6 Recognition of income and expenses

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, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The Bank, earns income from interest on loans and advances, investment in shares, deposit with other banks, purchase of Bills and Bonds, letter of credits, letter of guarantees and other operational services.

5.7 Interest and Similar Income and Expense

Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortized cost of the 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.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis. For financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the asset.

Net interest income

| In millions of ETB | Jun-23 | Jun-22 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Interest income | 4,391,533 | 3,180,383 |
| Interest expense | (1,603,668) | (1,245,086) |
| Net interest income | 2,787,865 | 1,935,297 |

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense were recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate was the rate that exactly discounted the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimated future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate included transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that were an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs included

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incremental costs that were directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Amortized cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Presentation

Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Bank's trading operations and are presented together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities in net trading income.

Interest income and expense on other financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are presented in net income from other financial instruments at FVTPL.

5.8 Fees and Commission

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on government bills and bonds are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Other fees and commission income (for example commission on purchase orders, Cash Payment Orders (CPOs) etc.) are recognized as the related services performed.

A contract with a customer that results in a recognized financial instrument in the Bank's financial statements may be partially in the scope of IFRS 9 and partially in the scope of IFRS 15. If this is the case, then the Bank first applies IFRS 9 to separate and measure the part of the contract that is in the scope of IFRS 9 and then applies IFRS 15 to the residual.

Other fees and commission expenses relates mainly to transaction and service fees are expensed as the services are received.

5.9 Dividend Income

This is recognized when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve and declare the dividend.

5.10 Foreign Exchange Revaluation Gains or Losses

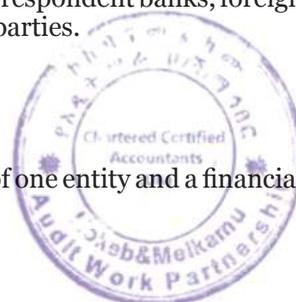
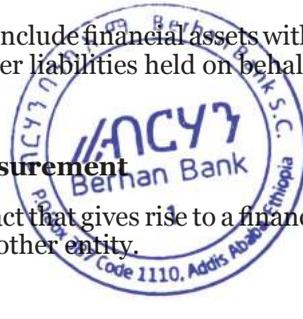
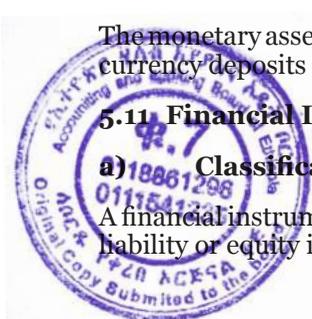
These are gains and losses arising on settlement and translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the functional currency's exchange rate at the reporting date. This amount is recognized in the income statement.

The monetary assets and liabilities include financial assets within the correspondent banks, foreign currency deposits received and other liabilities held on behalf of third parties.

5.11 Financial Instruments

a) Classification and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.



The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income; and fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as either amortized cost, or held at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition of the instrument or, where applicable, at the time of reclassification.

The bank initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities (deposits and debt securities) are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest method.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

i) Financial assets

Financial assets which have SPPI characteristics and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows ('hold to collect') are recorded at amortized cost. Conversely, financial assets which have SPPI characteristics but are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets ('hold to collect and sell') are classified as held at FVOCI.

Both hold to collect business and a hold to collect and sell business models involve holding financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows. However, the business models are distinct by reference to the frequency and significance that asset sales play in meeting the objective under which a particular group of financial assets is managed. Hold to collect business models are characterized by asset sales that are incidental to meeting the objectives under which a group of assets is managed. Sales of assets under a hold to collect business model can be made to manage increases in the credit risk of financial assets but sales for other reasons should be infrequent or insignificant.

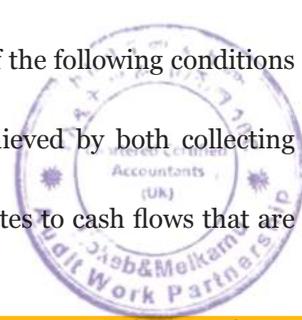
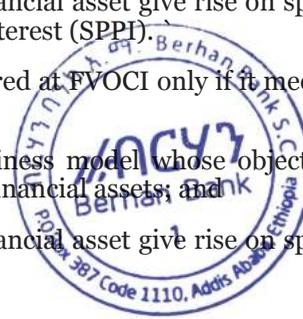
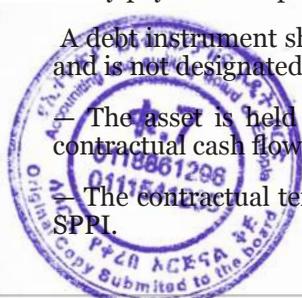
IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows.

The Bank shall measure a financial asset at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

A debt instrument shall be measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI.



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Under IFRS 9 fair value changes are generally presented as follows: – the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss. On initial recognition, an equity investment that is held for trading shall be classified at FVTPL. However, for equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets that do not meet the classification criteria at amortized cost or FVOCI, above, shall be classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank shall classify its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

A financial guarantee is an undertaking/commitment that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified party fails to meet its obligation when due in accordance with the contractual terms.

Financial guarantees issued by the Bank are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of: the amount of the obligation under the guarantee, as determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and the amount initially recognized less, where appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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 in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at the date. The fair value of a liability includes the risk that the bank will not be able to honor its obligations.

The fair value of financial instruments is generally measured on the basis of the individual financial instrument. However, when a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed on the basis of its net exposure to either market risk or credit risk, the fair value of the group of financial instruments is measured on a net basis.

The fair values of quoted financial assets and liabilities in active markets are based on current prices. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. If the market for a financial instrument, and for unlisted securities, is not active, the Bank establishes fair value by using valuation techniques.

Ethiopia does not have an active equity and securities market. The valuation of the equity investments were computed based on the price to book multiple valuation and the Enterprise Value(EV)/Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization(EBITDA) multiple valuation methods.

i) Initial recognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, and debt securities classified as financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognized on the trade-date (the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset). Loans and advances and other financial assets held at amortized cost are recognized on the settlement date (the date on which cash is advanced to the borrowers).

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value, which is normally the transaction price, plus directly attributable transaction costs for financial assets which are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities held at amortized cost are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Equity investments designated at FVOCI are subsequently carried at fair value with all unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of equity. On derecognition, the cumulative reserve is transferred to retained earnings and is not recycled to profit or loss.

5.12 Derecognition of Financial Instruments

i) Derecognition of Financial Assets

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

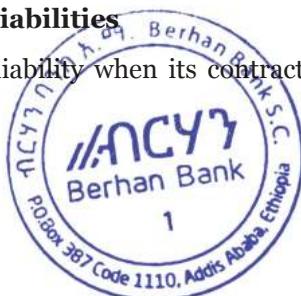
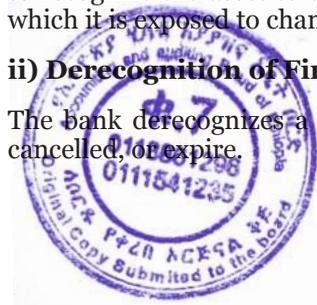
On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognized) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the bank is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

The bank enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

In transactions in which the bank neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the bank continues to recognize the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

ii) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The bank derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.



Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

i) Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Bank shall evaluate 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 shall be deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset shall be derecognized and a new financial asset shall be recognized at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification shall be 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 shall be included in the initial measurement of the asset; and

— Other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximize 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 shall first consider whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place.

Where the modification of a financial asset measured at amortized cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the Bank shall first recalculate 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. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and shall be amortized over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

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

ii) Financial liabilities

The Bank shall derecognize a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms shall be recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liability derecognized and consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss. Consideration paid shall include non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.

Where the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortized cost of the liability shall be 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. 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.

5.13 Write-off

Loans and debt securities shall be written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the amount in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case

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when the Bank determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment shall be carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off shall be included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

5.14 Renegotiated Loans

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired.

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.

5.15 Collateral Valuation

The Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, buildings, vehicles, Bank guarantees and real estate. The fair value of collateral is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and based on the Bank's reporting schedule.

To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets, held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have a readily determinable market value are valued using models.

5.16 Collateral Repossessed

Reposessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Bank in settlement of overdue loans. The Bank's policy is to determine whether a reposessed asset is best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be used for internal operations are initially recognized at the lower of their reposessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset and included in the relevant assets depending on the nature and the Bank's intention in respect of recovery of these assets, and are subsequently re-measured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets. Assets that are determined better to be sold are immediately transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value at the repossession date in line with the Bank's policy.

5.17 Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where the Bank has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Or if the Bank may enter into arrangements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances, such as Bankruptcy or the termination of a contract.

Income and expenses shall be presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

5.18 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents' include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central bank and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the bank in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost in the statement of financial position.

5.19 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. 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. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in income statement as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

| Asset category | Years | Residual values | Remark |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|---|
| Building | 50 | 5% of cost | |
| Motor Vehicle | 10 | 20% of cost | |
| Computer and Related items | 7 | 2% of cost | Computer and accessories are included Computer, UPS, Switch, Patch panel--- |
| Furniture and Fitting | | | |
| Medium lived Furniture and Fittings | 10 | 4% of cost | Included chair, table, partition, cage , counter ----- |
| Long Lived Furniture and Fittings | 20 | 1% of cost | Vault /strong room |
| Equipment: | | | |
| Short lived Equipment | 5 | 2% of cost | Counting Machine, photocopy, FCY, Display and detector, Printer, Scanner and electronic related items ... |
| Medium lived Equipment | 10 | 1% of cost | Generator ,ATM and Others |
| Long lived equipment | 20 | 1% of cost | Cash safe |

The Bank commences depreciation when the asset is available for use.

Capital work-in-progress is not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use. They are disclosed when reclassified during the year.

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

At each balance sheet date the assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, including assessing for indicators of impairment. In the event that an asset's carrying amount is determined to be greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the income statement.

The estimation of the useful lives of assets is based on management's judgement. Any material adjustment to the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment will have an impact on the carrying value of these items.

Development Cost

The Bank capitalizes development costs for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalization of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalized, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

5.20 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in income statement 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 amortization period and the amortization 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 amortization period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expenses on intangible assets with finite lives is presented as a separate line item in the income statement.

Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method as below:

| Description | Years | Residual value |
|-------------|-------|----------------|
| Software | 6 | Nil |

5.21 Investment Property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, are classified as investment properties.

Recognition of investment properties takes place only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Bank and the cost can be reliably measured. This is usually when all risks are transferred.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The Bank has opted to subsequently carry investment property at fair value. Fair value is based on active market prices, adjusted if necessary, for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific asset. If this information is not available, the Bank uses alternative valuation methods, such as recent prices on less active markets or discounted cash flow projections.

Valuations are performed as of the reporting date by valuers who hold recognized and relevant professional qualifications and have recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. These valuations form the basis for the carrying amounts in the financial statements.

The fair value of investment property reflects, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in the light of current market conditions.

The fair value of investment property does not reflect future capital expenditure that will improve or enhance the property and does not reflect the related future benefits from this future expenditure other than those a rational market participant would take into account when determining the value of the property.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

5.22 Non-Current Assets (or disposal groups) Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale and measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell when:

- a) Their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through sale
- b) They are available for immediate sale in their present condition, and
- c) Their sale is highly probable

An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognized for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognized at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognized.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.

5.23 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 fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The value in use of the impaired assets is considered to be close its fair value less cost of disposal because the assets are either fully depreciated or they will be used for shorter period than their respective normal useful lives. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Bank estimates the asset's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions 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 exceed 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 income statement.

5.24 Other Assets

Other assets are generally defined as claims held against other entities for the future receipt of money. The other assets in the Bank's financial statements include the following:

(a) Prepayment

Prepayments are payments made in advance for services to be enjoyed in future. The amount is initially capitalized in the reporting period in which the payment is made and subsequently amortized over the period in which the service is to be enjoyed.

(b) Other Receivables

Other receivables are recognized upon the occurrence of event or transaction as they arise and cancelled when payment is received.

(c) Prepaid Staff Benefits

The Bank gives loans to its staff members at below market rates of interest. Under IFRS 9, such loans must be recognized at their fair value on the inception date. The fair value is determined on inception date as the present value of all the future cash receipts (instalments) from the staff members using the prevailing market rate of interest as the discounting factor. The market rate was determined by reference to what the staff members would have been charged to access a similar loan facility from the financial market (similar in terms of currency, term, type of interest rate and other factors). The market rate was set by the Ethiopian Bankers Association. Accordingly for the year 2022/23, interest rate of 12% was used for mortgage loans, and for other loan type's interest rate of 11.45%.

The difference between the fair valued amount of the loan and the original loan amount is recognized as employee benefit. However, IAS 19 does not give specific guidelines on the treatment of prepaid employee benefit so the general guidelines of conceptual framework would apply.

Therefore, to recognize the prepaid employee benefit on inception date of the loan, the bank should consider the nature of the loan i.e. does the interest rate revert back to market interest rate or below the market interest rate when the employee leaves the bank?

If the interest rate reverts back to market interest rate, this means that the employee benefit has not been earned and the bank expects future economic benefits. Therefore, the prepaid employee benefit would be capitalized as an asset and amortized throughout the life of the loan based on the conceptual framework definition of an asset.

If the interest rate still remains below the market interest rate, this means that the employee benefit has been fully earned and the bank does not expect future economic benefits. Therefore, the prepaid employee benefit would be expensed immediately.

5.25 Fair Value Measurement

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

-> In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to 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.

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 categorized 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:

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

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.

5.26 Employee Benefits

The Bank operates various post-employment benefit schemes, including both defined benefit and defined contribution plans and other long-term employee benefits.

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided and recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

The Bank operates two defined contribution plans;

- i) Pension scheme in line with the provisions of Ethiopian pension of private organization employee's proclamation 715/2011. Funding under the scheme is 7% and 11% by employees and the Bank respectively;
- ii) Provident fund contribution, funding under this scheme is 1% by the Bank;

Both schemes are based on the employees' salary. Employer's contributions to this scheme are charged to profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they relate.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

The Banks's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Bank, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in OCI. The Bank determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in personnel expenses in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Bank recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(c) Other Long-term Employee Benefits

The Banks's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Remeasurements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

(d) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable to employees when employment is terminated by the Bank before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

(e) Short-term Employee Benefits

The Bank recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation such as bonus payments.

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(f) Defined Benefits Liabilities

According to IAS 19, employee benefit liability and expense shall be recognized in the period in which the employee gives service and should be valued.

Accounting for defined benefit plans involves the following steps:

-> Using an actuarial technique, the projected unit credit method, to make a reliable estimate of the ultimate cost to the entity of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. This requires an entity to determine how much benefit is attributable to the current and prior periods and to make estimates (actuarial assumptions) about demographic variables (such as employee turnover and mortality) and financial variables (such as future increases in salaries and medical costs) that will affect the cost of the benefit.

-> Discounting that benefit in order to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current service cost because they may be settled many years after the employees render the related service.

-> Determining amounts to be recognized in profit or loss: current service cost any past service cost and gain or loss on settlement.

-> Recognize the net defined benefit liability (asset) in the statement of financial position. This means that Berhan bank's severance pay to its employees shall be recognized earlier than the actual payment. The benefits valued are the statutory severance benefits in Ethiopia, which provides a promised lump sum as a multiple of final weeks' average daily wages for each year of service to employees on leaving the bank after a minimum of five years' service and a retirement gratuity which pays a fixed multiple of salary on retirement (three months' salary for managerial staff and two months' salary for non-managerial staff).

5.27 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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 Bank expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in income statement net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as other operating expenses.

5.28 Structure of Share Capital

Authorized Share Capital = the maximum value of securities that the bank can legally issue.

Issued Shares = the total of the bank's shares that are held by shareholders.

Outstanding Shares = are those issued shares.

Ordinary Shares = any shares that are not preferred shares and do not have any predetermined dividend amounts. An ordinary share represents equity ownership in a company and entitles the owner to a vote in matters put before shareholders in proportion to their percentage ownership in the bank.

5.29 Leases

The Bank assesses whether a contract is a lease in scope of this policy by determining whether the contract gives it the right to use a specified underlying physical asset for a lease term greater than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

Where the Bank is a lessee and the lease is deemed in scope, it recognizes a liability equal to the present value of lease payments over the lease term, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate applicable in the economic environment of the lease. The liability is recognized in 'Other liabilities'. A corresponding right-of-use asset equal to the liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, is recognized in 'Property and equipment'. The lease term includes any extension options contained in the contract that the Bank is reasonably certain it will exercise.

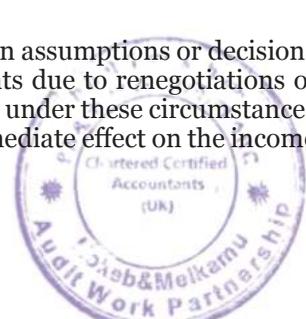
The Bank subsequently depreciates the right-of-use asset using the straight-line method over the lease term and measures the lease liability using the effective interest method. Depreciation on the asset is recognized in 'Depreciation and amortization', and interest on the lease liability is recognized in 'Interest expense'.

The judgements in determining lease balances are the determination of whether the Bank is reasonably certain that it will exercise extension options present in lease contracts. On initial recognition, the Bank considers a range of characteristics such as premises function, regional trends and the term remaining on the lease to determine whether it is reasonably certain that a contractual right to extend a lease will be exercised.

IFRS 16 requires the lease term used to measure lease liabilities to include "reasonably certain" renewal options, whereas previously IAS 17 required disclosure of "non-cancellable" lease commitments. The consequences of this are:

- > Under IFRS 16, for some leases the Bank includes lease renewal options which it is reasonably certain will be exercised in the measurement of lease liabilities.
- > In certain conditions, the Bank has a unilateral right to cancel building leases with notice of fewer than three months without incurring a significant financial penalty. Under IFRS 16 the Bank would only exclude these cash flows from lease measurement if it was reasonably certain the termination clause would be exercised.

Existing lease liabilities may change in future periods due to changes in assumptions or decisions to exercise lease renewal or termination options, changes in payments due to renegotiations of market rental rates. In general the Remeasurements of a lease liability under these circumstances leads to an equal change to the right-of-use asset balance, with no immediate effect on the income statement.



5.30 Income Taxation

(a) Current Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in Ethiopia. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same tax reporting group and where there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

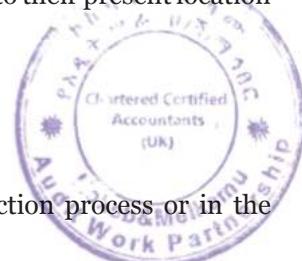
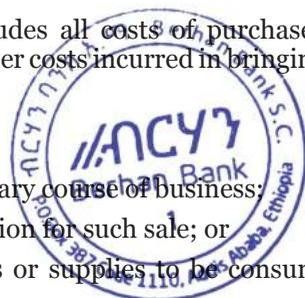
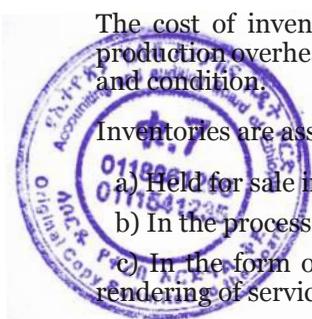
5.31 Inventories

IAS 2 provides guidance for determining the cost of inventories and the subsequent recognition of the cost as an expense, including any write down to net realizable value. It also provides guidance on the cost formulas that are used to assign costs to inventories. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion (direct labor and production overhead) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories are assets:

- a) Held for sale in the ordinary course of business;
- b) In the process of production for such sale; or
- c) In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.



In the case of Berhan bank inventories, definition (c) applies. IAS 2 Inventories contains the requirements on how to account for most types of inventory. The standard requires inventories to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV) and outlines acceptable methods of determining cost, including specific identification (in some cases), first-in first-out (FIFO) and weighted average cost. The bank use weighted average cost method for measuring its inventories.

6 Credit Impairment

The Banks's expected credit loss (ECL) calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions. The significant judgements in determining expected credit loss include:

- > The Bank's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk; and
- > Development of expected credit loss models, including the choice of inputs relating to macroeconomic variables

The calculation of credit impairment provisions also involves expert credit judgement to be applied by the credit risk management team based upon counterparty information they receive from various sources, including external market information.

In the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

- i) Classification of financial assets: assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding,
- ii) Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition,
- iii) Determining methodology for incorporating forward-looking information (FLI) into measurement of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and,
- iv) Selection and approval of models used to measure Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Expected Credit Losses (ECL)

Expected credit losses are determined for all financial debt instruments that are classified at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, undrawn commitments and financial guarantees.

An expected credit loss represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the residual term of a financial asset, undrawn commitment or financial guarantee.

A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive over the contractual life of the instrument.

a) Impairment

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- > Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- > Lease receivables;
- > Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- > Letters of credit



Berhan Bank S.C

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

-> Debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and

-> Other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognized are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognized but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

b) Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured 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 amounts that the bank expects to recover.

Expected credit losses are computed as unbiased, probability-weighted amounts which are determined by evaluating a range of reasonably possible outcomes, the time value of money, and considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that which is forward-looking.

For material portfolios, the estimate of expected cash shortfalls is determined by multiplying the probability of default (PD) with the loss given default (LGD) with the expected exposure at the time of default (EAD). There may be multiple default events over the lifetime of an instrument.

Forward-looking economic assumptions are incorporated into the PD, LGD and EAD where relevant and where they influence credit risk, such as GDP growth rates, interest rates, house price indices and commodity prices, among others.

The period over which cash shortfalls are determined is generally limited to the maximum contractual period for which the Bank is exposed to credit risk. However, for certain revolving credit facilities, which include overdrafts, the Bank's exposure to credit risk is not limited to the contractual period. For these instruments, the Bank estimates an appropriate life based on the period that the Bank is exposed to credit risk, which includes the effect of credit risk management actions such as the withdrawal of undrawn facilities.

For credit-impaired financial instruments, the estimate of cash shortfalls may require the use of expert credit judgement.

The estimate of expected cash shortfalls on a collateralized financial instrument reflects the amount and timing of cash flows that are expected from foreclosure on the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, regardless of whether foreclosure is deemed probable.

c) Recognition of ECL

12 months expected credit losses (stage 1)

Expected credit losses are recognized at the time of initial recognition of a financial instrument and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls arising from possible default events up to 12 months into the future from the balance sheet date. Expected credit losses continue to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in the credit risk of an instrument or the instrument becomes credit impaired. If an instrument is no longer considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk, expected credit losses will revert to being determined on a 12-month basis.

Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

If a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition, an expected credit loss provision is recognized for default events that may occur over the lifetime of the asset.

Significant increase in credit risk is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination (after taking into account the passage of time). Significant does not mean statistically significant nor is it assessed in the context of changes in expected credit loss. Whether a change in the risk of default is significant or not is assessed using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors, the weight of which depends on the type of product and counterparty. Financial assets that are 30 or more days past due and not credit-impaired will always be considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Quantitative factors include an assessment of whether there has been significant increase in the forward-looking probability of default (PD) since origination. A forward-looking PD is one that is adjusted for future economic conditions to the extent that these are correlated to changes in credit risk. We compare the residual lifetime PD at the balance sheet date to the residual lifetime PD that was expected at the time of origination for the same point in the term structure and determine whether both the absolute and relative change between the two exceeds predetermined thresholds. To the extent that the differences between the measures of default outlined exceed the defined thresholds, the instrument is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk. Qualitative factors assessed include those linked to current credit risk management processes, such as lending placed on non-purely precautionary early alert (and subject to closer monitoring).

Credit-impaired (or defaulted) exposures (stage 3)

Financial assets that are credit-impaired (or in default) represent those that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and/or interest. Financial assets are also considered to be credit-impaired where the obligors are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event but instead the combined effect of several events may cause financial assets to become credit-impaired.

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

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower
- Breach of contract such as default or a past due event
- For economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, the lenders of the borrower have granted the borrower concession/s that lenders would not otherwise consider. This would include forbearance actions.

- Pending or actual bankruptcy or other financial reorganization to avoid or delay discharge of the borrower's obligation/s
- The disappearance of an active market for the applicable financial asset due to financial difficulties of the borrower
- Purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects incurred credit losses

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition shall be considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more shall be considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

d) Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL shall be presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- For financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- For debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance shall be disclosed and is recognized in the fair value reserve.

e) Restructured financial assets

Where the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then the Bank shall assess whether the financial asset should be derecognized and ECL are measured as follows:

-> If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset

-> If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

7 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations arising from past events that are not recognized because either an outflow of economic benefits is not probable or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but information about them is disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow of economic benefits in settlement is remote.

Where the Bank undertakes to make a payment on behalf of its customers for guarantees issued such as for performance bonds or as irrevocable letters of credit as part of the Banks's Transaction Banking business, for which an obligation to make a payment has not arisen at the reporting date, those are included in these financial statements as contingent liabilities.

Other contingent liabilities primarily include revocable letters of credit and bonds issued on behalf of customers to customs officials, for bids or offers and as shipping guarantees.

Commitments are where the Bank has confirmed its intention to provide funds to a customer or on behalf of a customer in the form of loans, overdrafts, future guarantees, whether cancellable or not, or letters of credit, and the Bank has not made payments at the balance sheet date; those instruments are included in these financial statement as commitments. Commitments and contingent liabilities are generally considered on demand as the Bank may have to honor them, or client may draw down at any time.

Capital commitments are contractual commitments the Bank has entered into to purchase non-financial assets.

8 Financial Risk Management

8.1 Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities, but is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. Risk Management provides a comprehensive and dynamic framework for identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing financial and non-financial risks. When the quantitative data disclosed at the reporting date is not representative of the Bank's exposure to risk during the period, further information that is representative must be assisted in qualitative disclosures. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continuing profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Bank is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It is also subject to country risk and various operating risks.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. The Bank's policy is to monitor those business risks through the Bank's strategic planning process.

8.1.1 Risk Management Structure

The Bank's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the Bank Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which is responsible for approving and monitoring Bank risk management policies.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits.

The risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Bank's activities. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Bank Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The Bank Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Bank Audit Committee.

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i. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the most important risk for the Bank's business defined as current or future risk on the financial result and capital arising from a counter party's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the Bank or otherwise fail to perform as agreed. The exposure to this risk arises principally from retail and corporate lending activities, as well as activities related to off-balance sheet financial instruments (loan commitments, Letter of Guarantees and Letter of Credit).

Exposure to credit risk is managed through periodic analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to determine their capacity to meet principal and interest thereon, and restructuring such limits as appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also mitigated, in part, by obtaining collateral, commercial and personal guarantees.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to term of the financial instrument and economic sectors.

The National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) sets credit risk limit for a single borrower, one related party and all related parties to not exceed 25%, 15% and 35% of Bank's total capital amount as of the reporting quarterly period respectively.

Credit management is conducted as per the risk management policy and guideline approved by the board of directors and the Risk Management Committees. Such policies are reviewed and modified periodically based on changes and expectations of the markets where the Bank operates, regulations, and other factors.

Credit quality analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI debt investments. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively

| <i>In Birr'ooo</i> | 2023 | | | | 2022 |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Total |
| Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost | | | | | |
| Stage 1 – Pass | 26,018,430 | - | - | 26,018,430 | 19,997,840 |
| Stage 2 – Special mention | - | 712,583 | - | 712,583 | 302,179 |
| Stage 3 - Non performing | - | - | 2,160,032 | 2,160,032 | 1,876,506 |
| Total gross exposure | 26,018,430 | 712,583 | 2,160,032 | 28,891,045 | 22,176,525 |
| Loss allowance | (194,483) | (4,364) | (864,911) | (1,063,757) | (855,994) |
| Interest in suspense | - | - | (69,921) | (69,921) | (37,949) |
| Staff Loan Market Interest Adjustment | (411,309) | - | - | (411,309) | (338,117) |
| Net carrying amount | 25,412,638 | 708,219 | 1,225,200 | 27,346,057 | 20,944,465 |

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| <i>In Birr'000</i> | 2023 | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Other financial assets (debt instruments) | | Gross exposure | Loss allowance | Net carrying amount |
| Cash and balances with banks | 12 Month ECL | 1,964,512 | (89) | 1,964,423 |
| Investment securities (debt instruments) | 12 Month ECL | 3,833,127 | (124) | 3,833,003 |
| Other receivables and financial assets | Lifetime ECL | 945,735 | (217,235) | 728,500 |
| Totals | | 6,743,374 | (217,448) | 6,525,926 |

| <i>In Birr'000</i> | 2022 | | | | 2021 |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Total |
| Stage 1 – Pass | 19,997,840 | - | - | 19,997,840 | 15,849,558 |
| Stage 2 – Special mention | - | 302,179 | - | 302,179 | 233,095 |
| Stage 3 - Non performing | - | - | 1,876,506 | 1,876,506 | 1,738,980 |
| Total gross exposure | 19,997,840 | 302,179 | 1,876,506 | 22,176,525 | 17,821,633 |
| Loss allowance | (183,882) | (1,765) | (670,347) | (855,994) | (519,032) |
| Interest in suspense | - | - | (37,949) | (37,949) | (16,703) |
| Staff Loan Market Interest Adjustment | (338,117) | - | - | (338,117) | (225,245) |
| Net carrying amount | 19,475,841 | 300,413 | 1,168,210 | 20,944,465 | 17,060,653 |

| <i>In Birr'000</i> | 2022 | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Other financial assets (debt instruments) | | Gross exposure | Loss allowance | Net carrying amount |
| Cash and balances with banks | 12 Month ECL | 1,493,029 | (62) | 1,492,967 |
| Investment securities (debt instruments) | 12 Month ECL | 3,300,093 | (165) | 3,299,928 |
| Other receivables and financial assets | Lifetime ECL | 621,302 | (113,928) | 507,374 |
| Totals | | 5,414,424 | (114,155) | 5,300,269 |

ECL Movement

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Totals |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| ECL at 1 July 2022 | 183,882 | 1,765 | 670,347 | 855,994 |
| Transfer to Stage 1 | 28,431 | (950) | (27,481) | - |
| Transfer to Stage 2 | (495) | 784 | (290) | - |
| Transfer to Stage 3 | (8,902) | (55) | 8,957 | - |
| Net remeasurement | (42,136) | 92 | 90,254 | 48,210 |
| ECL on new loans | 171,622 | 3,364 | 119,647 | 294,633 |
| ECL on derecognized loans | (137,918) | (638) | 3,476 | (135,080) |
| ECL at 30 June 2023 | 194,483 | 4,364 | 864,911 | 1,063,757 |

| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Totals |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ECL at 1 July 2021 | 83,329 | 3,123 | 432,580 | 519,032 |
| Transfer to Stage 1 | 4,834 | (1,029) | (3,805) | - |
| Transfer to Stage 2 | (324) | 335 | (11) | - |
| Transfer to Stage 3 | (1,235) | (871) | 2,106 | - |
| Net Remeasurement | (49,268) | (48) | 342,491 | 293,175 |
| ECL on new loans | 161,533 | 900 | 590 | 163,023 |
| ECL on derecognized loans | (14,988) | (644) | (103,604) | (119,236) |
| ECL at 30 June 2022 | 183,882 | 1,765 | 670,347 | 855,994 |

Management of Credit Risk

The Board of Directors created the Bank Credit Committee for the oversight of credit risk. A separate Bank Credit department, reporting to the Bank Credit Committee, is responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk, including the following:

-> Formulating credit policies, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.

-> Establishing the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.

-> Reviewing and assessing credit risk: assesses all credit exposures, before facilities are committed to customers. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.

-> Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries (for loans and advances, financial guarantees and similar exposures)

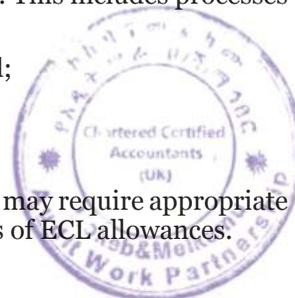
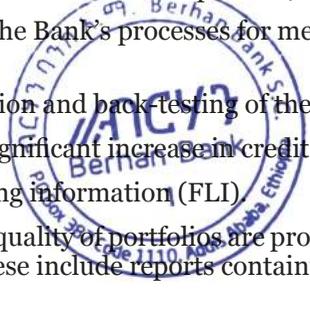
-> Developing and maintaining the Bank's processes for measuring ECL: This includes processes for:

- Initial approval, regular validation and back-testing of the models used;

- Determining and monitoring significant increase in credit risk; and

- Incorporation of forward-looking information (FLI).

-> Regular reports on the credit quality of portfolios are provided, which may require appropriate corrective action to be taken. These include reports containing estimates of ECL allowances.



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-> Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

Significant increase in credit risk

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

The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure 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).
- The Bank uses three criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:
 - > Quantitative test based on movement in PD;
 - > Qualitative indicators; and
 - > A backstop of 30 days past due,

Definition of default

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.
- > Overdrafts are considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current amount outstanding; or
- > 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.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- > Qualitative: e.g. breaches of covenant;
- > Quantitative: e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and
- > based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

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

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both the assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and the measurement of ECL.

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For each segment, the Bank formulates three economic scenarios: a base case, which is the median scenario, and two less likely scenarios, one upside and one downside. For each sector, the base case is aligned with the macroeconomic model's information value output, a measure of the predictive power of the model, as well as base macroeconomic projections for identified macroeconomic variables for each sector. The upside and downside scenarios are based on a combination of a percentage error factor of each sector model as well as simulated optimistic and pessimistic macroeconomic projections based on a measure of historical macroeconomic volatilities.

External information considered includes economic data and forecasts published by an external and independent macroeconomic data body. This is in addition to industry – level, semi – annual NPL trends across statistically comparable sectors.

Periodically, the Bank carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of the upside and downside representative scenarios. A comprehensive review is performed at least annually on the design of the scenarios by a panel of experts that advises the Bank's senior management.

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

The key drivers for credit risk for each of the Bank's economic sectors is summarized below:

| Sector | Macroeconomic factors | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|--|---|---|
| Agriculture and Personal loans | Goods ex-ports, USD | - | - | - | - |
| Domestic Trade & Services and Financial Intermediaries | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction & Building and Manu-facturing | Goods im-ports, USD | Nominal GDP, USD | Real GDP per capita, USD (2010 prices) | - | - |
| Export and Import | Goods im-ports, USD | - | - | - | - |

The economic scenarios used as at 30 June 2023 included the following key indicators for Ethiopia for the years 2023 and 2024.

| Macro-Economic Variable | 2023 | 2024 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Goods exports, USD | 4,137.0 | 4,393.0 |
| Goods imports, USD | 15,797.5 | 16,432.5 |
| Nominal GDP, USD | 998.7 | 1,063.0 |
| Real GDP per capita, USD (2010 prices) | 566.6 | 588.8 |

Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing semi – annual historical data over the past 5 years.

Modified financial assets

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.

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When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects comparison of its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on the modified terms; with the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data on initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

When modification results in derecognition, a new loan is recognized and allocated to Stage 1 (assuming it is not credit-impaired at that time).

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities') to maximize collection opportunities and minimize 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. The Bank Credit Committee regularly reviews reports on forbearance activities.

For financial assets modified as part of the Bank's forbearance policy, the estimate of PD reflects whether the modification has improved or restored the Bank's ability to collect interest and principal and the Bank's previous experience of similar forbearance action. As part of this process, the Bank evaluates the borrower's payment performance against the modified contractual terms and considers various behavioral indicators.

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 behavior 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.

Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures by type of product and borrower as well as by credit risk grading.

The Bank employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- > Probability of Default (PD);
- > Loss Given Default (LGD); and
- > Exposure at Default (EAD).

ECL for exposures in Stage 1 is calculated by multiplying the 12-month PD by LGD and EAD. Lifetime ECL is calculated by multiplying the lifetime PD by LGD and EAD.

The methodology of estimating PDs is discussed above under the heading 'Generating the term structure of PD'.

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LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

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 amortization. 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. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for Stage 1 financial assets, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for credit risk management purposes, the Bank considers a longer period.

The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

However, for overdrafts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures ECL over a period longer than the maximum contractual period if the Bank's contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn commitment does not limit the Bank's exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period. These facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis. The Bank can cancel them with immediate effect but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management, but only when the Bank becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Bank expects to take, and that serve to mitigate ECL. These include a reduction in limits, cancellation of the facility and/or turning the outstanding balance into a loan with fixed repayment terms.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics that include:

- > Instrument type;
- > Credit risk grading;
- > Collateral type;
- > LTV ratio for retail mortgages (the ratio of the gross amount of the loan – or the amount committed for loan commitments – to the value of the collateral);
- > Date of initial recognition;
- > Remaining term to maturity; and
- > Industry

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous.

For portfolios in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data.

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Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are defined as loans that have been restructured due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial position, for which the Bank has made concessions by agreeing to terms and conditions that are more favorable for the borrower than the Bank had provided initially and that it would not otherwise consider. A loan continues to be presented as part of loans with renegotiated terms until maturity, early repayment or write-off.

Loans that were past due but not impaired

Loans that were 'past due but not impaired' are those for which contractual interest or principal payments were past due but the Bank believed that impairment was not appropriate on the basis of the level of security or collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

Credit Risk Measurement, Limits and Mitigation Policies

Initially, when approving loans and loan commitments, the authorized Credit Approval Committees assess creditworthiness of the clients depending on the type and size of the exposure and based on defined criteria. The Bank credit risk management, which encompasses identification, measurement, monitoring and control of credit risk, is performed by the Risk Management Committee for classification of assets and provisioning for potential losses, commitments and contingencies and it is mainly based on reports and analyses prepared by relevant organization units of the Bank.

The Risk Management Committee,

Boards of Directors are regularly informed of the credit risk that the Bank is exposed to. The Bank has an internal system of classification of customers whose main aim is determining their creditworthiness and evaluation of the acceptable level of credit risk in starting lending.

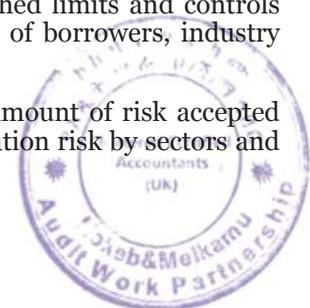
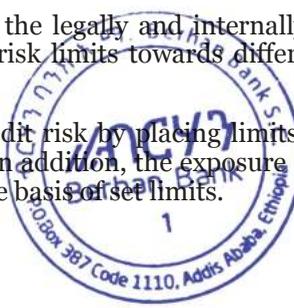
Classification of customers to which the Bank is exposed are reviewed at least annually. The Bank has implemented a system of early warning signals in order to timely identify any deterioration in the creditworthiness of the client and take appropriate action to mitigate credit risk.

The Bank employs a range of practices to mitigate credit risk. Common practice is accepting suitable collateral for approved loans. The main collateral types for loans and other credit exposures are:

- Mortgages over residential properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises and inventory;
- Charges over financial instruments such as equity securities;
- Pledges over movables, such as cars, equipment and other,

The Bank monitors compliance with the legally and internally established limits and controls concentrations of credit risk. Credit risk limits towards different types of borrowers, industry sectors and type of collateral.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted subject to at least an annual review. In addition, the exposure concentration risk by sectors and activities is regularly monitored on the basis of set limits.



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8.1.2 Risk Measurement and Reporting Systems

The Bank uses international standards of measurements and practices as well as the NBE Directives, guidelines and their derivatives to assess credit, liquidity, market and operational risks. The Bank also uses its own internal policies and procedures to assess risks.

8.1.3 Risk Mitigation

Risk controls and mitigates, identified and approved for the Bank, are documented for existing and new processes and systems. The adequacy of these mitigates is tested on a periodic basis through administration of control self-assessment questionnaires, using an operational risk management tool which requires risk owners to confirm the effectiveness of established controls. These are subsequently audited as part of the review process.

8.2 Financial Instruments by Category

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows.

Financial instruments are classified in the statement of financial position in accordance with their legal form and substance.

The Bank's classification of its financial assets is summarized in the table below:

| | Notes | FVOCI Birr'000 | Amortized Cost Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 30 June 2023 | | | | |
| Cash and Balances with Banks | 17a | - | 3,732,724 | 3,732,724 |
| Loans and Advances to Customers | 18 | - | 27,346,058 | 27,346,058 |
| Due from Banks & Other Financial Institutions | 19b | - | 3,719,919 | 3,719,919 |
| Equity Investments | 19a | 306,614 | - | 306,614 |
| Bonds and Bills | 20 | - | 3,833,003 | 3,833,003 |
| Other Assets | 20 | - | 1,253,266 | 1,253,266 |
| Total Financial Assets | | 306,614 | 39,884,970 | 40,191,584 |

| | Notes | FVOCI Birr'000 | Amortized Cost Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|---|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 30 June 2022 | | | | |
| Cash and Balances with Banks | 17a | - | 3,143,439 | 3,143,439 |
| Loans and Advances to Customers | 18 | - | 20,944,465 | 20,944,465 |
| Due from Banks & Other Financial Institutions | 19b | - | 869,293 | 869,293 |
| Equity Investments | 19a | 124,763 | - | 124,763 |
| Bonds and Bills | 20 | - | 3,299,928 | 3,299,928 |
| Other Assets | 20 | - | 930,320 | 930,320 |
| Total Financial Assets | | 124,763 | 29,187,445 | 29,312,207 |

8.3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the probability that a counterparty of the Bank will not meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms and conditions which may lead to financial loss. The Bank is exposed to credit risk due to activities such as loans and advances, loan commitments arising from lending activities, credit enhancement provided such as guarantees and letter of credit.

The Bank adopts a conservative approach to credit risk. Where appropriate, the Bank intervenes in the economy and provides guarantees in the financial system to prevent systemic risk.

8.3.1 Management of Credit Risk

In measuring credit risk of loans and receivables to various counterparties, the Bank considers the character and capacity of the obligor to pay or meet contractual obligations, current exposures to the counter party/obligor and its likely future developments, credit history of the counterparty/obligor; and the likely recovery ratio in case of default obligations-value of collateral and other ways out. Our credit exposure comprises wholesale and retail loans and advances which are developed to reflect the needs of our customers. The Bank's policy is to lend principally on the basis of our customer's repayment capacity through quantitative and qualitative evaluation. However we ensure that our loans are backed by collateral to reflect the risk of the obligors and the nature of the facility.

In the estimation of credit risk, the Bank estimate the following parameters:

(a) Probability of Default (PD)

The approach adopted in deriving the probability of default is the transition matrix approach. The transition matrix records all data about transitions from one state to the other, i.e. from pass to special mention all through to non-performing. The initial step in this approach is to split up the total value of loans outstanding in a given month into the various loan classification buckets. For the purpose of this Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model, the buckets to be used are:

- > Pass
- > Special mention
- > Non-performing (Sub-standard, Doubtful and Loss)
- > Paid/ settled

An analysis will then be done to estimate the movement of loan amounts from one bucket to the next between two subsequent time periods. This results in a matrix that indicates the proportionate movement of loans across the buckets. This is done considering the loan values. An average of all transitions obtained over the 60 month period is then obtained to form the general transition matrix to be applied.

The Bank uses computation of PD by amount.

(b) Loss Given Default (LGD)

The loss given default (LGD) that measures how much (in form of a percentage) the bank is expected to lose in the event that default occurs from a customer. This is estimated by considering two scenarios in the Bank that is, using collateral in instances whether the customer has collateral against the debt instrument that they have undertaken with the Bank and/or an analysis of the historical cash collections after the default event, for cases that the debt instrument is not supported by any security.

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LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. They are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factor.

(c) Exposure at Default (EAD)

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 amortization. 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. For some financial assets, EAD is determined by modelling the range of possible exposure outcomes at various points in time using scenario and statistical techniques. Its estimation includes the drawn amount and expected utilization of the undrawn commitment at default.

8.3.2 Impairment Assessment

At each reporting date, the Bank shall assess whether there is objective evidence that financial assets (except equity investments), other than those carried at FVTPL, are impaired.

The Bank shall recognize loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss shall be recognized on equity investments.

8.3.3 Credit Related Commitment Risks

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of bank guarantees and property. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally updated when a loan is individually assessed as impaired.

8.3.4 Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk before Collateral Held or Credit Enhancements

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 respectively, is represented by the net carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Cash and Balances with Banks | 3,732,724 | 3,143,439 |
| Loans and Advances to Customers | 27,346,058 | 20,944,464 |
| Equity Investments | 306,614 | 124,763 |



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| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Bonds and Bills | 3,833,003 | 3,299,928 |
| Other Assets | 1,253,266 | 930,320 |
| | 36,471,665 | 28,442,914 |

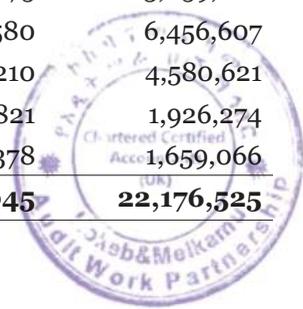
Credit Risk Exposures Relating to Off balance Sheets :

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Loan commitments | 1,642,612 | 772,229 |
| Guarantees issued and outstanding | 3,068,344 | 1,673,454 |
| Letter of credit and other credit related obligations | 46,749 | 272,506 |
| | 4,757,705 | 2,718,188 |
| Total maximum exposure | 41,229,369 | 31,161,102 |

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Pass | 26,018,430 | 19,997,840 |
| Special mention | 712,583 | 302,179 |
| Substandard | 728,197 | 397,520 |
| Doubtful | 504,923 | 930,967 |
| Loss | 926,911 | 548,019 |
| | 28,891,045 | 22,176,525 |

Gross loans and advances to customers per sector is analyzed as follows:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Agriculture | 102,126 | 90,036 |
| Transport | 426,761 | 465,259 |
| Hotel and Tourism | 469,447 | 387,993 |
| Health and Education Service | 170,172 | - |
| Import | 2,983,816 | 2,159,211 |
| Export | 2,340,558 | 1,392,447 |
| Manufacturing | 3,435,175 | 3,059,010 |
| Domestic trade and services | 8,288,580 | 6,456,607 |
| Building and construction | 5,836,210 | 4,580,621 |
| Personal loan | 2,601,821 | 1,926,274 |
| Staff loan | 2,236,378 | 1,659,066 |
| | 28,891,045 | 22,176,525 |



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The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure of the Bank as at the reporting dates without taking in to account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. The exposures are based on gross carrying amounts.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and effectively manage the credit risk

8.3.5 Credit Quality Analysis

(a) Credit quality of cash and cash equivalents

The credit quality of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments that were neither past due nor impaired as at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022 have been classified as non-rated as there are no credit rating agencies in Ethiopia.

(b) Credit quality of loans and advances

The nonperforming (NPL) ratio of the bank is 7% as of 30 June 2023 which is above the National bank requirement of 5% but reduced from 8% as of 30 June 2022 and the management is exerting an effort to reduce the gap and increase the credit quality of Loans.

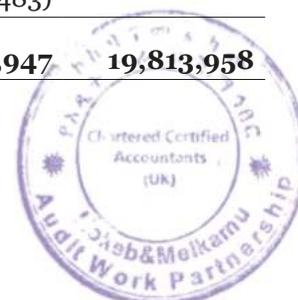
| 30 June 2023 | Stage 1 Birr'000 | Stage 2 Birr'000 | Stage 3 Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agriculture | 89,258 | 5,898 | 6,970 | 102,126 |
| Transport | 346,588 | 1,475 | 78,698 | 426,761 |
| Hotel and tourism | 452,578 | 2,283 | 14,587 | 469,447 |
| Health and Education Service | 163,506 | 4,494 | 2,173 | 170,172 |
| Import | 2,700,285 | 28,264 | 255,266 | 2,983,816 |
| Export | 2,242,888 | 2,669 | 95,001 | 2,340,558 |
| Manufacturing | 3,381,721 | 27,938 | 25,515 | 3,435,175 |
| Domestic trade and services | 7,379,905 | 478,891 | 429,784 | 8,288,580 |
| Building and construction | 4,586,515 | 19,801 | 1,229,894 | 5,836,210 |
| Personal loans | 2,476,484 | 109,798 | 15,538 | 2,601,821 |
| Staff loan | 2,198,701 | 31,072 | 6,605 | 2,236,378 |
| Gross | 26,018,430 | 712,583 | 2,160,032 | 28,891,045 |
| Less: | | | | |
| Impairment allowance (note 18a) | (194,483) | (4,364) | (864,911) | (1,063,757) |
| Interest in suspense | | - | (69,921) | (69,921) |
| Staff Loan Market Interest Adjustment | (411,309) | - | - | (411,309) |
| Net Loans and Advance | 25,412,638 | 708,219 | 1,225,200 | 27,346,057 |

| 30 June 2022 | Stage 1 Birr'000 | Stage 2 Birr'000 | Stage 3 Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Agriculture | 79,167 | 5,290 | 5,579 | 90,036 |
| Transport | 426,283 | 5,021 | 33,955 | 465,259 |
| Hotel and tourism | 328,082 | 14,633 | 45,278 | 387,993 |
| Import | 2,092,774 | 1,263 | 65,175 | 2,159,211 |
| Export | 1,305,905 | 1,639 | 84,903 | 1,392,447 |
| Manufacturing | 2,955,143 | 16,748 | 87,120 | 3,059,010 |
| Domestic trade and services | 5,783,746 | 197,726 | 475,136 | 6,456,607 |
| Building and construction | 3,521,330 | 5,888 | 1,053,403 | 4,580,621 |
| Personal loans | 1,865,731 | 47,259 | 13,284 | 1,926,274 |
| Staff loan | 1,639,679 | 6,713 | 12,674 | 1,659,066 |
| Gross | 19,997,840 | 302,179 | 1,876,506 | 22,176,525 |
| Less: | | | | |
| Impairment allowance (note 18a) | (183,882) | (1,765) | (670,347) | (855,994) |
| Interest in suspense | - | - | (37,949) | (37,949) |
| Staff Loan Market Interest Adjustment | (338,117) | - | - | (338,117) |
| Net Loans and Advance | 19,475,841 | 300,413 | 1,168,210 | 20,944,465 |

(i) Loans and advances - neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the customer's ability to pay based on loss experience. Loans and advances in this category are loans past due for less than 30 (thirty) days.

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Neither past due nor impaired | 26,018,430 | 19,997,840 |
| Collective impairment | (194,483) | (183,882) |
| Loan and advances (net) | 25,823,947 | 19,813,958 |



(ii) Loans and advances - past due but not impaired

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Past due up to 30 days | 712,583 | 302,179 |
| Collective impairment | (4,364) | (1,765) |
| | 708,219 | 300,413 |
| Loan and advances (net) | 708,219 | 300,413 |

(iii) Loans and advances - Impaired loans

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Impaired loans | 2,160,032 | 1,876,506 |
| Individual impairment | (864,911) | (670,347) |
| Net Carrying Amount | 1,295,121 | 1,206,159 |

(iv) Allowance for loan impairment

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| IFRS Loan impairment charge | 1,063,757 | 855,994 |
| Total allowance for impairment | 1,063,757 | 855,994 |

8.3.6 Statement of Prudential Adjustments

Provisions under prudential guidelines are determined using the time based provisioning prescribed by the National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE) Directives. This is at variance with the expected credit loss model required by IFRS 9. As a result of the differences in the methodology/provision, there will be variances in the impairments allowances required under the two methodologies.

The proclamation 'Financial Reporting Proclamation No.847/2014 stipulates that Banks would be required to make provisions for loans as prescribed in the relevant IFRS Standards when IFRS is adopted.

However, Banks would be required to comply with the following:

- (a) Provisions for loans recognized in the income statement should be determined based on the requirements of IFRS. However, the IFRS provision should be compared with provisions determined under the NBE directives and the expected impact/changes in Regulatory Risk Reserve should be treated as follows:

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>If prudential provisions is greater than IFRS provisions; the excess provisions resulting should be transferred from Retained Earnings account to Regulatory Risk Reserve Account.

>If prudential provisions is less than IFRS provisions; the excess provision is charged to the statement of profit or loss. The cumulative balance in the regulatory risk reserve is thereafter reversed to the Retained Earnings account.

(b) The non-distributable reserve should be classified under Tier 1 as part of the core capital.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Total impairment based on IFRS | 1,063,757 | 855,994 |
| Total impairment based on NBE Directives | (1,044,163) | (675,017) |
| Excess(Shortage) Prudential Adjustments | 19,594 | 180,978 |

8.3.7 Credit concentrations

The Bank monitors concentrations of credit risk by economic sector. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at 30 June 2023 and 30 June 2022. The Bank concentrates all its financial assets in Ethiopia.

30 June 2023

| | Public Enterprise | Cooperative | Private Association | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Short term Investments | - | - | - | - |
| Loans and advances | - | 40,460 | 28,437,795 | - |
| Investment securities | 3,833,127 | - | - | - |
| Investment in Equity | - | - | 306,614 | - |
| Loan commitments | - | - | 1,642,612 | - |
| | 3,833,127 | 40,460 | 30,387,021 | - |

30 June 2022

| | Public Enterprise | Cooperative | Private | Association |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Short term Investments | - | - | - | - |
| Loans and advances | - | 36,633 | 22,135,414 | 4,478 |
| Investment securities | 3,300,093 | - | - | - |
| Investment in Equity | - | - | 124,763 | - |
| Loan commitments | - | - | 772,229 | - |
| | 3,300,093 | 36,633 | 23,032,406 | 4,478 |

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8.3.8 Nature of security in respect of loans and advances

| 30 June 2023 | Building Birr'000 | Building & Vehicle Birr'000 | Share Certificate Birr'000 | Vehicle Birr'000 | Others Birr'000 |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Agriculture | 74,331 | 6,229 | - | 14,370 | 4,520 |
| Building, Construction & Real Estate | 3,547,608 | 174,675 | 8,296 | 763,557 | 1,111,163 |
| Domestic Trade and Services | 341,526 | - | 2,939 | 43,913 | - |
| Export | 6,420,135 | 418,663 | 15,132 | 1,188,198 | 136,028 |
| Health & Education | 1,078,284 | 130,845 | 181,673 | 498,187 | 416,462 |
| Hotel And Tourism | 156,658 | - | - | 13,234 | 280 |
| Import | 419,933 | 15,029 | - | 29,341 | - |
| Manufacturing | 2,196,637 | 75,662 | 270,398 | 370,901 | 62,341 |
| Personal | 2,375,639 | 169,639 | 1,491 | 227,423 | 653,704 |
| Transport & Communi- cation | 1,728,732 | 6,268 | 4,122 | 364,605 | 107,667 |
| Other(Staff) | 67,320 | 11,617 | 293 | 335,996 | 1,020 |
| | 1,552,423 | 2,166 | - | 164,194 | 516,789 |
| | 19,959,224 | 1,010,794 | 484,344 | 4,013,919 | 3,009,974 |

| 30 June 2022 | Building Birr'000 | Building & Vehicle Birr'000 | Share Certificate Birr'000 | Vehicle Birr'000 | Others Birr'000 |
|---|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Agriculture | 188,015 | 5,513 | - | 21,329 | 25,497 |
| Building, Construction & Real Estate | 5,845,783 | 193,117 | 19,851 | 1,194,481 | 907,925 |
| Domestic Trade and Services | 11,219,653 | 217,500 | 31,037 | 1,619,238 | 352,378 |
| Export | 620,884 | 141,504 | 29,840 | 84,909 | 350,841 |
| Hotel And Tourism | 753,732 | 25,217 | - | 70,420 | - |
| Import | 2,933,437 | 100,960 | 71,878 | 467,543 | 165,071 |
| Manufacturing | 3,724,032 | 123,310 | 74,513 | 495,418 | 1,118,380 |
| Personal | 2,501,642 | 4,434 | 11,696 | 486,861 | 4,906 |
| Transport & Communication | 204,921 | 13,297 | 905 | 753,583 | 14,665 |
| Other(Staff) | 1,258,544 | - | - | 168,851 | - |
| | 29,250,644 | 824,854 | 239,720 | 5,362,633 | 2,939,662 |

8.3.9 Collateral held and their financial effect

The general creditworthiness of a customer tends to be the most relevant indicator of credit quality of a loan extended to it. However, collateral provides additional security and the Bank generally requests that borrowers provide it. Staff loans are secured to the extent of the employee's continued employment in the Bank and against the buildings or vehicles purchased.

The Bank may take collateral in the form of a first charge over real estate, liens and guarantees. The Bank does not sell or repledge the collateral in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral. In addition to the Bank's focus on creditworthiness, the Bank aligns with its credit policy guide to periodically update the validation of collaterals held against all loans to customers.

The fair value of the collaterals are based on the last revaluations carried out by the Bank's in-house engineers. The valuation technique adopted for properties is in line with the Bank's valuation manual and the revalued amount is similar to fair values of properties with similar size and location.

The fair value of collaterals other than properties such as share certificates, cash, NBE bills etc. as disclosed at the carrying amount as management is of the opinion that the cost of the process of establishing the fair value of the collateral exceeds benefits accruable from the exercise.

At 30 June 2023, the net carrying amount of credit-impaired loans and advances to customers amounted to ETB 2.1 billion and the value of identifiable collateral held against those loans and advances amounted to ETB 1.5 billion. For each loan, the value of disclosed collateral is capped at the nominal amount of the loan that it is held against.

8.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank cannot meet its maturing obligations when they become due, at reasonable cost and in a timely manner. Liquidity risk management in the Bank is solely determined by Asset Liability Management Committee, which bears the overall responsibility for liquidity risk. The main objective of the Bank's liquidity risk framework is to maintain sufficient liquidity in order to ensure that we meet our maturing obligations.

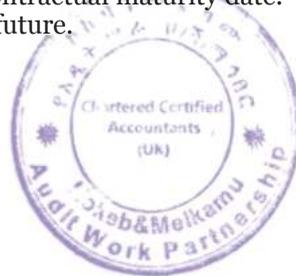
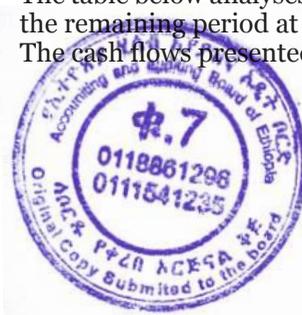
8.4.1 Management of Liquidity Risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by Treasury and Investment Department. The department monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies that sufficient cash is maintained and that sufficient funding is available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to the Bank's reputation.

8.4.2 Maturity Analysis of Financial Liabilities

The table below analyses the Bank's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The cash flows presented are the undiscounted amounts to be settled in future.



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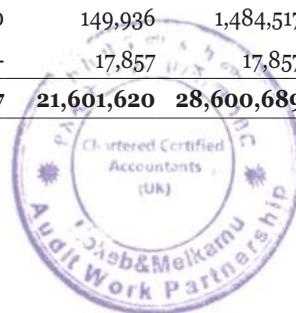
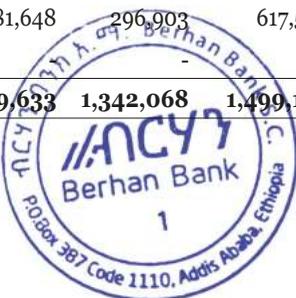
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| | 0 - 30 days | 31 - 90 days | 91 - 180 days | 181 - 365 days | Over 1 year | Total |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 30 June 2023 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Deposits from customers | 3,040,406 | 675,646 | 1,013,469 | 1,351,292 | 27,701,481 | 33,782,294 |
| Due to Banks & Other Institutions | 3,518,408 | - | - | - | - | 3,518,408 |
| Current tax liabilities | - | - | 79,077 | - | - | 79,077 |
| Margins held on letters of credit | - | 365,273 | - | - | - | 365,273 |
| Borrowings | - | 559,028 | - | - | - | 559,028 |
| Provisions | - | 44,235 | 3,253 | 4,554 | 13,010 | 65,052 |
| Retirement benefit obli- gations | 509 | 1,018 | 1,527 | 2,036 | 96,705 | 101,795 |
| Other liabilities | 83,027 | 301,915 | 627,984 | 344,183 | 152,467 | 1,509,576 |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities | - | - | - | - | 35,275 | 35,275 |
| Total financial liabil- ities | 6,642,350 | 1,947,115 | 1,725,309 | 1,702,065 | 27,998,939 | 40,015,777 |

| | 0 - 30 days | 31 - 90 days | 91 - 180 days | 181 - 365 days | Over 1 year | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 30 June 2022 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Deposits from customers | 2,342,455 | 520,546 | 780,818 | 1,041,091 | 21,342,366 | 26,027,275 |
| Due to Banks & Other Institutions | 345,156 | - | - | - | - | 345,156 |
| Current tax liabilities | - | - | 94,538 | - | - | 94,538 |
| Margins held on letters of credit | - | 454,304 | - | - | - | 454,304 |
| Provisions | - | 69,567 | 5,115 | 7,161 | 20,461 | 102,305 |
| Retirement benefit obligations | 374 | 747 | 1,121 | 1,495 | 71,000 | 74,737 |
| Other liabilities | 81,648 | 296,903 | 617,559 | 338,470 | 149,936 | 1,484,517 |
| Deferred Tax Liabilities | - | - | - | - | 17,857 | 17,857 |
| Total financial liabilities | 2,769,633 | 1,342,068 | 1,499,152 | 1,388,217 | 21,601,620 | 28,600,689 |



8.5 Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, credit spreads and their volatilities. Market risk can arise in conjunction with trading and non-trading activities of a financial institutions.

The Bank does not ordinarily engage in trading activities as there are no active markets in Ethiopia.

8.5.1 Management of Market Risk

The main objective of Market Risk Management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk. Market risk is monitored by the risk management department regularly to identify any adverse movement in the underlying variables.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will be affected by changes in market interest rates. Borrowings obtained at variable rates give rise to interest rate risk.

The Bank's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Bank's obligations and financial assets with floating interest rates. The Bank is also exposed on fixed rate financial assets and financial liabilities. The Bank's investment portfolio is comprised of treasury bills, Ethiopian government bonds and cash deposits.

The table below sets out information on the exposures to fixed and variable interest instruments.

| 30 June 2023 | Fixed Birr'000 | Floating Birr'000 | Non-interest bearing Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 895,854 | - | 2,836,870 | 3,732,724 |
| Loans and advances | 27,072,597 | - | 273,461 | 27,346,058 |
| Investment securities | 3,833,003 | - | - | 3,833,003 |
| Total | 31,801,454 | - | 3,110,331 | 34,911,785 |

| 30 June 2022 | Fixed Birr'000 | Floating Birr'000 | Non-interest bearing Birr'000 | Total Birr'000 |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 754,425 | - | 2,389,014 | 3,143,439 |
| Loans and advances | 20,735,019 | - | 209,445 | 20,944,464 |
| Investment securities | 3,299,928 | - | - | 3,299,928 |
| Total | 24,789,372 | - | 2,598,458 | 27,387,831 |

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(ii) Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Bank is exposed to exchange rate risks to the extent of balances and transactions denominated in a currency other than the Ethiopian Birr. The Bank's foreign currency bank accounts act as a natural hedge for these transactions. Management has set up a policy to manage the Bank's foreign exchange risk against its functional currency.

The table below summarizes the impact of increases/decreases of 10% on equity and profit or loss arising from the Bank's foreign denominated cash and bank balances.

The total foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities exposed to risk as at 30 June 2023 was Birr 219,505 million and 30 June 2022 Birr 67 million.

Foreign currency denominated balances

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cash and bank balances | 675,939 | 315,738 |
| Deposits/Liabilities | 456,434 | 382,970 |
| | 219,505 | (67,232) |

Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk

The sensitivity analysis for currency rate risk shows how changes in the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates at the reporting date.

The sensitivity of the Bank's earnings to fluctuations in exchange rates is reflected by varying the exchange rates at 15% and 5% as shown below:

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| USD cash at Foreign and Cash Balances | 675,939 | 315,738 |
| 15% appreciation of Dollar | 101,391 | 47,361 |
| 5% Depreciation of Dollar | (33,797) | (15,787) |
| | 67,594 | 31,574 |

8.6 Capital Management

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are to comply with the capital requirements set by the National Bank of Ethiopia, safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, and to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

8.6.1 Capital Adequacy Ratio

According to the Licensing & Supervision of Banking Business Directive No SBB/50/2011 of the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Bank has to maintain capital to risk weighted assets ratio of 8% at all times, the risk weighted assets being calculated as per the provisions of Directive No SBB/9/95 issued on August 18, 1995.

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The capital adequacy ratio is the quotient of the capital base of the Bank and the Bank's risk weighted asset base.

Capital includes capital contribution, legal reserve and other reserves to be approved by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Capital | | |
| Capital contribution | 3,350,433 | 3,159,025 |
| Share Premium | 15,847 | 13,632 |
| Legal reserve | 856,684 | 729,527 |
| Other Reserve | 206,983 | 71,802 |
| Regulatory Risk Reserve | 403,104 | 254,371 |
| | 4,833,050 | 4,228,357 |
| Risk weighted assets | | |
| Risk weighted balance for on-balance sheet items | 28,042,056 | 19,967,229 |
| Credit equivalents for off-balance Sheet Items | 2,772,076 | 1,635,766 |
| Total risk weighted assets | 30,814,131 | 21,602,995 |
| Risk-weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) | 16% | 20% |
| Minimum required capital | 8% | 8% |
| Excess | 8% | 12% |

8.7 Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

IFRS 13 requires an entity to classify measured or disclosed fair values according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of observable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, which comprises of three levels as described below, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

8.7.1 Valuation Models

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable input reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Bank's market assumptions.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active, or other valuation technique in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

In conclusion, this category is for valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes all assets and liabilities for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the asset or liability's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

8.7.2 Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value - Fair value Hierarchy

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorized.

| 30 June 2023 | Gross Carrying amount | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 3,732,813 | - | 3,732,813 | - | 3,732,813 |
| Loans and advances | 27,827,288 | - | 27,827,288 | - | 27,827,288 |
| Investment securities | 3,893,784 | - | - | 3,893,784 | 3,893,784 |
| Total | 35,453,885 | - | 31,560,100.70 | 3,893,784.00 | 35,453,884.70 |

Financial liabilities

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Deposits from customers | 33,782,294 | - | 33,782,294 | - | 33,782,294 |
| Other liabilities | 1,509,576 | - | 1,509,576 | - | 1,509,576 |
| Total | 35,291,870 | - | 35,291,870 | - | 35,291,870 |

| 30 June 2022 | Gross Carrying amount | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with banks | 3,143,501 | - | 3,143,501 | - | 3,143,501 |
| Loans and advances | 21,320,531 | - | 21,320,531 | - | 21,320,531 |
| Investment securities | 3,330,231 | - | - | 3,330,231 | 3,330,231 |
| Total | 27,794,263 | - | 24,464,031.74 | 3,330,231.00 | 27,794,262.74 |

Financial liabilities

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Deposits from customers | 26,027,275 | - | 26,027,275 | - | 26,027,275 |
| Other liabilities | 1,484,517 | - | 1,484,517 | - | 1,484,517 |
| Total | 27,511,792 | - | 27,511,792 | - | 27,511,792 |

8.7.3 Transfers between the Fair Value Hierarchy Categories

During the reporting periods covered by these annual financial statements, there were no movements between levels as a result of significant inputs to the fair valuation process becoming observable or unobservable.

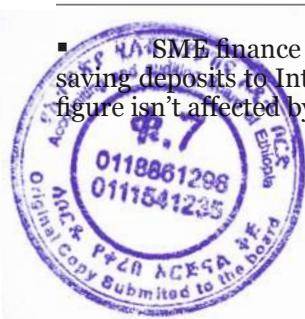
8.8 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

There are no offsetting arrangements. Financial assets and liabilities are settled and disclosed on a gross basis.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 9 Interest Income | | |
| Interest on loans and advances | 4,037,666 | 2,897,134 |
| Interest on investment securities | 251,474 | 217,199 |
| Interest on deposits due from banks | 102,393 | 66,050 |
| | 4,391,533 | 3,180,383 |

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 10 Interest Expense | | |
| Interest on Demand deposits | (19,226) | (19,676) |
| Interest on Saving deposits | (1,073,164) | (936,777) |
| Interest on Time deposits | (333,279) | (201,570) |
| Interest on borrowings from domestic banks | (138,041) | (53,336) |
| Interest expense – Lease | (39,958) | (33,727) |
| | (1,603,668) | (1,245,086) |

▪ SME finance project expense (19.96 mill) birr is reclassified from Interest on saving deposits to Interest on borrowings from domestic banks as of 30 June 2022 but the total figure isn't affected by the change.



Berhan Bank S.C

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements

11 Fees and Commission Income

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Commission on letters of credit | 88,156 | 92,023 |
| Commission on CPOs, Cheques and FTs | 1,670 | 1,952 |
| Commission on guarantees | 122,782 | 64,387 |
| Fees Income | 280,054 | 363,738 |
| Commission on PO issuance | 19,353 | 44,580 |
| | 512,015 | 566,680 |
| Fee and commission expense : | | |
| Fee and commission Expense | (76,842) | (20,666) |
| | (76,842) | (20,666) |
| Net fees and commission income | 435,173 | 546,014 |

▪ From the total operating expense birr 4.4 mill reclassified from miscellaneous expense to fee and commission expense as of 30 June 2022.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 12 Other Operating Income | | |
| Other income | 39,700 | 149,788 |
| Gain on foreign exchange | 188,466 | 307,419 |
| | 228,166 | 457,207 |

▪ From the total operating income birr 5.1 mill reclassified from other income to fee income in Fees and Commission Income as of 30 June 2022 but the total income isn't affected by the change.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 13 Impairment losses on Financial Instruments | | |
| Loan Impairment Charge | (207,763) | (336,962) |
| Impairment Loss-Other Financial Assets | (103,386) | (7) |
| | (311,149) | (336,969) |

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |

14 Personnel Expenses
Short term employee benefits :

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Salaries | (1,061,522) | (860,810) |
| Staff allowances | (226,354) | (96,709) |
| Overtime | (20,386) | (17,772) |
| Bonus | - | (49,606) |
| Training and Education | (49,123) | (12,772) |

Berhan Bank S.C

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Leave Payment | (21,313) | (15,267) |
| Pension costs – Defined contribution plan | (115,039) | (91,170) |
| Provident Fund – Defined contribution plan | (11,105) | (11,431) |
| Other staff expenses | (82,558) | (46,326) |
| | (1,587,400) | (1,201,863) |

Long term employee benefits :

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Defined benefit plans-Severance | (28,870) | (17,915) |
| | (1,616,270) | (1,219,778) |

▪ Extra time work payment expense (11.1mill) birr is reclassified from miscellaneous expense in other operation expense category to other staff expense in personnel expense as of 30 June 2022. The management belief that other staff expense is fairly present extra time work payment than other operating expense.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |

15 Other Operating Expenses

| | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Rent | - | - |
| Utilities | (10,638) | (4,681) |
| Advertisement and promotions | (44,218) | (27,725) |
| Software Maintenance Fee | (40,141) | (37,907) |
| Sponsorship expenses | (4,763) | (873) |
| Communication expense | (19,012) | (17,632) |
| Postage and stamps | (325) | (344) |
| Stationery and office expenses | (87,863) | (53,462) |
| Legal and professional fees | (860) | (1,977) |
| Audit fees | (449) | (376) |
| Repairs and maintenance | (39,636) | (24,565) |
| Travelling expenses | (16,163) | (11,590) |
| Donations | (32,748) | (22,025) |
| Insurance | (25,717) | (21,287) |
| Entertainment | (6,834) | (4,559) |
| Fuel and lubricant | (10,081) | (4,708) |
| Miscellaneous expenses | (36,626) | (45,950) |
| License fees | (294) | (192) |
| Director fees | (1,270) | (1,269) |
| Fines and penalty | (546) | (8,552) |
| Loss on foreign exchange | (168,941) | (227,903) |
| Loss on Revaluation or Disposal | - | (369) |
| Impairment Loss - Property | (75) | (244) |
| Inventory Write-Down Expense | (15) | (53) |
| Impairment Loss on Assets Held for Sale | (100) | - |
| | (547,315) | (518,243) |

Berhan Bank S.C

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements

16 Company Income and Deferred Tax**16a Reconciliation of effective tax to statutory tax**

The tax on the Bank's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Current income tax | | |
| Charge for the year: | 57,239 | 94,669 |
| Prior year (over)/ under provision | 21,952 | - |
| Deferred income tax/(credit) to profit or loss | 17,418 | 10,245 |
| Total charge to profit or loss | 96,609 | 104,914 |
| Tax (credit) on other comprehensive income | (62,095) | (21,541) |
| Total tax in statement of comprehensive income | 34,514 | 83,373 |

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Profit before tax | 605,235 | 583,436 |
| Add : Disallowed Expenses | | |
| Entertainment | 6,834 | 4,559 |
| Donation | 72 | 15,010 |
| Sponsorship | 4,763 | 873 |
| Penalty | 546 | 8,552 |
| Awards | 530 | 1,132 |
| Accrued Leave Expense | 21,313 | 15,267 |
| Amortization of Right of Use asset | 248,240 | 186,844 |
| Interest Expense on Lease Liability | 39,958 | 33,727 |
| Impairment Loss - Property | 75 | 244 |
| Impairment Loss on Assets Held for Sale | 100 | - |
| Inventory Write-Down Expense | 15 | 53 |
| Provision for loans & other financial assets as per IFRS | 311,149 | 336,969 |
| Severance Expense | 28,870 | 17,915 |
| Depreciation for IFRS accounting purpose | 119,221 | 89,463 |
| Amortization for IFRS accounting purpose | 3,773 | 3,785 |
| Prior Period Tax Expense | - | 27,605 |
| Cash Indemnity Allowance | 10,296 | 6,814 |
| Employee Interest rate Benefit-IFRS | (24,562) | - |
| Employee Interest rate Benefit-Tax | 118,652 | - |
| | 889,845 | 748,810 |

Berhan Bank S.C
 Financial Statements
 For the period ended 30 June 2023
 Notes to the financial statements

Less :

| | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Depreciation for tax purpose | 203,991 | 148,933 |
| Amortization of Prepaid Rent and Lease | 267,448 | 217,131 |
| Provision for loans & other financial assets for tax NBE 80% | 443,363 | 243,467 |
| Severance Paid | 17,963 | 3,560 |
| Leave Paid | 8,962 | 3,201 |
| Interest income taxed at source- foreign | 2,825 | - |
| Reversal of Severance Provision | - | - |
| Dividend income taxed at source | 5,844 | 3,940 |
| Interest income taxed at source-NBE Bills and T-Bills | 251,474 | 217,199 |
| Interest income taxed at source-Local Deposit | 99,568 | 66,050 |
| Gain from reversal of impairment allowance | 157 | 112,892 |
| Cash Indemnity Allowance Paid | 3,117 | 312 |
| Gain On Lease Modification | 42 | - |
| | 1,304,754 | 1,016,684 |

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Taxable profit | 190,327 | 315,563 |
| Current tax at 30% | 57,098 | 94,669 |
| 5% on interest on foreign deposits | 141 | - |
| Total tax in statement of comprehensive income | 57,239 | 94,669 |

Average Effective Tax Rate: **9.46** **16.23**

The average effective tax rate is the tax expense divided by accounting profit.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| 16b Current income tax liability | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 94,538 | 127,952 |
| Charge for the year | 57,239 | 94,669 |
| Capital gains tax | - | - |
| Income tax expense | - | - |
| Prior year (over)/ under provision-Employee discount benefit | 21,952 | - |
| WHT Notes utilized | (115) | (130) |
| Payment during the year | (94,538) | (127,952) |
| Balance at the end of the year | 79,077 | 94,538 |

16c

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| The analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) is as follows: | | |
| To be recovered after more than 12 months | (17,857) | (17,857) |
| To be recovered within 12 months | - | - |
| | (17,857) | (17,857) |

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities, deferred income tax charge/ (credit) in profit or loss ("P/L), in equity and other comprehensive income are attributable to the following items:

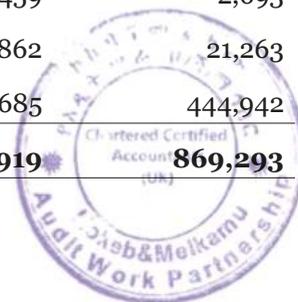
| Deferred income tax assets/ (liabilities): | At 1 July 2022 Birr'000 | Credit/ (charge) to P/L Birr'000 | Credit/ (charge) to equity Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | 40,278 | 25,535 | - | 65,813 |
| Provisions | - | - | - | - |
| Unrealised exchange gain | - | - | - | - |
| Tax losses charged to profit or loss | - | - | - | - |
| Post-employment benefit obligation | (22,421) | (8,117) | - | (30,539) |
| Total deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) | 17,857 | 17,418 | - | 35,275 |

| Deferred income tax assets/ (liabilities): | At 1 July 2021 Birr'000 | Credit/ (charge) to P/L Birr'000 | Credit/ (charge) to equity Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Property, plant and equipment | 24,955 | 15,323 | - | 40,278 |
| Provisions | - | - | - | - |
| Unrealized exchange gain | - | - | - | - |
| Tax losses charged to profit or loss | - | - | - | - |
| Post-employment benefit obligation | (17,343) | (5,078) | - | (22,421) |
| Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities) | 7,612 | 10,245 | - | 17,857 |

| 17 | Cash and Cash Equivalents | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|------------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 17a | Cash and balances with banks | | |
| | Cash in hand local currency | 1,746,191 | 1,583,181 |
| | Cash in hand foreign currency | 22,110 | 67,291 |
| | Placement with other Institutions | 988,752 | 547,559 |
| | Deposits with foreign banks | 653,829 | 248,447 |
| | Balance held with National Bank of Ethiopia | 321,931 | 697,023 |
| | Gross amount | 3,732,813 | 3,143,501 |
| | Less : | | |
| | Allowance for Impairment- Bank Balances | (89) | (62) |
| | | 3,732,724 | 3,143,439 |

| <i>Maturity analysis</i> | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Current | 1,322,113 | 1,307,801 |
| Non-Current | 2,410,700 | 1,835,700 |
| | 3,732,813 | 3,143,501 |

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 17b Due from Banks & Other Financial Institutions : | | |
| ATM Settlement-Off Us | 211,913 | 400,395 |
| Cheque Clearance-Outward | 5,459 | 2,693 |
| Foreign Currency Receivable | 55,862 | 21,263 |
| Mobile Fund Transfer-Off Us | 3,446,685 | 444,942 |
| | 3,719,919 | 869,293 |



| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 17c Restricted Fund Balance | 2,410,700 | 1,835,700 |

▪ The restricted fund balance represents 7% of deposit balance maintained with National Bank of Ethiopia.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |

18 Loans and Advances

18a Loans and advances to customers

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture | 102,126 | 90,036 |
| Building and construction | 5,477,570 | 4,307,720 |
| Domestic trade and services | 7,625,159 | 6,124,960 |
| Export | 1,169,467 | 1,150,413 |
| Hotel and Tourism | 425,279 | 373,600 |
| Health and Education Service | 159,851 | - |
| Import | 1,898,018 | 1,655,629 |
| Manufacturing | 2,881,224 | 2,717,376 |
| Merchandise Loans | 40,790 | 140 |
| Overdrafts | 2,703,459 | 1,470,046 |
| Personal loan | 2,601,839 | 1,926,430 |
| Pre-Shipment | 1,149,898 | 241,977 |
| Staff loan | 2,236,378 | 1,659,143 |
| Transport | 419,987 | 459,055 |
| Gross amount | 28,891,045 | 22,176,525 |

Less: Impairment allowance (note 18b)

Collective impairment

| | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Stage 1 | (194,483) | (183,882) |
| Stage 2 | (4,364) | (1,765) |
| Stage 3 | (864,911) | (670,347) |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 27,827,288 | 21,320,531 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|

Less:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Interest in suspense | (69,921) | (37,949) |
| Staff Loan Market Interest Adjustment | (411,309) | (338,117) |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Net Loan Balance | 27,346,058 | 20,944,465 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

| Maturity analysis | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Current | 8,956,224 | 6,874,723 |
| Non-Current | 19,934,821 | 15,301,802 |
| | 28,891,045 | 22,176,525 |

18b Impairment Allowance for Loans and Advances

IFRS 9 key guidance on segmentation

(IFRS 9 B5.5.5) For the purpose of determining significant increases in credit risk and recognizing a loss allowance on a collective basis, an entity can group financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

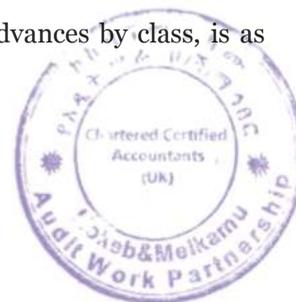
In addition, common considerations that a Bank may consider before selection of a segmentation criteria include, but are not limited to:

- > Customer grading methodologies and whether this is reflective of the proposed segmentation criteria;
- > How a Bank sets portfolio credit concentration limits;
- > Management's experience with regards to historical default trends;
- > Regulatory guidance on credit reporting; and
- > Financial statement disclosures and current credit reporting structures.

Based on the above facts the bank recognize the loss allowance by segmenting its portfolios into the following clusters:

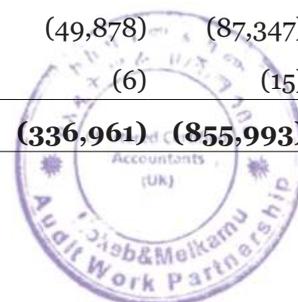
1. Agriculture
2. Construction and Building (Including Hotel and Tourism)
3. Domestic Trade and Services (Including Transport and Communication, Health & Education Service)
4. Export and Imports
5. Manufacturing
6. Personal Loans (Including Staff Loans and Diaspora Loans)

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for loans and advances by class, is as follows:



| <i>Collective allowance for impairment</i> | As at 30 June 2022 Birr'000 | Charge for the year Birr'000 | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Allowance For Impairment - Agriculture | (520) | (141) | (661) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Building And Construction | (613,852) | (17,140) | (630,992) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - DTS | (69,223) | (95,488) | (164,711) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Export and Imports | (26,145) | (92,341) | (118,486) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Manufacturing | (8,350) | 3,518 | (4,832) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Personal | (5,723) | (972) | (6,695) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - merchandise loans | - | (177) | (177) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Preshipment loans | (44,818) | (4,427) | (49,245) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Overdrafts | (87,347) | (592) | (87,939) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Emergency staff loans | (15) | (3) | (18) |
| Total - Collective Impairment | (855,993) | (207,763) | (1,063,756) |

| <i>Collective allowance for impairment</i> | As at 30 June 2021 Birr'000 | Charge for the year Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Allowance For Impairment - Agriculture | (320) | (200) | (520) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Building And Construction | (353,875) | (259,977) | (613,852) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - DTS | (61,765) | (7,458) | (69,223) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Export and Imports | (40,889) | 14,744 | (26,145) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Manufacturing | (3,126) | (5,224) | (8,350) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Personal | (4,305) | (1,418) | (5,723) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - merchandise loans | (96) | 96 | - |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment – Pre-shipment loans | (17,178) | (27,640) | (44,818) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Overdrafts | (37,469) | (49,878) | (87,347) |
| Allowance For Loan Impairment - Emergency staff loans | (9) | (6) | (15) |
| Total - Collective Impairment | (519,032) | (336,961) | (855,993) |



19 Investment Securities

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| 19a Bonds and Bills | 3,833,127 | 3,300,093 |
| Less: | | |
| Allowance for impairment - Bills & Bonds | (124) | (165) |
| Net Bond and Bills | 3,833,003 | 3,299,928 |
| 19b Equity Investments | 60,657 | 30,138 |
| Fair Value Adjustment – Equity Investments | 245,957 | 94,625 |
| Net Equity Investments | 306,614 | 124,763 |

Maturity analysis

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Current | 3,833,003 | 3,299,928 |
| Non-Current | 306,614 | 124,763 |
| | 4,139,617 | 3,424,691 |

The Bank holds equity investments in Ethio Switch S.C, Berhan Insurance S.C., Premier Switch Solution S.C and Debo Micro Finance S.C. The percentage shareholding for each equity investments is summarized as follows:

| | 30 June 2023 | | % owned | Amount | Fair Value |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Number | as per the | invested in | as per IFRS |
| | | of shares | Bank | '000 | 9 |
| Ethswitch S.C. | | 40,877 | 8.59% | 40,877 | 277,491.69 |
| Berhan Insurance S.C. | | 13,313 | 4.92% | 13,313 | 19,057.86 |
| Premier Switch Solution S.C | | 4,800 | 1.22% | 4,800 | 8,591.04 |
| Debo Micro Finance S.C. | | 1,667 | 3.09% | 1,667 | 1,473.15 |
| Total Equity Investments | | | | | 306,614 |

Berhan Bank S.C
 Financial Statements
 For the period ended 30 June 2023
 Notes to the financial statements

| 30 June 2022 Birr'000 | Number of shares | % owned as per the Bank | Amount invested in '000 | Fair Value as per IFRS 9 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ethswitch S.C. | 14,482 | 3.04% | 14,482 | 96,823.54 |
| Berhan Insurance S.C. | 9,189 | 4.90% | 9,189 | 10,191.10 |
| Premier Switch Solution S.C | 4,800 | 3.21% | 4,800 | 16,284.99 |
| Debo Micro Finance S.C. | 1,667 | 8.34% | 1,667 | 1,463.03 |
| Total Equity Investments | | | | 124,763 |

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|

20 Other assets

Financial assets

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Other Receivables | 945,735 | 621,302 |
| | 945,735 | 621,302 |

Non-financial assets

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Prepayments | 38,209 | 34,143 |
| Prepaid Staff Benefits | 486,557 | 388,803 |
| | 524,766 | 422,946 |

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Gross amount | 1,470,501 | 1,044,248 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|

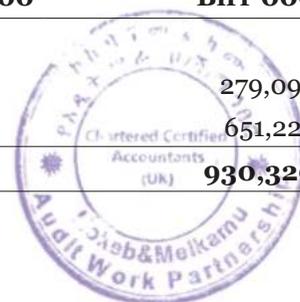
Less :

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Impairment allowance for Other assets | 217,235 | 113,928 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Net amount | 1,253,266 | 930,320 |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|

Maturity analysis

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Current | 375,980 | 279,096 |
| Non-Current | 877,286 | 651,224 |
| | 1,253,266 | 930,320 |



20a Impairment Allowance on Other Assets

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for other assets is as follows:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 226,618 | 226,618 |
| (Reversal)/charge for the year | 103,359 | - |
| Balance at the end of the year | 329,978 | 226,618 |

20b Inventory

A breakdown of the items included within inventory is as follows:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Sundry materials | 29,415 | 16,291 |
| Check books | 5,167 | 4,788 |
| Stationary | 17,731 | 8,591 |
| Printed materials | 24,688 | 11,430 |
| Draft and CPO | 1,179 | 1,299 |
| Revenue stamp | 74 | 55 |
| Gross amount | 78,254 | 42,454 |
| Less: | | |
| Allowance for Inventory Write-Down | (75) | (61) |
| | 78,179 | 42,393 |

| 20c Non-Current Assets Held for Sale | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Assets Held for Sale | 58,536 | 58,536 |
| Less: | | |
| Allowance for Impairment Assets Held for Sale | (495) | (395) |
| | 58,041 | 58,141 |

The non-current assets held for sale comprises repossessed collaterals. The buildings are not impaired while the vehicles showed decrease in value as indicated by the fair value assessment.

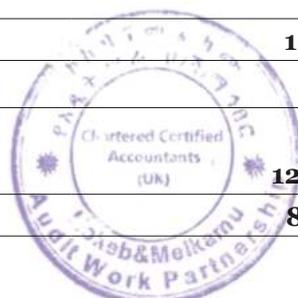
21 Investment Property

Investment property is property (land or a building—or part of a building—or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

- Investment property is initially measured at cost.
- The Bank uses fair value model through Profit or Loss for subsequent measurement of investment property.
- Any gain or loss resulting from either a change on the fair value or sale of an investment property is immediately recognized in profit or loss with in change in fair value of investment property.

22 Intangible Assets

| | Computer software |
|---|--------------------------|
| | Birr'000 |
| Cost: | |
| As at 1 July 2021 | 20,733 |
| Acquisitions | 4,365 |
| Disposal | - |
| As at 30 June 2022 | 25,098 |
| As at 1 July 2022 | 25,098 |
| Acquisitions | - |
| Disposal | - |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 25,098 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment losses | |
| As at 1 July 2021 | 8,705 |
| Amortization for the year | 3,785 |
| Impairment losses | - |
| As at 30 June 2022 | 12,489 |
| As at 1 July 2022 | 12,489 |
| Amortization for the year | 3,773 |
| Impairment losses | - |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 16,263 |
| Net book value | |
| As at 30 June 2022 | 12,609 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 8,835 |



23 Property and equipment

| | Buildings | Motor vehicles | Office and other equipment | Furniture and fittings | Computer and accessories | Right-of-use asset | Total |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Cost: | | | | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2021 | 42,250 | 269,828 | 277,610 | 148,204 | 146,186 | 873,868 | 1,757,947 |
| Additions | 28,364 | 110,710 | 90,361 | 83,871 | 60,247 | 450,269 | 823,822 |
| Disposals | - | (600) | (1,725) | - | - | - | (2,324) |
| Reclassification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| As at 30 June 2022 | 70,614 | 379,938 | 366,247 | 232,075 | 206,434 | 1,324,136 | 2,579,444 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment losses | | | | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2021 | 2,149 | 55,013 | 89,318 | 38,723 | 43,469 | 272,150 | 500,823 |
| Charge for the year | 790 | 13,386 | 37,767 | 16,075 | 21,445 | 186,844 | 276,307 |
| Impairment Loss | - | - | 104 | 37 | 103 | - | 244 |
| Disposals | - | (479) | (1,079) | - | - | - | (1,558) |
| As at 30 June 2022 | 2,939 | 67,921 | 126,110 | 54,836 | 65,017 | 458,994 | 775,816 |
| Cost: | | | | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2022 | 70,614 | 379,938 | 366,247 | 232,075 | 206,434 | 1,324,136 | 2,579,444 |
| Additions | - | 121,320 | 106,842 | 90,050 | 67,170 | 476,313 | 861,694 |
| Disposals | - | - | (4) | - | (71) | - | (75) |
| Reclassification | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 70,614 | 501,258 | 473,085 | 322,124 | 273,532 | 1,800,449 | 3,441,063 |
| Accumulated amortization and impairment losses | | | | | | | |
| As at 01 July 2021 | 2,939 | 67,921 | 126,110 | 54,836 | 65,017 | 458,994 | 775,816 |
| Charge for the year | 1,283 | 10,712 | 46,937 | 28,035 | 32,253 | 248,240 | 367,461 |
| Impairment Loss | - | - | 75 | (54) | (85) | - | (64) |
| Disposals | - | - | (2) | - | (31) | - | (33) |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 4,222 | 78,633 | 173,120 | 82,817 | 97,155 | 707,234 | 1,143,181 |
| Net book value | | | | | | | |
| As at 30 June 2022 | 67,675 | 312,018 | 240,137 | 177,239 | 141,417 | 865,142 | 1,803,626 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 66,392 | 422,625 | 299,965 | 239,308 | 176,378 | 1,093,215 | 2,297,882 |

Net book value

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| As at 30 June 2022 | 67,675 | 312,018 | 240,137 | 177,239 | 141,417 | 865,142 | 1,803,626 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | 66,392 | 422,625 | 299,965 | 239,308 | 176,378 | 1,093,215 | 2,297,882 |

The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated still in use are as follows:

| | Buildings | Motor vehicles | Office and other equipment | Furniture and fittings | Computer and accessories |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| As at 30 June 2022 | - | - | 35 | 0.3 | 63 |
| As at 30 June 2023 | - | 1,361 | 35 | 0.3 | - |

24 Liabilities

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 24a Due to Banks & Other Institutions | | |
| Cheque Clearance-Inward | 9,193 | 4,953 |
| ATM Settlement-On Us | 98,243 | 250,182 |
| Mobile Fund Transfer-On Us | 3,410,972 | 90,021 |
| | 3,518,408 | 345,156 |

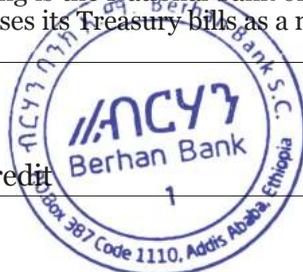
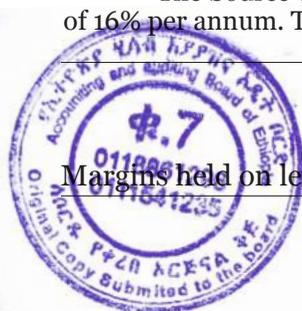
| 24b Deposits from Customers | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Demand deposits | 8,949,876 | 6,072,780 |
| Savings deposits | 21,770,027 | 18,209,468 |
| Time deposits | 3,062,391 | 1,745,027 |
| | 33,782,294 | 26,027,275 |

- A business saving account with the amount of 2.6 bills is reclassified from demand deposit to saving deposit for 30 June 2022 but the total deposit balance is not affected by the change.

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Borrowings | 559,028 | - |

- The Source of borrowing is the National bank of Ethiopia (NBE) with a contractual rate of 16% per annum. The bank uses its Treasury bills as a means of collateral.

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Margins held on letters of credit | 365,273 | 454,304 |



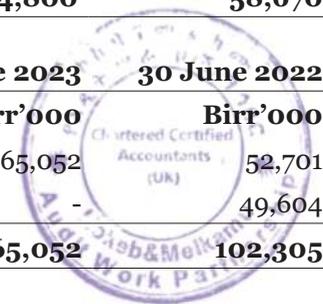
| 24c Other Liabilities | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Financial Liabilities | | |
| Banking instruments payables | 219,716 | 94,931 |
| Unearned Income | 41,842 | 32,723 |
| Lease liability | 459,574 | 360,226 |
| Total Financial Liabilities | 721,132 | 487,880 |
| Non-Financial Liabilities | | |
| Tax and Other Obligations | 54,800 | 58,672 |
| Sundry payables | 733,644 | 937,965 |
| Total Non-Financial Liabilities | 788,444 | 996,637 |
| Total Financial and Non-Financial Liabilities | 1,509,576 | 1,484,517 |

Breakdown of Tax and Other Obligations:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Employer Pension Cont | 8,987 | 10,238 |
| Income Tax Payable | 23,784 | 26,083 |
| Stamp Duty Charges | 4,787 | 7,422 |
| Income Tax on Savings Interest | 7,277 | 5,454 |
| Withholding Tax-Local | 1,356 | 1,511 |
| Value Added Tax-Vat Payable | 1,713 | - |
| Withholding Tax -Technical Service-Abroad | 674 | 747 |
| Cost Sharing Expense Payable | - | 1 |
| Reverse Taxation Payable | 532 | 747 |
| Employee Pension Cont | 5,643 | 6,467 |
| Royalty Tax | 47 | - |
| | 54,800 | 58,670 |

24d Provisions

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Leave Pay | 65,052 | 52,701 |
| Bonus Payable | - | 49,604 |
| | 65,052 | 102,305 |



| 24e Retirement Benefit Obligations | | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Defined benefits liabilities: | | | |
| Severance pay | Note 24 (f) | 101,795 | 74,737 |
| Liability in the statement of financial position | | 101,795 | 74,737 |

| Income statement charge included in personnel expenses: | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Severance costs | Note 24(f) | 28,870 | 17,915 |
| Total defined benefit expenses | | 28,870 | 17,915 |
| Remeasurements for: | | | |
| Remeasurement gains/(losses) | Note 24(f) | (16,151) | (2,571) |
| | | (16,151) | (2,571) |

The income statement charge included within personnel expenses includes current service cost, interest cost, past service costs on the defined benefit schemes.

| Maturity analysis | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Current | 13,093 | 10,541 |
| Non-Current | 88,702 | 64,196 |
| | 101,795 | 74,737 |

24f Severance Pay

The Bank operates an unfunded severance pay plan for its employees who have served the Bank for 5 years and above and are below the retirement age (i.e. has not met the requirement to access the pension fund or Provident Fund). The final pay-out is determined by reference to current benefit's level (monthly salary) and number of years in service and is calculated as 1 month salary for the first year in employment plus 1/3 of monthly salary for each subsequent in employment to a maximum of 12 months final monthly salary.

Below are the details of movements and amounts recognized in the financial statements:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| A Liability recognized in the financial position | 101,795 | 74,737 |
| B Amount recognized in the profit or loss | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Current service cost | 10,188 | 8,270 |
| Interest cost | 18,682 | 9,645 |
| | 28,870 | 17,915 |

24g Retirement Benefit Obligations (Contd)

Amount recognized in other comprehensive income:

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|
| Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on demographic assumptions | - | - |
| Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on economic assumptions | 8,560.00 | (7,010) |
| Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on experience | 7,591.00 | 9,581 |
| | 16,151 | 2,571 |

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the years is as follows:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| (Liability)/Asset at beginning of period | 74,737 | 57,811 |
| (Expense)/Income recognized in OCI | 7,591 | 9,581 |
| (Expense)/Income recognized in Profit and Loss | 28,870 | 17,915 |
| Remeasurement (gains)/ losses | 8,560 | (7,010) |
| Benefits paid | (17,963) | (3,560) |
| At the end of the year | 101,795 | 74,737 |

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

i) Financial Assumption Long term Average

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Discount rate (p.a) | 20.60% | 24.60% |
| Inflation Rate | 15.10% | 17.30% |
| Long term salary Increase rate (p.a) | 17.10% | 19.30% |

ii) Mortality in Service

The rate of mortality assumed for employees are those according to the British A49/52 ultimate table published by the Institute of Actuaries of England. These rates combined are approximately summarized as follows:

| Age | Male | Female |
|-----|-------|--------|
| 25 | 0.31% | 0.22% |
| 30 | 0.30% | 0.23% |
| 35 | 0.36% | 0.31% |
| | 0.41% | 0.28% |

| | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 40 | 0.52% | 0.32% |
| 45 | 0.45% | 0.43% |
| 50 | 0.63% | 0.63% |
| 55 | 0.98% | 0.98% |
| 60 | 1.54% | 1.54% |

24h Retirement Benefit Obligations (Contd)

iii) Withdrawal from Service

The withdrawal rates are as summarized below:

| Age | Resignation rates per annum |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 20 | 15.00% |
| 25 | 12.50% |
| 30 | 10.00% |
| 35 | 7.50% |
| 40 | 5.00% |
| 45 | 2.50% |
| 50+ | 0.00% |

25 Ordinary Share Capital

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Authorized: | | |
| Ordinary shares of Birr 1,000 each | 3,350,433 | 3,159,025 |
| Issued and fully paid: | | |
| Ordinary shares of Birr 1,000 each | 3,350,433 | 3,159,025 |
| Share Premium (Net of tax) | 15,847 | 13,632 |

As at 30 June 2023, the authorized share capital of the Bank comprised of 3,350,433 ordinary shares with a par value of Birr 1000. Issued and fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of Birr 1000, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividend.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at General Meetings of the Bank.

26 Retained Earnings

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| At the beginning of the year | 235,631 | 87,563 |
| Profit / (loss) for the year | 508,626 | 478,522 |
| Transfer to legal reserve | (127,157) | (119,631) |
| Dividend provided for / paid | (235,631) | (87,563) |
| Director's Share of Profit | (1,425) | (1,588) |
| Prior Period Tax Expense | (34,918) | - |
| Transfer to Regulatory Risk Reserve | (148,733) | (121,674) |
| Transfer from Regulatory Risk Reserve | - | - |
| At the end of the year | 196,394 | 235,631 |

Prior period tax expense occurred due to additional tax levied by the Tax authority in connection with employees discounted interest benefit for the period ended 2020 and 2021.

27 Legal Reserve

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| At the beginning of the year | 729,527 | 609,896 |
| Transfer from profit or loss | 127,157 | 119,631 |
| At the end of the year | 856,684 | 729,527 |

The NBE Directive No. SBB/4/95 requires the Bank to transfer annually 25% of its annual net profit to its legal reserve account until such account equals its capital. When the legal reserve account equals the capital of the Bank, the amount to be transferred to the legal reserve account will be 10% (ten percent) of the annual net profit.

28 Other Reserves:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|----------------|---------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Other comprehensive income : | | |
| Remeasurement Gain or Loss on Defined Benefit Plans | (38,974) | (22,823) |
| Movement in fair value reserve-equity instruments | 245,957 | 94,625 |
| | 206,983 | 71,802 |
| Income tax relating to Other comprehensive income : | | |
| Remeasurement Gain or Loss on Defined Benefit Plans | (11,692) | (6,847) |
| | -11,692 | -6,847 |

Net Other comprehensive income :

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Remeasurement Gain or Loss on Defined Benefit Plans | (27,282) | (15,976) |
| | (27,282) | (15,976) |

Income tax relating to Other comprehensive income :

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Movement in fair value reserve-equity instruments | 73,787 | 28,388 |
| | 73,787 | 28,388 |

Net Other comprehensive income :

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|
| Movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments) | 172,170 | 66,238 |
| | 172,170 | 66,238 |

29 Regulatory Risk Reserves:

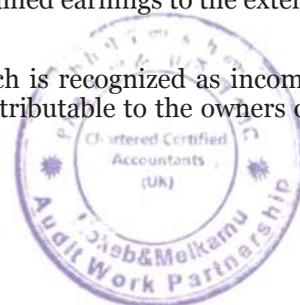
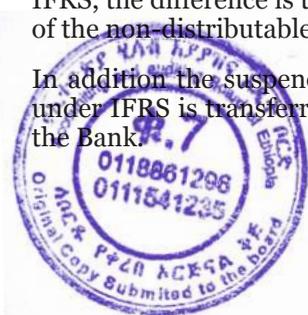
| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| At the beginning of the Year | 254,371 | 132,697 |
| <i>Transfer from/to Retained Earning-Receiveable Provision</i> | 86,804 | 11,792 |
| <i>Transfer from/to Retained Earning-Suspended Interest</i> | 61,929 | 109,881 |
| At the end of the Year | 403,104 | 254,371 |

The Regulatory risk reserve is a non-distributable reserves required by the regulations of the National Bank of Ethiopia to be kept for impairment losses on loans and receivables in excess of IFRS charge as derived using the Expected Credit Loss Model.

Where the loan loss impairment determined using the National Bank of Ethiopia guidelines is higher than the loan loss impairment determined using the Expected Credit Loss Model under IFRS, the difference is transferred to regulatory risk reserve and it is non-distributable to the owners of the Bank.

Where the loan loss impairment determined using the National Bank of Ethiopia guidelines is lower than the loan loss impairment determined using the Expected Credit Loss Model under IFRS, the difference is transferred from regulatory risk reserve to retained earnings to the extent of the non-distributable reserve previously recognized.

In addition the suspended interest from non-performing loans which is recognized as income under IFRS is transferred to regulatory risk reserve and it is non-distributable to the owners of the Bank.



30 Earnings per Share

| | Notes | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders | | 508,626 | 478,522 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares | | 3,256,697 | 3,069,098 |
| Basic Earnings per share of Birr 1,000 | | 156.18 | 155.92 |
| Retained earnings balance available for distribution to ordinary equity holders | 24 | 196,394 | 235,631 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares | | 3,256,697 | 3,069,098 |
| Net Basic Earnings per share of Birr 1,000 | | 60.30 | 76.78 |

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

The net Basic earnings per share is calculated after deducting legal reserve and regulatory reserves from the net profit for the year and dividing it by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

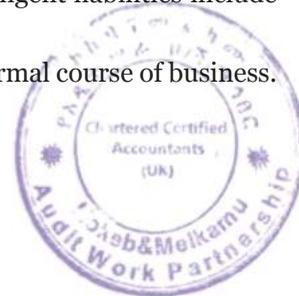
31 Related Party Transactions

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.

There are companies which are related to Berhan Bank through common shareholdings or common directorships.

In the normal course of business, a number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties i.e. staff, directors, their associates and companies associated with directors. These include loans, deposits and foreign currency transactions. Loans and advances to customers include loans and advances to staff and to companies associated with directors. Contingent liabilities include guarantees and letters of credit for companies associated with directors.

A number of transactions were entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These are disclosed below:



31a Loans and Advances

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Companies associated with directors | | |
| At the beginning of the year | 109,470 | 96,251 |
| Net movement during the year | 129,655 | 13,219 |
| At the end of the year | 239,125 | 109,470 |
| Guarantees and letters of credit to companies associated with directors | - | - |

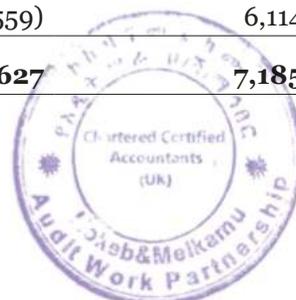
The above outstanding balances arose from the ordinary course of business and are substantially on the same terms, including interest rates and security, as for comparable transactions with third-party counterparties.

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Directors | | |
| At the beginning of the year | 59,918 | 45,504 |
| Net movement during the year | 23,493 | 14,414 |
| At the end of the year | 83,411 | 59,918 |
| Guarantees and letters of credit to directors | - | - |

These loans and advances are performing and are adequately secured.

31b Deposit by Directors and key management personnel

| | 30 June 2023 Birr'000 | 30 June 2022 Birr'000 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| At the beginning of the year | 7,185 | 1,072 |
| Net movement during the year | (5,559) | 6,114 |
| At the end of the year | 1,627 | 7,185 |



Berhan Bank S.C

Financial Statements

For the period ended 30 June 2023

Notes to the financial statements

31c Key management compensation

Key management has been determined to be the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management of the Bank. The compensation paid or payable to key management is shown. There were no sales or purchase of goods and services between the Bank and key management personnel as at 30 June 2023.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Salaries and other short-term employee benefits | 44,405 | 39,420 |
| Post-employment benefits | - | - |
| Termination benefits | - | 2,107 |
| Sitting allowance | 2,848 | 2,079 |
| Other expenses | 301 | 66 |
| | 47,553 | 43,672 |

Compensation of the Bank's key management personnel includes salaries, non-cash benefits and contributions to the post-employment defined benefits plans.

31d Directors and Employees

i) The average number of persons (excluding directors) employed by the Bank during the year was as follows:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| | In Number | In Number |
| Professionals and High Level Supervisors | 20 | 9 |
| Semi-professional, Administrative and Clerical | 388 | 684 |
| Technician and Skilled | - | 5 |
| Manual and Custodian | 108 | 600 |
| | 516 | 1,298 |

ii) The table below shows the number of employees (excluding directors), who earned over Birr 25,000 as emoluments in the year and were within the bands stated.

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | In Number | In Number |
| 25,000 - 40,000 | 381 | 368 |
| 40,001 - 60,000 | 266 | 209 |
| 60,001 - 100,000 | 59 | 7 |
| Above 100,000 | 5 | 4 |
| | 711 | 588 |

32 Contingent Liabilities

32a Claims and litigation

The Bank is a party to numerous legal actions brought by different organizations and individuals arising from its normal business operations. The maximum exposure of the Bank to these legal cases as at 30 June 2023 is Birr 61.85 million. Appropriate Provision has been held in the financial statements. In addition, the bank has claimed by the tax authority related to dividend tax and the bank appeal to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Tax Appeal Commission and the maximum exposure of the bank is 184.3mill.

Claims by the bank

The bank has instituted suits against third parties arising from the normal course of business. There is no possible claim arising from settlement of these cases as at 30 June 2023.

32b Contingent liabilities and commitments

The Bank conducts business involving performance bonds and guarantees. These instruments are given as a security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

The table below summarizes the fair value amount of contingent liabilities for the account of customers:

| | 30 June 2023 | 30 June 2022 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | Birr'000 | Birr'000 |
| Guarantees issued and outstanding | 3,068,344 | 1,673,454 |
| Commitments on letters of credit net of margin paid | 46,749 | 272,506 |
| Loans approved but not disbursed | 1,642,612 | 772,229 |
| | 4,757,705 | 2,718,188 |

33 Commitments

The Bank has commitments, not provided for in these financial statements, as of 30 June 2023 Birr 170.8million (30 June 2022: Birr 172.5 million) for purchase of various capital items.

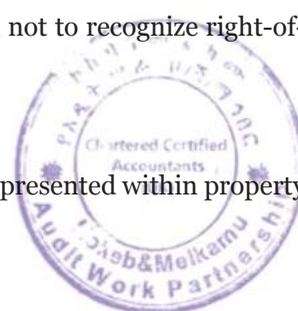
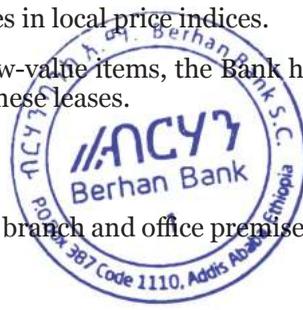
34 IFRS 16 - Leases

The Bank leases a number of branch and office premises. The leases typically run for a period of 5 to 10 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. For some leases, payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices.

For short-term and/or leases of low-value items, the Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

i. Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets relate to leased branch and office premises that are presented within property and equipment.



| <i>In millions of ETB</i> | 1-Jul-23 | 1-Jul-22 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Balance at 1 July | 865,142.25 | 601,718 |
| Depreciation charge for the year | (248,240) | (186,844) |
| Additions | 476,313 | 450,269 |
| Balance at 30 June 2022 | 1,093,215 | 865,142 |

ii. Amounts recognized in profit or loss

| <i>In millions of ETB</i> | 30-Jun-23 | 30-Jun-22 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Interest on lease liabilities | (39,958) | (33,727) |

iii. Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows

| <i>In millions of ETB</i> | 30-Jun-23 | 30-Jun-22 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Total cash outflow for leases | (62,369) | (49,955) |

iv. Extension options

Most leases of office premises contain extension options exercisable by the Bank before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Bank seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Bank and not by the lessors. The Bank assesses at lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Bank reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

35 Events after reporting period

In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant post balance sheet events which could have a material effect on the state of affairs of the Bank as at 30 June 2023 and on the profit for the period ended on that date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.



በርሃን
Berhan Bank

እንደስማችን ብርሃን ነው ሥራችን!



ዘመናዊ እና ደህንነቱ የተጠበቀ የቤተ-እምነቶች አስራት ፣ መባ እና ልዩ ስጦታ መሰብሰቢያ እና ማስተዳደሪያ ስርዓት

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ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት
2015 ዓ.ም

ማውጫ

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሊቀመንበር መልዕክት..... | 1 |
| የፕሬዝዳንት መልዕክት | 2 |
| አጭር የአፈፃፀም ማሳያዎች. | 3 |
| ዋና ዋና የአፈፃፀም አመልካቾች..... | 4 |
| የገለልተኛ አዲተሮች ሪፖርት | 8 |

የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሊቀመንበር መልዕክት



የተከበራችሁ ባለአክሲዮኖች

እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30, 2023 በተጠናቀቀው የቦጀት ዓመት የባንካችንን ዓመታዊ ሪፖርት ሳቀርብላችሁ ታላቅ ደስታ እና ክብር ይሰማኛል።

በዓለማችን የተከሰተው የኢኮኖሚ አለመረጋጋት ከፍተኛ ኢኮኖሚያዊ ለውጥ ማሳደፍን የጠየቀው ጋር ተዳምሮ በዓለም ገበያ ላይ ጫና ማሳደፍን ቀጥሏል። በአገራችንም ተከስቶ የነበረው ኢኮኖሚያዊና ፖለቲካዊ አለመረጋጋት በባንክ ኢንዱስትሪው ላይ ትልቅ ተፅዕኖ ያሳደረ ሲሆን ይህም በፍጥነት እየተለዋወጠ ከመጣው የገበያ ሁኔታ ጋር ተዳምሮ በባንካችን አፈጻጸም ላይ አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖ አምጥቷል። ይሁን እንጂ ባንካችን እየተከሰቱ ያሉትን ሁኔታዎች በቅርብ በመከታተልና በመረዳት አዳዲስ ስልታዊ አቅጣጫዎችንና ተቋማዊ አደረጃጀቶችን በመፍጠር እራሱን ይበልጥ በማጠናከር ላይ ይገኛል። በዚህም ረገድ ባንካችን ሰስተኛውን የአምስት ዓመት ስትራቴጂክ እቅድና ተቋማዊ መዋቅር ዝግጅት አጠናቅቆ ወደ ትግበራ መግባት ችሏል።

በዚህ መረጋጋት ባልታየበት የቦጀት ዓመት ባንካችን ከታክስ በፊት ብር 605.2 ሚሊዮን ትርፍ ማስመዝገብ የቻለ ሲሆን ከላፈው በጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ 3.7 በመቶ ብልጫ አሳይቷል። የተከፈለ ካፒታል ደግሞ ብር 3.4 ቢሊዮን በማድረስ 6.1 በመቶ እድገት ማስመዝገብ ተችሏል። ከብድሮች ጥራት አንፃር ባንካችን በቦጀት ዓመቱ የተበላሸ የብድር ክምችቱን ወደ 5.75 በመቶ ዝቅ እንዲል አድርጓል። በተጨማሪም ባንካችን የደንበኞች አገልግሎቱን በመላ ሃገሪቱ ለማስፋፋት በአዲስ አበባ እና በክልል ከተሞች 40 አዳዲስ ቅርንጫፎችን በመክፈት የቅርንጫፍ ስርጭቱን ወደ 366 አሳድጓል። በሌላ በኩል በሰሜናዊው የሃገሪቱ ክፍል በግጭት ውስጥ በነበሩ ወገኖች መካከል የተደረገውን የሰላም ስምምነት ተከትሎ በአካባቢው የሚገኙ የባንካችን ቅርንጫፎች ዳግም ሥራ መጀመራቸው ሊጠቀስ የሚገባው ሌላው ሁኔታ ነው።

ባንካችን በአዲስ አበባ በተለምዶ ሰንጋተራ ተብሎ በሚጠራው አካባቢ ከመንግስት በተረከበው 5400 ካሬ ሜትር ስፋት ያለው ቦታ ላይ ለሚያስገነባው የዋና መስሪያ ቤት የሥነ-ሕንፃ ዲዛይን መረጣ ሂደት በተሳካ ሁኔታ ያጠናቀቀ ሲሆን፣ በተመሳሳይ በወላይታ ሰዶ ከተማ ለሚያስገነባው ሕንፃ የዲዛይን መረጣ ሂደት በቦጀት ዓመቱ ተከናውኗል።

የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ለጠቅላላ ባለአክሲዮኖች ጉባዔ ከተገቢው የታክስ፣ ህጋዊ መጠበቂያና ሌሎች ቅንስናሾች በኋላ ያለውን ብር 196.3 ሚሊዮን ትርፍ ለባንካችን ባለአክሲዮኖች የትርፍ ድርሻ ድልድል እንዲውል ሀሳብ ያቀረበ ሲሆን እ.ኤ.አ. የ2022/23 በጀት ዓመት የውጭ አዳተኞችን ሪፖርት በዚሁ መሰረት ያቀርባል።

በአዲሱ ዓመት ለባንካችን ራዕይ እና እሴቶች እንዲሁም ለአመታት በታማኝነትና በላቀ የደንበኞች አገልግሎት ላይ የተገነባውን የባንካችንን በጎ ገጽታና ሥም ለማስጠበቅ ያለንን ቁርጠኝነት በድጋሚ ለማረጋገጥ እወዳለሁ። በቀጣይ ጉዞአችን እነዚህን እሴቶች በማስጠበቅ ባለአክሲዮኖቻችን እና ደንበኞቻችን ከሚጠብቁብን በላይ አመርቂ ሥራ እንደምንሰራ አምናለሁ።

በመጨረሻም በባንካችን የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሥም በዓመቱ በባንካችን ባለአክሲዮኖች እና ባለድርሻ አካላት ለተደረገልን ድጋፍና ትብብር ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን አቀርባለሁ። የባንካችንን አመራሮች እና ሰራተኞች በዚህ አስቸጋሪ እና ፈታኝ ወቅት ተግዳሮቶችን በመቋቋም ለባንካችን ውጤታማነት ላሳዩት ትጋት እና የላቀ ጥረትም አድናቆቱን መግለጽ እፈልጋለሁ። በቀጣይም ባንካችን የሚገጥሙትን ተግዳሮቶች በመቋቋም የላቀ አፈፃፀም እንደሚያስመዘግብ እና የላቀ የደንበኞች አገልግሎትን በቁርጠኝነት እንደሚያስቀጥል ለማረጋገጥ እወዳለሁ።

አመሰግናለሁ

አቶ ጉማቸው ኩሴ

የፕሬዝዳንት መልዕክት

ውድ ባለአክሲዮኖች

እ.ኤ.አ. የ2022/23 በጀት ዓመት በሀገራችን እንዲሁም በዓለም ላይ በነበረው ኢኮኖሚያዊ እና ፖለቲካዊ አለመረጋጋት ምክንያት የፋይናንስ ኢንዱስትሪው በከፍተኛ ተግዳሮቶች ውስጥ ያለፈበት ዓመት ነበር። የዓለማችን ኢኮኖሚ በበርካታ ፈተናዎች ውስጥ እያለፈ ሲሆን በተለይም እያንዳንዱ ያለው የዓለም አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚ ማሻቆልቆል፣ በሩሲያ እና በዩክሬን መካከል ያለው ግጭት፣ የዋጋ ግሽበት እንዲሁም የሸቀጦች ዋጋ መናርን ተከትሎ የመጡት ስጋቶች በዋነኝነት የሚጠቀሱ ናቸው። እነዚህም በቀጥታም ሆነ በተዘዋዋሪ ያመጡትን ተፅዕኖዎች ለመቀነስ እና የሀገራችንን ኢኮኖሚ ለማንቃቃት በመንግስት የተለያዩ እርምጃዎች ቢወሰዱም በንግድ ድርጅቶች፣ በሀብረተሰቡና በማህበራዊ ህይወት ላይ እያስከተለ ያለው ተፅዕኖ ቀላል የሚባል አይደለም።

በእነዚህ ውስጣዊ እና ውጫዊ ተግዳሮቶች መካከል ባንኮችን የፋይናንስ አቅሙን በጠንካራ ሁኔታ ለማስጠበቅና አፈፃፀሙን በተሻለ ለማስቀጠል 3ኛውን ስትራቴጂክ እቅዱን በጥንቃቄ በመተግበር ላይ ይገኛል። በዚህም ባንኮችን በተገባደደው የበጀት ዓመት ባስመዘገበው የሥራ እና የፋይናንስ አፈፃፀም ተስፋ ሰጪ ውጤት አሳይቷል።

እ.ኤ.አ. በ2022/23 በጀት ዓመት የባንኮችን የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ ክምችት ብር 33.8 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን ካለፈው የበጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ29.8 በመቶ ጭማሪ ተመዝግቧል። እንዲሁም የባንኮችን የደንበኞች ቁጥር ከ 2 ሚሊዮን በላይ የደረሰ ሲሆን ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ26.4 በመቶ ብልጫ አሳይቷል። የባንኮችን የብድር ክምችት ብር 28.9 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን ካለፈው የበጀት ዓመት የ30.3 በመቶ ዕድገት ተመዝግቧል።

በሌላ በኩል የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ሀብት ከብር 33.1 ቢሊዮን ወደ ብር 45.0 ቢሊዮን ያደገ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ36.2 በመቶ ጭማሪ አሳይቷል። የባንኮችን አጠቃላይ ካፒታልም ብር 5.0 ቢሊዮን በመድረስ የ12.7 በመቶ ዕድገት ያሳየ እና የተከፈለ ካፒታል ደግሞ ብር 3.4 ቢሊዮን በመድረስ ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት የ6.1 በመቶ እድገት ማስመዝገብ ተችሏል። የበጀት ዓመቱ ሲጠናቀቅ ባንኮችን ከታክስ በፊት ብር 605.2 ሚሊዮን ትርፍ ያስመዘገበ ሲሆን እ.ኤ.አ. በ2021/22 በጀት ዓመት ከተመዘገበው አፈጻጸም አንፃር የ3.7 በመቶ እድገት ተመዝግቧል።

በመጨረሻም ለሁሉም የባንኮችን ባለአክሲዮኖች፣ ደንበኞች፣ የፌዴራልና የክልል የመንግስት መ/ቤቶች እና የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ ለባንኮችን የእለት ተእለት እንቅስቃሴ መቃናት ላይረጉልን ያልተቆጠበ ድጋፍና ምክር ልባዊ ምስጋናዬን ለማቅረብ እወዳለሁ። በተጨማሪም ባንኮችን በዚህ ዓመት በገጠሙት አስቸጋሪ ሁኔታዎች ውስጥ ግቦቹን እንዲያሳካ ለማድረግ የባንኮችን ሠራተኞች ላሳዩት ቁርጠኝነት ማመስገን እፈልጋለሁ። መጪው ጊዜም ለባንኮችን የስኬት እና የዕድገት ዓመት እንደሚሆን ትልቅ እምነት አለኝ።

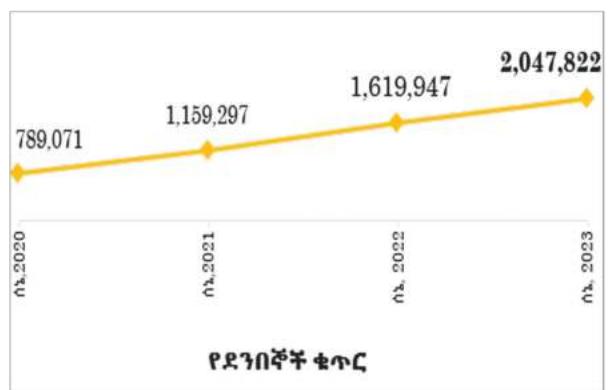
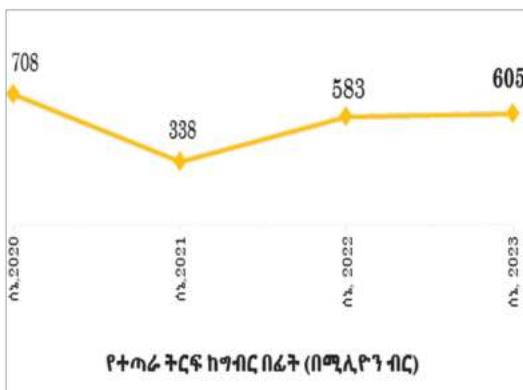
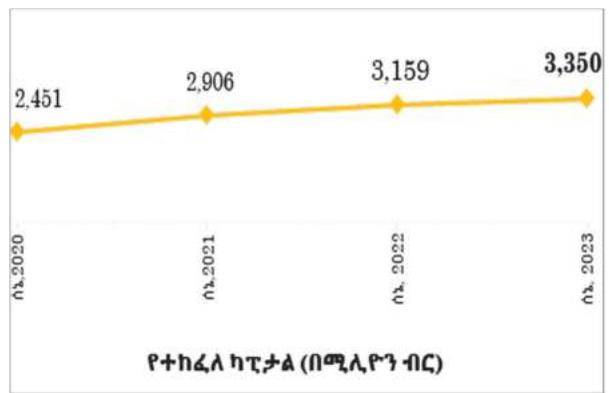
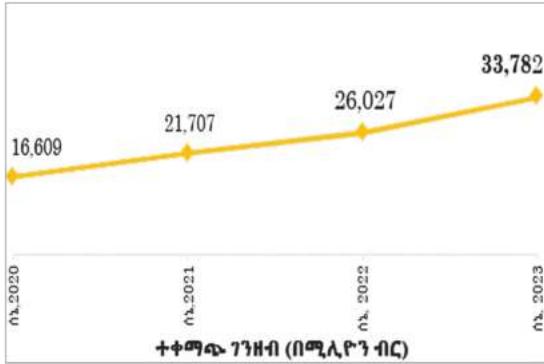
አመሰግናለሁ



ግሩም ፀጋዬ



አጭር የአፈፃፀም ማሳያዎች



ዋና ዋና የአፈፃፀም አመልካቾች

1. እ.ኤ.አ. የ2022/23 በጀት ዓመት የማክሮ ኢኮኖሚ ዐበይት ክንቀነቃኞች

የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ እ.ኤ.አ. በ2022/23 የበጀት ዓመት የተለያዩ ተግዳሮቶችን ያስተናገደ ሲሆን ከነዚህም መካከል የዩኒቨርሲቲና ሩሲያ የተራዘመ ግጭት፣ የኢኮኖሚ እድገት መቀዛቀዝ፣ ከፍተኛ የዋጋ ንረት እና ከነዚህም ጋር ተያይዞ መጪውን ጊዜ ለመገመት አዳጋች መሆን ይገኙበታል። በተጨማሪም የጠንካራ ኢኮኖሚ ባለቤት የሆኑት ያደጉት ሀገራት የሚያራምዱት ጥብቅ የገንዘብ/ፊሊካል ፖሊሲ ችግሩን ይበልጥ እንዲባባስ የራሱን አሉታዊ አስተዋፅኦ አድርጓል። ይህ ሁሉ ተጠቃሎ የዓለም ኢኮኖሚ በአዝጋሚ እድገት ውስጥ ረዘም ላለ ጊዜ የመቆየት ስጋት ወሰጥ እንዲገባ አድርጓል። ይሁን እንጂ በበጀት ዓመቱ በሰሜን አሜሪካ እና በአውሮፓ ህብረት ሀገራት የተስተዋለው በግሉ ዘርፍ የታየው የወጪ መሻሻል፣ የቻይና ኢኮኖሚ ማገገም እና በህንድ ቀደም ብለው የተሰጡ የእድገት ትንበያዎች ላይ ለውጥ አለመኖሩን ተከትሎ የዓለም አቀፍ የኢኮኖሚ እድገት ቀደም ብሎ በዓመቱ መጀመሪያ ላይ እንደተጠበቀው አስከሬ እንደሚመስል ይጠበቃል። በተጨማሪም በአሜሪካ የሚገኙ አንዳንድ ባንኮች ያጋጠማቸው ውድቀት/ኪሳራ ዓለም አቀፍ የገንዘብ ቀውስ የማስከተል አዝማሚያ ያሳየ ቢሆንም ተቆጣጣሪ አካላት ጉዳቱን ለመቀነስ አፋጣኝ እርምጃ መውሰዳቸው የከፋ ጉዳት እንዳይደርስ አድርገዋል።

በማደግ ላይ ያሉ ሀገራትም የዓለም አቀፍ ኢኮኖሚ አንድ አካል እንደሚሆናቸው መጠን በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ የተስተዋሉት የኢኮኖሚ እድገት ተግዳሮቶች ከሚያስከትሏቸው አሉታዊ ተፅዕኖዎች ነፃ አልሆኑም። በመሆኑም ዝቅተኛ የኢኮኖሚ እድገት፣ ከፍተኛ የእዳ ጫና፣ የገንዘብ ድጋፍ እገዳ እና የመሳሰሉት ሁኔታዎች ከፍተኛ ጫና አሳድሮባቸዋል።

ኢትዮጵያ በ2014 በጀት ዓመት ሰነ ወር መጨረሻ ያስመዘገበችው አጠቃላይ የሀገር ውስጥ ምርት እድገት 6.4 በመቶ የነበረ ሲሆን በ2015 በጀት ዓመት የሀገሪቱ አጠቃላይ የሀገር ውስጥ ገቢ ምርት እድገት ደግሞ 7.5 በመቶ እንደሚሆን ትንበያዎች ያመለክታሉ። በ2015 በጀት ዓመት የአገልግሎትና የግብርናው ዘርፍ የኢኮኖሚ እድገት ያሳዩ ሲሆን የኢንዱስትሪው ዘርፍ የገጠሙት የተለያዩ ተግዳሮቶች ምክንያት አዝጋሚ የሆነ እድገት አሳይቷል። ከዓመት ዓመት ከፍተኛ ጭማሪ ሲያሳይ የነበረው የዋጋ ግሽበት ከሁለት ዓመታት ወዲህ ለመጀመሪያ ጊዜ ከ30 በመቶ ወደ 28 በመቶ ዝቅ ብሎ የተመዘገበ ሲሆን በሌላ በኩል የሀገሪቱ ኢንቨስትመንት ወጪ በ2014 በጀት ዓመት ከነበረው የ29 በመቶ አጠቃላይ የሀገር ውስጥ ምርት ድርሻ ወደ 25 በመቶ ቀንሷል። በሌላ በኩል በበጀት ዓመቱ የመንግስት ኢንቨስትመንት ከግሉ ዘርፍ የኢንቨስትመንት ወጪ በበለጠ ቅናሽ አሳይቷል።

በዓለም አቀፍ ደረጃ በተከሰቱ ችግሮች እና የሰሜን ኢትዮጵያ ጦርነትን ተከትሎ መንግስት ላይ በተፈጠረው የበጀት ጫና ምክንያት የፌደራል የበጀት ጉድለት በመጠኑ ጭማሪ ያሳየ ቢሆንም መቆጣጠር በሚቻልበት ደረጃ ላይ ይገኛል። በ2014 በጀት ዓመት ሰነ ወር መጨረሻ አጠቃላይ የመንግስት የውጭ እና የሀገር ውስጥ ዕዳ ክምችት 57 ቢሊዮን ዶላር ደርሷል። ይህ አጠቃላይ የብድር ክምችት ከሀገር ውስጥ አጠቃላይ ምርት መጠን 50.3 በመቶን ድርሻ

ሲይዝ ከዚህ ውስጥ ግማሹ የሀገር ውስጥ ዕዳ ነው። ከቅርብ ጊዜ ወዲህ የውጭ ዕዳ ክምችትን ለማካከስ የአገር ውስጥ ዕዳ ድርሻ እንዲጨምር በመደረጉ አጠቃላይ የዕዳ አገልግሎት ወጪ እየጨመረ ቢመጣም ከጠቅላላ የሀገር ውስጥ ምርት ጥምረት ጋር ያለው ድርሻ እየቀነሰ እንዲሄድ ማድረግ ተችሏል። በሌላ በኩል የሀገሪቱ የገቢ አሰባሰብ ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ መሻሻል እያሳየ ቢሆንም አሁንም ግን ከዋጋ ግሽበት ጋር አብሮ ለመራመድ ወይም ለማጣጣም አልተቻለም። የ2015 በጀት ዓመት የሀገሪቱ በጀት ጉድለት ብር 300 ቢሊዮን ይደርሳል ተብሎ የሚጠበቅ ሲሆን ይኸውም በአገር ውስጥ ብድር የሚሸፈን ይሆናል።

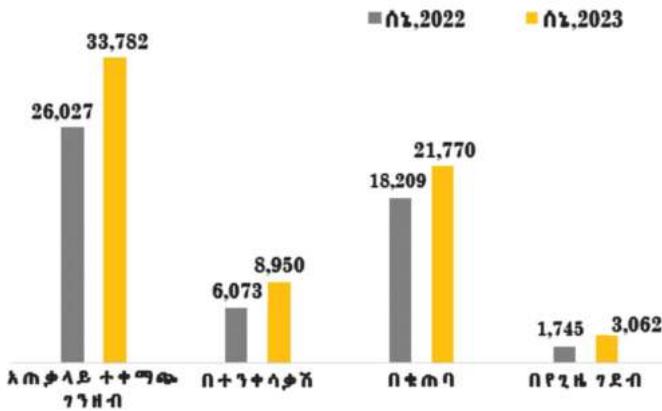
ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየሰፋ የሄደውን የሀገሪቱን የወጪና ገቢ ንግድ የክፍያ ሚዛን ጉድለት ተከትሎ ጉድለቱን ለመሸፈን ከፍተኛ መጠን ያለው የውጪ ምንዛሪ መጠባበቂያ ክምችት ጥቅም ላይ በመዋሉ ምክንያት ሀገሪቱ ያላት አጠቃላይ የውጪ ምንዛሪ ክምችት ቀንሷል። ከዚህ ጋር ተያይዞ የገጠሙትን የውጪ ምንዛሪ እጥረት ለመቅረፍ መንግስት ንግድ ባንኮች ከሚያገኙት የውጪ ምንዛሪ ከፍተኛውን መጠን (70 በመቶ) ለብሔራዊ ባንክ ፈሰስ እንዲያደርጉ የሚያስገድድ መመሪያ ተግባራዊ አድርጓል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪ የብሔራዊ ባንክ አዲስ ባወጣው የትሬዥቪ ቦንድ አሰራር መመሪያ መሰረት ባንኮች አዲስ የሚለቁትን ብድር 20 በመቶ ትሬዥቪ ቦንድ እንዲገዙ ያስገድዳል። የዚህ አይነቱ ጥብቅ የገንዘብ ፖሊሲ ለንግድ ባንኮች ከተቀመጡ የብድር ገደቦች ጋር ተዳምሮ ባንኮች ላይ ከፍተኛ የገንዘብ እጥረት እንዲፈጠር አድርጓል።

በበጀት ዓመቱ እነዚህና ሌሎች የተለያዩ ተግዳሮቶች የገጠሙ ቢሆንም በርካታ አዳዲስ ባንኮች የፋይናንስ ኢንዱስትሪውን ተቀላቅለዋል። ከዚህ በተጨማሪ መንግስት የፋይናንስ ሴክተሩን ዲጂታል ለማድረግ ያስቀመጠውን አቅጣጫ ተከትሎ የተለያዩ የቴሌኮም (እንደ ቴሌ ብር እና ኤም-ፔስ) እና የፋይናንስ ቴክኖሎጂ (የፊንቴክ) አቅራቢ ኩባንያዎች ኢንዱስትሪውን በመቀላቀል በገንዘብ ማስተላለፍ፣ በጥቃቅን ብድር እና በሌሎች የዲጂታል ክፍያ አገልግሎቶች ላይ መስማራታቸውን ተከትሎ ኢንዱስትሪው ውስጥ ያለው የገበያ ውድድር ከጊዜ ወደ ጊዜ እየጠነከረ የመጣ ሲሆን በቅርቡ የሀገሪቱ የፋይናንስ ኢንዱስትሪ ለውጭ ባንኮች ክፍት እንደሚደረግና የውጪ ባንኮች ገበያውን እንደሚቀላቀሉ ይጠበቃል።

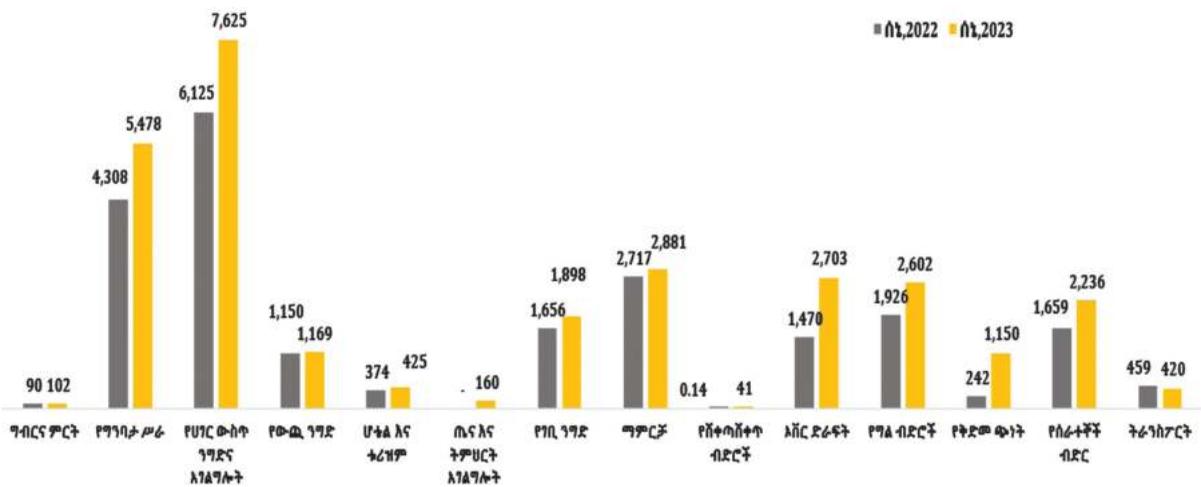
2. የበጀት ዓመቱ የሥራ አፈጻጸም

2.1 የተቀማጭ ሒሳብ እንቅስቃሴ

እ.ኤ.አ. ሰነ 30 2023 የብርሀን ባንክ አ.ማ. የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ መጠን ብር 33.8 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ29.8 በመቶ እድገት አሳይቷል። ይህም የባንኩ የተቀማጭ ሒሳብ መጠን በ 7.8 ቢሊዮን ብር መጨመሩን ያመለክታል። ከጠቅላላው የተቀማጭ ሒሳብ፣ የቁጠባ ተቀማጭ ሒሳብ አብላጫውን ምርኬ /64.4%/ የያዘ ሲሆን ፣ በመቀጠል የተንቀሳቃሽ ተቀማጭ ሒሳብ የ 26.5 በመቶ እና የጊዜ ገደብ ተቀማጭ ሒሳብ የ9.1 በመቶ ድርሻ ይዘዋል። በተጨማሪም የባንኩ የተቀማጭ ሒሳብ ደንበኞች ቁጥር ካለፈው ዓመት ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ26.4 በመቶ እድገት በማስመዝገብ አጠቃላይ የደንበኞች ቁጥር ከ2.0 ሚሊዮን በላይ ደርሷል።



የተቀማጭ ገንዘብ መጠን በሚሊዮን ብር



የብድር ስርጭት በተለያዩ የኢኮኖሚ ዘርፎች በሚሊዮን ብር

2.2 ብድር

የባንኩ የብድር ክምችት እ.ኤ.አ. በ2022/23 በጀት ዓመት መጨረሻ ላይ ብር 28.9 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲተያይ የ 30.3 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። አብዛኛው ብድር ለአገር ውስጥ ንግድ፣ ለአገልግሎት እና ህንፃ ግንባታ ዘርፍ የተሰጠ ነው። በተጨማሪም የባንኩ ሀብት ጥራት ከተበላሹ ብድሮች ምጣኔ አንፃር ሲታይ በአለፈው በጀት ዓመት መጨረሻ ሰኔ 30 2022 ከነበረበት 8.5 በመቶ በመቀነስ 5.75 በመቶ ሆኗል።

2.3 የዓለም አቀፍ የባንክ አገልግሎት እንቅስቃሴ

እ.ኤ.አ. በ2022/23 በጀት ዓመት ባንኩ 146.9 ሚሊዮን ዶላር የውጭ ምንዛሬ ማሰባሰብ የቻለ ሲሆን፤ ይህም ባለፈው በጀት ዓመት ከተሰበሰበው 128.6 ሚሊዮን ዶላር ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ14.3 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል።

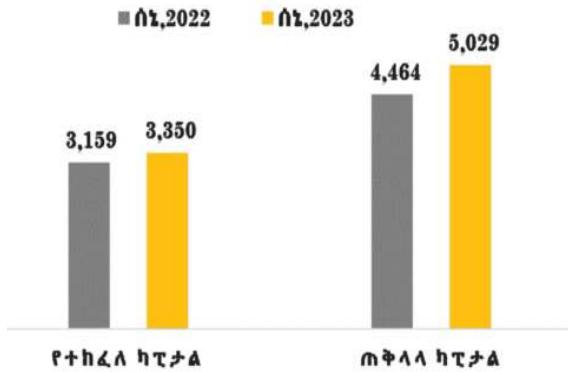
3. የፋይናንስ አፈጻጸም

3.1 ሃብት

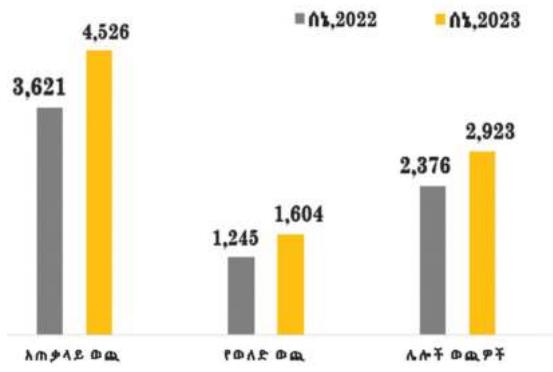
በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ሀብት ከብር 33.1 ቢሊዮን ወደ ብር 45.0 ቢሊዮን ጭማሪ በማሳየት ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት የ36.2 በመቶ ዕድገት አስመዝግቧል።

3.2 ካፒታል

በበጀት ዓመቱ መጨረሻ የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ካፒታል ብር 5.0 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ ወቅት ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ12.7 በመቶ እድገት አሳይቷል። በተጨማሪም የባንኩ የተከፈለ ካፒታል ወደ ብር 3.4 ቢሊዮን በማደግ ካለፈው ዓመት የ6.1 በመቶ ጭማሪ አስመዝግቧል። በሌላ በኩል በብሔራዊ ባንክ የተቀመጠውን ዝቅተኛ የተከፈለ ካፒታል መስፈርት ከጊዜ ገደቡ አስቀድሞ ለሚሟላት ባንኩ ለነባርና ለአዳዲስ ባለአክሲዮኖች የአክሲዮን ሽያጭ ሲያካሂድ የቆየ ሲሆን ከዚህ ጋር ተያይዞም አጠቃላይ የባለ አክሲዮኖች ቁጥር 16,781 ደርሷል።



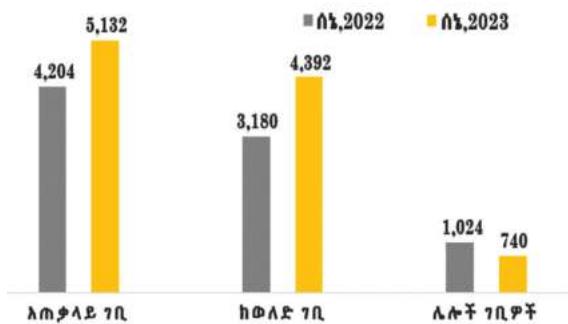
ካፒታል በሚሊዮን ብር



ወጪ በሚሊዮን ብር

3.3 ገቢ

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት የባንኩ አጠቃላይ ገቢ ብር 5.1 ቢሊዮን የደረሰ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት የብር 927.4 ሚሊዮን ጭማሪ ወይም የ22.1 በመቶ ዕድገት አሳይቷል። ከዚህም ውስጥ ከወለድ የተገኘው ገቢ 85.6 በመቶ በመሆን የላቀውን ድርሻ ይዟል።



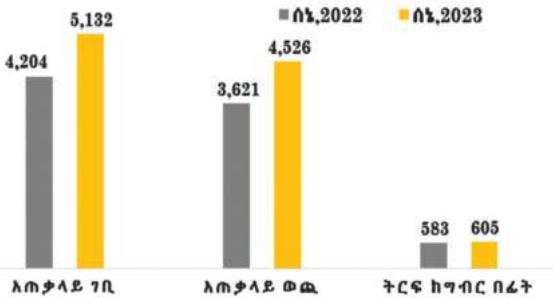
ገቢ በሚሊዮን ብር

3.4 ወጪ

በተጠናቀቀው በጀት ዓመት ባንኩ አጠቃላይ ብር 4.5 ቢሊዮን ወጪ ያደረገ ሲሆን ይህም ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር በ25.0 በመቶ ብልጫ አሳይቷል። ከጠቅላላ ወጪው ወለድ ነክ ያልሆኑ ወጪዎች 64.6 በመቶ እና የወለድ ወጪ ደግሞ ቀረውን 35.4 በመቶ ይይዛል። እየጨመረ የመጣውን የባንኩን የብድር ክምችት እና የተበላሹ ብድሮች መጠንን ግምት ውስጥ በማስገባት ባንኩ ብር 207.8 ሚሊዮን መጠባበቂያ እንዲሁም ብር 103.4 ሚሊዮን ሌሎች መጠባበቂያዎች በተጨማሪነት በዚህ በጀት ዓመት መድቧል። ካለፈው ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የወለድ ወጪ በ28.8 በመቶ ሲያደግ ሌሎች ወጪዎች ደግሞ በ23.0 በመቶ ጭማሪ አሳይተዋል።

3.5 ትርፍ

እ.ኤ.አ. በ2022/23 በጀት ዓመት ባንኩ ካጋጠሙት የተለያዩ ተግዳሮቶች ባሻገር ከታክስ በፊት ብር 605.2 ሚሊዮን ትርፍ በማምጣት ከቀደመው ዓመት ጋር ሲነፃፀር የ3.7 በመቶ ብልጫ ያለው ትርፍ አስመዝግቧል።



እ.ኤ.አ. የ 2022/23 የበጀት ዓመት ትርፍ በሚሊዮን ብር

4. የቅርንጫፍ ስርጭት ዕድገት

በበጀት ዓመቱ ባንኩ 40 አዳዲስ ቅርንጫፎችን በተመረጡ ቦታዎች በመክፈት ለደንበኞች ተደራሽነቱን አሳድሟል። ከእነዚህም ውስጥ 21 ቅርንጫፎች በክልል ከተሞች የተከፈቱ ሲሆን ቀሪዎቹ ደግሞ በአዲስ አበባ ተከፍተዋል። በአሁኑ ወቅት ባንኩ በአጠቃላይ 366 ቅርንጫፎች ያሉት ሲሆን 204 ቅርንጫፎች በክልል ከተሞች ሲገኙ 162 ደግሞ በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ ይገኛሉ።

5. የሰው ኃይል

ባንኩ በዋናነት አዲስ ቅርንጫፎችን ለመክፈት እንዲያግዘው 584 የቋሚ ሠራተኞች ቁጥር በበጀት ዓመቱ አከናውኗል። ይህም፣ እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 2023 መጨረሻ ላይ በባንኩ ውስጥ ያለው አጠቃላይ ቋሚ የሰራተኞች ቁጥር 5,998 እንዲሆን አድርጓል። በተጨማሪም ባንኩ 458 ፀሀፊ ያልሆኑ ሰራተኞች

ቅጥርን በኤጀንሲዎች በኩል አከናውኖ በነባርና አዲስ ቅርንጫፎች ውስጥ ተመድበው እንዲሰሩ ተደርገዋል። በሌላ በኩል የባንኩን ሰራተኞች አቅም ከመገንባት አንፃር፣ የአመራር እና የአስተዳደር ክህሎት፣ የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ እና ሌሎች ቴክኒካል እውቀቶችን ማሳደግ ላይ ያተኮሩ የተለያዩ ስልጠናዎች ተሰጥተዋል። በእነዚህ የስልጠና መርሃ ግብሮች ላይ 3,219 ሰራተኞች የተሳተፉ ሲሆን የባንኩን መስፈርት ያሟሉ 175 ሰራተኞች ደግሞ በከፍተኛ የትምህርት ተቋማት የመማር ዕድል ተጠቃሚዎች ሆነዋል።

6. የኢንፎርሜሽን ቴክኖሎጂ እና ዲጂታል ፋይናንሺያል ባንኪንግ

በበጀት ዓመቱ የባንኩን ዳታ ሴንተር የማሻሻል እና መረጃዎችን ወደዚሁ የማስተላለፍ ስራ ተከናውኗል። ባንኩ አሁን የደረሰበትን የእድገት ደረጃ እና የወደፊት እቅዱን ያማክላ የኮር ባንኪንግ ለመግዛትም በሂደት ላይ ሲሆን ከዚህም ጋር ተያይዞ የጨረታ ሰነድ ዝግጅት በመጠናቀቅ ላይ ይገኛል። የዲጂታል ባንኪንግ አገልግሎቱን ለማስፋት ባንኩ በበጀት ዓመቱ 18 ተጨማሪ የኤ.ቲ.ኤም. ማሻሻያዎችን በመግዛት የተለያዩ ቦታዎች ላይ በማስቀመጡ አጠቃላይ የባንኩ የኤ.ቲ.ኤም ማሻሻያዎች ቁጥሩን ወደ 121 አሳድጓል። በተመሳሳይ 34 የፖስት ማሻሻያዎችን በቅርንጫፍ እና በንግድ ቦታዎች ላይ በማሰራጨት የባንኩን አጠቃላይ የፖስት ተርሚናሎች ቁጥር ወደ 301 አድርጏል።

በበጀት ዓመቱ የባንኩ ኤ.ቲ.ኤም. ካርድ ተጠቃሚዎች ቁጥር ወደ 175 ሺህ የደረሰ ሲሆን በበጀት ዓመቱ ብቻ ቁጥሩ ከ60 ሺህ በላይ ጨምሯል። እንዲሁም በበጀት ዓመቱ ወደ 200 ሺህ የሚጠጉ ደንበኞች የሞባይል ባንኪንግ አገልግሎት መጠቀም የጀመሩ ሲሆን አጠቃላይ የዚህ አገልግሎት ተጠቃሚዎች ቁጥር 475 ሺህ ደርሷል። በዚህም ካለፈው ዓመት ተመሳሳይ

ወቅት ጋር ሲነጻጸር የ76.0 በመቶ እድገት አሳይቷል።

በተጨማሪም የትምህርት ክፍያ ስርዓትን ባዘመነው የባንኩ ስኬት ጋር ሲስተም ውስጥ በመካተት የአገልግሎቱ ተጠቃሚ የሆኑ የትምህርት ተቋማት ቁጥር 416 የደረሰ ሲሆን በበጀት ዓመቱ ተጨማሪ 161 አዳዲስ ትምህርት ቤቶች የዚህ ስርዓት ተጠቃሚ ሆነዋል። ይህም ካለፈው በጀት ዓመት ጋር ሲተያይ የ63.1 በመቶ እድገት አሳይቷል። በሌላ በኩል በበጀት ዓመቱ ቤተ-እምነቶች የአባላቶቻቸውን መረጃ በተደራጀ ሁኔታ መያዝ የሚያስችል እና የገቢ አሰባሰብ ስርዓታቸውን በሚያዘምነው ባርኮት ጋር የተባለ ስርዓት 71 ቤተ-እምነቶችን ተጠቃሚ ማድረግ ተችሏል።

7. የዋና መሥሪያ ቤት ህንፃ ግንባታ

የባንኩ ዋና መስሪያ ቤት እና የወላይታ ሶዶ ህንፃ ግንባታ የመሰረት ድንጋይ በዚሁ በጀት ዓመት የተጣለ ሲሆን ለሁለቱም ህንፃዎች የስነ-ህንፃ ዲዛይን ውድድር ተካሂዶ የውድድሩ አሸናፊዎች እ.ኤ.አ. ግንቦት 10 ቀን 2023 እና ሰኔ 6 ቀን 2023 ይፋ ተደርገዋል። በመጨረሻ ዓመትም የዲዛይን ውል እና ዲዛይን ሥራዎች ተጠናቀው የግንባታ ጨረታ የማውጣትና ግንባታ የማስጀመር ሥራ የሚከናወን ይሆናል።

8. ማህበራዊ ኃላፊነት

እ.ኤ.አ. 2022/23 በጀት ዓመት ባንኩ ማህበራዊ ሃላፊነቱን ለመወጣት ለ"ገበታ ለትውልድ ፕሮጀክት" የሚውል ብር 23.9 ሚሊዮን ድጋፍ አድርጓል። እንዲሁም፣ በሰሜን ኢትዮጵያ ጦርነት የተበላሹ መሠረተ ልማቶችን ለመጠገን እና ለተጎዳ ወገኖች ድጋፍ የሚሆን እና ለተለያዩ መንግሥታዊ ያልሆኑ ተቋማት የሚውል ተጨማሪ ብር 8.8 ሚሊዮን ድጋፍ ሰጥቷል።

Kokeb & Melkamu Audit Partnership

Chartered Certified Accountants (UK)

ለብርሃን ባንክ (አ.ማ) ባለአክሲዮኖች የቀረበ

የአዲት ሪፖርት

አስተያየት

እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2023 ዓ.ም ለተፈጻሚው የበጀት ዓመት በብርሃን ባንክ አክሲዮን ማህበር የተዘጋጁትን የሂሳብ መግለጫዎችን ማለትም የሀብትና ዕዳ መግለጫ፣ የትርፍ ወይም ኪሳራና አጠቃላይ ገቢ መግለጫ፣ በአክሲዮን ማህበሩ ካፒታል ላይ የታየውን ለውጥ የሚያሳይ መግለጫ፣ የገንዘብ ፍላጎት መግለጫና ማብራሪያዎች በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አሠራር መርሆች መሠረት መርምረናል።

በእኛ አስተያየት የሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹ ማብራሪያዎቹ፣ በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አሠራር መርሆች መሠረት የተዘጋጁ የእ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 ቀን 2023 ዓ.ም የነበረውን የባንኩን የሂሳብ አቋምና በዚያው የሂሳብ ዘመን የተገኘውን አጠቃላይ ውጤት በትክክል ያመለክታሉ።

የአስተያየታችን መሠረት

የሂሳብ ምርመራችንን ያካሂደነው በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አመራመር መርሆች መሠረት ነው። እነኝህን የሂሳብ ምርመራ አሰራሪዎች ያሉን ኃላፊነቶች የአዲተሮች ኃላፊነት በሚለው የሪፖርታችን ክፍል ተገልጿል።

ገለልተኛነታችንን በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ ባለሙያዎች ፌዴሬሽን ባወጣው የሙያ ስነምግባር ሕግ ውስጥ ባለ ትርጉም መሠረት ሲሆን በሕግ የተጠቀሱትን የሙያ ስነ ምግባር መስፈርት አሟልተናል። አስተያየታችንንም ለመመስረት የሚረዱ ተገቢና በቂ የምርመራ ማስረጃዎች እንዳገኘን እናምናለን።

ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች

ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳዮች በኛ ሙያዊ ብቻ አሁን ባለው የሒሳብ መግለጫ አዲት ውስጥ ጉልህ ሚና ያለቸው ጉዳዮች ናቸው። እነዚህ ጉዳዮች በአጠቃላይ የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች ላይ ባደረግነው አዲት እና የኛን አስተያየት በመቅረጽ ላይ የተመለከቱ ናቸው። እና በእነዚህ ጉዳዮች ላይ የተለየ አስተያየት አንሰጥም። በሪፖርታችን ላይ ምንም ዓይነት የተለየ ቁልፍ የአዲት ጉዳይ እንደሌለ ወስነናል።

የሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹን በተመለከተ የባንኩ ሥራ አመራር ኃላፊነት

የባንኩ ሥራ አመራር የባንኩን የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች፣ በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አሠራር መርሆች መሠረትና የባንክ ሥራን አስመልክቶ በወጣው አዋጅ 592/2002 ፤ በተሻሻለው የባንክ ሥራ አዋጅ 1159/2011 እና የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ባንክ የወጣውን መመሪያዎችና ትእዛዛት መሠረት የማዘጋጀትና የማቅረብ ኃላፊነት አለበት። ይህ ኃላፊነት የባንኩን የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች በስህተትም ሆነ ወይንም ሆነ ተብሎ ሊከሰት ከሚችሉ የአሠራር ግድፈቶች መከላከል የሚያስችሉ የውስጥ ቁጥጥር ስርዓት መቅረጽና በሥራ ላይ ማዋልንም ያጠቃልላል።

የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች ሲዘጋጁም ባንኩ ለዘለቄታው በንግድ ዓለም ለመቀጠል የሚያስችለውን አቅም መገምገም፣ ይህንን ተመልክቶ ያሉ ሁኔታዎች ሲኖሩ በሪፖርቱ ላይ ማብራራት ፤ ሂሳቡንም ለዘለቄታው እንደሚቀጥል በማሰብ አድርጎ የማዘጋጀት ኃላፊነት አለበት።

የባንኩ ሥራ አመራር የሪፖርቱን አቀራረብ ሂደትም የመቆጣጠር ኃላፊነት አለበት።

የሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹን በተመለከተ የአዲተሩ ኃላፊነት

የኛ ኃላፊነት የቀረቡትን የሂሳብ መግለጫዎችን በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አሠራር መርሆች፣ በ2013 ዓ.ም በወጣው የንግድ ህግ ፤ የባንክ ሥራን አስመልክቶ በወጣው አዋጅ 592/2002 እና በተሻሻለው የባንክ ሥራ አዋጅ 1159/2011 መሠረት መመርመርና ምርመራውን መሠረት በማድረግ የሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹ ጉልህ ክፍት ባይከፈቱም የአዲተሩ መሆናቸውን በተገቢ ሁኔታ ማረጋገጥና ገለልተኛ አስተያየት መስጠት ነው። ተገቢ ማረጋገጫ የተባለው ክፍተት ደረጃ ያለው ማረጋገጫ ሲሆን በዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አመራመር መርሆች መሠረት የተደረገ ምርመራ ሁል ጊዜ ጉልህ ግድፈቶችን ያገኛል ማለት አይደለም።



እንደ ዓለም አቀፍ የሂሳብ አመራመር መርሆች አካል፤ ሙያዊ ውሳኔዎችን መጠቀምና እና በምርመራው ወቅት ሙያዊ ጥርጣሬዎችን ጠብቆ በተጨማሪም

- በማጭበርበርም ሆነ በስህተት በሚከሰቱ የሒሳብ መግለጫዎች የግድፈት ስጋቶች በመለየት የመገምገም፣ የአዲት አካሄዶችን በመንደፍ ለስጋቶች ምላሽ የሚሰጡ ሙያዊ አስተያየት በቂ የሆኑ የአዲት ማስረጃዎችን ማግኘት ነው። በማጭበርበር ምክንያት የተፈጠረ ጉልህ ግድፈት ከስህተት ከሚመነጭ የበለጠ በምርመራ ያለመገኘት እድል ይኖረዋል፤ ምክንያቱም ማጭበርበር፣ መመሳጠርን፣ ሀሳተኛ ሰነድ ማዘጋጀትን፣ ሆነ ተብሎ የሚፈጠር ግድፈትን፣ ማሳሰትን ወይም የውስጥ ቁጥጥርን መጣስን ሊያካትት ይችላል።
- በባንኩ የውሳኔ ቁጥጥር ውጤታማነት ላይ አስተያየትን ለመግለጽ ባይሆንም ፤ የውስጥ ቁጥጥሩን ግንዛቤ አግኝቶ፣ ከአዲቱ ጋር ተዛማጅነት ያላቸውን ተገቢ የሆኑ የአዲት ሂደቶችን መንደፍ ነው።
- ሥራ ላይ የዋሉ የሂሳብ ፖሊሲዎች ተገቢነት እና በሥራ አመራሩ የተደረጉ የሂሳብ ግምቶችን እና ተዛማጅ መግለጫዎችን ምክንያታዊነት መገምገም ነው። ባንኩ ለዘለቄታው በንግድ ዓለም ለመቀጠል የሚያስችለውን አቅም ያገናዘበ ተገቢ የሂሳብ አቀራረብ መከተሉንና ከሁኔታዎች ወይም ከክስተቶች በተነሳ አቅሙ ላይ ጥላ የሚያጠላ ጉልህ ጥርጣሬ የሚያሳይ መረጃ ሲገኝ ድማዳሜ ላይ መድረስ ነው። አጠራጣሪነቱ ከፍ ያለ እንደሆነ ከደመደምን ግን በምርመራ ሪፖርታችን ውስጥ በሂሳብ መግለጫው ውስጥ ከተካተቱት ተዛማጅ መግለጫዎች ጋር ማጣቀስ፤ ወይም እንደዚህ ያሉ መግለጫዎች በቂ ካልሆኑ አስተያየታችንን ማስተካከል አለብን። ድምዳሜያችን የተደረሰበት እስከ ምርመራ ሪፖርታችን ቀን ድረስ በተገኘው የምርመራ ማስረጃ ላይ በመመስረት ነው። ነገር ግን ወደፊት የሚፈጠሩ ክስተቶች ወይም ሁኔታዎች ባንኩ በንግድ ዓለም እንዳይቀጥል ሊያደርጉት ይችላሉ።

በአዲት ወቅት ያየናቸውን የውስጥ ቁጥጥር ጉድለቶችን ጨምሮ የምርመራውን ወሰን፤ ጊዜና ጉልህ የአዲት ግኝቶችን በተመለከተ ከባንኩ ሥራ አመራር ጋር ተነጋግረናል።

በሕግ በተቀመጡ ግዴታዎች ላይ ያለ ሪፖርት

የባንኩ የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ያቀረበው ሪፖርት በ 2013 ዓ፡ም በወጣው ኢትዮጵያ ንግድ ሕግ አንቀጽ 349(1 እና 2) መሠረት በመሆኑ እና የባንኩን የሂሳብ አቅም በትክክል የሚያሳይ በመሆኑ ምንም አስተያየት የለንም። ስለሆነም ከላይ የተጠቀሱት የሂሳብ ሪፖርት መግለጫዎች እንዲጻፉ እናሳስባለን።

የባንኩ የዲሬክተሮች ቦርድ ታክስ፣ ህጋዊ መጠባበቂያ እና ሌሎች ተቀናሾች ከተቀነሰ በኋላ ብር 196,393,661.20 የትርፍ ድርሻ ለባንኩ ባለአክሲዮኖች እንዲከፋፈል ለባለአክሲዮኖች ጠቅላላ ጉባኤ አሳስበዋል ። የታቀደው የትርፍ ክፍፍል በባለ አክሲዮኖች የሚፀድቅ ስለሆነ፣ በከፍፍሉ ላይ ምንም ቅሬታ የለንም።

Kokeb & Melkam
ከከብና መልካሙ የአዲት ሥራ ሸርክና ማህበር (ዩኤ)
ጥቅምት 5፣ 2016 ዓ.ም
የተፈቀደላቸው አዲተሮች



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ብርሃን ባንክ አ.ማ

**የትርፍ ወይም ኪሳራ እና ሌሎች የተጣመሩ ገቢዎች መግለጫ
እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 2023 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዘመን**

| | | በሰኔ 30፣ 2023 | በሰኔ 30፣ 2022 |
|--|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | ማስታወሻ | ብር"000 | ብር"000 |
| የወለድ ገቢ | 9 | 4,391,533 | 3,180,383 |
| የወለድ ወጪ | 10 | (1,603,668) | (1,245,086) |
| የተጣራ የወለድ ገቢ | | 2,787,865 | 1,935,297 |
| የክፍያ እና የኮሚሽን ገቢ | 11 | 512,015.00 | 566,680.00 |
| የክፍያ እና የኮሚሽን ወጪ | 11 | (76,842) | (20,666) |
| የተጣራ የክፍያ እና የኮሚሽን ገቢ | | 435,173 | 546,014 |
| ከሌሎች የአገልግሎት ክፍያ የተገኙ ገቢዎች | 12 | 228,166 | 457,207 |
| ጠቅላላ የእንቅስቃሴ (አገልግሎት) ገቢ | | 3,451,204 | 2,938,518 |
| ለደንበኞች የተሰጡ አጠራጣሪ ብድሮች መጠባበቂያ ክፍያ | 9 | (207,763) | (336,962) |
| ለሌሎች መጠባበቂያ ክፍያ | 9 | (103,386) | (7) |
| የተጣራ የእንቅስቃሴ(አገልግሎት) ገቢ | | 3,140,055 | 2,601,549 |
| የሠራተኞች ደመወዝ እና ጥቅም ጥቅም ክፍያዎች | 14 | (1,616,270) | (1,219,778) |
| የንብረት እና የመሣሪያዎች የእርጅና ቅንስናሽ | 23 | (367,461) | (276,307) |
| የማይዳሰሱ ሀብቶች ላይ የእርጅና ቅንስናሽ | 22 | (3,773) | (3,785) |
| ለሌሎች ወጪዎች | 15 | (547,315) | (518,243) |
| ጠቅላላ የእንቅስቃሴ ወጪዎች | | (2,534,820) | (2,018,113) |
| ትርፍ ከግብር በፊት | | 605,235 | 583,436 |
| የገቢ ግብር | 16 | (96,609) | (104,914) |
| ትርፍ ከግብር በኋላ | | 508,626 | 478,522 |
| ሌሎች የተጣመሩ ወጪዎች (Other Comprehensive Income) ከግብር በፊት | | | |
| ለሰራተኞች የአገልግሎት ጥቅም መጠባበቂያ ዳግም ልኬት (Defined benefit obligations) | 28 | (27,282) | (15,976) |
| በአክሲዮን ኢንቨስትመንት ላይ የጥቅም ዕቅዶች የተገኙ ገቢዎች (ወጪዎች) ድጋሚ ልኬት (ከ ግብር ውጭ) | 28 | 172,170 | 66,238 |
| Gain/ Loss on revaluation of Equity investments | | | |
| የዓመቱ ድምር የተጣመረ ገቢ፣ ከግብር በኋላ | | | |
| (Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax) | | 653,514 | 528,784 |
| ለባለአክሲዮኖች የሚከፈል ፊት ትርፍ | | 508,626 | 478,522 |
| የአንድ ባለ ብር 1000 አክሲዮን የትርፍ ድርሻ (EPS) | | 156.18 | 155.92 |



ብርሃን ባንክ አ.ማ
የሀብትና ዕዳ መግለጫ
እ.ኤ.አ ሰኔ 30 2023

| | ማስታወሻ | በሰኔ30፣2023 | በሰኔ30፣2022 |
|---|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | ብር“000 | ብር“000” |
| ሐብቶች | | | |
| በባንክና በእጅ የሚገኝ ጥሬ ገንዘብ | 17 | 3,732,724 | 3,143,439 |
| በሌሎች ባንኮች እና የፋይናንስ ተቋማት ተቀማጭ | 17 | 3,719,919 | 869,293 |
| የደንበኞች ብድር እና ቅድመ ክፍያ (የተጣራ) | 18 | 27,346,058 | 20,944,464 |
| የአክሲዮን ኢንቨስትመንት | 19 | 306,614 | 124,763 |
| በንዶችና የብሔራዊ ባንክ ቢሎች | 19 | 3,833,003 | 3,299,928 |
| ሌሎች ሐብቶች | 20 | 1,253,266 | 930,320 |
| አላቂ እቃዎች (Inventories) | 20 | 78,179 | 42,393 |
| ለሽያጭ የተዘጋጀ የማይንቀሳቀስ ሐብት | 20 | 58,041 | 58,141 |
| የማይዳሰሱ ሐብቶች (የተጣራ) | 22 | 8,835 | 12,609 |
| ቋሚ ንብረት እና መሣሪያ (የተጣራ) | 23 | 2,297,882 | 1,803,626 |
| በብሔራዊ ባንክ ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ (Restricted Fund) | 17 | 2,410,700 | 1,835,700 |
| ጠቅላላ ሐብት | | <u>45,045,221</u> | <u>33,064,676</u> |
| ዕዳዎች | | | |
| ከሌሎች ባንኮች እና የፋይናንስ ተቋማት ተቀማጭ አና ብድር | 24 | 3,518,408 | 345,156 |
| የደንበኞች ተቀማጭ ሂሳብ | 24 | 33,782,294 | 26,027,275 |
| የዚህ አመት ተከፋይ የገቢ ግብር | 16 | 79,077 | 94,538 |
| ለሌተር ኦፍ ክሪኬዲት ቅድመ ክፍያ | 24 | 365,273 | 454,304 |
| ብድር | 24 | 559,028 | - |
| ሌሎች ዕዳዎች | 24 | 1,509,576 | 1,484,517 |
| ልዩ መጠበቂያ | 24 | 65,052 | 102,305 |
| ለስራተኞች የአልግሎት ጥቅም መጠበቂያ (Defined benefit obligations) | 24 | 101,795 | 74,737 |
| ወደ ፊት የሚከፈል የትርፍ ግብር (Deffered tax liability) | 16 | <u>35,275</u> | <u>17,857</u> |
| ጠቅላላ ዕዳ | | <u>40,015,777</u> | <u>28,600,689</u> |
| የተጣራ ሐብት | | | |
| የተከፈለ አክሲዮን ካፒታል | 25 | 3,350,433 | 3,159,025 |
| ተጨማሪ የአክሲዮን ክፍያ(Share premium) | 25 | 15,847 | 13,632 |
| ያልተከፈለ ትርፍ (Retained earnings) | 26 | 196,394 | 235,631 |
| ሕጋዊ መጠበቂያ | 27 | 856,684 | 729,527 |
| ሌሎች መጠበቂያዎች | 28 | 206,983 | 71,802 |
| ልዩ መጠበቂያ (Regulatory Risk Reserve) | 29 | <u>403,104</u> | <u>254,371</u> |
| ጠቅላላ የተጣራ ሐብት | | <u>5,029,444</u> | <u>4,463,987</u> |
| ጠቅላላ የተጣራ ሐብት እና ዕዳ | | <u>45,045,221</u> | <u>33,064,676</u> |

የሂሳብ መግለጫዎቹ ጸድቀው በዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ አማካይነት አክቶበር 16, 2023 ተፈቅደው ፊርማ የተደረገባቸው።



አቶ ጉማቸው ኩሴ
 የዳይሬክተሮች ቦርድ ሊቀመንበር




አቶ ግሩም ፀጋዬ
 ፕሬዥዳንት

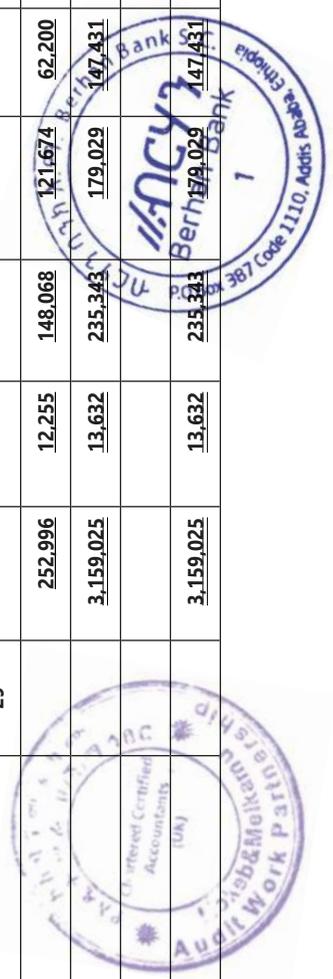


ብርሃን ባንክ አ.ማ

የባለአክሲዮኖች ካፒታል ለውጥ መግለጫ፣

እ. ኤ. አ. በሰኔ 30፣ 2023 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዘመን

| | መጠን | የተከፈለ የአክሲዮን ካፒታል | ተጨማሪ የአክሲዮን ክፍያ (Share premium) | ያልተከፈለ ትርፍ | በብሔራዊ ባንክ መስረት የተያዘ መጠን | ልዩ መጠን | ሕጋዊ መጠን | ድምር |
|--|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | ብር"000 | ብር"000 | ብር"000 | ብር"000 | ብር"001 | ብር"000 | ብር"000 | ብር"000 |
| እ. ኤ. አ. ሐምሌ 1፣ 2021 | | 2,906,029 | 1,377 | 87,276 | 57,355 | 85,231 | 609,896 | 3,747,164 |
| የዘመኑ ትርፍ | 26 | - | - | 478,522 | - | - | - | 478,522 |
| የዳይሬክቶች የትርፍ ድርሻ | 26 | - | - | (1,588) | - | - | - | - |
| ሌሎች የተጣመሩ ገቢዎች | | | | | | | | |
| ለሰራተኞች የገንዘብ አገልግሎት ጥቅም መጠን በደም ልኬት የተገኘ ገቢ (ወጭ) | 28 | - | - | - | - | (2,571) | - | (2,571) |
| በኢንቨስትመንት ላይ የገበያ ዋጋ ጭማሪ-በተጣመረ ገቢ (ወጭ) የተያዘ | 28 | - | - | - | - | 64,771 | - | 64,771 |
| ጠቅላላ የተጣመረ የዘመኑ ገቢ | | = | = | 476,935 | = | 62,200 | = | 539,135 |
| የአመቱ አጎቅቶ | | | | | | | | |
| ተጨማሪ አክሲዮን | 25 | 252,996 | 12,255 | - | - | - | - | 265,251 |
| ለተከፈለ/ ለክፍያ የተዘጋጀ ድርሻ | 26 | - | - | (87,563) | - | - | - | (87,563) |
| ወደጎረዎ መጠን በቆይታ የተላለፈ | 27 | - | - | (119,631) | - | - | 119,631 | - |
| ወደሌሎች መጠን በቆይታ የተላለፈ | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ወደሌሎች የረከከ መጠን በቆይታ የተላለፈ | 29 | - | - | (121,674) | 121,674 | - | - | - |
| ከረከከ መጠን በቆይታ የተላለፈ | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ጠቅላላ የአመቱ አጎቅቶ | | 252,996 | 12,255 | 148,068 | 121,674 | 62,200 | 119,631 | 716,823 |
| እ. ኤ. አ. በሰኔ 30፣ 2022 | | 3,159,025 | 13,632 | 235,343 | 179,029 | 147,431 | 729,527 | 4,463,987 |
| እ. ኤ. አ. ሐምሌ 1፣ 2022 | | 3,159,025 | 13,632 | 235,343 | 179,029 | 147,431 | 729,527 | 4,463,987 |



ብርሃን ባንክ አ.ማ

የገንዘብ ፍሰት መግለጫ

እ. ኤ. አ. በሰኔ 30፣ 2023 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት

| | ማጣቀሻ | በሰኔ 30፣ 2023 | በሰኔ 30፣ 2022 |
|--|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| | | -ብር"000 | -ብር"000 |
| ከባንክ ስራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | | | |
| ትርፍ ከግብር በፊት | | 605,235 | 583,436 |
| ማስተካከያዎች | | | |
| ለደንበኞች የተሰጡ አጠራጣሪ ብድሮች መጠባበቂያ ወጪ | 13 | 207,763 | 336,962 |
| ለሌሎች ሀብቶች መጠባበቂያ ክፍያ | 15 | 103,386 | 7 |
| የማይዳሰሱ ሐብቶች የእርጅና ቅንስናሽ | 22 | 3,773 | 3,785 |
| የቋሚ ንብረት እና የመሣሪያዎች የእርጅና ቅንስናሽ | 23 | 367,536 | 276,551 |
| በሽያጭ ለሚወገዱ ቋሚ ንብረቶች እና መሣሪያዎች መጠባበቂያ ወጪ | 15 | 100 | |
| ለቢሮና ሌሎች አላቂ እቃዎች የእርጅና ቅንስናሽ | 15 | 15 | 53 |
| ከሚወገዱ ቋሚ ንብረቶች እና መሣሪያዎች ሽያጭ ገቢ | | (2) | (287) |
| ባለፈው አመት መጠባበቂያ ክፍያ ማስተካከያ | | (157) | (112,892) |
| በሊዝ አዳላይ የታሰበ የወለድ ወጪ | | 39,958 | 33,727 |
| የሥራ ስንብት ክፍያ | | (17,975) | (3,560) |
| ከሊዝ ማስተካከያ ገቢ | | (42) | - |
| ከባንክ ስራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት ከስራ ማስኬጃ ለውጥ በፊት | | 1,309,591 | 1,117,782 |
| ቅናሽ (ጭማሪ) በደንበኞች ብድር እና ቅድመ ክፍያ ከመጠባበቂያ በፊት | 18 | (6,714,520) | (4,354,497) |
| ቅናሽ (ጭማሪ) በሽያጭ የሚወገዱ ቋሚ ንብረቶች እና መሣሪያዎች | 20 | - | (38,500) |
| ቅናሽ (ጭማሪ) ሌሎች ሐብቶች | 20 | (321,089) | (189,199) |
| ቅናሽ (ጭማሪ) በብሔራዊ ባንክ የማይንቅሳቀሱ ተቀማጭ | 17 | (575,000) | (743,700) |
| ጭማሪ (ቅናሽ) ተቀማጭ ሂሳብ | 24 | 7,755,019 | 4,320,049 |
| ጭማሪ (ቅናሽ) ለሌተር አፍ ክሬዲት ማወራረጃ ከደንበኞች የተሰበሰበ ቅድሚያ ክፍያ | 24 | (89,031) | (11,235) |
| ጭማሪ (ቅናሽ) ሌሎች ዕዳዎች | 24 | 47,447 | 817,153 |
| ቅናሽ (ጭማሪ) የቢሮና ሌሎች አላቂ እቃዎች | 20 | (35,800) | (7,777) |
| ቅናሽ (ጭማሪ) ከሌሎች ባንኮች እና የፋይናንስ ተቋማት ተቀማጭ አና ብድር | 17 | (2,850,626) | (785,874) |
| ጭማሪ (ቅናሽ) የእዳ መጠባበቂያ | 22 | (37,253) | 21,613 |
| ቅናሽ (ጭማሪ) ከሌሎች ባንኮችና የፋይናንስ ተቋማት ተሰብሳቢ | 24 | 3,173,252 | 303,890 |
| ጭማሪ (ቅናሽ) ለስራተኞች የአልግሎት ጥቅም መጠባበቂያ | 24 | 28,870 | 17,915 |
| ከእንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | | | |
| ከተከፋይ ሂሳብ ላይ የተቀነሰ ግብር የተከፈለ | | (115) | (130) |
| በዓመቱ ውስጥ የተከፈለ የትርፍ ግብር | 16 | (94,538) | (127,952) |
| ከለፈው አመት የዘረ ግብር | | (34,918) | |
| ከባንክ ስራ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | | 1,561,290 | 339,538 |
| ከመዋዕለንዋይ ፍሰት እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | | | |
| የቋሚ ንብረቶች ግዢ | 23 | (861,694) | (823,822) |
| የማይዳሰሱ ንብረቶች ግዢ | 22 | - | (4,365) |



ብርሃን ባንክ አ.ማ

የገንዘብ ፍሰት መግለጫ

እ. ኤ. አ. በሰኔ 30፣ 2023 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት

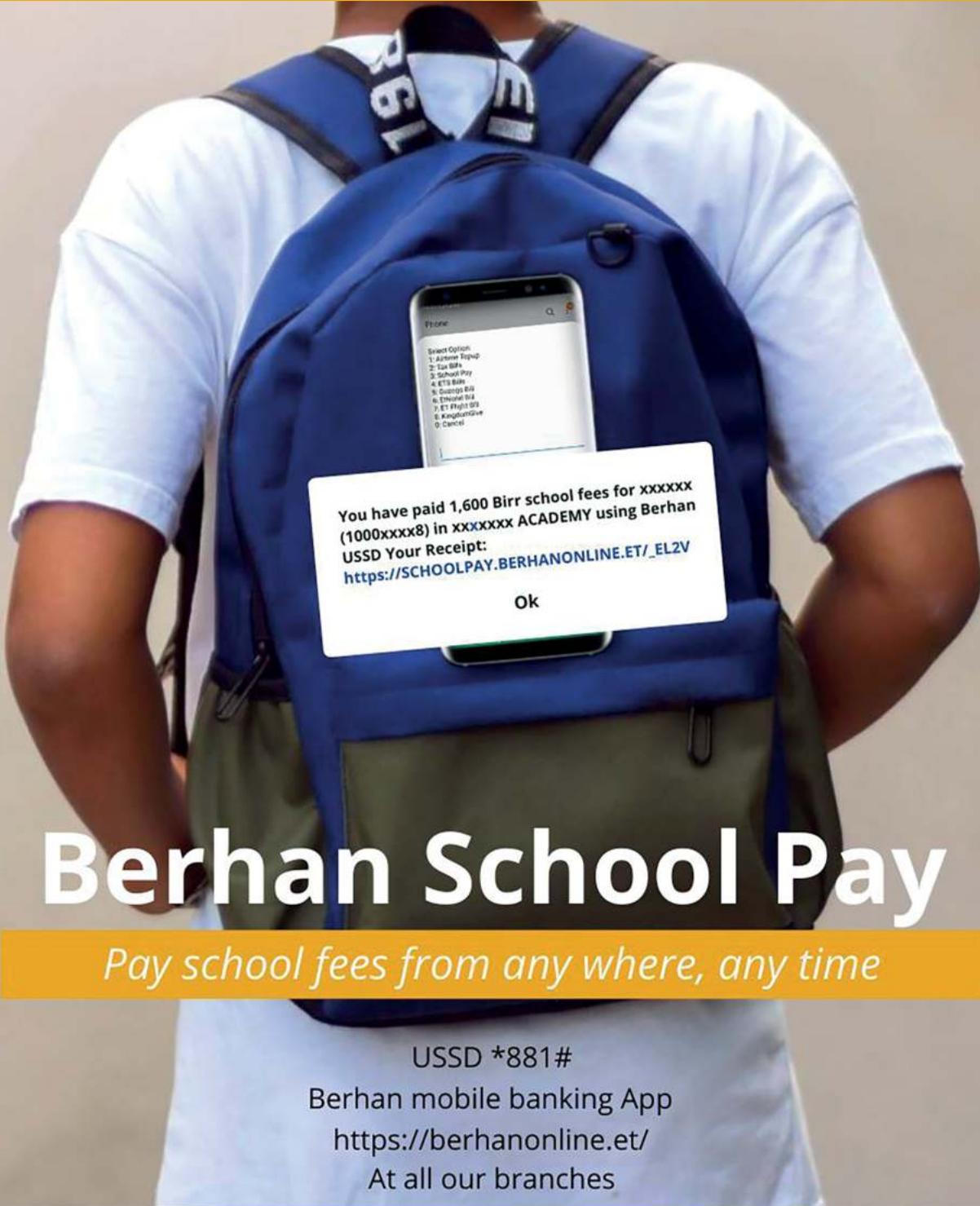
| | | | |
|--|-----|--------------------|------------------|
| የብሔራዊ ባንክ ቢል ኢንቨስትመንት (ጭማሪ) ቅናሽ | 19 | (553,034) | 491,301 |
| ለኢንቨስትመንት ነክ ንብረቶች ግዢ | 19 | (30,519) | (3,808) |
| ከቋሚ ንብረት እና መሣሪያዎች ሽያጭ የተገኘ | 23 | 44 | 1,053 |
| ከመዋዕለ ንዋይ ፍሰት እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ፍሰት | | (1,425,203) | (339,642) |
| ከፋይናንስ ነክ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የገንዘብ ፍሰት | | | |
| መደበኛ አክሲዮኖች ተሸጦው የተገኘ ገቢ | 25 | 191,408 | 252,996 |
| ከመነሻ ዋጋ በላይ አክሲዮኖች ተሸጦው የተገኘ ገቢ | 25 | 2,215 | 12,255 |
| ለባለ አክሲዮኖች ትርፍ ክፍፍል የተከፈለ | 26 | (235,631) | (87,563) |
| ጭማሪ (ቅናሽ) ብድር | 24b | 559,028 | |
| ለሊዝ የተከፈለ | 34 | (62,369) | (49,955) |
| የዳይሬክተሮች ከትርፍ ላይ የተከፈለ | | (1,425) | (1,588) |
| ከገንዘብ ነክ እንቅስቃሴዎች የተገኘ የተጣራ የገንዘብ ፍሰት | | 453,226 | 126,146 |
| በጥሬ ገንዘብ እና የጥሬ ገንዘብ እኩያዎች የታየ ልዩነት | | 589,313 | 126,042 |
| በዓመቱ መጀመሪያ ላይ የነበረ ጥሬ ገንዘብ እና የጥሬ ገንዘብ እኩያ | | 3,143,500 | 3,017,458 |
| በዓመቱ ማብቂያ ላይ የታየ የጥሬ ገንዘብ ሚዛን | | 3,732,813 | 3,143,500 |





Berhan Bank

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 2. Tax Bills
 3. School Pay
 4. ET's Bill
 5. Swaga Bill
 6. Universal Bill
 7. ET Flight QR
 8. KingstomGive
 9. Cancel

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