Orascom Investment Holding S.A.E.

Consolidated Financial Statements
As of and for the year ended
December 31, 2022 (IFRS)
Together with the auditor’s report
US$

KPMG Audit S.à r.l.
39, Avenue John F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

Tel.: +352 22 51 51 1
Fax: +352 22 51 71
E-mail: info@kpmg.lu
Internet: www.kpmg.lu

To the Board of Directors of
Orascom Investment Holding S.a.e.
2005A Nile City Towers Cornish El Nile Ramlet Beaulac
N/A Cairo
Egypt

REPORT OF THE REVISEUR D'ENTREPRISES AGREE

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Orascom Investment Holding S.a.e. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for qualified opinion

- ***Investment in equity accounted investee***

The Group's investment in CHEO Technology JV ("Koryolink"), a foreign associate accounted for under the equity method, is carried at $25 million in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 under the caption "Equity-accounted investees". A share of profit of $21 million and a corresponding impairment of the share of profit for the same amount was booked in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year then ended. Considering that Koryolink is operating under an international ban and financial restrictions imposed by the international community on North Korea, which lead to difficulties in transferring profits abroad and repatriating the funds outside of North Korea, the share of profit is fully impaired after recognition as it represents the Board of Directors' best estimate of Koryolink's recoverable amount.

We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the recoverable amount of the Group's investment in Koryolink as at 31 December 2022, the latter's share of profit and corresponding impairment of share of profit accounted for in the Group's consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the respective disclosures as required by IAS 28 *Investments in associates and joint ventures* because we were not provided with documentation to support the recoverable amount of the Group's investment in Koryolink.

On 29 October 2024, we issued a qualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 for the above-mentioned reason.

Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to the opening and closing balances of the caption "Equity-accounted investees" in the consolidated statement of financial position, the captions "Share of profit from equity accounted investee" and "Impairment of share of profit from equity accounted investee" in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as well as the related disclosures.

- ***Restricted cash***

The Group has $90 million of restricted cash in a North Korean bank as at 31 December 2022. Management has not assessed the expected credit loss of this financial asset as required by IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the recoverable amount of the Group's restricted cash in the North Korean bank because we were not provided with documentation to support the recoverable amount of the restricted cash in the North Korean bank.

On 29 October 2024, we issued a qualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 for the above-mentioned reason.

Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments were necessary to the opening and closing balances of the caption "Other financial assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position as well as the related disclosures.

- ***Investment in Orascom Telecom Lebanon S.A.L ("OTL")***

In addition, Orascom Telecom Lebanon S.A.L ("OTL"), a Lebanese subsidiary of the Group has elected Lebanese Pound as its functional and presentation currency. The country is classified as a hyperinflationary economy. OTL represents $9.6 million of the Group's total assets and $6.7 of total liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and $(3.1) million of results from operations in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended. Due to the geopolitical and economical context, management was not able to provide us with the impact assessment of IAS 29 "Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies". We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the inflation effects on OTL's total assets, total liabilities and results from operations. There were no other procedures that could have been performed to satisfy ourselves as to the appropriateness of OTL's total assets, total liabilities and results from operations. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

On 29 October 2024, we issued a qualified opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 for the above-mentioned reason.

Furthermore, in 2021, the Lebanese Central Bank specified the "Sayrafa Rate" as a new legal exchange mechanism to determine the foreign exchange rate against the Lebanese currency. The "Sayrafa Rate" meets the definition of spot and closing exchange rate as prescribed in IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. Accordingly, with effect from 1 January 2022, the "Sayrafa Rate" should be applied in translating the foreign currency denominated transactions and balances (that are not subject to local banking restrictions) and OTL's results and financial position into the presentation currency. Management has used has utilized the 'official published exchange rate' as the spot and closing exchange rate for translating foreign currency transactions and balances from the functional currency (Lebanese Pound) to the presentation currency (US Dollar) during the year and at year-end which constitutes a limitation from IAS 21. Had Management used the appropriate spot and closing exchange rate as per IAS 21, many elements of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 including disclosures would have been materially different. The effects on the consolidated financial statements of this limitation from IAS 21 have not been determined.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession ("Law of 23 July 2016") and with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as adopted for Luxembourg by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF"). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the « Responsibilities of "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" for the audit of the consolidated financial statements » section of our report. We are also independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Those Charged with Governance for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by IASB, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Responsibilities of the réviseur d'entreprises agréé for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

— Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

— Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

— Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.

— Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé" to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report of the "réviseur d'entreprises agréé". However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

— Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Luxembourg, 23 December 2024

KPMG Audit S.à r.l.
Cabinet de révision agréé

Fabrice Leonardi

ORASCOM INVESTMENT HOLDING S.A.E.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF

(In thousands of US$)	Note	December31,2022	December31,2021
Assets			
Property and equipment	14	18,600	13,769
Intangible assets	15	--	--
Investment property	16	8,166	13,165
Equity accounted investees	12	24,803	39,185
Other financial assets	17	117,975	3,391
Other assets	20	--	255
Total non-current assets		**169,544**	**69,765**
Trade receivables	19	10,921	8,041
Other financial assets	17	--	--
Other assets	20	2,918	1,821
Cash and cash equivalents	21	66,880	69,222
		80,719	**79,084**
Assets held for sale	27	-	101,284
Total current assets		**80,719**	**180,368**
Total assets		**250,263**	**250,133**
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	22	95,890	95,890
Reserves		(22,300)	(11,247)
Retained earnings		42,055	30,615
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**115,645**	**115,258**
Non-controlling interests		(462)	20,214
Total equity		**115,183**	**135,472**
Liabilities			
Borrowings	23	93,187	10,173
Other liabilities	24	189	179
Deferred tax liabilities	18-1	7,092	4,812
Total non-current liabilities		**100,468**	**15,164**
Borrowings	23	1,986	17
Trade payables and other liabilities	24	19,784	23,679
Income tax liabilities		4,140	3,174
Provisions	25	8,702	11,769
		34,612	**38,639**
Liabilities associated to assets held for sale	27	-	60,858
Total current liabilities		**34,612**	**99,497**
Total liabilities		**135,080**	**114,661**
Total equity and liabilities		**250,263**	**250,133**

* The accompanying notes from page (5) to page (56) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chief Financial Officer **Chairman**

ORASCOM INVESTMENT HOLDING S.A.E.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

(In thousands of US$, except per share amounts)	Note	December31,2022	December31,2021
Continuing operations			
Revenues	6	5,085	1,784
Other income	31	4,843	-
Purchases and services	7	(6,444)	(4,931)
Other expenses	8	(627)	(733)
Provisions no longer required / (formed)	25	(1,718)	(1,385)
Personnel cost	9	(5,678)	(4,239)
Depreciation and amortization	10	(579)	(337)
Impairment loss of other financial assets		614	(6,841)
Gains from Acquisition investment property	17 19	--	12,825
Operating income / (loss)		**(4,504)**	**(3,857)**
Finance income	11	105	186
Financial assets at FVTPL	11	6,467	-
Finance expense	11	(944)	(834)
Net foreign currencies translation differences	11	17,111	3,182
Share of profit from equity accounted investee	12	26,113	27,190
Impairment of share of profit from equity accounted investee	12	(26,113)	(27,190)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		**18,235**	**(1,323)**
Income tax expense	13	(4,726)	(3,220)
Profit / (loss) for the year from continued operations		**13,509**	**(4,543)**
Discontinued operations			
(Loss)/Gain from discontinuing operation (net of income tax)	27-B	(620)	23,740
Profit / (loss) for the year		**12,889**	**19,197**
Other comprehensive (loss) / income:			
Items that may be sequent reclassified to profit or loss net of tax			
Foreign operations- Foreign currencies translation differences		(19,625)	8,607
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year		**(19,625)**	**8,607**
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(6,736)**	**27,804**
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company from continuing operations		12,965	(3,729)
Owners of the Company from discontinuing operations		(620)	18,708
Non-controlling interests		544	4,218
		12,889	**19,197**
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(7,688)	25,649
Non-controlling interests		952	2,155
		(6,736)	**27,804**
Earnings / (losses) per share from continuing operation - basic & diluted (in US$)	26	0.0025	(0.0007)
(Losses) / earnings per share from discontinued operations- basic & diluted (in US$)	26	(0.0001)	0.0036

* The accompanying notes from page (5) to page (56) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ORASCOM INVESTMENT HOLDING S.A.E.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(In thousands of US$)	Not e	Share capital	Legal reserve	Translation reserve	Total reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the parent company	Non-controlli ng interests	Total equity
As of January 1, 2021	**22**	**95,890**	**24,875**	**(47,163)**	**(22,288)**	**16,006**	**89,608**	**18,060**	**107,66**
Foreign operations- Foreign currencies		-	-	**10,671**	**10,671**	-	**10,671**	**(2,064)**	**8,607**
Gain/ (Loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	**14,979**	**14,979**	**4,218**	**19,197**
Total comprehensive (loss) for the		-	-	**10,671**	**10,671**	**14,979**	**25,650**	**2,154**	**27,804**
Transactions with owners of the		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to legal reserve		-	**370**	-	**370**	**-370**	-	-	-
Total transactions with owners of the		-	**370**	-	**370**	**-370**	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2021		**95,890**	**25,245**	**(36,492)**	**(11,247)**	**30,615**	**115,258**	**20,214**	**135,47**

(In thousands of US$)		Share capital	Legal reserve	Translation reserves	Other reserves	Total reserves	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the	Non-controlli ng	Total equity
As of January 1, 2022	**22**	**95,890**	**25,245**	**(36,492)**		**(11,247)**	**30,615**	**115,258**	**20,214**	**135,47**
Foreign operations- Foreign currencies		-	-	(20,033)	-	**(20,033)**	-	**(20,033)**	408	**(19,625**
(Loss) / profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	12,345	**12,345**	544	**12,889**
Total comprehensive (loss) / income		-	-	**(20,033)**	-	**(20,033)**	**12,345**	**(7,688)**	**952**	**(6,736)**
Transactions with owners of the										
Disposal subsidiary with NCI		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,628)	**(21,628**
Contribution of Koryolink *					8,075	**8,075**	-	**8,075**	--	**8,075**
Transferred to Legal reserve		-	905	-	-	**905**	(905)	**--**	--	**--**
Total transactions with owners of the		**--**	**905**	-	**8,075**	**8,980**	**(905)**	**8,075**	**(21,628)**	**(21,628**
As of December 31, 2022		**95,890**	**26,150**	**(56,525)**	**8,075**	**(22,300)**	**42,055**	**115,645**	**(462)**	**115,18**

* This amount represents a contribution of Koryolink resulted from discounting of interest free loan obtained from Koryolink amounted to US$ 86M during August 2022 calculated by the difference between fair value and face value of the loan.

The accompanying notes from page (5) to page (56) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ORASCOM INVESTMENT HOLDING S.A.E.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

(In thousands of US($))	Note	December 31,2022	December 31,2021
(Loss) for the year before tax		**18,235**	**(1,323)**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization	10	579	337
Finance income	11	(105)	(186)
Finance expense	11	944	836
Foreign exchange (gain) /loss		(17,112)	(3,183)
Impairment of financial assets		(614)	6,841
impairment of cash and cash equivalents		(53)	(1,829)
Gain from valuation financial assets at fair market value		(6,467)	-
Gain from Acquisition Of investment property		-	(12,788)
Change in provisions	25	(81)	1,324
Changes in other assets		(1,530)	6,427
Changes in other liabilities		(4,883)	(16,447)
Cash flows (used in) by operating activities		**(11,087)**	**(19,991)**
Income tax paid		-	(850)
Interest received		105	182
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities		**(10,982)**	**(20,659)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash out flow for investments in:			
Acquisition of Property and equipment		(10,399)	(6,929)
Acquisition of financial assets		(22,671)	-
cash proceed from sale process	27	32,000	74,178
Investments property		-	(406)
Proceeds from sale of a subsidiary		-	20
Cash flows (used in) generated by investing activities		**(960)**	**66,863**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Interest paid	23	(197)	(834)
Proceeds from loan and bank facilities	23	88,058	6,957
Other financial assets		(78,694)	-
Payments for loans and bank facilities	23	(14)	(5,226)
Cash flows generated by financing activities		**9,153**	**897**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations		**(2,789)**	**(27,077)**
Discontinuing operations			
Net cash flows (used in) / generated by operating activities		(2,451)	16,503
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		-	(13,270)
Net cash generated by / (used in) discontinued operations		**(2,451)**	**3,233**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(5,241)**	**50,334**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		69,222	21,865
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents continued		2,903	(130)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents discontinued		-	(133)
Cash included in assets held for sale		-	(2,714)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**66,880**	**69,222**

* The accompanying notes from page (5) to page (56) are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. General information

Orascom Investment Holding S.A.E. ("OIH" or the "Company") is an Egyptian Joint Stock Company pursuant to the provisions of the Capital Market Law No. 95 of 1992, and its executive regulations. The Company was registered at Commercial Register under No 394061. The Company's Head Office located at Nile City Towers, Armlet Boulak–Cairo–Egypt. The Company was established on November 29, 2011 (the "inception") and until this date the businesses of the Company were performed under various entities which were controlled by Orascom Telecom Holding, S.A.E. ("OTH"). As part of a larger transaction pursuant to which VimpelCom Ltd had acquired OTH dated April 14, 2011, its shareholders agreed to affect the demerger, whereby, OTH was split into two companies, OTH and the Company ("Demerger"). The Demerger resulted in the transfer of certain telecom, cable and media and technology assets (the "OIH Assets") to the Company.

The Company through its subsidiaries (the "Group") is a mobile telecommunications business operating in high growth emerging markets in the Middle East, Africa and Asia. The Company is a subsidiary of Orascom Telecom Media and Technology Investments S.à.r.l. (the "Ultimate Parent Company").

The Company's shares are listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange under ISIN number EGS693V1C014 and has Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) which are listed on the London Stock Exchange under ISIN number US68555D2062, and Egyptian stock exchange under number 2349649

The information presented in this document has been presented in thousands of United States Dollar ("US$"), except earnings per share and unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Change of scope

During the year 2022 and 2021, the company made decisions to sell some assets as well as one of the subsidiaries, as following:

-During the month of October 2021, OIH (Egypt) Group sold the floors owned by it in the State of Brazil through one of its subsidiaries, Victoire BV Holding Company, for a total amount of *US$* 76.5 million. The contract stipulates the guarantee of OIH S.A.E. For the seller to obtain a fixed annual return for a period of 24 months from the date of selling the above-mentioned floors as mentioned in note 27-B3.

- On April 27, 2021, the Company's board of directors approved the sale of all the shares owned by the Group in Trans World Associates, to Orastar Limited. It worth to be mentioned that the total value of Trans World Associates regarding the deal is about *US$* 96 million. The ownership percentage of Orascom Investment Holding in Trans World Associates (Private) is 51% from the company's capital, and the sale process has been completed during 2022.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB. They were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on April 26, 2023.

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, as Management have verified the absence of financial, management or other indicators that could indicate critical issues regarding the Group's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future, and in particular during12 months following the date of authorization. The description of the methods through which the Group manages financial risks is contained in the following note 4 relating to "Financial risk management".

For presentational purposes, the current/non-current distinction has been used for the statement of financial position. The statement of comprehensive income is presented using the one-statement approach. Expenses are analyzed in the statement of profit or loss using a classification based on their nature. The indirect method has been selected to present the cash flows statement.

Orascom Investment Holding S.A.E. (In thousands of US$ dollars)

2.2 Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs")

2.2.1 New currently effective requirements

Effective date	New standards or amendments
January 1, 2022	Amendments to *IFRS 3 — Business combinations*
January 1, 2022	Amendments to *IAS 16 — Property, Plant and Equipment*
January 1, 2022	Amendments to *IAS 37 — Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*
January 1, 2022	*Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2018 - 2020 Cycle*

1. Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions (amendment to IFRS 16)

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification. The amendment was intended to apply until 30 June 2021, but as the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is continuing, on 31 March 2021, the IASB extended the period of application of the practical expedient to 30 June 2022.

2. Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7

The amendments provide temporary reliefs which address the financial reporting effects when an interbank offered rate (IBOR) is replaced with an alternative nearly risk-free interest rate (RFR). The amendments include the following practical expedients:

-- A practical expedient to require contractual changes, or changes to cash flows that are directly required by the reform, to be treated as changes to a floating interest rate, equivalent to a movement in a market rate of interest

- Permit changes required by IBOR reform to be made to hedge designations and hedge documentation without the hedging relationship being discontinued

--Provide temporary relief to entities from having to meet the separately identifiable requirement when an RFR instrument is designated as a hedge of a risk component.

3. Extension of the temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4)

With Regulation (EU) No. 2020/2097 of 15 December 2020, published in the Official Gazette of the European Union on16 December 2020, the IASB document "Extension of Temporary Exemption from the Application of IFRS 9(Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts)" was adopted ("endorsed").

Entities with a predominantly insurance business have the option to continue to apply the provisions of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement for the classification and measurement of financial instruments until the entry into force of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, which will replace the current IFRS 41.

The temporary exemption from the application of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is provided for in order to avoid the volatility of the profit/(loss) for the financial year caused by the asymmetry between the measurement criteria provided for by IFRS 9 for financial assets and the valuation criteria of IFRS 4 for liabilities linked to insurance business.

As the IASB Board in June 2020 decided to postpone the effective date of IFRS 17 from 1 January 2021 to 1 January 2023, the deadline for the temporary exemption to apply IFRS 9 was also accordingly extended by two years.

regulation states that the amendments to IFRS 4 must be applied as from 1 January 2021 for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

2.2.2 Forthcoming requirements

Effective date	New standards or amendments
January 1, 2023	*IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts*
January 1, 2023	Amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current*
January 1, 2023	Amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting policies*
January 1, 2023	Amendments to *IAS 8 — Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates*
January 1, 2023	*Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)*

The above amendments / standards are not likely to influence Group's consolidated financial

2.3 Summary of main accounting principles and policies

The main accounting principles and policies adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently by the Group entities.

Basis of consolidation

- Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the financial statements of those entities over which the Company has control, both directly or indirectly, from the date on which control is transferred to the Group until the date such control ceases.

The financial statements used in the consolidation process are those prepared by the individual Group entities in accordance with IFRS.

The consolidation procedures used are as follows:

- The assets and liabilities and income and expenses of subsidiaries are included on a line-by-line basis, allocating to non-controlling interests, where applicable, the share of equity and profit or loss for the year that is attributable to them. The resulting balances are presented separately in equity and the consolidated income statement; the acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognized amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets;

-Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured, and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in consolidated profit or loss.

- Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the interest acquired in the net fair value at the acquisition date of the assets and liabilities of the entity or business acquired. Goodwill relating to investments accounted for using the equity method is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair values of non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If the consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in the consolidated profit or loss;

- Acquisition costs on business combinations are expensed as incurred, except if they relate to issue debt or equity securities.

- The purchase of equity holdings from non-controlling holders are accounted for as equity transactions that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration received and the relevant share of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity.

-Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealized gains arising from transactions with equity-accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and a joint venture.

- Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

- Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially - recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

The equity method is as follows:

- The Group's share of the profit or loss of an investee is recognized in the consolidated profit or loss from the date when significant influence begins up to the date when that significant influence ceases or when the investment is classified as held for sale. Investments in associates with negative shareholders' equity are recorded till the Group's interest is reduced to zero and a provision for its losses is accrued only if the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to cover such losses.

- The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and it's carrying value;

- If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced, but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in the consolidated other comprehensive income is reclassified to consolidated profit or loss;

- Unrealized gains and losses generated from transactions between the Company or its subsidiaries and its investees accounted for using the equity method are eliminated on consolidation for the portion pertaining to the Group; unrealized losses are eliminated unless they represent impairment .

Management fees received from associates are included within revenue.

Appendix A includes a list of the entities included in the scope of consolidation.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests of consolidated subsidiaries are presented separately from the Group’s equity" therein".

Non-controlling interests that represent current equity interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the net assets of the entity in liquidation, they may be measured at initial recognition either at fair value or in the Proportionate share of the non-controlling interests in the recognized values of the net assets acquired - The Measurement basis for each acquisition transaction is selected separately.

The non-controlling interest in an acquire is initially measured at the non-controlling interest proportionate share in the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent consideration recognized on acquisition date.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group’s entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (‘the functional currency’). The functional currency of the Company is Egyptian pound. The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in ‘US Dollars’ (US$), which is the Group’s presentation currency. The numbers disclosed according to the presentation currency “US$” represent the translation of the group financial results recognized in its functional currency “EGP “ converted to US$ using the appropriate exchange rates

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the relevant entity at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated, at the reporting date, into the prevailing exchange rates at that date. Foreign currency exchange differences arising on the settlement of transactions and the translation of the statement of financial position are recognized in the income statement. Gains and losses on long-term financing provided to Group subsidiaries by the parent company, for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur, are initially recognized in. other comprehensive income and reclassified to the income statement on disposal of the relevant entity, transaction in foreign currency for non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at historical cost are initially recorded using closing rate at the date of the transaction while items carried at fair value should be reported at the rate that existed when fair values were determined.

If a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any foreign exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

Group companies

The financial statements of the Group entities are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate.
- Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year;
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity in the “translation reserve” until the group loses control of the relevant subsidiary. When the group disposes of a foreign operation the translation reserve, previously recognized in equity, is transferred to the income statement;
- Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and are translated at the closing exchange rate; and
- In the preparation of the consolidated cash flow statement, the cash flows of foreign subsidiaries are translated at the average exchange rate for the year, except for the opening and closing cash balances.

Orascom Investment Holding S.A.E. (In thousands of US$ dollars)

The exchange rates applied in relation to the US$ are as follows:

	Average for the year ended December 31, 2022	Closing rate as of December 31, 2022	Average for the year ended December 31, 2021	Closing rate as of December 31, 2021
Egyptian Pound (EGP)	0.0521	0.0404	0.0639	0.0639
Pakistan Rupee (PKR)	0.00490	0.00442	0.0062	0.0057
Euro (EUR)	1.05374	1.07021	1.1832	1.1368
BRL	,2723	,2723	,1854	,1795
LBP Lebanese Pounds (LBP)	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at purchase cost or production cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for use and any dismantling and removal costs which may be incurred because of contractual obligations, which require the asset to be returned to its original state and condition.

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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. Each asset is treated separately if it has an autonomously determinable useful life and value. Depreciation is charged at rates calculated to write off the costs over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis from the date the asset is available and ready for use.

The useful lives of property and equipment and their residual values are reviewed and updated, where necessary, at least at each year-end. Land is not depreciated. When a depreciable asset is composed of identifiable separate components whose useful lives vary significantly from those of other components of the asset, depreciation is calculated for each component separately, applying the "component approach".

The useful lives estimated by the Group for the various categories of property and equipment are as follows.

	Number of years
Buildings	50
Leasehold improvements and renovations	3-8
Machinery	5-10
Computer equipment	3-5
Furniture and fixtures	5-10
Vehicles	3-6

Gains or (losses) arising from the sale or retirement of assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the net carrying amount of the asset sold or retired and are recognized in the income statement in the period incurred under "Gains / (losses) from disposal of non-current assets".

Leases

With the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use. Each lease payment is allocated between the principal liability and finance costs. Finance costs are charged to the income statement over the lease period using the effective interest rate method.

As A leasee , right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following: (i) the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received; (iii) any initial direct costs and, if applicable, (iv) restoration costs. Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the net present value of the following: (i) fixed lease payments, (ii) variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate and, if applicable, (iii) amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, and (iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease liabilities do not include any non-lease components that may be included in the related contracts.

Lease payments are subsequently measured at amortized cost and discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis over the entire term of the contract, unless the contract provides for the transfer of ownership at the end of the lease term or the cost of the lease reflects the fact that the lessee will exercise the purchase option. In this case, the depreciation must be the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the duration of the contract. The estimated useful lives for right-of-use assets are calculated according to the same criterion applied to owned tangible assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is decreased by any impairment losses and adjusted to reflect any remeasurement of the associated lease liability.

In the statement of financial position, the Group presents right-of-use assets within tangible assets and lease liabilities within current and non-current borrowings.

In the income statement, interest expense on lease liabilities constitutes a component of financial expenses and is shown separately from the depreciation of right-of-use assets.

As a lessor

At incorporation or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand- alone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease incorporation whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset.

If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, then the Group applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of "other revenue".

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life – for example, goodwill– are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. In determining an asset's value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects the market's current assessment of the cost of money for the investment period and the specific risk profile of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units, “CGU”). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the CGUs, or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level. Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment is recognized immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

Investment property

Investment properties are property (land or a building or part of a building or both) held by the Group to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for sale in the ordinary course of business or for use in supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Investment properties are initially measured at cost. The cost of a purchased investment property comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure.

Directly attributable expenditure includes, for example, professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes and other transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group has elected to measure investment properties at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Investment property is derecognized upon disposal, when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits expected from its disposal. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the consolidated profit or loss in the period of the retirement or disposal. Reclassifications to / from investment property are made when, and only when, there is a change of use.

Revenue from operating lease rentals is recognized on a straight-line basis over the relevant term of the lease. The rental income generated by investment properties is recognized within revenue in the consolidated income statement.

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of the investment properties. The estimated useful lives of leased units are estimated at 50 years.

Financial assets

1) Recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

2) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories:

- Amortized cost
- FVOCI – debt investment
- FVOCI – equity investment or
- FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The standard permits on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities, or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets.
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management.
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated – e.g., whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume, and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets – Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows.
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features.
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a discount or premium to its contractual amount at par, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets – Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairments losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss derecognition is recognized in profit and loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises 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 Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (“ECL”) on:

- Trade receivables related to fees and commission under the scope of IFRS 15 (“Revenues from Contracts with Customers”)

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI.

The Group applies a simplified approach to measure the of these assets. For further information, please, refer to the section 3. Use of estimates and critical judgments- Impairment of financial assets.

Impairment losses on financial assets are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit and loss under “Impairment loss of other financial assets”.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

For trade receivables related to fees and commission, the Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, the Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs. However, a lifetime ECLs is elected if the credit risk on the financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Significant increase in credit risk and default

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group 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 Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.
The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- the information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Group); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer.
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due.
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise.
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or another financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

For financial instruments at FVOCI, the ECL is charged to consolidated profit or loss and is recognized in OCI.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due. Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognized as a reversal of impairment in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the recovery occurs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities consisting of borrowings, trade payables and other obligations are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the related contractual clauses and are initially recognized at fair value, adjusted by any directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities and trade payables, with the exception of derivative financial instruments, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method

Derivative financial instruments and embedded derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Fair value gains and losses on all of the Groups derivative financial instruments are recognized in the income statement within finance income and expense.

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when one of the following conditions is met:

- the contractual right to receive the cash flows from the asset has expired.
- the Group has substantially transferred all of the risks and rewards related to the asset, transferring its rights to receive the cash flows from the asset or assuming a contractual obligation to pass the cash flows received to one or more beneficiaries by virtue of an agreement that meets the requirements set out in IFRS 9 (pass through test)
- the Group has not transferred nor substantially maintained all the risks and rewards related to the financial asset but has transferred control.

The financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, namely when the contractual obligation has been met, cancelled, or prescribed. An exchange of debt instruments with substantially different contractual terms, must be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the contractual terms of an existing financial liability must be accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The Group offsets financial assets and liabilities if and only if:

- there is a legally exercisable right to offset the amounts recognized in the financial statements.
- there is an intention either to offset or to dispose of the asset and settle the liability at the same time.

Finance income and finance costs

The Group’s finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income.
- interest expense.
- dividend income.
- the net gain or loss on financial assets at FVTPL.
- the foreign currency gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities; impairment losses (and reversals) on investments in debt securities carried at amortised cost or FVOCI.

Interest income or expense is recognised under the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or the amortised cost of the 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 amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired after initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash-flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognized using the original effective interest rate.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. In the consolidated statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

The group recognize loss allowances for ECL on the cash closing balance. The group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. 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.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or the 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 income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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 utilised.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the near future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Business Combination

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combination, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the:

- Fair values of the assets transferred.
- Liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business.
- Equity interests issued by the group.
- Fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and.
- Fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:

- Consideration transferred.
- Amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity, and
- Acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity

Over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized directly on profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

Where the settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquire is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognized in the consolidated profit or loss.

In case that initial treatment of business combination is not complete at the end of financial period consolidated, the group recognizes temporary amounts for accounts and during the measurement period not to exceed one year from the date of acquisition. The adjustment is performed retrospectively for completion of new information (Intangible assets, deferred taxes/provisions and others).

Provisions

Provisions are only recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation arising from past events that will probably result in a future outflow of resources, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. The amount provided represents the best estimate of the present value of the outlay required to meet the obligation. The interest rate used in determining the present value of the liability reflects current market rates and takes into account the specific risk of each liability.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The company recognizes revenue based on the following five steps:

- Determination of the contract with the client.
- Determination of the contractual obligation to transport goods and/or services (known as performance obligations).
- Determination of the price of the transaction.
- Allocation of the transaction price to performance obligations determined based on the independent selling price for each good or service.
- Recognition of income upon fulfilment of the relevant performance obligation.

The Group does not recognize any assets associated with the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer that are expected to be not recovered. The majority of revenue is recognized over a period of time and the Group applies the practical expedient to recognize the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred if the amortisation period of the asset that would otherwise be recognized is one year or less. Specifically, the Group mainly recognizes revenue from financial services and cables.

The following is a statement of the company's revenues and how to define each revenue:

Revenue from cable segment

Revenue from cable segment is predominantly generated by Trans World Associates (Private) Limited ("TWA") and it includes:

- Revenue from bandwidth capacity sales, recognized over the period of the contract on the basis of usage of bandwidth by the customers.
- Revenues from services contracts (Value-Added Data Class and Fixed Local Loop services, maintaining and lease of telecom infrastructure facilities, and IP TV services), recognised over the period of the contract.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it provides the service to the customer and related performance obligation is fulfilled. The typical payments term is 90 days.

The revenues from cable segment are generated as follows:

- TWA provides bandwidth services, such as international private lease circuit and IP transit. The typical length of a contract with customers is 12 months with exception to indefeasible right of use (IRU) contract which has a length of 180 months.
- It also generates revenues from providing Data Class Value Added and Fixed Local Loop services. The typical length of a contract with customer has been estimated to be 12 months.
- Furthermore, TWA generates revenues from providing and maintaining lease, rent and sales of telecom infrastructure facilities. TWA is providing these services under license provided by Pakistan Telecommunication Regulatory Authority to its subsidiary Trans World Infrastructure Services Private Limited (TIS).
- Lastly, TWA generates revenue from providing Cable and IP TV services. The typical length of a contract with customers has been estimated to be 12 months.

It should be noted that the revenue from Cable segment has been presented in the discontinued operations in the current year and represented in the discontinued operations in the previous year following the sale of the Company. Refer to notes (1.12 and 27).

Revenue from Entertainment Segment

Revenue from entertainment segment is predominantly generated by Orascom pyramids entertainment ("OPE") and Orascom sound and light "OSL" which includes:

Revenue from investment property Segment

Revenue from investment property is recognized according to the accrual basis and in the straight-line manner according to the renal contract duration .

Orascom pyramids entertainment ("OPE")

- Rental income: Rental income is recognized according to the accrual basis and in the straight-line manner according to the essence of the lease agreement.
- Sponsorship Revenue: Care income is recognized by the distribution of sponsorship consideration on a straight-line basis over the duration of the sponsorship contract.
- Events revenue: Events revenue is recognized when performing event for customers and no revenue is recognized in case of uncertainty of refund for this revenue or associated costs.

Orascom sound and light "OSL

Revenues of sound and light shows: - It is represented in the revenues resulting from sound light shows presented within the archaeological pyramids area.

- ***EBITDA Definition (Alternative performance measure)***

- Adjusted earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (adjusted EBITDA).
- A management has presented the performance measure adjusted EBITDA because it monitors this performance measure at a consolidated level, and it believes that this measure is relevant to an understanding of the Group's financial performance. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adjusting profit from continuing operations to exclude the impact of taxation, net finance costs, depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses/reversals related to goodwill, intangible assets, and other financial assets.
- Adjusted EBITDA is not a defined performance measure in IFRS Accounting Standards. The Group's definition of adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable with similarly titled performance measures and disclosures by other entities.

Earnings per share

Basic: Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company, both from continuing and discontinued operations, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year excluding ordinary shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

Diluted: Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company outstanding during the year where, compared to basic earnings per share, the weighted average number of shares outstanding is modified to include the conversion of all dilutive potential shares, while the profit for the year is modified to include the effects of such conversion net of taxation. Diluted earnings per share are not calculated when there are losses as any dilutive effect would improve earnings per share.

Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner which is consistent with the internal reporting information provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the board of directors of the Company.

Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities) that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use are classified as held for sale. Immediately before classification as held for sale, the assets (or components of a disposal group) are re-measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter the assets and liabilities held for sale (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets and deferred tax assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent losses on re-measurement are recognized in the income statement. Subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell may be recognized in the income statement only to the extent of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized previously.

Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earliest of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative income statement is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

3. Use of estimates and critical judgements

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires that the directors apply accounting policies and methodologies that, in some circumstances, are based upon complex and subjective judgments and estimates that are based on historical experience and assumptions that are considered reasonable and realistic at the time, considering the relevant circumstances for example the assessment of control over subsidiaries and associates as well as the impairment of goodwill amount. The application of such estimates and assumptions affects the amounts recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and cash flows, as well as in the notes. Actual results might differ from such estimates due to the uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions upon which estimates are based. The accounting estimates that require the more subjective judgment of management in making assumptions or estimates regarding the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain and for which changes in conditions may significantly affect the results reported in these Consolidated Financial Statements are summarised below.

Valuation of financial instruments

'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 or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

A number of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities

When one is available, the Group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. 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 there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Group uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Group determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

For some financial instruments that are not traded in an active market and included in the financial statements such as financial derivatives, Management estimates fair value using valuation techniques based on inputs and assumptions, some of which are linked to quoted market prices and others on management's estimations. Management applied reasonable option valuation models during the period in estimating the fair value of these financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

For fair value measurement recognized in the statement of financial position, IFRS 7 requires an entity to classify fair value measurements on the basis of a fair value hierarchy, with the following levels, by reference to the significance of the inputs used in making measurement:

- Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for items identical to the asset being measured.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included within Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that are usually determined based on management's assumptions. However, Level 3 inputs must reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when determining an appropriate price for the asset.

Fair value is a market-based measure, based on assumptions of prices and inputs considered from the perspective of a market participant that are current as of the measurement date, rather than an entity-specific measure.

Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the funds the Company invest into have their own assumptions that are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and are affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of investment, whether the investment is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.

Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by various funds in determining fair value is greatest for investments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

When determining fair value, the funds use valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation techniques used by the funds to determine fair value are consistent with the market or income approaches. The market approach includes valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities. The funds generally use the market approach to value exchange-traded securities.

The funds value equity securities that are traded on a national securities exchange at their last reported sales price. The funds generally value equity securities traded in the over the counter (OTC) markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date at their last reported bid price if held long, and last reported ask price if sold short. To the extent that equity securities are actively traded, and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Equity securities traded on inactive markets or valued by reference to similar instruments are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Group has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables, trade payables, other receivables and other payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Impairment of non-current assets

Non-current assets are reviewed to determine whether there are any indications that the net carrying amount of these assets may not be recoverable and that they have suffered an impairment loss that needs to be recognized. In order to determine whether any such elements exist, it is necessary to make subjective measurements, based on information obtained within the Group, in the market and on past experience. When indicators are identified that an asset may have become impaired, the Group estimates the impairment loss using suitable valuation techniques. The identification of elements indicating that a potential impairment exists and estimates of the amount of the impairment, depend on factors that may vary in time, affecting management's assessments and estimates.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies a simplified approach to measure expected credit losses of trade receivables related to fees and commission and financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI. In a simplified approach expected credit losses are measured on the basis of a lifetime or 12-month expected loss allowance. The expected credit losses are based on historical information on actual credit losses on receivables. The model takes into account other information on the future economic conditions available at the time of the measurement.

Assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for- sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill,
and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated
to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment

property or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for-distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations, and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations.
- Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographic area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative year.

Intangibles

Intangible assets constitute a significant part of the Group's total assets and the scheduled amortisation charges from a significant part of the annual operation expenses. The useful economic lives arrived at, on the basis of management's estimates and assumptions, have a major impact on the valuation of intangible assets.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the intangible asset is estimated, in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, intangible assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Consolidation of North Korea

The Company's investment in North Korea relates primarily to the 60% (2021: 75%) voting rights in the local telecom operator Koryolink. The accounting treatment has been modified during 2015 through recognizing it as an investment in associates instead of subsidiaries, as the OIH (Egypt) Group management believes in the existence of significant influence instead of control.

In the light of international sanctions that the United States administration has decided to impose on the North Korean government and its various departments, the OIH (Egypt) Group's management closely monitors ongoing activities to make sure that the sanctions are not violated, and the two sides reached some understanding of the organizational and commercial frameworks focused on organizing the work of telecommunications market in North Korea.

On 11 September 2017, the United Nations Security Council issued a resolution obliging member state of the United Nations to pass laws prohibiting joint ventures and existing partnerships with the North Korean Republic unless approval is obtained to continue such joint ventures. OIH (Egypt) Group's management submitted an official request through the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in order to be excluded from adhering to the said resolution.

On 26 December 2018, the request to the Security Council Committee established to follow up the implementation of sanctions on North Korea was approved, except for Koryolink, to ban foreign investment in North Korea and to allow OIH (Egypt) Group to continue its activities in North Korea and consider the company as a telecommunications infrastructure company offering a public service.

During the third quarter of 2022 Koryolink announced a capital increase of EUR 20 million (US$ 21 million) to which KPTC Company (North Korean postal) shareholder in Koryolink with 25% ownership percentage, has subscribed in all shares of capital increase resulting in decrease of OIH ownership percentage from 75% to 60% to change the capital structure.

The change in ownership percentage does not affect the significant influence assessment. The classification and presentation of this asset shall continue as equity accounting investees.

Depreciation of non-current assets

The cost of property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis throughout the useful economic life of the relevant asset. The useful economic life is determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and is based upon historical experience for similar assets, market conditions, and forecasts regarding future events that could have an impact on useful life, including changes in technology. Therefore, the actual useful economic life may differ from the estimated useful life. The Group periodically evaluates sector and technology changes in order to update the remaining useful life. Such periodic updates could result in a change during the depreciation period, and therefore also in the depreciation in future periods.

Taxes

Income taxes (both current income tax and deferred taxes) are determined in each country where the

Group operates in accordance with a prudent interpretation of the applicable tax regulations.

This process results in complex estimates in determining taxable and deductible income and taxable temporary differences between accounting and tax values. In particular, deferred tax assets are recognized when it is probable that there will be future taxable income against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets, in relation to tax losses that can be used in future periods and deductible temporary differences, considers the estimated future taxable income on the basis of a prudent tax planning.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Management assesses events and circumstances indicating that the Group may have an obligation resulting in the ordinary course of business, Management applies its judgment in determining whether the recognition criteria have been met through assessing the probability of the obligation, making assumptions about timing and amounts of future cash outflows expected to settle the obligation.

4. Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk and cash flow and fair value interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. In particular, the Group is exposed to risks from movements in exchange rates, interest rates and market prices. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's performance through ongoing operational and finance activities. The management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure with acceptable parameters, while optimizing the returns.

The Group's strategy is aimed wherever possible at eliminating currency risk and managing derivatives in compliance with the policies and strategies defined within the Group, taking into consideration the different effects that these instruments could have on the profit or loss and the statement of financial position as a function of their classification and accounting treatment.

i) Foreign exchange risk

Orascom Investment Holding S.A.E. (In thousands of US$ dollars)

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising when its business transactions are in currencies other than its functional currency. The main currencies to which the Group is exposed are the US dollar (“US$”), the Pakistani Rupee (“PKR”), the Euro (“EUR”), DPRK Won (“KPW”) , Brazilian Real (“BRL”) , Lebanese Pound(LBP) and the Egyptian Pound (“EGP”).

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk arising in two separate ways:

a) *Foreign exchange operations risk*

The Group entities predominantly execute their operating activities in their respective functional currencies. Some Group subsidiaries are, however, exposed to foreign currency risks in connection with scheduled payments in currencies that are not their functional currencies. In general, this relates to foreign currency denominated supplier payables due to capital expenditures and receivables. The Group monitors the exposure to foreign currency risk on a group basis. Management has set up a policy to require Group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. In addition, the Group manages foreign currency risk by matching its principal cash outflows to the currency in which the principal cash inflows are denominated. This is generally achieved by obtaining loan financing in the relevant currency

At year end, major net assets / (net liabilities) foreign currencies positions presented in ‘US Dollars’ (US$), were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2021**	**December 31, 2021**
	Assets in currency	**(Liabilities) in currency**	**Net assets/(liabilities) in currency**	**Net assets/(liabilities) in US$**
US$	70,175	(14,656)	55,519	55,519
LBP	11,726,012	(16,454,406)	(4,728,394)	(3,138)
Euro	5,643	-	5,643	6,415
GBP	1	-	1	2
BRL	29,077	(4,000)	25,077	4,502
	December 31, 2022	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2022**
	Assets in currency	**(Liabilities) in currency**	**Net assets/(liabilities) in currency**	**Net assets/(liabilities) in US$**
US$	96,298	**(4,223)**	92,075	92,075
LBP	18,364,576	**(16,490,847)**	1,873,729	1,312
Euro	92,541	**(86,770)**	5,771	6,176
GBP	1	**-**	1	2
BRL	15,784	**(9,279)**	6,505	903

b) As of December 31, 2022, if the functional currencies had increased/(decreased) by 10% against the US$, Euro, BRL, PKR, and GBP with all other variables held constant, the translation of foreign currency would have resulted in an increase/(decrease) of US$ $8,370 thousand and LBP 119 and Euro of 493 as well as BRL 384 of net profit (2021: US$ (7,900)thousand and Euro of (1,285) and LBP 464 as well as BRL 2,280 of net profit).

c) *Foreign exchange translation risk*

Due to its international presence, the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations, as these affect the translation of subsidiaries' assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies to the US$ (the Group's presentational currency). The currencies concerned are mainly the Egyptian pound, the Pakistani Rupee, and the Euro. This represents a translational risk rather than a financial risk given that these movements are posted directly to equity in the cumulative translation reserve

ii) *Price risk*

The Group has no exposure to equity instruments of other entities that are publicly traded.

iii) *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

The Groups interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings received at variable interest rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. The Group has not entered into any derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to cash flow interest rate risk.

All borrowings outstanding as of December 31, 2022 (US$ 15,865 thousand) and December 31, 2021 (US$ 10,190 thousand) are at a fixed interest rate, at a variable interest rate and interest rate free.

The Group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis. The Group calculates the impact on the consolidated profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift. The same interest rate shift is used for all currencies.

The impact of a 1% interest rate shift would be a maximum increase/decrease in 2022 finance costs of US$ 205 thousand (2021: US$ 102 thousand).

Fair value hierarchy

For fair value measurement recognized in the statement of financial position, IFRS 7 requires an entity to classify fair value measurements on the basis of a fair value hierarchy, with the following levels, by reference to the significance of the inputs used in making measurement:

Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) on the market.

Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value is a market-based measure, based on assumptions of prices and inputs considered from the perspective of a market participant that are current as of the measurement date, rather than an entity-specific measure.

Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the funds the Company invest into have their own assumptions that are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from investment to investment and are affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of investment, whether the investment is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the investments existed.

Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by various funds in determining fair value is greatest for investments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

When determining fair value, the funds use valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation techniques used by the funds to determine fair value are consistent with the market or income approaches. The market approach includes valuation techniques that use prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities. The funds generally use the market approach to value exchange-traded securities.

Orascom Investment Holding S.A.E. (In thousands of US$ dollars)

The funds value equity securities that are traded on a national securities exchange at their last reported sales price. The funds generally value equity securities traded in the over the counter (OTC) markets and listed securities for which no sale was reported on that date at their last reported bid price if held long, and last reported ask price if sold short. To the extent that equity securities are actively traded, and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Equity securities traded on inactive markets or valued by reference to similar instruments are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Group has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables, trade payables, other receivables and other payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The following tables analyze financial instruments carried at fair value, by level, at 31 December 2022 and 2021:

				At 31 December 2022
(millions of US$)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial instruments FVTPL	-	-	**27,504**	**27,504**
Total assets	-	-	**27,504**	**27,504**

				At 31 December 2021
(Millions of US$)	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial instruments FVTPL	-	-	-	-
Total assets	-	-	-	-

The investment in Lighthouse Energy fund has been classified as Level 3. Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they trade infrequently. Level 3 instruments include private equity securities. As observable prices are not available for these securities, there were various techniques applied to derive the fair value.
These techniques include comparable trading multiples, comparable transaction multiples and discounted cash flow analysis.

The following table provides quantitative information related to the significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements as at 31 December 2022 of the Lighthouse Energy fund.

(Millions of US$)	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable inputs**	**Range**	**Sensitivity**
Unlisted private equity investments	Discounted cash flow	PPA prices	40 to 130 EUR/MWh	The estimated FV would increase, if the PPA prices were higher.
		Discount rates	7.5%-13.5%	The estimated FV would increase if the discount rates were lower.
		Merchant power prices	39 to 281 EUR/MWh	The estimated FV would increase if the merchant power prices were higher.
		CAPEX	Solar EUR 0.6 to 0.8 mn/MW Wind EUR 1.2 to 1.7 mn/MW	The estimated FV would increase if the CAPEX prices were lower.
		Interest rates	4.5% to 7 %	The estimated FV would increase if the interest rates were lower.
Fair Value Level 3				

The following table sets forth the Group's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021.

(In thousands of US$)	As of 31 December 2022,			2022		
	At amortized Cost	Financial assets FVPL	Other financial Assets /labilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Statement of financial position						
Cash and cash equivalents	66,880			-	-	66,880
Trade receivables	10,921			-	-	10,921
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 17)	-	27,504		-	-	27,504
Investment property				-	-	
Other assets	2,918			-	-	2,918
Liabilities to Loan	-		95,173	-	-	95,173
Trade payable and other labilities	-		19,973	-	-	19,973

	As of 31 December 2021,			2021		
	At amortized Cost	Financial assets FVPL	Other financial Assets /labilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	69,222	-		-	-	69,222
Trade receivables	8,041	-		-	-	8,041
Investment property			13,165	-	-	13,165
Other financial assets	3,391	-		-	-	3,391
Other assets	1,821	-		-	-	1,821
Liabilities to Loan		-	10,190	-	-	10,190
Tarde payable and other labilities	-	-	23,858	-	-	23,858

iv) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities. The carrying amounts of financial assets and contract assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

i) Impairment losses on financial assets and contract assets recognized in profit or loss were as follow: -

(In thousands of US$)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Impairment loss on trade receivables (note 19) *	(980)	(305)
Impairment loss on other financial assets (note 17)	--	5,498
Reversal of provision	--	(378)
Impairment loss on other assets (note 17, 20)	104	--
Impairment loss in other non-current assets (note 20)	209	196
Impairment loss in cash and cash equivalent (note 20)	53	1,830
Total	**(614)**	**6,841**

* This amount related to reverse impairment loss for trade receivables in Orascom telecom Lebanon for a total amount of US$ 980 thousand (2021: US$ 305 thousand).

ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The Group Companies have placed funds with the following financial institutions based on their credit rating: -

Name of Bank	Rating	
	2022	2021
Arab Bank Zurich	BB	AA
CA Indosuez LU	A	A
Credit Agricole Egypt	A+	AA+
QNB Bank	A+	A+
FAB Bank	B-	B+
Bank Masr	B+	B+
Banco General S.A	BBB-	BBB-
Audi Bank	CCC	CCC

The Group held cash and cash equivalents of US$ 66,880 million (2021: *US$* 69,222 million) with banks which are rated AAA and AA+ based on Standard & Poor and are considered to have low credit risk. The cash balances are measured on 12-month expected credit losses and subject to immaterial credit loss.

Group hold a cash in a Lebanese bank with amount US$ 1,774 million. Considering Lebanon's economic and financial crisis, the Group assessed the recoverability of these cash balances. The Group has determined that these cash balances are significantly impaired due to the current economic conditions, including hyperinflation, currency devaluation, and significant restrictions on foreign currency transfers.

During August 2022, Koryolink decided, at the request of a shareholder in the company, to grant shareholders, without discrimination, a non-interest loan in accordance with the rules and procedures of local law, according to the percentage of its contribution to the company's capital. Accordingly, a cash amounting to US$ 86 M was transferred to the account of Orascom Investment Holding Company bank account in the Republic of Korea, knowing that all local regulations and laws regarding bank transfers and transactions will be applied to the mentioned amounts, and Orascom Investment Company will continue to comply with international sanctions resolutions in this regard.

iii) Trade receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and country in which customers operate. Details of concentration of revenue are included in Notes 6.

The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Group's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the risk management committee.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are a wholesale, retail or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trading history with the Group and existence of previous financial difficulties.

The Group is monitoring the economic environment in Pakistan and Brazil and is taking actions to limit its exposure to customers in countries experiencing particular economic volatility and discussion with government of Lebanon regarding releasing of the dues.

The Group does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables.

The Group does not have trade receivable and contract assets for which no loss allowance is recognized because of collateral.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables risk and contract assets by Geographic region was as follows: -

(In thousands of US$)	**Carrying amount December 31, 2022**	**Carrying amount December 31, 2021**
Egypt	220	53
Brazil	903	874
Lebanon	9,798	7,114
Total	**10,921**	**8,041**

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by type of counterparty was as follows: -

(In thousands of US$)	**Carrying amount December 31, 2022**	**Carrying amount December 31, 2021**
GSM	9,798	7,114
Rentals	903	874
Entertainment	220	53
Total	**10,921**	**8,041**

In 2022, the main change are related to the reverse impairment of the GSM sector in Lebanon as stated in note 19..

v) *Liquidity Risk*

The Group monitors and mitigates liquidity risk arising from the uncertainty of cash inflows and outflows by maintaining sufficient liquidity of cash balances. In general, liquidity risk is monitored at entity level whereby each subsidiary is responsible for managing and monitoring its cash flows and rolling liquidity reserve forecast in order to ensure that it has sufficient committed facilities to meet its liquidity needs.

Laws and regulations in certain countries, such as North Korea, in which the Group operates limit the conversion of current cash balances into foreign currency. Given the nature of the business, Group companies may have to make payments in foreign currencies (for example capital expenditures), the lack of individual entity foreign currency reserves means that these companies are largely dependent on the Company to make these payments on its behalf.

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the tables are the gross contractual, undiscounted cash flows including interest, charges and other fees.

(In thousands of US$)	Carrying amount	Expected cash flows (*)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Liabilities					
Liabilities to banks	14,989	30,778	1,903	28,875	-
Loan form KL	79,308	-	-	-	86,770
Trade payables and other liabilities	19,784	19,784	19,784	-	-
Finance lease liability	876	1,474	251	1,223	-
As of December 31, 2022	**114,957**	**52,036**	**21,938**	**30,098**	**86,770**

(In thousands of US$)	Carrying amount	Expected cash flows (*)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years
Liabilities					
Liabilities to banks	10,190	14,684	1,084	13,600	-
Trade payables and other liabilities	23,679	23,662	23,662	-	-
Finance lease liability	-	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2021	**33,869**	**38,346**	**24,746**	**13,600**	**-**

* Expected cash flows are the gross contractual undiscounted cash flows including interest, charges and other fees.

Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Other risks

Governmental authorisations

Certain future Group activities, including the GSM operations in Lebanon, are dependent on obtaining appropriate government authorisations. Should these authorisations not be obtained or delayed, there could be an adverse impact on the future operations of the Group, such as a decrease in revenues or penalty payments due to contractual counterparties.

Political and economic risk in emerging countries

A significant amount of the Group's operations is conducted in Egypt, North Korea and Pakistan. The operations of the Group depend on the market economy of the countries in which the subsidiaries or associate operate. In particular, these markets are characterised by economies that are in various stages of development or are undergoing restructuring. Therefore, the operating results of the Group are affected by the current and future economic and political developments in these countries. In particular, the results of operations could be unfavourably affected by changes in the political or governmental structures or weaknesses in the local economies in the countries where it operates. These changes could also have an unfavourable impact on financial condition, performance and business prospects.

Regulatory risk in emerging countries

Due to the nature of the legal and tax jurisdictions in the emerging countries where the Group operates, it is possible that laws and regulations could be amended. This could include factors such as the current tendency to withhold tax on the dividends of these subsidiaries, receiving excessive tax assessments, granting of relief to certain operations and practices relating to foreign currency exchange. These factors could have an unfavourable effect on the financial activities of the Group and on the ability to receive funds from the subsidiaries.

Revenue generated by the majority of the Group subsidiaries is expressed in local currency. The Group expects to receive most of this revenue from its subsidiaries and therefore it relies on their ability to be able to transfer funds. The regulations in the various countries, such as North Korea, where Koryolink operates could reduce the ability to pay interest and dividends and to repay loans, credit instruments and securities expressed in foreign currency through the transfer of currency. In addition, in some countries it could be difficult to convert large amounts of foreign currency due to central bank regulations. The central banks may amend regulations in the future and therefore the ability of the Company to receive funds from its subsidiaries may change.

Government Approvals

The telecommunications activity in Lebanon is in accordance with the agreement with the Ministry of Telecommunications for the management of Mobile Interim Company One (MIC1) which expired in January 31, 2013, and has been renewed annually till December 2019, where the management received a letter from the ministry of telecommunications in Lebanon to terminate the contract and to proceed in handing over the management.

Classes of financial instrument

The tables below present the Groups financial assets and liabilities by category.

	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
(In thousands of US$)	At amortized Cost	At FVTPL	Total	At amortised Cost	At FVTPL	Total
Assets per statement of financial position						
Cash and cash equivalents	66,880	-	**66,880**	69,222	-	**69,222**
Trade receivables	10,921	-	**10,921**	8,041	-	**8,041**
Financial assets at fair value	--	27,504	**27,504**	-	-	-
Other financial assets	3,701	-	**3,701**	3,391	-	**3,391**
Other assets	2,918	-	**2,918**	1,821	-	**1,821**
Total	**84,420**	**27,504**	**111,924**	**82,475**	**-**	**82,475**

	As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
(In thousands of US$)	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total	Other financial liabilities at amortized cost	Total
Borrowings	95,173	**95,173**	10,190	**10,190**
Trade payable and other current liabilities	19,784	**19,784**	23,679	**23,679**
Total	**114,957**	**114,957**	**33,869**	**33,869**

5. Segment reporting

- The chief operating decision-maker has been identified as the board of directors of the Company. The board of directors reviews the Group's internal reporting in order to assess its performance and allocate resources, mainly from a geographical perspective, of the mobile telecommunication business.
- Pursuant to the decision to dispose of entities previously included in the Media and Technology segment, OIH management has changed its internal reporting as analysed by the chief operating decision-maker and revised the reportable operating segments as follows:
- Cables: relating to the provision of direct broadband and high-speed connectivity to telecom operators, internet service providers and major corporations through submarine fibre optic cables. The segment results were represented as discontinued operations
- GSM – Lebanon: relating to the management contract of the Lebanese mobile telecommunications operator Alfa, which is owned by the Republic of Lebanon and the contract was terminated during Dec 2020 , so we haven't any revenue during 2021 and 2022, but on our assessment we consider OTL continued operation as we haven't any plan when this segment will disposal .
- Investment property: investment properties relate to real estate property the Group owns in Sao Paolo, Brazil presented as discontinued operations.
- Entertainment: relates to the entertainment activities provided by OPE and S&L in the Pyramid's area in Egypt.
- Other: relates mainly to the Group's equity investments, income and expenses related to the parent company of the Group (OIH) in addition the entertainment activities provided by OPE in the Pyramid's area in Egypt.
- The Group reports on segment reporting, which are independently managed. The chief operating decision-maker assesses the performance of such operating segments based on:
- **Total revenue:** The total sales generated by the segment.
- **Adjusted EBITDA**: A measure of profitability that excludes certain expenses and taxes. It's calculated as profit before income tax expense, share of profit/(loss) of investment in associates and related impairment loss, foreign exchange gains /(loss), financial expense, financial income, gains/(losses) on disposal of non-

current assets, impairment charges and depreciation and amortization.

Segment capital expenditure: The total cost incurred during the period to acquire property, equipment, and intangible assets (excluding goodwill) for the segment.

Revenue and adjusted EBITDA disclosure per segment

	For the year ended December 31, 2022				For the year ended December 31, 2021			
(In thousands of US$)	Total segment revenue	Inter segment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Adjusted EBITDA	Total segment revenue	Inter segment revenue	Revenue from external customers	Adjusted EBITDA
Entertainments	5,085	-	5,085	2,416	1,784	-	1,784	**1,662**
Other	5,693	(850)	4,843	(6,955)	937	(937)	--	**(11,166)**
Total	**10,778**	**(850)**	**9,928**	**(4,539)**	**2,721**	**(937)**	**1,784**	**(9,504)**

Reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to profit / (loss) before income tax

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Adjusted EBITDA	**(4,539)**	**(9,504)**
Depreciation and amortization	(579)	(337)
Impairment charges	614	(6,841)
Gain from acquisition investment property	--	12,825
Finance income	105	186
Financial assets at FVTPL	6,467	-
Finance expense	(336)	(834)
Net foreign currencies translation differences	17,111	3,182
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**18,843**	**(1,323)**

December 31,2022	Entertainments	Others	Total
Adjusted EBITDA	**2,416**	**(6,955)**	**(4,539)**
Depreciation and amortization	(275)	(304)	(579)
Impairment charges	(209)	823	614
Finance income	66	105	105
Financial assets at FVTPL	-	6,467	6,467
Finance expense	(328)	(8)	(336)
Net foreign currencies translation differences	79	17,032	17,111
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**1,749**	**17,094**	**18,843**

December 31,2021	Entertainments	Others	Total
Adjusted EBITDA	**1,662**	**(11,166)**	**(9,504)**
Depreciation and amortization	(217)	(120)	(337)
Impairment charges	-	(6,841)	(6,841)
Gain from acquisition investment property	-	12,825	12,825
Finance income	59	127	186
Finance expense	(65)	(769)	(834)
Net foreign currencies translation differences	-	3,182	3,182
Profit / (loss) before income tax	**1,439**	**(2,762)**	**(1,323)**

Assets per segment

The following table illustrates assets for each reportable segment as they are regularly provided to the board of directors.

	As of December 31,2022				As of December 31,2021			
(In thousands of US$)	Property and equipment	Investment property	Equity investments	Total	Property and equipment	Investment property	Equity investments	Total
Entertainment	17,133	-	-	**17,133**	11,473	-	-	**11,473**
Other	1,467	-	24,803	**26,270**	2,296	-	39,185	**41,481**
Total	**18,600**	**-**	**24,803**	**43,403**	**13,769**	**-**	**39,185**	**52,954**

Capital expenditure

The table below illustrates the capital expenditure incurred by each segment for the year ended December 31,2022

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31,2022	For the year ended December 31,2021
Entertainment	5,085	1,784
Total	**5,085**	**1,784**

and the year ended December 31,2021:

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Entertainment	10,020	7,513
Cables (in discontinued operations)	-	14,940
Other	146	-
Total	**10,166**	**22,453**

6. Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers.

The table below illustrates the Geographical, Service line and Timing of revenue incurred by each segment for the year ended December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021:

	Entertainment	
(In thousands of US$)	**2022**	**2021**
Primary geographical markets		
Egypt	5,085	1,784
Total primary geographical markets	**5,085**	**1,784**
Major service lines		
Entertainment	5,085	1,784
Total major service Lines	**5,085**	**1,784**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred over a period	5,085	1,784
Total timing of revenue recognition	**5,085**	**1,784**

7. Purchases and services

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Rental of local network, technical sites and other leases	43	66
Maintenance costs	133	174
Consulting and professional services *	4,332	2,029
Purchases of goods and changes in inventories	26	770
Advertising and promotional services	575	457
Utilities and energy cost	52	52
Site expense	197	286
IT supplies and expense	46	70
Insurance expenses	29	22
Airfare expenses	23	2
Accommodation, meals and per diem	42	8
Bank and post office charges	183	103
Other service expenses	763	892
Total	**6,444**	**4,931**

*The fees for audits and other services carried out for OIH Group in 2022 by KPMG Luxembourg and entities belonging to the KPMG network are shown below:

- Audit fees US$ 201 k .

-Tax Fees US$ 15 K .

8. Other expenses

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Real estate taxes	19	3
Other taxes	111	92
Brokerage fees	-	305
Other operating expenses	497	333
Total	**627**	**733**

9. Personnel costs

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31,2022	For the year ended December 31,2021
Wages and salaries	4,860	3,096
Contractual bonuses	433	524
Other benefits	67	66
Pension costs – defined contribution plan	10	177
Social security	303	315
Subscription and membership dues	5	61
Total	**5,678**	**4,239**

10. Depreciation and amortisation

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31,2022	For the year ended December 31,2021
Depreciation of tangible assets		
Buildings	129	156
Commercial and other tangible assets	236	159
Depreciation of investment property		
Buildings	214	22
Total	**579**	**337**

11. Net financing (costs)

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31,2022	For the year ended December 31,2021
Interest income	105	186
Financial assets at FVTPL- net change in fair value *	6,467	-
Finance income	**6,572**	**186**
Interest expense on borrowings	(944)	(834)
Finance expense	**(944)**	**(834)**
Net foreign currencies translation differences	17,111	3,182
Net foreign currencies translation differences	**17,111**	**3,182**
Net financing (costs)	**22,739**	**2,534**

(*) this amount representing the value of the gain resulting from the value adjustment of investment fund as mentioned in note (17)

12. Equity accounted investees

Investment in equity accounted investees primarily relate to the investment in telecommunication operator in North Korea (Cheo Technology Koryolink)

The following table provides a breakdown of equity accounted investees:

Company	Country	Ownership	As of December 31, 2022	Ownership	As of December 31, 2021
Cheo Technology-Koryolink (12-1)	DPRK	60 %	537,370	75 %	823,705
Accumulated impairment loss (*)			(512,567)		(784,520)
Total investment in equity accounted investees			**24,803**		**39,185**

(*)The group does not recognize any profits from the company due to the sanctions and the probability of collecting such profits through dividends process. Accordingly, the group impairs any profit recognized from Koryolink and maintain the original investment which represent management's best estimate of the recoverable value.

.*(12-1)* **Koryolink**

The tables below set forth-summary financial information of the associate company.

Summarised statement of financial position

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Assets	370,044	894,283
Liabilities	(37,345)	(97,847)
Net assets	**332,699**	**796,436**

Summarised statement of income statement

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Revenues	76,812	375,273
Total expense	(46,204)	(339,020)
Profit for the period after tax	**30,608**	**36,253**
Share of profit of the associate company	**20,660**	**27,190**

The Group's investments in North Korea related primarily to the 75% voting rights in the local telecom operator Koryolink. The accounting treatment has been modified during period ended September 30, 2015, though recognizing it as an investment in associates instead of investment in subsidiaries, as the Group management believes that the existence of significant influence instead of control. Thus, in light of the increase of the restrictions, financial and operating difficulties facing Koryolink due to the international sanction imposed by the international community including the United States of America, the European Union and the United Nations. These sanctions have the effect of restricting financial transactions and the import and export of goods and services, including goods and services required to operate, maintain and develop mobile networks. In addition to, the restrictions implemented on the company that affect the ability of the associate company to transfer profits to the parent (return of funds to its native) and the absence of a free-floating currency exchange market in North Korea, announced by the Central Bank of North Korea, other than launching a competing local telecom operator wholly owned by the North Korean Government.

On September 11, 2017, the United Nations Security Council issued a resolution obliging member state of the United Nations to pass laws prohibiting joint ventures and existing partnerships with the North Korean Republic unless approval is obtained to continue such joint ventures.

At the present, the Group's management submitted an official request through Ministry of the foreign affairs of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in order to be excluded from adhering to the said resolution.
On December 26, 2018, the request to the Security Council Committee established to follow up the implementation of sanctions on North Korea was approved, with the exception of Koryolink, to ban foreign investment in North Korea and to allow Orascom Investment Holding to continue its activities in North Korea. And consider the company as a telecommunications infrastructure company offering a public service.

During the third quarter of 2022, Koryolink announced an increase in the company's capital by about 20 million euros, and KPTC, the shareholder of Koryolink by 25% at that time, subscribed to the entire shares of the capital increase, with Orascom Investment Holding refraining from subscribing to it. This increase led to a Dilution of in Orascom Investment Holding's shareholding in Koryolink from 75% to 60%.

The following table presents the movement on the investment of Koryolink during the year:

(In thousands of US$)	2022	2021
Opening balance	**39,185**	**39,110**
Share of profit of equity accounted investee before impairment	20,660	27,190
Gain from dilution	5,453	-
Impairment loss	(26,113)	(27,190)
Foreign currency translation differences	(14,382)	75
Ending balance	**24,803**	**39,185**

	Share capital (Before increase) Euro *	%	Share capital (After increase) Euro	%
Orascom investment holding	60,000,000	75%	60,000,000	60%
Post office company at North Kore	20,000,000	25%	40,000,000	40%
Total	**80,000,000**	**100%**	**100,000,000**	**100%**

*The functional currency for Koryolink is Euro.

13. Income tax expenses

(In thousands of US$)	Note	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Current income tax		(507)	177
Deferred tax	(18-1)	5,233	3,043
Total income tax expenses		**4,726**	**3,220**

14. Property plant and equipment

(In thousands of US$)	Land and Buildings	Commercial and other tangible assets	Assets under construction	Total
Cost	**3,354**	**1,445**	**10,286**	**15,085**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(688)**	**(628)**	**-**	**(1,316)**
Net book value as of January 1, 2022	**2,666**	**817**	**10,286**	**13,769**
Additions	7,806	1,354	3,956	13,116
Net disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(129)	(236)	-	(365)
Foreign currency translation differences	(2,704)	(551)	(4,665)	(7,920)
***Net book value as* of December 31, 2022**	**7,639**	**1,384**	**9,577**	**18,600**
Cost	**8,174**	**1,907**	**9,577**	**19,658**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(535)**	**(523)**	**-**	**(1,058)**

(In thousands of US$)	Land and Buildings	Cable's system and equipment	Commercial and other tangible assets	Right of use IFRS 16	Assets under construction	Total
Cost	4,094	60,272	11,485	7,732	8,089	91,663
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(976)	(16,862)	(4,568)	(2,564)	-	(24,970)
Net book value as of January 1, 2021	**3,118**	**43,410**	**6,917**	**5,159**	**8,089**	**66,693**
Additions	35	2,739	4,682	3,866	11,516	22,838
Disposals	-	(39)	(121)	(341)	(2,097)	(2,598)
Depreciation	(156)	-	(159)	-	-	(315)
Depreciation included in discontinued operation	(43)	(2,987)	(1,776)	(3,137)	-	(7,943)
Foreign currency translation differences	(17)	(3,940)	(1,607)	137	(426)	(5,853)
Assets held for sale	(271)	(39,183)	(9,593)	(5,684)	(4,322)	(59,053)
Reclassifications	-	-	2,474	-	(2,474)	- -
***Net book value as* of December 31, 2021**	2,666	-	817	-	10,286	13,769
Cost	**3,354**	**-**	**1,445**	**-**	**10,287**	**15,086**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	**(688)**	**-**	**(628)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,316)**

15. Intangible assets

(In thousands of US$)	License	Goodwill	Right of ways (ROW)	Other	Total
Cost	1,408	506	-	-	1,914
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(1,408)	(506)	-	-	(1,914)
Net book value as of January 1, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization included in discontinued operation	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Change in the scope due to demerging	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences cost	(516)	(179)	-	-	(695)
Foreign currency translation differences Accumulated	516	179	-	-	695
Net book value as of December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Cost	892	327	-	-	1,219
Accumulated amortization and impairment	(892)	(327)	-	-	(1,219)

(In thousands of US$)	License	Goodwill	Right of ways (ROW)	Other	Total
Cost	**2,304**	**957**	**1655**	**62**	**4,978**
Accumulated amortization and impairment	**(1,883)**	**(516)**	**(196)**	**-**	**(2,595)**
Net book value as of January 1, 2021	**421**	**441**	**1,459**	**62**	**2,383**
Additions	23	-	513		536
Amortization included in discontinued operation	(121)	-	(118)	-	(239)
Assets held for sale	(380)	(401)	(1,730)	(33)	(2,544)
Reclassifications	87	-	-	(87)	0
Foreign currency translation differences	(30)	(40)	(124)	58	(136)
Net book value as of December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Cost	**1,408**	**506**	**-**	**-**	**1,914**
Accumulated amortization and impairment	**(1,408)**	**(506)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,914)**

The following table provides an analysis of goodwill by segment reporting:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
(In thousands of US$)	Other	Total	Other	Total
Opening balance				
Cost	506	**506**	506	**506**
Accumulated impairment	(506)	**(506)**	(506)	**(506)**
Net book value of the opening balance	-		-	-
Change in scope due to demerging	-	-	-	-
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences cost	(179)	**(179)**		
Foreign currency translation differences Accumulated	**179**	**179**	-	-
Net book value of the ending balance	-	-	-	-
Cost	327	**327**	506	**506**
Accumulated impairment	(327)	**(327)**	(506)	**(506)**

16. Investment property

The investment property balance comprises the value of seven floors which are owned by Victoire in Brazil. The investment property is carried at its historical cost.

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Cost	**13,187**	52,219
Accumulated depreciaition and impairment	**(22)**	(6,398)
Net book value of opening balance	**13,165**	**45,821**
Addition	-	13,187
Disposal	-	(40,568)
Depreciation	(214)	(23)
Depreciation included in discontinued operation	--	(742)
Foreign currency translation differences	(4,785)	(4,510)
Net book value of ending balance	**8,166**	**13,165**
Cost	**8,347**	**13,187**
Accumulated amortization and impairment	**(181)**	**(22)**

* According to the contract concluded with Bluestone Investment Company (the seller) regarding the sale of the seven floors in Brazil during 2015 to Orascom Investment Holding, which states a guarantee of obtaining a fixed annual return at the end of the fourth year of the contract, in the event of the company inability to rent the seven mentioned floors and achieve the return mentioned in the contract the company has the right for the return difference as per the contract, and the Company addressed the Bluestone Investment Company in order to obtain the return difference in accordance with the concluded contract.

In October 2021, the company received a letter from Bluestone Investment Company stating that Bluestone agreed to give the company 1.5 floor representative "6 offices" in the same building which correspondent to a final settlement on the guaranteed revenue mentioned in the original contract

The fair value of investment property was determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognized professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued.

The group acquired real estate investments valued at approximately 13 million US dollars. Of this amount, 12 million US dollars were recognized as a gain, in financial year ending December 31, 2021 ,while 1 million US dollars represented transaction cost corresponds to the FV of the 1.5 floors received from the guaranteed revenue from Bluestone.

Subsequently, in 2023, the Group disposed the remaining 1.5 floors equivalent to 6 offices to a third party for a value of BRL 87,5 Million equivalent in US$ 17,6 Million , as per the sale agreement executed. And Management considers this disposal price as an approximation of fair value.

- Investment property revenue:

A substantial part of the investment properties is leased to tenants under long-term operating leases with rentals

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
less than one year	89	-
One to two years	925	899
Two to three years	1,038	894
Four to five years	674	894
More than 5 years	562	894

payable (monthly – in advance or in arrears). Minimum lease payments receivable on leases of investment properties are as follows:

17. Other financial assets

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Financial receivables at amortized cost (17-1-1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted cash at amortized cost (17-1-2)	90,471	-	90,471	3,391	-	3,391
	90,471	**-**	**90,471**	**3,391**	**-**	**3,391**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (17-2)	27,504	-	27,504	-	-	-
Total	**117,975**	**-**	**117,975**	**3,391**	**--**	**3,391**

17-1 Financial receivables at Amortized Cost

17-1-1 Financial receivables at amortized cost are represented in the following:

(In thousands of US$)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Expected credit loss percentage	100%	100%
Financial receivables	9,163	9,163
Expected credit loss during the year (*)	(9,163)	(9,163)
Financial receivables at amortized cost	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-current	-	-

(*) During September 2019 OIH sold the entire shares owned by the Group in Riza Capital to an external party for a consideration of US$ 13,323 thousand as well as interest with amount US$,423 thousand. The transaction was structured such that the purchaser pays the consideration in six equal instalments starting from the date of sale and ending in February 2022. However, up to October 2022, the purchaser only paid the first two instalments dated September 2019 and February 2020 with a total amount of US$ 4,442 thousand and US$107 thousand of the third instalment, which was due in August 2020. Therefore, after considering all facts and circumstances, the Group estimated an ECL of US$ 9,163 on this asset as the following: -

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	**9,163**	**3,636**
Formed	-	5,498
Foreign currency translation differences	-	29
Total	**9,163**	**9,163**

17-1-2 Restricted cash at amortized cost

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Pledged deposits	10	-	**10**	-	-	**-**
Cash on banks in North Korea	92,541	-	**92,541**	6,581	-	**6,581**
Expected credit loss*	(2,080)	-	**(2,080)**	(3,190)	-	**(3,190)**
Total	**90,471**	**-**	**90,471**	**3,391**	**-**	**3,391**

During August 2022, Koryolink decided, at the request of a shareholder in the company, to grant shareholders, without discrimination, a non-interest loan in accordance with the rules and procedures of local law, according to the percentage of its contribution to the company's capital. The loan, amounting to approximately 81.7 million euros (equivalent to U$D 86), was transferred to the account of Orascom Investment Holding Company in the Republic of Korea, knowing that all local regulations and laws regarding bank transfers and transactions will be applied to the mentioned amounts, and Orascom Investment Company will continue to comply with international sanctions resolutions in this regard.

It is worth noting that the loan is interest-free and for a period of 5 years, which can be automatically increased for another period or periods of 3 years each, and it will be agreed between the company and Koryolink on the method of repayment, whether in cash or by settlement with other balances between the two companies

Due to the sanctions imposed on north Korea, the group is not able to repatriate the cash balance out of the country.

* Expected credit loss of other financial assets is represented in the following:

(In thousands of US$)	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Expected loss ratio	36%	48 %
Cash at bank in North Korea– non-current	92,541	6,581
Expected credit loss during the year **	(2,080)	(3,190)
Net cash at bank in North Korea – non-current	**90,471**	**3,391**

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	**3,190**	**3,561**
Made	79	-
Reversed	--	(378)
Foreign currency translation differences	(1,189)	7
Total	**2,080**	**3,190**

During 2017, CHEO (Koryolink) the Company's subsidiary located at North Korea declared and distributed dividends amounting to EUR 46.7 million. The Company's share amounted to EUR 35 million, out of which EUR 29.2 million were directly transferred to the Company from North Korea to its bank account in Egypt. Therefore, as shown in Table 2 below, we will assume a 50% likelihood that it will also be able to transfer the existing bank balance of EUR 81,7 million (cash balance in NK as of Dec 21); this implies a PD of 0% ("Scenario 1"). We will also assume that there is a likelihood that the Company will not be able to transfer the money out of North Korea due to the sanctions and 50% given that Management do not have any plans to utilize this cash balance within the country, this implies a PD of 100% ("Scenario 2") that the valuation is performed with Level 3 assumptions .

** Given the management's decision to utilize cash at bank in North Korea for loan settlement, no ECL provisions have been established for this specific asset.

17-2 Financial assets at Fair Value Through profit or Loss (Lighthouse energy SCSP)

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Investment in investment funds	27,504	-
Total	**27,504**	**-**

During 2022 the Company invested in investment fund which operates in renewable energy industry. The share of the company in the fair value of the investment amounted to EUR 25.7 million equivalent to *US$* 27.5 million. This investment classified in the fund as of December 31,2022 as financial investment at fair value through profit or loss and its fair value classified based on level 3 investments (levels of fair value revaluation) as there are inputs used that are not observed for assets and liabilities. There is no transfers between the levels for the year from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, the investments in the fund assessed from the third level using unadjusted inputs provided by the fund management based on the team's internal assumptions for the investment's business plan. As the result of management evaluation represents the median valuation between minimum and maximum valuation ranges.

The following table shows fair value adjustment for the investment classified within the third level during the year.

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Cost of the purchase	21,037	-
Effect of the Fair value (note 11)	6,467	-
Total	**27,504**	**-**

18. Deferred taxes

18-1 Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes due to the same tax authority.

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31,2022	As of December 31, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities	(7,092)	(4,812)
Net position of the deferred tax (liabilities)	**(7,092)**	**(4,812)**

The movement in deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

(In thousands of US$)	2022	2021
As of January 1,	**(4,812)**	**(10,474)**
(Charged) to the income statement (Note 13)	(5,233)	(3,043)
(Charged) to the income statement (discontinued Operation)	-	3,213
Liabilities held for sell	-	4,687
Foreign currency translation differences	2,953	805
As of December 31,	**(7,092)**	**(4,812)**

A breakdown of the movement in deferred tax liabilities during 2022 and 2021, is provided in the tables below:

Deferred tax liabilities	Depreciation and amortization	Unremitted earnings	Forex	Other	Total
(In thousands of US$)					
As of January 1, 2022	**(241)**	**(1,207)**	**(434)**	**(2,930)**	**(4,812)**
(Charged) to the statement of profit or loss	(489)	227	(3,794)	(1,177)	**(5,233)**
Foreign currency translation differences	198	392	1,013	1,350	**2,953**
As of December 31, 2022	**(532)**	**(588)**	**(3,215)**	**(2,757)**	**(7,092)**

Deferred tax liabilities	Depreciation and amortization	Unremitted earnings	Forex	Other	Total
(In thousands of US$)					
As of January 1, 2021	**(9,196)**	**(1,156)**	**(434)**	**312**	**(10,474)**
(Charged) / credited to the statement of profit or loss	(116)	(51)	-	(2,876)	**(3,043)**
(Charged) to the income statement (discontinued Operations)	3,042	-	-	171	**3,213**
Liabilities related to assets held for sale	5,131	-	-	(444)	**4,687**
Foreign currency translation differences	898			(93)	**805**
As of December 31, 2021	**(241)**	**(1,207)**	**(434)**	**(2,930)**	**(4,812)**

No deferred tax liability has been recognized in respect of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, and associates, where the Group is in a position to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Should additional information arise in future periods resulting in differences between the tax base and accounting base of recorded assets and liabilities in the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, Management will reassess its estimate in a way that might result in the recognition of deferred taxes related to those assets and liabilities.

18-2 Unrecognized deferred tax assets

The following schedule illustrates the unrecognized deferred tax assets for the group:

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31,2022	As of December 31,2021
Unrealized forex losses	7,383	1,572
Total	**7,383**	**1,572**

Carried forward losses should be utilized within a period of 5-6 years at maximum. The management of the Group followed a prudent approach and didn't recognize a deferred tax asset for unused tax losses as of December 31, 2020, and December 31, 2021, as the management does not expect sufficient taxable results will be generated in the respective countries. The ability of the Group to settle these tax losses against future taxable profits is not impacted by not recording an asset.

Generally, the Group does not recognize deferred tax assets for temporary differences related to accruals for provisions, due to uncertainties in connection with the tax treatment of such expenses, as they might be challenged by local tax authorities.

19. Trade receivables

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Receivable due from government	19,083	18,570
Receivables due from telephone operators *	15,169	23,773
Other trade receivables	1,059	1,162
Allowance for doubtful receivables (ECL)	(24,390)	(35,465)
Total	**10,921**	**8,040**

* This balance related to Koryolink mainly this balance come from demerge processes dated 2010 , and the whole balance is fully impaired .

The following table shows the movement in the allowance for doubtful receivables:

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Opening balance	**35,465**	**35,530**
Additions (allowances recognized as an expense)	(980)	(305)
No-longer required (including in discontinued operation)	-	590
Assets held for sell	-	(617)
Reclassification	-	(235)
Foreign currency translation differences	(10,095)	502
Ending balance	**(24,390)**	**35,465**

The following table shows the ageing analysis of trade receivables as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, net of the relevant allowance for doubtful receivables:

	2022		2021	
(In thousands of US$)	Gross	Allowance	Gross	Allowance
Not past due	232	-	873	-
Past due 0-30 days	-	-	54	-
Past due 31-120 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 121 - 150 days	-	-	-	-
Past due more than 150 days	35,079	(24,390)	42,579	(35,465)
Trade receivables	**35,311**	**(24,390)**	**43,506**	**(35,465)**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of the receivable. The Group does not hold any collateral as security and the increase mainly relating to the reversal of impairment related receivables Orascom telecom Lebanon.

20. Other assets

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Prepaid expenses	-	201	201	-	144	144
Advances to suppliers	-	166	166	-	468	468
Receivables due from tax authority	-	93	93	-	411	411
Assets from current tax	-	45	45	-	90	90
Other non-trade assets	161	2,678	2,839	255	1,098	1,353
Allowance for doubtful of current assets	(161)	(265)	(426)	-	(390)	(390)
Total	**-**	**2,918**	**2,918**	**255**	**1,821**	**2,076**

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	Non-current	Current	Total	Non-current	Current	Total
Opening Balance	**-**	**390**	**390**	**-**	**194**	**194**
Formed -Current	-	24	**24**	-	196	**196**
Formed -Non-Current	209	-	**209**	-	-	**-**
Foreign currency translation differences	(48)	(149)	**(197)**	-	-	**-**
Total	**161**	**265**	**426**	**-**	**390**	**390**

21. Cash and cash equivalents

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Bank accounts and gross deposits *	68,635	71,028
Cash on hand	19	21
	68,654	71,049
Impairment cash and equivalents	(1,774)	(1,827)
Total	**66,880**	**69,222**

*The Group hold a cash in a Lebanese bank with amount US$ 1,774 million. Considering Lebanon's economic and financial crisis, the Group assessed the recoverability of these cash balances. The Group has determined that these cash balances are significantly impaired due to the current economic conditions, including hyperinflation, currency devaluation, and significant restrictions on foreign currency transfers.

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Opening Balance	**(1,827)**	-
Formed	--	(1,827)
Reversed	53	-
Total	**(1,774)**	**(1,827)**

22. Equity attributable to the owners of the Company

Share capital

On November 29, 2011, the Company was incorporated with an authorised and issued share capital amounting to EGP 2,203,190,060 million (equivalent to US$ 366,148 thousand at date of transactions) distributed over 5,245,690,620 shares, each with a nominal value of EGP 0.42.

According to the decision of the Extraordinary General Assembly of Orascom Investment Holding dated October 19, 2020, and the approval of the General Investment Authority dated November 17, 2020, on demerging the company (refer to note no. 33), Orascom Investment Holding's share of the issued capital was EGP 577,025,968 (equivalent to US$ 95,890 thousand) divided on 5,245,690,620 shares with a nominal value of EGP 0.11 per share.

The following table lists the largest shareholders in the Company, in addition to the other remaining shares as of December 31, 2022:

Shareholder	Ordinary shares	The percentage of ordinary shares that have the voting right
OTMTA (parent company)	2,709,989,320	51.661%
OTMTI	33,485,965	0,638 %
Other	2,399,191,267	45.701%
Total available common shares	**5,245,690,620**	**100%**

i. Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The translation reserve is a component of equity that reflects the cumulative exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities of our foreign operations. These differences are recognized in the translation reserve at the balance sheet date using the closing exchange rate. The translation reserve is not recognized in profit or loss but is presented as a separate component of equity. Any exchange differences arising on the disposal of a foreign operation are recognized in profit or loss.

ii. Legal reserve

According to the company's articles of association, 5% of the net profits are set aside to form the legal reserve, and these amounts may be stopped when the balance of this reserve reaches 50% of the value of the issued capital, and the retainer process is resumed when the reserve balance falls below this limit, and this reserve can be used to cover losses and can also be used to increase the company's capital, subject to the approval of the ordinary general assembly of the company's shareholders. Non-distributable earnings

Retained earnings include an amount of US$ 1,58 million as of December 31,2022 compared to US$ 2,49 million as of December 31,2021, which is not available for distribution representing a legal and special reserves at the subsidiaries level.

23. Borrowings

	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
(In thousands of US$)	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Loan from North Korea *	-	79,308	**79,308**	-	-	-
Bank loans	1,903	13,086	**14,989**	17	10,173	10,190
Finance lease liability	83	793	**876**	-	-	-
Total	**1,986**	**93,187**	**95,173**	**17**	**10,173**	**10,190**

* During August 2022, Koryolink decided, at the request of a shareholder in the company, to grant shareholders, without discrimination, a non-interest loan in accordance with the rules and procedures of local law, according to the percentage of its contribution to the company's capital. The loan, amounting to approximately 81.7 million euros (equivalent to US$ 86 million), was transferred to the account of Orascom Investment Holding Company in the Republic of Korea, knowing that all local regulations and laws regarding bank transfers and transactions will be applied to the mentioned amounts, and Orascom Investment Company will continue to comply with international sanctions resolutions in this regard.

It is worth noting that the loan is interest-free and for a period of 5 years, which can be automatically increased for another period or periods of 3 years each, and it will be agreed between the company and Koryolink on the method of repayment, whether in cash or by settlement with other balances between the two companies.

The following table shows the ageing of borrowings:

(In thousands of US$)	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due beyond five years	Total
Loan from North Korea	-	-	79,308	**79,308**
Bank loans	1,903	6,959	6,127	**14,989**
Finance lease liability	83	585	208	**876**
As of December 31, 2022	**1,986**	**7,544**	**85,643**	**95,173**

(In thousands of US$)	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due beyond five years	Total
Bank loans	18	6,782	3,390	**10,190**
Finance lease liability	-	-	-	-
As of December 31, 2021	**18**	**6,782**	**3,390**	**10,190**

The following table provides the breakdown of total borrowings by currency of issue:

(In thousands of US$)	Euro	Egyptian Pound	Pakistan Rupee	Total
As of December 31, 2022	**79,308**	**15,865**	**-**	**75,173**
As of December 31, 2021	**-**	**10,190**	**--**	**10,190**

The following table illustrates the movements in the borrowings during the year

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	**10,190**	**39,522**
of which:		
Current borrowings	17	11,716
Non-current borrowings	10,173	27,806
Payments of loans	(15)	(5,226)
Payments of loans from discontinued operations	-	(12,566)
Proceeds from loans	88,666	6,957
Proceeds Finance lease liabilities *	1,130	--
Proceeds from loans from discontinued operations	-	2,460
Transferred to Liabilities related to assets held for sale	-	(22,833)
Interest Expenses	336	-
Interest Paid	(197)	(834)
Interest capitalized	1,587	--
Foreign exchange transaltion differences	(6,525)	2,710
Balance at the end of the year	**95,172**	**10,190**
of which:		
Current borrowings	1,986	17
Non-current borrowings	93,186	10,173

It is a non-cash transaction related to the financing of the acquisition of new assets for the OIH subsidy.

Orascom Investment Holding S.A.E. (In thousands of US$ dollars)

Bank Loans

The following table shows a breakdown of bank loans by financial institution:

Description	Company	Value in US$, 000 31 Dec 2022	Value in US$, 000 31 Dec 2021	Currency	Nominal amount in currency	Maturity	Nominal interest rate	Security	Assets secured
Loan from North Korea	Orascom investment Holding	79,308	-	Euro	86,770	Dec -27	-	Unsecured	-
Local bank loan	Orascom Pyramids Entertainment (OPE)	14,987	10,190	EGP	230,000	Oct-28	1% over corridor	Unsecured	--
Total bank loans as of December 31, 2022		**94,295**	**10,190**						

Finance lease liabilities

The following table the amount of finance lease liabilties as of December 31, 2022:

Description	Company	Value in US$, 000 Dec 2022 31	Value in US$, 000 Dec 2021 31	Original currency
Finance lease liabilities (IFRS 16)	Orascom Pyramids Entertainment (OPE)	876	-	EGP
Total finance lease liability as of December 31, 2022		**876**	**-**	

Loan (Orascom Pyramids Entertainment (OPE)

On 30 September 2020, a long-term loan contract was signed between the Bank of the Arab International Banking Company and Orascom Pyramids for Entertainment Projects (LLC), provided that the Bank of the Arab International Banking Company grants the company financing in the form of a long-term loan amounting to EGP 230 million equivalent *US$* 14,65 million. This is for the purpose of contributing to the financing of the remaining part of the investment costs of the project to develop and provide services in the visit area of Giza Pyramids and the adjacent and associated areas according to the usufruct licensing contract dated December 13, 2018, concluded between the Supreme Council of Antiquities and Orascom Investment Holding Company, as follows:

- An amount of EGP 80 million equivalent *US$* 5,1 million for the civil works for the restaurant complex and the connection of utilities.
- An amount of EGP 52 million equivalent *US$* 3,3 million for the infrastructure works for the information network information systems and the accounting system for the project.
- An amount of EGP 90 million equivalent *US$* 5,7 million for the civil works, renovations and improvements to the visitors' building, the VIP building "the current student building", the site of the visit, the organization of the area for the stables "horses - camels - karts" and for the electric vans, the charging station and its maintenance.
- An amount of EGP 8 million equivalent *US$* ,51 million for the field work of The Nile Pyramids Lounge.

Provided that the company is committed to disbursing in accordance with the above items only with the same values, except for the items of civil works. The company is allowed to increase it by 10% as a discount on the surpluses of other exchange items, provided that the use of all items does not exceed the total value of the loan.

24. Trade payables and other liabilities

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Trade payables						
Trade payables due to suppliers	8,249	-	**8,249**	11,026	-	**11,026**
Customers credit balance	58	-	**58**	136	-	**136**
Other trade payables	987	-	**987**	459		**459**
Total	**9,294**	**-**	**9,294**	**11,621**	**-**	**11,621**
Other liabilities						
Prepaid traffic and deferred income	137	-	**137**	4	-	**4**
Contract liabilities	-	189	**189**	-	179	**179**
Due to local authorities	3	-	**3**	17	-	**17**
Personnel payables	261	-	**261**	2,925	-	**2,925**
Subscriber deposits	17	-	**17**	23	-	**23**
Other credit balances **	10,072	-	**10,072**	9,089	-	**9,089**
Total other liabilities	**10,490**	**189**	**10,679**	**12,058**	**179**	**12,237**
Total trade payables and other liabilities	**19,784**	**189**	**19,973**	**23,679**	**179**	**23,858**

** The other credit balance includes the balance of employee benefits where OIH by virtue of the Management Agreement signed with the Ministry of Telecommunications manages MIC1 SAL on behalf of the republic of Lebanon owner of both mobile network operators. Orascom Telecom Lebanon SAL (OTL) is created to manage the personnel of MIC, as employer, yet all personnel costs are charged to and reimbursed by the Lebanese Government as per the term of the management agreement. The amount which is included in the other credit balances – current as of December 31, 2022, is US$,262 thousand (2021 US$,989 thousand) and regarding to the remaining amount of other credit balance is comprised by accrued bonuses and other payable towards governments by US$ 6.8thousand and US$ 3.01 thousand respectively.

25. Provisions

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Opening balance	**11,769**	**10,423**
Made	1,718	1,385
Foreign currency translation differences	(2,986)	22
Used during the year	(1,799)	(61)
Ending balance	**8,702**	**11,769**

Provisions are related to expected claims resulting from the Group companies' ordinary course of business. The required information about these provisions were not disclosed, according to the IFRSs, because the management of the Group believes that doing so, will strongly affect the final settlement of these provisions for claims.

26. Earnings / (Losses) per share

Basic and diluted

Basic (losses) / earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. For the purposes of the (losses) / earnings per share calculation, it has been assumed that the number of issued shares at the date of incorporation (5,245,690 thousand) had been outstanding during the year.

Diluted (losses) / earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. During the period covered by the report, the Company did not have any dilutive potential ordinary shares and as such diluted and basic (losses) / earnings per share from continuing operations and from discontinued operations are equal.

Earnings / (Losses) per share from continuing operation – Basic and diluted (in US$)

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Earnings /(loss)attributable to equity holders of the Company from continuing operations (*in thousands of US$*)	12,965	(3,729)
Weighted average number of shares (*in thousands of shares*)	5,245,691	5,245,691
Earnings /(Losses) per share – basic and diluted (in US$)	**0.0025**	**(0.0007)**

(Losses) / earnings per share from discontinuing operation – Basic and diluted (in US$)

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
(Losses) / earnings attributable to equity holders of the Company from discontinuing operations (*in thousands of US$*)	(620)	18,708
Weighted average number of shares (*In thousands of shares*)	5,245,691	5,245,691
(Losses) / earnings per share – basic and diluted (in US$)	**(0.0001)**	**0.0036**

27. Assets and liabilities held for sale and discontinued operations

27-A Assets and liabilities held for sale

On April 27, 2021, the company's board of directors approved the sale of all the shares amounted to 51% owned by the company in Trans World Associates, to Orastar Limited. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of Trans World Associates (Private) Ltd. have been reclassified into assets held for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale, and the sale process has been completed in Jan 2022The assets and liabilities held for sale are as follows:

Assets held for sale
(In thousands US$)

	December 2022	2021
Fixed assets	-	59,053
Intangible assets	-	2,543
Other assets	-	13,326
Inventory	-	964
Accounts receivables	-	13,328
Debtors and other debit balances	-	9,356
Cash and cash equivalent.	-	2,713
Total Assets held for sale	**-**	**101,284**
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		
Financial liability	-	22,833
Other liability	-	11,185
Deferred tax	-	18,707
Creditors and other credit balance	-	5,133
The proceeds from under the sale of TWA *	-	2,999
Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	**-**	**60,858**

* Obligations related to assets held for sale are the amount collected from the company's sale account for investments in one of its subsidiaries (Trans World Associates (Private) Limited - Pakistan) equivalent to 3 million US dollars and within January 2022 the company has completed the sale process, and the procedures for transferring the ownership of the shares are being completed.

27-B Discontinued operations

(In thousands of US$)	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Loss on disposal of TWA (27-B-1)	(620)	-
Net results of discontinued operations from the disposal of TWA (27-B-2)	--	8,442
Discontinuing operations resulting from disposals of floors in Brazil (27-B-3)	-	15,298
(Loss) from discontinued operation (net of income tax)	**(620)**	23,740

Discontinued operations represent as following:

(27-B-1) Discontinued operations result from TWA:
During 2021 the Company has announced the sale of all shares of TWA, Orascom Investment Holding owns 51% of total TWA and the sale transaction is completed on 21 January 2022 and the share of Orascom Investment Holding amounted about US$ 35.5 million and the shares ownership has been transferred on that date mentioned above.

During the year 2023, the final selling price has been agreed to be around 35 million US$ and according to this adjustment, Orascom Investment Holding settled around US$ 500 thousands as adjustments to the transaction of subsidiary's selling

The following is TWA' profits during the financial year ending :(In thousands of US$)	**Year ended December 31, 2022**	**Year ended December 31, 2021**
Sale value of Company in Trans World Associate received in 2022	32,005	
Advanced payment of sale value paid in 2021	2,995	--
Total amount received	**35,000**	--
Carrying amount of assets sold	(44,818)	--
Disposal of carrying amount to NCI	21,628	-
Disposal of currency translation reserve	(5,300)	--
Company shares in TWA profit before tax	**6,510**	--
Income Tax	(7,130)	--
Group net loss from the disposal	**(620)**	--

27-B-2 discontinued operations from the disposal of TWA

(In thousands of US$)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Operating revenue	--	**52,703**
Operating cost	--	(40,916)
Profit for the year before tax	--	**11,787**
Income Tax	--	(3,346)
Net profit for the year	--	**8,442**

27-B-3 Discontinued operations result from Disposal of investment properties in Brazil:
During the month of October 2021, Orascom Investment Holding Company sold the floors owned by it in the State of Brazil through one of its subsidiaries, Victoire BV Holding Company, for a total amount of 76.5 million dollars. The contract stipulates the guarantee of Orascom Investment Holding Company For the seller to obtain a fixed annual return for a period of 24 months from the date of selling the above-mentioned floors, with a total amount of 847 thousand US$, whereby Orascom Investment Holding Company will transfer the difference to the return to the seller in the event that the fixed return stipulated in the contract is not reached, The company has agreed with the seller to open an escrow account for the full amount previously mentioned. The sales contract also stipulates a guarantee for the payment of any amounts resulting from cases brought due to real estate taxes on floors, which are estimated at a total value of 476 thousand US$.

The following is the company's share of the net profit related to the exclusion of floors in Brazil for the fiscal year ending in:

(In thousands of US$)	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Operating revenues	--	**2,590**
Depreciation	-	(742)
Gain on sale of investment property*	-	19,176
Provisions	-	(201)
Other Income	-	277
Other operating expenses	-	(2,826)
Net finance cost	-	6
The loss of the year before tax	--	**18,278**
income tax	-	(2,981)
Net Income of the year	--	**15,298**

* This gain related to sale investment property of Brazilin tower during year 2021 as motioned in note 16.

27-B-4 The below table shown cash flow for discontinued operation: -

In thousands of US$))	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
(loss)/Gain for the year before tax	**(620)**	**30,074**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation	-	7,891
Depreciation Investment property	-	743
Amortization	-	239
Amortization of contract liability	-	(1,408)
Amortization of advance from customer	-	(1,436)
Amortization of long-term prepayments	-	2,088
Amortization of contract cost	-	744
Gain on sale of investment property	-	(19,176)
Gain on sale of property, plant, and equipment - net	-	(29)
Loss on sale of investment	620	-
Gain on termination of lease	-	(63)
ECL	-	590
Changes in provision	-	280
Exchange loss - net	-	359
Interest income	-	(155)
Finance Cost	-	4,066
Stock- in-trade and other inventory	-	(280)
Depreciation	-	598
receivables, and other assets	-	(236)
Trade payables, accrued and other liabilities	-	(1,244)
Cash generated from operating activities	-	**23,645**
Increase in long term prepayments and deposits	-	(671)
Increase in contract cost	-	(1,555)
Increase in contract liability	-	184
Increase in advance from customers against services	-	1,595
Taxes paid	(2,451)	(5,939)
Interest collected	-	165
Intercompany amounts	-	(920)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	**(2,451)**	**16,504**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditure	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Advance for capital expended	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant, and equipment	-	-
cash proceed from sale process	-	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	-	-
Cash from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term loan	-	2,460
Repayment of long-term loan	-	(7,476)
Repayment of long-term loan from sponsors	-	(980)
Repayment of short-term loan from sponsors	-	(107)
Proceeds repayment of short-term loan	-	(876)
Finance cost paid	-	(2,209)
Repayment of lease liability	-	(4,082)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	**(13,270)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,451)**	**3,233**

28. Commitments

The commitments as of December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021, are provided in the table below:

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Purchase of property and equipment	4,600	4,303
Others	916	1,788
Total	**5,516**	**6,091**

29. Related party transactions and balances

Transactions with, associates, affiliate, and other related parties with the Group throughout the year are not considered atypical or unusual, as they fall within the Group's normal course of business.
The main related party transactions and balances, other than those already disclosed in this consolidated financial statement, resulted from these transactions are summarised as follows:

(In thousands of US$)	Year ended December 31, 2022		Year ended December 31, 2021	
	paid exp on behalf of related party	*Investing expenditure*	*paid exp on behalf of related party*	*Investing expenditure*
OIH				
CHEO Technology JV – associate	155	-	150	-
Others				
Orascom Financial Holding	-		508	-

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
	Receivables	**Payables**	**Receivables**	**Payables**
LTD Orastar - shareholder of a subsidiary	-	-	21	-
Omar Zawawy - shareholder of a subsidiary	-	-	(21)	-
CHEO Technology JV – associate *	--	7,800	-	8,335

* Balances receivables from CHEO Technology JV are fully impaired. Furthermore, the Group didn't offset balances receivables against the payables relating to CHEO, due to the Group not intending to settle the recognized amounts on a net basis or to realize the asset settle the liability simultaneously.

- During August 2022, Koryolink decided, at the request of a shareholder in the company, to grant shareholders, without discrimination, a non-interest loan in accordance with the rules and procedures of local law, according to the percentage of its contribution to the company's capital. The loan, amounting to approximately 81.7 million euros (equivalent to US$ 86 million), was transferred to the account of Orascom Investment Holding Company in the Republic of Korea, knowing that all local regulations and laws regarding bank transfers and transactions will be applied to the mentioned amounts, and Orascom Investment Company will continue to comply with international sanctions resolutions in this regard.

Key management compensation

Key management includes executive and non-executive directors, the chief financial officer and other managing directors considered key personnel.
The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services amounted to US$,340 thousand and US$,264 thousand, respectively for the years ended December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2021.

30. Contingent assets and liabilities

The contingent liabilities, are represented in guarantees issued by the holding company and related to the activities of its subsidiaries, as follows:

<u>Orascom Pyramids for Entertainment Projects</u>

- There are letters of guarantee equivalent to *US$* ,810 thousand in favour of the Bank of the International Arab Banking Company.

<u>Orascom Investment Holding Company</u>

- There is letter of credit equivalent to *US$* 2,660 thousand in favour of the National Bank.

31. Other Income

(In thousands of US$)	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Other income	4,843	-
Total	**4,843**	**-**

* The amount included US$ 2,585 from OTL related to reversal bonuses, US$ 1,316 from rental investment properties, and US$,387 from show sound and light revenues.

32. Subsequent events

- During the month of March 2023, the company sold the company's headquarters for the purpose of re-leasing to GB Auto Leasing Company for an amount of 157 million Egyptian pounds, where the developers agreed to lease the original owned for a period of 5 years starting from March 15, 2023, and ending on March 15, 2027 The original was leased with a total value of 257 million Egyptian pounds (*US$* 8.3 million), .

-During the month of April 2023, the Board of Directors unanimously approved two investment projects in (1) renewable energy (electric vehicles), and (2) trade platform to serve the commercial projects in Africa. The council approved the establishment of the necessary companies and approved the procedures for establishing an Egyptian company called "OTL for Trade and Logistics".

- On 1st March 2023, Inca Re 2, Inca Re 11, Inca Re 13, Inca Re 17, and Inca Re 18 were merged into Inca Re 19 and therefore, they no longer exist.

-On 27 March 2023, OIH S.A.E. incorporated with Hamed El Ghoul the company O Trade & Logistics, whereas OIH S.A.E. holds 89% in the company. OIH S.A.E. invested EGP 84 thousand in this company.
-On 3 April 2023, OIH S.A.E. approved the investment in the Electrical Mobility Sector catering for the 2 and 3 wheelers Electrical vehicles and the establishment of a trading platform to mainly enhance intra- Africa trading and logistics services.

-On 3 August 2023, O-trade & Logistics incorporated a Kenyan subsidiary called O-Trade & Logistics Limited with a share capital of KES 4,000,000 (*US$* 32,627.36).

-On 28 September 2023, OIH (Egypt) Group finalized the sell process of TWA and adjusted the total price by *US$* 0.5 million (total sell value *US$* 35 million instead of *US$* 35.5 million). Thus, the loss from the sale of TWA will be adjusted according to the new value.

-During September 2023, OIH (Egypt) Group sold the investment property in Brazil. The sale proceeds amount to BRL 87.5 million (*US$* 17,6 million).

- On 2 October 2023, OIH (Egypt) Group incorporated Nubay FZO with a share capital of AED 500,000 (*US$* 135,595). OIH (Egypt) Group holds 285,000 shares (57%) in this entity that will operate in the field of investment in Nubay, Africa.

-On 17 November 2023, OIH renewable S.à r.l. incorporated BlueV Holding Limited in Abu Dhabi with a share capital of AED 1,000,000 (*US$* 271,190).

-In November 2023, the Board of Directors approved the sale of 62,924,478, the total number of treasury shares acquired during 2023.
-During March 2024, Orascom Investment Holding Company has made an early settlement for the sale and leaseback process for the 29th floor with an amount of approximately EGP 159 million (*US$* 3.4 million), and several legal procedures are still in process.
-On November 18, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors, representing experienced non-executive members and independent members, approved the following:
-Acquisition of Misr Entertainment Investments Co. M.L. ' In principle, following all legal and regulatory procedures and authorizing engineer/Akil Bashir to negotiate acquisition terms.
-Appointment of an independent financial adviser to submit a study of the exchange at the fair price of shares/shares in possession in accordance with the procedures set out in article 44 of the Rules for the Entry and Deletion of Securities in the Egyptian Stock Exchange.
-To appoint a legal adviser to prepare a study on acquisition companies that is not unaware.

ORASCOM INVESTMENT HOLDING S.A.E.

APPENDIX A – SUBSIDIARIES AND INVESTMENT IN EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTEES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2022

Segment	Country of incorporation and place of business	Entity name	Nature of business	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the Company (%)	Proportion of ordinary shares held by OIH Group (%)	Proportion of ordinary shares held by the non-controlling interest / other shareholders (%)	Investment type
Media and Technology	Egypt	Oracap Holding Co. (Free zone)	Other	100%	100%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Media and Technology	Malta	Oracap Far East Ltd	Other	100%	100%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Management services	Lebanon	Orascom Telecom Lebanon	Management services	99,8%	99,8%	0.20%	Subsidiary
Other	Luxembourg	OIH-Renewables	Other	100%	100%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Other	North Korea	Osorcon	Other	100%	100%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Netherlands	Victoire coop Investment Holding	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Netherlands	Victoire BV	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Brazil	INCA 2 (Brazil)	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Brazil	INCA 9 (Brazil)	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Brazil	INCA 11 (Brazil)	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Brazil	INCA 13 (Brazil)	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Brazil	INCA 17 (Brazil)	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Brazil	INCA 18 (Brazil)	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Investment Property	Brazil	INCA 19 (Brazil)	Investment Property	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Energy	Egypt	O Capital for energy	Energy	99,2%	99,99%	0.01%	Subsidiary
Energy	Egypt	O Capital for services and construction	Energy	99,2%	99,99%	0.01%	Subsidiary
Media and Technology	Egypt	Orascom Telecom Venture co. “S.A.E”	Other	99,99%	99,99%	0.01%	Subsidiary
Entertainment	Egypt	Orascom Pyramids Entertainment “S.A.E”	Entertainment	100%	100%	0.00%	Subsidiary
Entertainment	Egypt	Orascom Prisme Pyramids Entertainment “S.A.E”	Entertainment	70%	70%	30%	Subsidiary
Entertainment	Egypt	Orascom Pyramids for Touristic Establishment	Entertainment	100%	100%	0.00%	Subsidiary
GSM North Korea	North Korea	CHEO Technology JV Company	Telecommunication operator	60%	60%	25.00%	Associate