



# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2022/23

בַּנְק הַדּוֹר  
Bank of the Generation



**ጎኦ ቤቶች ባንክ**  
**GOH BETOCH BANK**

## **ልዩ የሆኑት የባንኮችን አገልግሎቶች**

### ▶ **አካታችነት**

የቤት ባለቤት ለመሆን የሚያልሙ በተለያዩ የኑሮ ደረጃ የሚገኙ የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎችን ታሳቢ አድርገን እንሰራለን።

### ▶ **አቅምን ያገናዘበ ቤት አቅርቦት**

መኖሪያ ቤትን በግዢም ይሁን በኪራይ ለዝቅተኛና መካከለኛ ገቢ ላላቸው ዜጎችን ተደራሽ ለማድረግ ይቻል ዘንድ፤ ወጪ ቆጣቢ በሆነ መንገድ በርካታ ቤቶች እንዲመረቱ የፋይናንስ ድጋፍ እናቀርባለን።

### ▶ **ዲያስፖራ አባላትን ታሳቢ ያደረገ አገልግሎት**

በውጪ አገር ለሚኖሩ ኢትዮጵያውያን የተለያዩ የቁጠባና የብድር አማራጮችን በተሻለ የወለድ ምጣኔ አቅርበናል።

### ▶ **ምቹ የብድርና የአከፋፈል አማራጭ**

ቤት ለመግዛት፣ ለመገንባት፣ ለማስፋፋትና ለማደስ የሚሆን የብድር አገልግሎት በደንበኞች የሒሳብ እንቅስቃሴ ላይ መሰረት ያደረገና አማራጭ ያለው የብድር አከፋፈል ስርዓት ጋር ዘርግተናል።

## **እጅግ ልዩ የሚያደርጉን አገልግሎቶች**

- የመበደርና የመክፈል አቅምን ለማስላት የተለያዩ የገቢ ምንጮችን ታሳቢ እናደርጋለን
- ከአጋር የቤት አልሚ ድርጅቶች ጋር በመተባበር የቤት ባለቤት የሚሆኑበት አማራጭ ይዘን መጥተናል፤ እንዲሁም
- እስከ 30 ዓመት የሚከፈል የቤት ብድር ዝቅተኛ በሆነ የወለድ ምጣኔ አቅርበናል







בנק גוה בֶּטוֹחַ  
GOH BETOCH BANK

# ANNUAL

REPORT 2022 | 23

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## ABOUT US

Eleven concerned individuals, who will be remembered for their unstinting will and commitment to the good cause of Ethiopia, comprising persons in the business of operating a bank, academia and businessmen, initiated the founding of the Goh Betoch Bank S.C. They did so in an effort to reintroduce the bank that, at first, used to be known by the name of mortgage bank in the early sixties, and later, by the name of construction and business bank, the only one of its kind in the country, that the government of Ethiopia had amalgamated into the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia a few years back. The principal factor pushed them to take initiative has been their sensitivity to the nonexistence of affordable decent housing and an adequate financing thereof. Goh Betoch Bank was established by 6,657 shareholders. Its subscribed capital had been Birr 1,056 million, whereas its paid-up capital had been Birr 521.5 million. The Bank secured its business license from the National Bank of Ethiopia on July 28, 2021. It started operation on October 25, 2021.

## PURPOSE

The Bank has been established with a view to easing the prevailing financing gaps in the country for housing development, especially affordable decent housing for the large majority of urban dwellers who have the aspiration thereof, by way of availing long-term financing.

## **VISION**

To be the leading Mortgage  
Bank in East Africa

## **MISSION**

To avail mortgage loans and enable  
Ethiopians enjoy the dignity and  
pride of home ownership with the  
aim of creating sustainable value to  
stakeholders.

## **MOTTO**

'Bank of the Generation'

# VALUES



## Integrity

We are truthful and committed to do what is right and best for our stakeholders by demonstrating professionalism and taking full responsibility to our actions. We regard confidentiality as a priority and always remain loyal to our customers.



## Accountability

We take full ownership of our work and strive to deliver results with prudent risk management. We honor, individually or collectively, our commitments and promises to our customers, partners and stakeholders.



## Collaboration

We work together with stakeholders and partners for the promotion of shared interests, maintenance of utmost mutual respect and building of strong relationships. We put our best effort in shaping our industry by creating an ecosystem beneficial to all parties involved.



## Innovation

We are open to new ideas and change, enthusiastic to learn in scaling up best practices and coping-up with dynamism. We ensure service excellence by offering customer centric services with the right mix of state of art technology, optimal business processes, and highly competent and motivated work force.



## Corporate Social Responsibility

We work for better quality of life of our society and sustainability of our environment by conducting our business in an ethical and eco-friendly manner. We shall always work to earn and maintain public trust and promote creation of shared value.

## STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

At every level of its operations, the Bank has put in place a thriving structure and systems for corporate governance. The Board's main concern is to safeguard the interests of the Bank's stakeholders, including shareholders and customers, toward ensuring its sustainable growth. The Board believes that strong governance would encourage prudent management and increased public trust in the Bank. It, therefore, wants to make sure that its structure is founded on a set of values and behaviors that could influence the Bank's operations and rapport with customers toward encouraging financial stability and healthy growth, which would, in turn, produce results or benefits for its stakeholders.

### GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Board of Directors lay down a governance framework they go by to carrying out the duties and responsibilities they are entrusted with. The Board chair controls their affairs. To effectively carry out their duties, they form sub-committees. Following are the sub-committees that have been functional in the financial year 2022/23:

- i. Board Human Resources and Business Affairs Committee;
- ii. Board Audit Committee; and
- iii. Board Loan Review, Risk Management and Compliance Committee;

### BOARD COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENTS

Our Board of Directors are nine. They have a good mix of skills, experience and competencies in relevant fields of expertise. Directors are appointed by the General Assembly of Shareholders. The current Board of Directors were appointed in 2020/21 FY.

## BOARD TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Board of Directors and members of the executive management regularly receive training in the way the Bank should manage its operations in sustainable and profitable manner. They are also updated on new developments in the business during board meetings. During the reporting period, the Board of Directors received training in company management techniques and processes in general in a rapidly changing business environment. A few of them have also been made to visit Nigeria to benchmark industry practices.

### BOARD MEETINGS

The Board and its sub-committees meet at least once a month to review the monthly, the quarterly and the semi-annual performance of the bank. It also meets occasionally to handle important issues that arise before or after the scheduled meetings and to deal with unspecified activities.

### MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

In addition to the Board Committees, the Bank also has an Executive Management Committee. The management committee handles issues related to the strategic goals of the Bank. It makes a significant contribution to the overall governance.



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Ato Getahun Nana  
**Chairman**



Ato Gebreyesus Igeta  
**Vice chairman**



Dr.Eng. Wubishet Jekale  
**Member**



Ato Shimeles G/Giorgis  
(Representing ELIG S.C)  
**Member**



Ato Belachew Hurrissa  
**Member**



Woy.Tsion Admassu  
**Member**



Woy. Fasika Kebede  
**Member**



Eng. Tadesse Ademasu  
(Representing Redwa  
Motors industry PLC)  
**Member**



Woy.Meskerem Melesse  
**Company Secretary**



Ato Mulugeta Asmare  
**Chief Executive Officer**

## Executive Management



Ato Eskinder Dibekulu  
**Chief Operations Officer**



Ato Moges Abayneh  
**Chief Corporate Services Officer**

# Middle Management



Ato Ayalkibet Amdemariyam  
**Director - Human Capital Management**



Ato Bethel Wossene  
**Director - Finance and Treasury**



Ato Biniyam Kebede  
**Director-Office of Strategy Management**



Ato Berhanu Assefa  
**Director- Legal services**



Ato Dereje Mulat  
**Director - Risk & Compliance Management**



Ato Fikadu Lemma  
**Director - International Banking**



Ato Esayas Desalegn  
**Director-Engineering Service**



Ato Safework Mulugeta  
**Director – Credit Management**



Woy. Addisalem Mekonnen  
**Director-Internal Audit**



Woy. Helen Asamnew  
**Director - Information Systems**



Woy. Kalkidan Wubshet  
**Director - Supply Chain Management**

**Director - Marketing and Business Development**



# Chairman's Statement

## Honorable Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Director's and myself, I am pleased to welcome you to the second Ordinary General Meeting of Goh Betocho Bank and lay before you the Annual Report and Accounts of the Bank for the financial year ended 30 June 2023. I feel particularly privileged today to present my second report to the Shareholders who occupy the uppermost level in the structure of our Bank.

I would like to take this opportunity to dwell on the macroeconomic and operating environment in which our Bank has been doing business in 2022/23 financial year. During the last three years, the COVID 19 pandemic, internal strife, the war in northern Ethiopia, and most recently, the Russia- Ukraine crisis, as well as the global supply shocks and global warming have adversely impacted the Ethiopian economy. This challenging operating environment has impacted businesses of all sectors; and Goh Betocho Bank is no exception. In spite of that, our Country's GDP had been to grow by 6.1% in financial year 2022/23 according to the world economic outlook released by IMF. On the other hand, the year-on-year general inflation rate stood at 29.3 percent during June 2023 (Ethiopian Statistical Service: July, 2023).

Likewise, the global recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing Russia-Ukraine war remains slow and uneven.



Despite economic resilience earlier this year, with a reopening, rebound and progress in reducing inflation from last year's peaks, it is too soon to take comfort.

Against that gloomy backdrop of the global economy, the year 2022/23 marked a kick off of the implementation of our business growth strategy and the accompanying initiatives to that end. As a result, the efforts being made have borne fruits. A real estate company in which the Bank is a significant shareholder has been formed towards reaching out to customers with vital mortgage products. The Bank is requesting the Government to lay down essential regulatory framework for mortgage banking, which currently does not exist. Digitizing services that the Bank renders has also begun.

As evidenced by the Bank's total income of Birr 212.6 million- a 74.7% increase-the Bank has been able to maintain its growth pace and financial strength. The Bank has registered a pre-tax profit of Birr 6.4 million during the FY2022/23. The paid-up capital of the Bank raised to Birr 1.32 billion during the year from Birr 780 million in 2021/22. It increased total outstanding loans by 342%.

Its deposits grew by 255%. The Bank has also opened five more branches in selected business locations.

Global political, economic and policy analysts have predicted that the financial year 2023/24 will be a year of further economic decline. However, we shall persevere, leveraging on our specialty.

Finally, I sincerely thank our shareholders, customers, business partners and the National Bank of Ethiopia for their continued trust, loyalty and support. I also extend my gratitude to the executive management of the Bank and the staffs in all business units for their lively commitment and contribution during the financial year. My gratefulness also goes to my fellow Board of Directors for their unrelenting commitment and services on the main Board and its sub-committees to pushing forward the Goh Betoch Bank.



**Getahun Nana**  
*Chairman, Board of Directors*

# CEO's Message

## Dear Esteemed Shareholders,

I feel honored to present to you the Bank's performance report of the financial year 2022/23.

As I do that, I am eager to go through the Bank's major accomplishments during the year, the difficulties it encountered in that endeavor, the milestones it registered and indicate its way forward. Against the backdrop of the challenges occasioned by geopolitical and economic turmoil across the globe, 2022/23, surprisingly, has been a year of relative strength and further growth for the Banking industry in the country in general and the Goh Betoeh Bank in particular.

However, it is worth noting that our Bank's operations have been severely affected by insufficient laws and by the absence of a conducive environment for mortgage banking. As a result, the board of directors and management of the Bank had no choice, but to appeal to the government or an official group to issue laws and regulations for mortgage banking operations. That notwithstanding, the Bank has developed its 5-year strategy that extends from the financial year 2022/23 to 2026/27. To secure loanable funds, a strategic partnership has been formed with various stakeholders, besides establishing a company (A real estate company in which the Bank is a significant shareholder) and carrying out an advertising campaign toward introducing a new housing scheme.



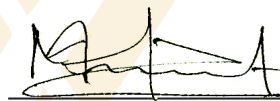


In the same way as previous fiscal year, agility and perseverance have been the backbone of the sustained services to our customers. Our Bank's strategy is anchored to tapping growth and profitability through differentiation. During the first year of implementation of the strategy, the Bank registered a pre-tax profit of Birr 6.4 million, reflecting a 19.6% decrease, compared with the Birr 7.9 million of the previous year. Deposits increased to Birr 911.8 million in 2022/23 from Birr 256.6 million of the preceding year. Foreign currency collected was close to USD 3 million, indicating an amount over and above USD 162.1 collected last year. Loans and advances grew by Birr 1 billion- from Birr 298.6 million in 2021/22 to Birr 1.32 billion in 2022/23 - reflecting over and above a threefold growth (342%). Our income grew by 74.7% to Birr 212.6 million driven by a 136.3% growth in interest income. As part of our efforts to be close to customers, five branches became operational during the reporting period, raising the number of branches to nine.

In another development, various activities were executed to initiate implementation of digital as well as card banking projects. Furthermore, the management is finalizing the next phases of core banking system. The focus would be operational efficiency, digitization, employees' efficiency, cost effectiveness, NPLs management, and credit process improvement.

As we move forward, we will keep on investing in our systems, people and procedures towards increasing our productivity. We leverage our partnerships to scaling up the impact of our mortgage business solutions and initiatives. We aspire to be a leading mortgage bank with state of art technology and service excellence. Creating sustainable value for our stakeholders will be the ultimate goal.

Finally, I want to extend my gratitude to our shareholders for their continued support and faith in us, especially at this time when we are implementing our new development strategy in a grim operational environment. I want to thank our Board of Directors and all our staffs for working hard to exceedingly satisfy our stakeholders and customers. I also want to thank the communities where we operate, our regulators, the government, our partners and our suppliers for their invaluable contributions to our development.



**Mulugeta Asmare**  
**Chief Executive Officer (CEO)**

# Performance Dashboard-2022/23



## ASSETS

Birr 2.63 Billion  
(2021/22: Birr 1.21 Billion)



## FCY MOBILIZATION

USD 3 Million  
(2021/22: USD 162.1  
Thousand)



## DEPOSITS

Birr 911.8 Million  
(2021/22: Birr 256.6)



## NUMBER OF CORRESPONDING BANKS

5  
(2021/22: 4)



## NUMBER OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

21,932  
(2021/22: 5,023)



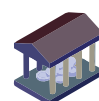
## TOTAL CAPITAL

Birr 1.55 Billion  
(2021/22: Birr 787.5 Million)



## LOANS & ADVANCES

Birr 1.3 Billion  
(2021/22: Birr 298.6  
Million)



## PAID UP CAPITAL

Birr 1.32 Billion  
(2021/22: Birr 780 Million)



## NUMBER OF BORROWERS

142  
(2021/22: 37)



## PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Birr 6.4 Million  
(2021/22: Birr 7.9 Million)



## NUMBER OF BRANCHES

9  
(2021/22: 4)



## NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

156  
(2021/22: 127)

**የቤት  
ባለቤትነት  
ጉዞዎን  
እናቀላለን**



**ለመረጃ ፍላጎትዎ**

+251	116	687	967
+251	254	112	746
+251	583	206	530
+251	222	119	515
+251	462	122	234

የመበደርና የመክፈል አቅምን  
ለማስላት የተለያዩ የገቢ  
ምንጮችን ታሳቢ እናደርጋለን

አሁኖ የገቢዎ ዋጋን መሰረት  
ያደረገ የንብረት ዋጋ ግምት

የጡረታ ዕድሜ የማይገድበው  
የብድር አማራጭ አቅርቦናል

በተለያዩ የኑሮ ደረጃ የሚገኙ  
የማህበረሰብ ክፍሎችን ታሳቢ  
አድርገን እንሰራለን

ግልጽ እና ቀልጣፋ የሆነ የብድር  
ስርዓትን ዘርግተናል



# BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors of Goh Betocho Bank is pleased to present the 2022/23 annual report to its esteemed shareholders, customers, and other stakeholders. This report is prepared in compliance with the legal requirement of the Ethiopian Commercial Code and other regulatory directives issued by relevant authorities.

## Operational Context

Global growth was reported to be 3.5 percent in 2022 which declined to 3 percent in 2023. While the forecast for 2023 had been slightly higher than the one predicted by the World Economic Outlook (WEO) in April 2023, that still is not much, compared with economic growth projections in the past. That could be ascribed to stringent policies that the central banks of countries have devised with a view to harnessing inflation regardless of its repercussion for the economy. The worldwide inflation, is expected to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 6.8 percent in 2023 and 5.2 percent in 2024 (IMF: July 2023, World Bank: June 2023).

Inflation could become worse. What is more, the Russia-Ukraine war and global warming could necessitate more restrictive monetary policies. The financial sector turbulence from 2007 to 2008 could occur again as markets would have to adjust to further tightening policies by central banks (World Bank: June 2023).

As a result, the growth in the volume of world trade could decline from 5.1 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023, widening balances in oil and other commodity trade (IMF, Apr.2023).

In the midst of the economic recovery of African countries from the debilitating impact of COVID-19, they have no choice, but to grapple with another global crises-strictly controlled financial conditions, ripple effects of the Russia-Ukraine and the declining economic growth and exasperating global warming. Consequently, economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa will decline to 3.6 percent this year. Amid a global slowdown, economic activity is expected to decelerate for a second year in a row (AfDB, 2023).

## Ethiopian Economy

The Ethiopian economy, in the past three years, has been faced with multiple shocks of differing magnitude the COVID 19 pandemic, internal conflicts and the northern Ethiopia war, the Russia-Ukraine crisis, global supply shocks, and arduous global and regional disorder. The complexity of managing the shocks has made policy choices very challenging. Some parts of the country have also been hit by draughts, affecting

human lives, livestock, and agriculture. Nevertheless, the economy has somewhat been resilient, reflecting a positive growth (IMF, 2022). GDP had been estimated to grow by 6.1% in 2023 (IMF: World Economic Outlook, 2023).

Economic growth has been on the top in services sector (up by 7.6%), reflecting a rise in government spending on transport, hotels, tourism and agriculture, following the recovery from COVID. Economic growth in the industrial sector has been at the bottom, bearing testimony to the bottlenecks in the dominant construction sector, which grew only by 5%, due to the dysfunctional markets for cement and other inputs. The manufacturing sub-sector similarly saw a minimal growth because of forex constraints and the setbacks experienced to carrying out a task successfully (IMF: World Economic Outlook, 2023).

The year-on-year general inflation rate (annual percentage change) in the country stood at 29.3 percent for the month of June 2023. That of the previous year had been 34% (Ethiopian Statistical Service: June 2022 and July 2023).

The recent oil price hike, coupled with the continued depreciation of the Birr against the Dollar may aggravate the inflation, despite monetary policy measures that the government has recently taken toward curbing it (Afdb, 2023, IMF, 2023). The country earned USD 2.3 billion from remittance during 2022/23, showing a marginal increment from that of last year. The largest sum thereof was collected through SWIFT (USD 1,818.7 million (80.4%)). USD 417.1 million (18.4%) was obtained through money transfer agents, whereas the remaining USD 25.6 million (1.1%) was received through some other means. Similar results would be expected in the current financial year unless global investment and overall business activities contract due to the conflict in the east (UNDP, July 2023) and in the Middle East.

Ethiopia has been growing at an average of nearly 10%-one of the highest rates in the world - per year over the past 15 years. High growth rate is attained over a long period of time.

## Industry Performance

With the expansion of private banks, the Ethiopian banking industry appears to be thriving. During the reporting period, the number of commercial banks operating in Ethiopia have reached 31. According to a preliminary data obtained from these banks, their total assets expanded to Birr 2.7 trillion from Birr 2.4 trillion in 2021/22, reflecting a stretch by 27.1%. The notable changes in the asset structure reflected the individual bank's strategies. Loans and advances stood at 1.4 trillion, representing a growth rate of 38.4% from the prior year of Birr 1 trillion. In 2022/23, total deposit mobilization climbed to Birr 2.2 trillion, from Birr 1.7 trillion a year ago, attracting more than 119 million depositors. The total FCY that the banks mobilized during the reporting period marginally grew to USD 9.3 billion (3.7%) from USD 8.9 billion the previous year.

## Highlights of Operational Performances of Goh Betoeh Bank

### Deposits

Despite difficult local and international operational environments and fierce competition for deposit among competitors in the industry, the Bank mobilized a total deposit of 911.8 million reflecting a 655.2 million (255.3%) increment over and above the previous year. The number of deposit accounts held by the Bank increased by 16,908 (336.6%) to 21,932 from 5,023 as at end of June 2022. Commitment savings for mortgage loans deposits account for 70.2% of the total deposits, followed by a regular saving deposit of 17.5%. and demand deposits of 12.3%.

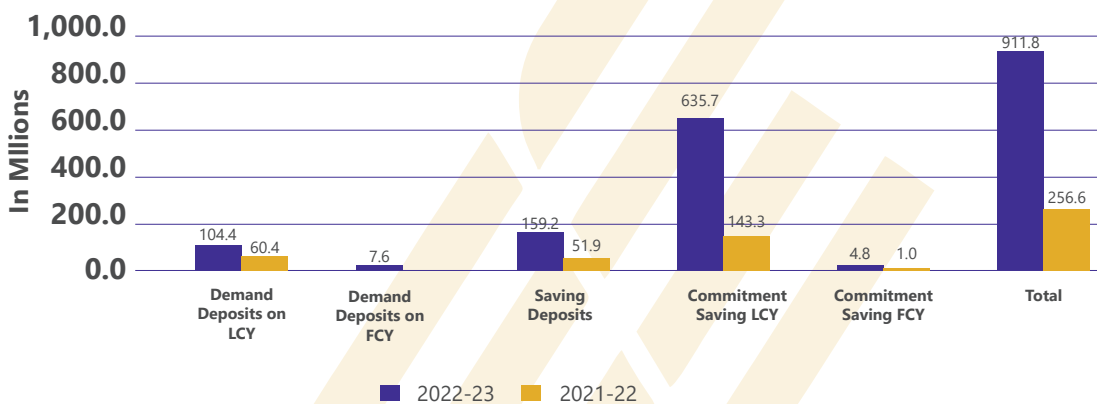


Figure 1. Deposit – Year to Date (July 1, 2022- June 30, 2023) (In Millions Birr)

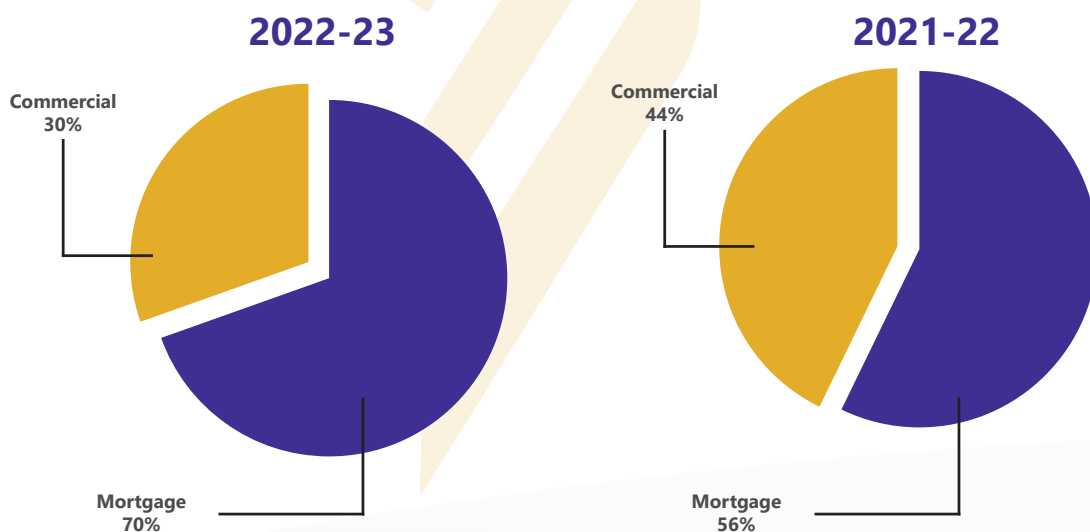


Figure 2. Percentage Share of Deposits



## Loans and Advances

The Bank's total outstanding loans and advances at the end of the fiscal year under review totaled 1.32 billion Birr, indicating an increase of 1 billion Birr or 342% over and above that of the previous year.

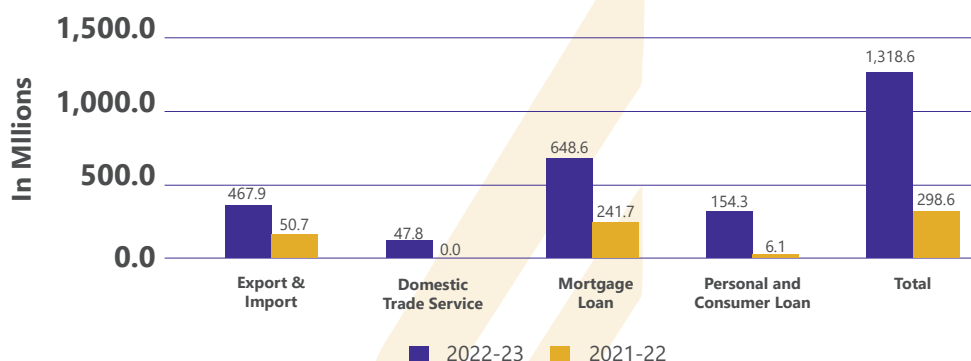


Figure 3 Outstanding Loans and Advances (In Millions of Birr)

Various economic sectors received loans and advances from the Bank. Accordingly, 49.2% of the Bank's total loan portfolio went to mortgage for Ethiopian residents and diaspora (Ethiopian born citizens of foreign countries). International trade constituted 35.5%, whereas domestic trade and personal and consumer loan made up 3.6% and 11.7% respectively of all loans and advances.

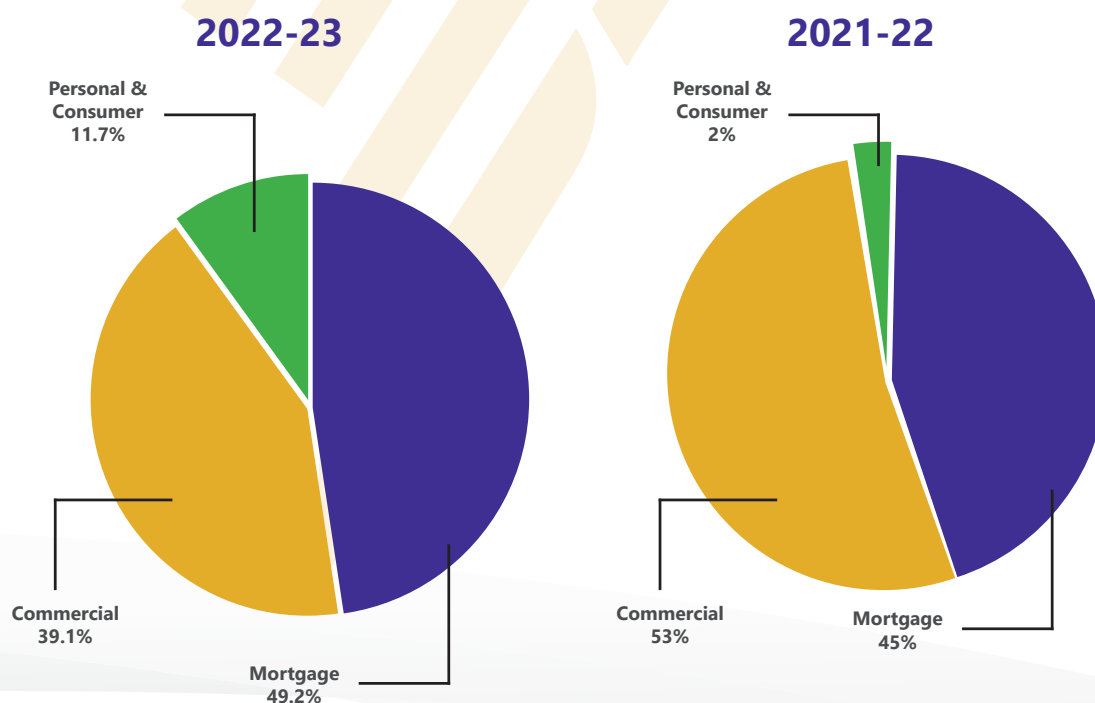


Figure 4 Percentage Share of Outstanding

## International Banking

During the reporting period, the Bank mobilized a total of USD 3 million, reflecting a USD 2.8 million increment from that of last year's accomplishment. What is more, additional agreements were reached with correspondent banks and money transfer agents to boosting relationships with foreign banks. Hence, correspondent banks that are working with the Bank reached five.

## Highlights of Financial Statements

### Income

The Bank generated a total income of Birr 212.6 million during the financial year 2022/23, indicating a Birr 90.9 million (74.7%) increment from that of previous year. In terms of the breakdown of income, interest income made up the lion's share—77.2% of the Bank's total income—while service charge, fees and commission, net forex income and other income made up the remaining percentages —9.8%, 9.5%, 3% and 0.5% respectively.

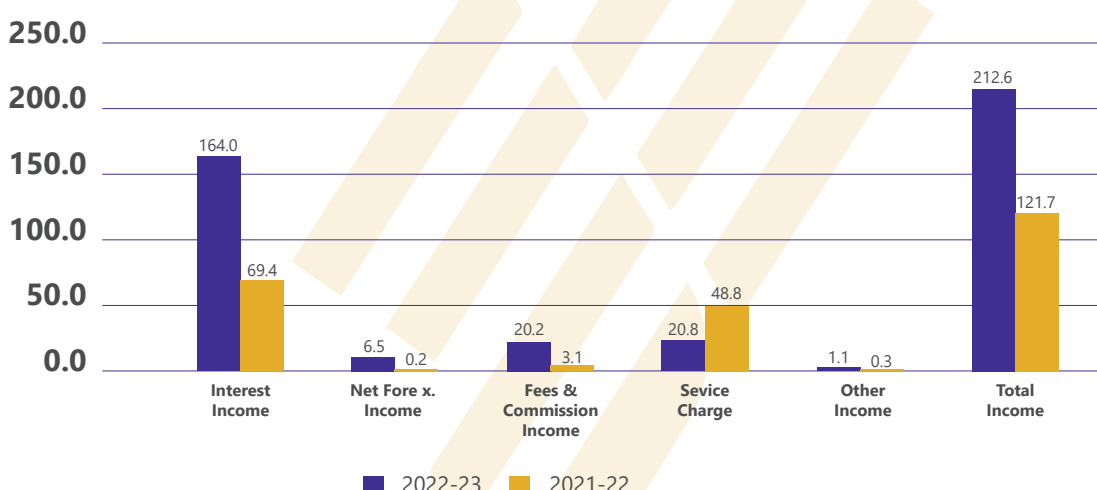


Figure 5 Income by Major Categories (In Millions of Birr)

### Expense

In the period under review, the total expense of the Bank (including IFRS adjustments) was Birr 206.2 million, reflecting an increment by Birr 92.4 million (81.2%), compared with that of the same period last year. Interest expense constituted 13.6%; salaries and benefits expenses 43.9%; general and administrative expenses 37% and depreciation expenses 5.5%. The reason for the expense increment has been the rise in the cost carrying out tasks.

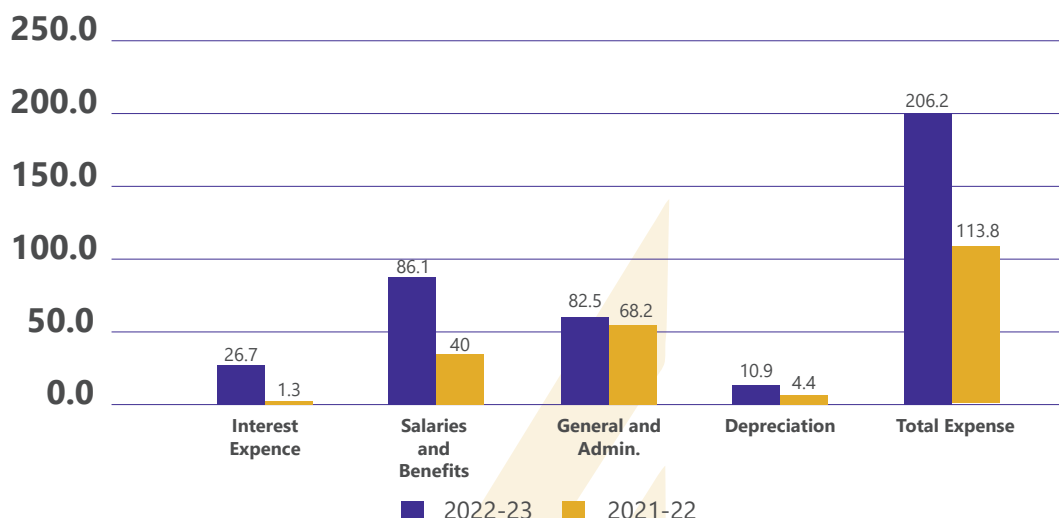


Figure 6 Expense by Major Categories (In Millions of Birr)

### Profitability

The pre-tax profit of the Goh Betoch Bank for the fiscal year under review was 6.4 million Birr, less by Birr 1.5 million or 19% from the prior year. The decline in profit from the previous same period is mainly attributed due to investments made on branch expansion, technology, increases in depreciation and amortization expenses and deployment of other relevant resources.

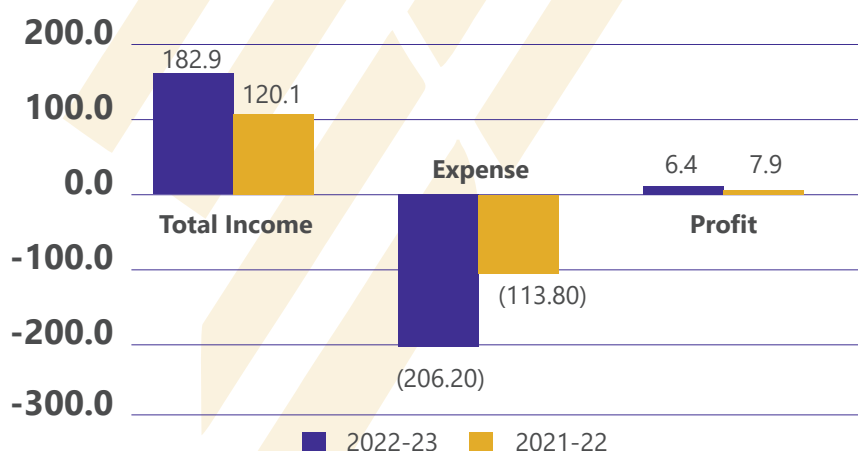


Figure 7 Comparison of Income, Expense and Gross Profit (In Millions of Birr)

### Total Asset

The Bank's total assets reached Birr 2.63 billion as at June 30, reflecting an increment of Birr 1.39 billion (117.4%). The majority of the assets (77%) comprise cash and bank balances, loans and advances, and investment securities, whereas other assets together account for the remaining 23% of the assets.

Of the major portion of the assets, a large sum goes to loans and advances, which is close to 50% of the total assets, followed by cash and bank balances, which take up 14% as well as investment securities that constitute 13%.

**Table 1: Total Assets by Category**
*(In Millions Birr)*

Asset Category	2022/23	
	Amount	% Share
Cash and bank balance	364.87	14
Loans and advances to customers	1,311.64	50
Investment Securities	343.67	13
Other Assets	119.16	5
Right of use assets	187.45	7
Property, plant and equipment	156.44	6
Intangible Assets-Software	33.08	1
Construction in progress	109.54	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,625.84</b>	<b>100</b>

### Equity of the Bank

The Bank's total equity, which is comprising paid-up capital, retained earnings, legal reserve, regulatory risk reserve, general reserve and other reserve (other comprehensive income) reached Birr 1.55 billion, exceeding the balance of last year same period by Birr 757.8 million or by 96.2% growth.

**Table 2: Equity of the Bank**
*(In Millions Birr)*

Category	2022/23	
	Amount	% Share
Share Capital	1,320.68	85.5
Retained Earnings	0.88	0.1
Legal Reserve	3.25	0.2
Regulatory Risk Reserve	6.00	0.4
General Reserve	0.95	0.1
Other Reserve -OCI	213.48	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,545.24</b>	<b>100</b>

### Liability

The total liability of the Bank stood at Birr 1.1 billion registering a rise of Birr 657.9 million (155.7%) compared with that of last year. Deposits from customers constituted 84.4% of the total liability.

Table 3: Liability

(In Millions Birr)

Category	2022/23	
	Amount	% Share
Deposits from customers	911.80	84.4
Lease liability	122.73	11.4
Other liabilities	40.11	3.7
Defined benefits obligation	4.17	0.4
Deferred tax liabilities	1.78	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080.59</b>	<b>100</b>

## Highlights of Non-Financial Developments

### Branch Expansion

Branches are the cornerstone of the Bank's interactions with customers. With that motto in mind, In 2022/23, the Bank opened three outlying branches in Bahir Dar, Adama, Hawassa and two city branches at Arat Kilo and Megenagna. That makes a total of nine branches in major economic hubs of the country.

### Human Capital

The Bank considers human capital critical to realizing its strategic objectives. In the reporting period, recruitments intended to meet various business needs have, therefore, been conducted, taking into consideration the rapidly changing business environment. In the light of that, 156 permanent and 3 contractual employees, over 38% of whom have been female, were recruited. What is more, we regularly enroll our staffs in training toward developing their competencies. We also try to go by a reward system which, we hope, would be able to motivate to retain our existing staffs as well as entice new ones to the Bank. Moreover, as an impetus thereto, members of the board of directors and management have paid a visit to Nigeria in order to learn from its experiences as regards the manner in which it has been running mortgage banking and its regulatory framework thereof.

### Information Technology

The Bank uses, evaluates, stores and retrieves its data pertaining to customers and employees through information technology systems it has decided to adopt. It is worth noting here that our business is heavily dependent on our ability to run these systems. In the reporting period, the Board and Management exerted much efforts in order to have the Bank run its services into digitization in compliance with the order

of the day. Further efforts are underway toward wrapping up the remaining modules of the core banking system that the Bank has decided to use.

Moreover, we continuously monitor and develop our information technology systems and infrastructures to prevent, detect, address and mitigate the risk of threats to our data, systems and networks, including malware and computer virus attacks, unauthorized access, misuse, system failures and disruptions.

## **Risk Management**

The operations of our banking business depend on how good we manage the risks involved. The quality thereof is determinant to the shareholder values we go by and the benefits that would accrue therefrom to all our stakeholders. With that in mind, the board of directors determines the appetite thereof, taking into its corporate strategic objectives as there is no sphere of life completely free of risk.

The Risk and Compliance Department is an organ of the Bank entrusted with responsibility of monitoring risk management. In that endeavor, it diagnoses the Bank's operational risks and comes up with prescriptions to mitigating the effects thereof.

Accordingly, both the management and the risk and compliance sub-committee closely oversee the task of the department to seeing to it that it has been done properly.

## **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

Goh Betoeh Bank carries out CSR in the light of the added value thereof to the fruition of the strategic goals of the Bank-that is, to raising customers' brand awareness and dependable business partnership. In that endeavor, in the period under review, the Bank extended its assistance to institutions that promote the empowerment of women and the protection of vulnerable children during the period under review.

## **Future Outlook**

We hope that what we have charted for the financial year 2023/24 would be successful despite the undesirable situations casting their shadows over our country. The Board is optimistic that the Bank's strong leadership and dedicated staff would weather the storm, come what may.

We look forward to embracing service excellence, compliance to ethical and regulatory requirements to bringing about customer satisfaction, innovation and sustainable growth for the Bank.



## EVENTS AND MEMORIES



የአራት ኪሎ ቅርንጫፍ ምረቃ ሥነ ሥርዓት (2015 ዓ.ም)



የመገናኛ ቅርንጫፍ ምረቃ ሥነ ሥርዓት (2015 ዓ.ም)



የአዳማ ቅርንጫፍ ምረቃ ሥነ ሥርዓት (2015 ዓ.ም)



በባንኩ ኮር ባንኪንግ ቴክኖሎጂ ላይ የተሳተፉ ሠራተኞች በዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ የምስክር ወረቀት እውቅና ሲሰጥ



## EVENTS AND MEMORIES



ጎሳ ቤቶች ባንክ ከቤት አልሚዎች ጋር በመተባበር የመኖሪያ ቤቶችን ፋይናንስ ለማድረግ የውል ስምምነት ሥነ ሥርዓት



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# COLOR OF THE YEAR



## THE ONLY MORTGAGE BANK

IN ETHIOPIA

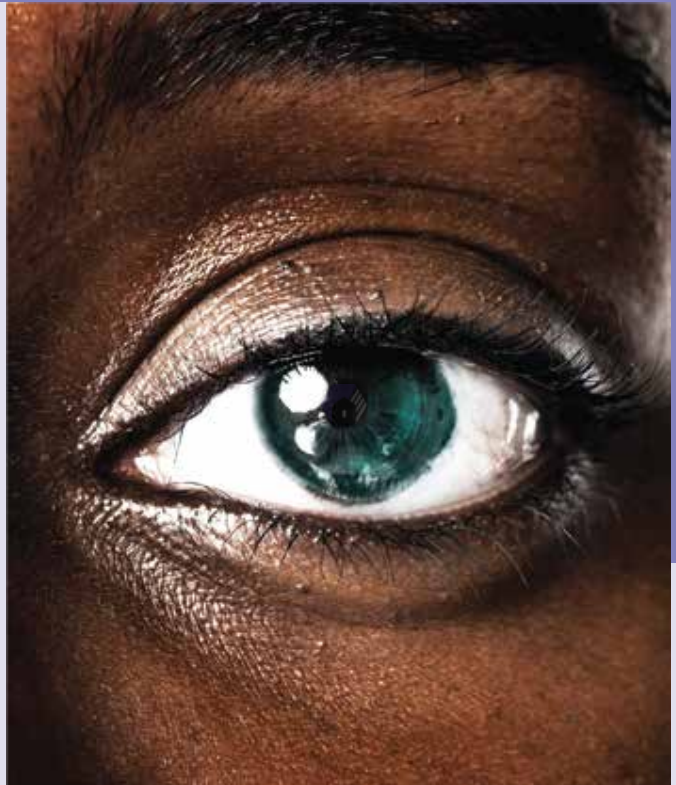
- ✓ Buy a house
- ✓ Build a house
- ✓ Renovate your house



የትውልዱ ባንክ  
Bank of the Generation



# LOOK- ING FOR YOUR HOME?



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Addis Abeba-Lebu  
+251 114 701 444  
Adiis Abeba-CMC  
+251 116 688 857  
Addis Abeba-4Kilo  
+251 111 264 251  
Addis A.-Megenagna  
+251 116 674 989  
Dire Dawa  
+251 254 112 746  
Adama  
+251 222 119 515  
Baher-Dar  
+251 583 206 530  
Hawassa  
+251 462 122 234

**MORTGAGE LOAN  
WITH REPAYMENT  
PERIOD**

**UP TO  
30 YEARS**

**የትውልድ ባንክ**  
**Bank of the Generation**



# **Annual Financial Report For the year ended June 30, 2023**



## Goh Betoeh Bank

Annual Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Annual Financial Report

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

### Directors and statutory information

#### Board of directors

	Title	Appointment date
Ato Getahun Nana	Chairperson	June 3, 2021
Ato Gebreyesus Igata	Vice chairperson	June 3, 2021
Dr. Eng. Wubishet Jekale	Member	June 3, 2021
Ato Shimeles G/Giorgis (Representing Ethio-Life and General Insurance SC)	Member	June 3, 2021
Ato Belachew Hurrisa	Member	June 3, 2021
Wzo. Tsion Admassu	Member	June 3, 2021
Wzo. Fasika Kebede	Member	June 3, 2021
Eng. Tadesse Ademasu (Representing Redawa Motors Industry PLC)	Member	June 3, 2021
Ato Kefene Gurm	Member	June 3, 2021

#### Executive management

Ato Mulugeta Asmare	Chief Executive Officer	June 3, 2021
Ato Eskinder Dibekulu	Chief Operations Officer	October 27, 2021
Ato Moges Abayneh	Chief Corporate Services Officer	April 6, 2023

#### Company secretary

Woy. Meskerem Melesse	Director Company Secretary	September 13, 2021
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#### Independent auditor

Tay Authorized Accountants & Auditors  
Wengelawit Tadesse Building 1st Floor  
Ethio-China Friendship Street  
P.O. Box 1335  
Addis Ababa  
Ethiopia

#### Principal bankers

Aktif Yatrim Bankasi A.S Istanbul, Turkey  
Bank of Beirut, UK Ltd, London  
CAC International Bank Djibouti  
East Africa Bank Djibouti, Djibouti  
Exim Bank S.C Djibouti, Djibouti





## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Annual Financial Report

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

### Report of the Directors

The directors submit the report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023, to the shareholders of Goh Betoeh Bank (the Bank). This report discloses the financial performance and state of affairs of the Bank in accordance with IFRS and in the manner required by Accounting and Auditing Board of Ethiopia.

#### Incorporation and address

Goh Betoeh Bank was incorporated October 8, 2020 and registered as a public share holding company in accordance with the banking business proclamation No. 592/2008. The Bank obtained its license from the National bank of Ethiopia on July 28, 2021 and started its operation on October 25, 2021. The Bank is domiciled in Ethiopia. The Bank's registered office is at:

Bole Sub city Woreda 2  
Zimbabwe Street  
P.O.Box 1704 code 1250  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

#### Principal activities

The Bank's principal activity is providing mortgage loans and enable Ethiopians enjoy the dignity and pride of home ownership through optimal integration of people, process, technology and partners with the aim of creating sustainable value to shareholders.

#### Results

The Bank's profit for the year ended 30 June 2023 has been transferred to retained earnings. The summarised results are presented below.

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Total operating income	182,943	120,094
Profit / (loss) before tax	6,380	7,934
Tax (charge) / credit	(1,319)	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	5,061	7,934
Other comprehensive income / (loss) net of taxes	214,394	(460)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	<b>219,455</b>	<b>7,474</b>
Earnings per share of Birr 1000 par value	<b>5.87</b>	<b>13.96</b>

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report are set out on page 33.

  
**Meskerem Melesse**  
Director, Company Secretary



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Annual Financial Report

For the year ended 30 June 2023

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Bank's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Commercial Code of Ethiopia of 1243/2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Bank is required keep such records as are necessary to:

- a) exhibit clearly and correctly the state of its affairs;
- b) explain its transactions and financial position; and
- c) enable the regulatory body to determine whether the Bank had complied with the provisions of the Banking Business Proclamation and regulations and directives issued for the implementation of the aforementioned Proclamation.


The Bank's Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, Banking Business Proclamation, Commercial code of 1243/2021 and the relevant Directives issued by the National Bank of Ethiopia.

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

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

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

Signed on behalf of the Directors by:

  
Getahun Nana  
Chairperson of Board of Directors

  
Mulugeta Asmare  
Chief Executive Officer





**TAY**

*Authorized Accountants and Auditors*

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GOH BETOCH BANK S.C.

TO - THE SHAREHOLDERS OF GOH BETOCH BANK S.C.

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Goh Betoch Bank., which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and the notes to the financial statements for the year then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Goh Betoch Bank. as at 30 June 2023 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

We have no comments to make on the report of the Board of Directors of the Bank in so far as it relates to these financial statements, pursuant to Proclamation No. 1243/2021 Article 348 of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia, and recommend the approval of the accompanied financial statements by the shareholders of Goh Betoch Bank.

### Basis for Opinion.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ethiopia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

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



A member of Kreston Global, a global network of independent accounting firms

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Fax (011) 442 1338 - e-mail: info@tayauditing.com - www.tayauditing.com - P.O. Box 1335 - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

### ***Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon***

Proclamation No. 1243/2021 of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia, Articles 348 and 349 requires us to submit to the general meeting our written comments on the report of the board of directors.

Those charged with governance of the bank are responsible for the report of the board of directors, which comprises financial and non-financial performance of the bank for the period, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the directors' report and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the directors' report identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We have obtained the directors' report before the date of this auditor's report.

If, based on the work we have performed on the directors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Those charged with governance of the bank are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Company's report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, those charged with governance of the bank are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered





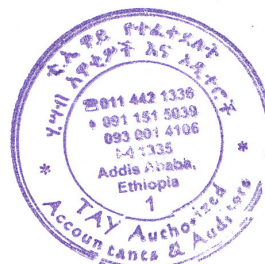
material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statement of the current period and are

Therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these, matters in our auditor's 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.

#### ***Other legal and regulatory requirements***

Proclamation No. 1243/2021 of the Commercial Code of Ethiopia, Article 349, No. 3 requires us to comment on the proposal for distribution of profits submitted by the directors of the bank.

The board of directors of the bank has not proposed profit to be distributed to shareholders as dividends in its report. As a result, we have nothing to comment in this regard.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr Tesfa Tadesse, MSc, FCCA.

  
TAY Authorized  
Accountants & Auditors

Addis Ababa  
26 October 2023



## Goh Betoeh Bank

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

	Notes	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Interest income	5	164,042	69,426
Interest expense	6	(26,664)	(1,246)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>137,378</b>	<b>68,180</b>
Fee and commission income	7	41,007	51,868
Fee and commission expense	8	(2,982)	(375)
<b>Net Fee and commission income</b>		<b>38,025</b>	<b>51,493</b>
Net gain on foreign exchange valuation	9	6,468	153
Other operating income	10	1,072	268
		<b>7,540</b>	<b>421</b>
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>182,943</b>	<b>120,094</b>
Loan impairment charge	11	(6,936)	(15)
Other Assets Impairment Charge	12	18	(44)
<b>Net operating income</b>		<b>176,025</b>	<b>120,035</b>
Personnel expenses	13	(86,088)	(39,946)
Depreciation & Amortization Intangible assets	22-23	(10,984)	(4,407)
Other operating expenses	14	(72,573)	(67,748)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>6,380</b>	<b>7,934</b>
Income tax expense	15	(1,319)	-
<b>Profit after tax</b>		<b>5,061</b>	<b>7,934</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
<b>Items that will not be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss:</b>			
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on Retirement benefits obligations	29	(3,039)	-
Deferred tax liability/(asset) on re-measurement benefit obligation	15c	912	(460)
Fair value gain/(loss) on equity investment	18	216,521	-
Total other comprehensive income for the period		214,394	(460)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>219,455</b>	<b>7,474</b>
<b>Earnings per share of Birr 1000 par value</b>	31	<b>5.87</b>	<b>13.96</b>






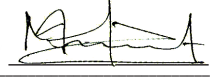
**Goh Betoeh Bank**  
Statement of Financial Position  
As at 30 June 2023

		30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and bank balance	16	364,866	542,080
Loans and advances to customers	17	1,311,642	298,542
<i>Investment Securities:</i>			
Equity Investments at fair value-OCI	18	274,149	10,000
Financial Assets at amortized cost (Bonds)	18	69,517	3,658
Other assets	19	119,159	160,977
Right of use assets	21	187,452	108,148
Property, plant and equipment	22	156,438	58,153
Intangible Assets-Software	23	33,076	4,011
Construction in progress	24	109,536	24,607
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,625,834</b>	<b>1,210,176</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits from customers	25	911,802	256,611
Current tax liabilities	15	-	-
Lease Liability	26	122,731	88,996
Other liabilities	27	40,109	76,610
Defined benefits obligation	29	4,169	-
Deferred tax liabilities	15c	1,779	460
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,080,590</b>	<b>422,677</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share Capital	30	1,320,680	780,023
Retained Earning/(Loss)	32	880	2,405
Legal Reserve	33	3,249	1,984
Regulatory Risk Reserve	34	6,003	3,087
General Reserve	35	949	-
Other Reserve-OCI	36	213,483	-
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,625,834</b>	<b>1,210,176</b>

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issues by the Board of Directors on October 21, 2023 were signed on its behalf by:

  
Getahun Nana  
Chairperson of Board of Directors



  
Mulugeta Asmare  
Chief Executive Officer

## Goh Betocho Bank

### Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	Share Capital Birr'000	Retained Earning/(Loss) Birr'000	Other Reserve-OCI Birr'000	Legal Reserve Birr'000	Regulatory Risk Reserve Birr'000	General Reserve Birr'001	TOTAL Birr'000
<b>As at 1 July 2021</b>								
Issues of ordinary shares	30	780,023						780,023
Profit after tax	32		7,935					7,935
Transfer to General reserve	30		-					-
Dividend paid	32		-					-
Board remunerations	32		-					-
Re-measurement on defined benefit plan	29							-
OCI-Equity Investment	18							-
Transfer to legal reserve	33		(1,984)		1,984			(1)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) on re-measurement	15		(460)					(460)
Regulatory Risk Reserve	32		(3,087)			3,087		0
<b>As at 30 June 2022</b>		<b>780,023</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>787,499</b>
<b>As at 1 July 2022</b>								
Issues of ordinary shares	30	780,023	2,405	-	1,984	3,087		787,499
Profit after tax	32	540,657	5,061					540,657
Board remunerations (previous year)	32		(1,350)					5,061
Board remunerations(current)	32		-					(1,350)
Prior period adjustment								-
Re-measurement on equity & benefit plan	29			213,483				213,483
Transfer to legal reserve	33		(1,265)		1,265			-
Regulatory Risk Reserve	34		(2,916)			2,916		(0)
Transfer to general reserve (net)	35		(1,055)				949	(106)
<b>As at 30 June 2023</b>		<b>1,320,680</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>213,483</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1,545,244</b>



**Goh Betoeh Bank**  
Statement of Cash Flow  
For the year ended 30 June 2023

	Notes	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
<b>Adjustments for non-cash items:</b>			
Profit before tax		<b>6,380</b>	<b>7,935</b>
Depreciation on property, plant and equipments	22	8,945	3,954
Amortization on intangible assets	23	2,039	453
Impairment on loans and receivables	11	6,936	15
Impairment on other receivables	19	(18)	18
Dividend earned	10	(551)	
Profit tax paid	15	-	-
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Decrease/(increase) in other assets	19	(39,269)	(269,141)
Decrease/(increase) in Loans and advances (gross)	17	(1,020,035)	(298,558)
Increase/ (Decrease) in deposits from other Banks	25	655,191	256,611
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities	28	(2,767)	165,606
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</b>		<b>(383,149)</b>	<b>(133,107)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investment securities	19	(64,117)	(3,658)
Purchase of equity investment	18	(47,627)	(10,000)
Construction in progress	24	(84,929)	(24,607)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	22	(106,945)	(62,107)
Purchase of intangible assets	23	(31,104)	(4,464)
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities</b>		<b>(334,722)</b>	<b>(104,836)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Issuance of shares	30	540,657	780,023
Dividend paid	32	-	-
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities</b>		<b>540,657</b>	<b>780,023</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and bank balances</b>		<b>(177,214)</b>	<b>542,080</b>
Cash and Bank balances at the beginning of the year	16	542,080	
<b>Cash and bank balances at the end of the year</b>	16	<b>364,866</b>	<b>542,080</b>



## Goh Betoch Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 1 General information

Goh Betoch Bank or "the Bank" is a private Mortgage Bank domiciled in Ethiopia. The Bank was established on October 8, 2020 in accordance with the provision of the commercial code of 1243/2021 and the banking business proclamation No. 592/2008. The Bank registered office is at:

Bole Sub city Woreda 2  
Zimbabwe Street  
P.O.Box 1704 code 1250  
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

The Bank is principally engaged in the provision of diverse range of Mortgage Banking Services.

#### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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

##### 2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Bank has consistently applied the accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated and separate financial statements. There may be new IFRSs or amendments to existing that are expected to be applicable in the subsequent periods. The summary of these standards, and their impacts stated here:

##### New standards, amendments and interpretations

###### i. Pronouncement and Effective date

###### Effective date of amendments to IFRS 16 from January 1, 2024

On 22 September 2022, the IASB issued 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)' with amendments that clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

###### Effective date of amendments to IAS 1 from January 1, 2024

On 31 October 2022, the IASB issued 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)' to clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

###### ii. Impact on Bank's financial statements

The Bank shall apply the amendment when due. The amendments are not expected to have an impact either on the previous or current period Bank's financial statements.

##### 2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of the following:

- Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost;
- Derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value; and
- Non-derivative financial instruments (with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market) carried at fair value through profit or loss, or fair values through OCI are measured at fair value.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated and separate financial statements are disclosed in Notes.

#### 2.4 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (functional currency). All values are rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated. The financial statements are presented in thousands of Ethiopian Birr (Birr' 000).

#### 2.5 Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rate at the transaction date, and those measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined and are recognised in the profit or loss. When a gain or loss on non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognised in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange of that gain or loss shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with original maturities of three (3) months or less than three months from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank in the management of its short-term commitments. They include cash and non-restricted balances with central banks, treasury bills and other eligible bills, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

#### 2.7 Going concern

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

#### 2.8 Financial instruments

##### i. Financial assets

**(a) Initial recognition and measurement:-** Financial instruments are recognised initially when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value with transaction costs, which are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments, being recognised immediately through profit or loss.

Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments. Financial instruments are recognised or de-recognised on the date the Bank settles the purchase or sale of the instruments (settlement date accounting).



## Goh Betocho Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

**(b) Subsequent measurement:-** Subsequent to initial measurement, financial instruments are measured either at amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification category.

#### (c) Classification of financial assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets within the Bank are measured at:

- (i) amortised cost;
- (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- (iii) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) The Bank's financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if they meet both of the following criteria and are not designated as at FVTPL:

**(d) Debt instruments:-** contractual obligations of the issuer to repay the lender in accordance with a specified maturity and under the contractual terms) are measured at amortised cost by the Bank if they meet both of the following criteria and are not designated as at FVTPL:

- 'Hold to collect and sell' business model test: The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both holding the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and

- 'SPPI' contractual cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. All other financial assets including equity investments are measured at fair value. A financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) by the Bank if the financial asset is:

- A debt instrument that does not qualify to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI;

- An equity investment which the Bank has not irrevocably elected to classify as at FVOCI and present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI;

- (i) 'Hold to collect' business model - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset in other to collect contractual cash flows; and associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

- (ii) 'SPPI' contractual cash flow characteristics - The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding on a specified date. Interest in this context is the consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time.

#### ii. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are either classified as:

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost; or
- Financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless either:

- The financial liability is held for trading and is therefore required to be measured at FVTPL, or
- The Bank elects to measure the financial liability at FVTPL (using the fair value option).



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### (iii) Financial guarantees contracts and loan commitments

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Bank (issuer) to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

Loan commitments' are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions. Financial guarantees issued or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS-15.

The Bank has issued no loan commitments that are measured at FVTPL. Liabilities arising from financial guarantees and loan commitments are included within provisions. The Bank conducts business involving commitments to customers.

The majority of these facilities are set-off by corresponding obligations of third parties. Contingent liabilities and commitments comprise usance lines and letters of credit. Usance and letters of credit are agreements to lend to a customer in the future subject to certain conditions. An acceptance is an undertaking by a bank to pay a bill of exchange drawn on a customer.

Letters of credit are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. As the Bank will only be required to meet these obligations in the event of the Customer's default, the cash requirements of these instruments are expected to be considerably below their nominal amounts.

Contingent liabilities and commitments are initially recognized at fair value which is also generally equal to the fees received and amortized over the life of the commitment. The carrying amount of contingent liabilities are subsequently measured at the higher of the present value of any expected payment when a payment under the contingent liability has become probable and the un-amortised fee.

#### (iv) Assessment of 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 of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

The Bank holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loans for which the Bank has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. But the Bank has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are SPPI because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

#### (v) Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

#### (vi) Derecognition of Financial assets

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire (see also Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities), or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.





## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (vii) Derecognition of Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

#### (viii) Modifications of financial assets

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when its terms are modified and If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows: - fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and - other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then, any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

#### (ix) Modifications of financial liabilities

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

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### (x) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a Bank of similar transactions.

#### (xi) Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment.

#### (xii) Fair value measurement

'Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases the initial estimate of fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different from its transaction price. If this estimated fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the fair value at initial recognition is considered to be the transaction price and the difference is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

#### 2.9 Assets pledged as collateral

Financial assets transferred to external parties and which do not qualify for de-recognition are reclassified in the statement of financial position from treasury bills and investment securities to assets pledged as collateral, if the transferee has received the right to sell or re-pledge them in the event of default from agreed terms. Assets pledged as collateral are initially recognised at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value as appropriate. These transactions are performed in accordance with the usual terms of securities lending and borrowing.

#### 2.10 Impairment

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

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

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments. The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instrument for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'stage 1 financial instruments'. Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL is recognised which are credit impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'. Loss allowances for other assets and lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The Bank considers debt investment securities to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade' or its is a sovereign debt instruments issued in the local currency.

#### 2.11 Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

(i) **Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:** as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);

(ii) **Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:** as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

(iii) **Undrawn loan commitments:** as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and

(iv) **Financial guarantee contracts:** the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amount that the Bank expects to recover.

#### 2.12 Reversal of Impairment and Backward Transfer Criteria

When the Bank has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period but determines at the current reporting date that criteria for recognizing the lifetime ECL is no longer met i.e. cured, the Bank measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date. However, the Bank observes the following backward transfer criteria (probationary period) to monitor if the criteria for recognizing the lifetime ECL has decreased significantly before the backward transfer can be effected on the credit rating of the customer; 90 days probationary period to move a financial instrument from Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired

(Stage 2 financial instruments) to 12 months ECL (Stage 1 financial instruments); 90 days probationary period to move a financial instrument from Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3 financial instruments) to Lifetime ECL not impaired (Stage 2 financial instruments); 180 days probationary period to move a loan from Lifetime ECL credit-impaired (Stage 3 financial instruments) to 12 months ECL (Stage 1 financial instruments).

#### 2.13 Credit-impaired financial assets

At reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments. 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 past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

#### 2.14 Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

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

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision.

#### 2.15 Collateral

The Bank obtains collateral where appropriate, from customers to manage their credit risk exposure to the customers. The collateral normally takes the form of a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Bank a claim on these assets for customers in the event that the customer defaults.

#### 2.16 Property, and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Where significant parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred. Property and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis to their residual values over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Depreciation is included in profit or loss. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset class	Useful life (Years)	Residual Value
Buildings	50	10%
Motor vehicles	10	10%
Furniture and fittings-medium lived	10	1%
Furniture and fittings-long lived	20	1%
Office equipment-short lived	5	1%
Office equipment-long lived	10	1%
Computer and accessories	7	1%
Intangible assets	6	0%
Right of use assets	Lease term	

#### 2.17 Construction/work in progress

Construction/work in progress consists of items of property and equipment that are not yet available for use. Work in progress is carried at cost less any required impairment. Depreciation starts when assets are available for use. An impairment loss is recognised if the asset's recoverable amount is less than cost. The asset is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Once the items are available for use, they are transferred to relevant classes of property and equipment as appropriate.

#### 2.18 De-recognition of property and equipment

Property and equipment are derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

#### 2.19 Intangible assets

**Computer software:-** Software that is not integral to the related hardware acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised expenses as they are incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Bank, are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

(i) it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use; (ii) management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it; (iii) there is an ability to use or sell the software product; (iv) it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits (v) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use/sell the software product are available (vi) the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 2.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated each period at the same time.

#### 2.21 Leases

It is an on-balance sheet accounting model for leases. As a result, the Bank, as a lessee has recognized the right-of-use assets representing its right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligation to make lease payments. The major lease transaction wherein the Bank is a lessee relates to the lease of Bank's branches.

Each lease payment is allocated between a reduction of the liability and an interest expense. The interest expense is charged to the income statement over the lease period to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payment made.

The Bank does not apply the standard to leases with a remaining term of 12 months. Additionally, leases with maximum lease term less than 12 months and amount less than equivalent to \$5,000.00 at buying rate are exempted. Average borrowing interest rate of 6% was applied. The borrowing rate was based on the industry average cost of capital.

#### 2.22 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence, or non-occurrence, of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the Bank's control. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 2.23 Employee benefits

##### (i) Post-employment benefits

**(a) Defined contribution plan:-** A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Bank pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Bank has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions. For defined contribution plans, the Bank makes contributions on behalf of qualifying employees to a mandatory scheme under the provisions of the Ethiopian Private Organization Employees Social Security Agency. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. The contribution by employees and the Bank are 7% and 11% respectively of the employees' basic salary.

##### (b) Defined benefit plan

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.





## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the income statement in employee benefit expense, except where included in the cost of an asset, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes curtailments and settlements. Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

#### (ii) Short-term benefits

Short-term benefits consist of salaries, accumulated leave allowances, bonuses and other benefits. Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. They are included in salary expenses in the profit or loss. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash benefits such as accumulated leave and leave allowances if the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past services provided by the employee and the obligation can be measured reliably.

#### (iii) Termination benefits

The Bank recognises termination benefits as an expense excluding dismissals whose employment is terminated by the bank before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Bank settles termination benefits within twelve months and are accounted for as short-term benefits.

## 2.24 Share capital and reserves

(i) **Share issue costs:-** Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options or to the acquisition of a business are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(ii) **Share premium:-** Premiums from the issue of shares are reported in share premium.

(iii) **Dividends on ordinary shares:-** are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Dividends for the period that are declared after the end of the reporting period are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

(iv) **Earnings per share:-** The Bank presents basic earnings per share for its ordinary shares. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

(v) **Legal reserve:-** The Ethiopian banking regulations require the Bank to make an annual appropriation to a statutory reserve. As stipulated by National Bank of Ethiopia directive No. SBB/4/95 of the Banks an appropriation of 25% of profit after tax is made if the statutory reserve is less than the paid-up share capital and 10% of profit after tax if the statutory reserve is greater than the paid-up share capital.

(vi) **Retained earnings:-** comprise the undistributed profits from previous periods which have not been reclassified to any specified reserves.

(vii) **Fair value reserve:-** comprises fair value movements on equity instruments carried at FVOCI.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 2.25 Recognition of interest income and expense

##### (i) Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. 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: (i) the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or (ii) the amortised cost of the financial liability.

##### (ii) Calculation of interest income and expense

The effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability is calculated on initial recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability. In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. The effective interest rate is revised as a result of periodic re-estimation of cash flows of floating rate instruments to reflect movements in market rates of interest.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the 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.

#### 2.26 Fees, commission and other income

Fee and commission income and expense those are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees either paid or received. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Other fee and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

#### 2.27 Foreign exchange revaluation gains or losses

These are gains and losses arising on settlement and translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the functional currency's spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. This amount is recognised in the income statement and it is further broken down into realised and unrealised portion.

#### 2.28 Operating expense

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits during the accounting period in the form of outflows, depletion of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decrease in equity, other than those relating to distributions to equity participants.

Expenses are recognized on an accrual basis regardless of the time of spending cash. Expenses are recognized in the income statement when a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an assets or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are measured at historical cost.

Only the portion of cost of a previous period that is related to the income earned during the reporting period is recognized as an expense. Expenses that are not related to the income earned during the reporting period, but expected to generate future economic benefits, are recorded in the financial statement as assets. The portion of assets which is intended for earning income in the future periods shall be recognized as an expense when the associated income is earned.

Expenses are recognized in the same reporting period when they are incurred in cases when it is not probable to directly relate them to particular income earned during the current reporting period and when they are not expected to generate any income during the coming years.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 2.29 Current and deferred tax

(i) **Current tax:-** comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, and any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is assessed as follows: - Company income tax is computed on taxable profits based on the tax regulation.

(ii) **Deferred tax:-** is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### 3 Financial risk management

#### Introduction

The Bank is exposed to various types of financial risks, the most important of which are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Bank's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance.

#### (i) Risk management structure

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established various committees, which are responsible for monitoring the Bank's risk in their specified areas. The senior management has the responsibility to develop and implement risk management policies and procedures. The risk and compliance department is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's risk management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank and reports to the Board regarding risk management issues. Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) is responsible for managing the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities and the overall financial performance.

#### (ii) Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Bank's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on statistical models. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment. The Bank also runs worst-case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Bank. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Bank as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept. In addition, the Bank's policy is to measure and monitor the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across all risk types and activities.

#### (iii) Risk mitigation

The Bank uses various mitigating techniques to reduce its risk to the level acceptable. It uses Board approved risk tolerance limit as a risk limit control. This risk tolerance limit is composed of risk limit by sector, by credit product, by maturity, by geography and risk grade. The Bank also apply the limits imposed by National Bank of Ethiopia such as single borrower limit, related party limit, off balance sheet exposure limit, liquidity requirement, capital adequacy, etc...

In addition, the Bank has established an appropriate risk management environment, sound credit, liquidity and capital management policies and strategies.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### (iv) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Bank. The Bank's main income generating activity is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is the principal risk. Exposure to credit risk is managed through periodic analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to determine their capacity to meet principal and interest thereon and restructuring such limits as appropriate. Exposure to credit risk is also mitigated, in part, by obtaining collateral, commercial and personal guarantees.

#### (v) Management of credit risk

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

#### (vi) Credit quality analysis

An analysis of the Bank's credit risk exposure per class of financial assets without taking into account the effects of any collateral or other credit enhancements is provided on the following table:

##### Loans and advances to customers

				30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Stage 1	1,318,593			1,318,593	298,557
Stage 2		-		-	-
Stage 3			-	-	-
<b>Total gross exposure</b>	<b>1,318,593</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,318,593</b>	<b>298,557</b>
Loss allowance	(6,951)			(6,951)	(15)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>1,311,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,311,642</b>	<b>298,542</b>

##### Off balance sheet items

				30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Total
Stage 1	225,100			225,100	191,523
Stage 2		-		-	-
Stage 3			-	-	-
<b>Total gross exposure</b>	<b>225,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>225,100</b>	<b>191,523</b>
Loss allowance				-	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>225,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>225,100</b>	<b>191,523</b>

The off balance sheet items include Loan commitments of Revolving credit facilities (Unutilized Amounts) and Guarantee.

#### (vii) Credit concentrations by sector

The Bank monitors credit risk by sectorial distribution against its own risk concentration limit. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk at 30 June 2023 is given below.

##### Sectors

Personal and consumer loan  
Domestic Trade Services  
Building and construction loan  
Export and Import  
Hotel and Tourism  
Manufacturing and Industry  
Transport and Communication  
**Total gross exposure**  
- Less impairment  
**Net Amount**

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Personal and consumer loan	154,349	6,106
Domestic Trade Services	47,772	
Building and construction loan	648,576	241,729
Export and Import	467,896	50,722
Hotel and Tourism	-	
Manufacturing and Industry		
Transport and Communication		
<b>Total gross exposure</b>	<b>1,318,593</b>	<b>298,557</b>
- Less impairment	(6,951)	(15)
<b>Net Amount</b>	<b>1,311,642</b>	<b>298,542</b>



# Goh Betoeh Bank

## Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### (viii) Collateral on loans and advances

The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of building, machinery, truck and other registered securities over assets and guarantees. The value collaterals in respect of loans and receivables are given below:

#### Collateral Concentration by sector

Sector	Building	Machinery	Truck	Others	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
					Birr'000	Birr'000
					Total Collaterals	Total Collaterals
Personal and consumer loan	169,951		10,920	2,951	183,822	10,079
Domestic Trade Services	59,672		10,890	21,642	92,204	-
Building and construction loan	1,131,773		-	-	1,131,773	483,695
Export and Import	231,679		-	434,875	666,554	57,418
Hotel and Tourism			-	-		-
Manufacturing and Industry			-	-		-
Transport and Communication			-	-		-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,593,075</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,810</b>	<b>459,468</b>	<b>2,074,353</b>	<b>551,192</b>
Less: Impairment					(6,951)	(15)
<b>Net</b>					<b>2,067,402</b>	<b>551,177</b>

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and effectively manage the credit risk exposure in the Bank's loan and advances portfolio. Others category include shares issued by Banks.

#### Loans and advances to customers

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
				Birr'000	Birr'000
				Total	Total
<b>Balance at 1 July</b>					
Transfer to 12 months ECL	1,311,642			1,311,642	298,542
Transfer to Lifetime ECL not credit impaired				-	-
Transfer to Lifetime ECL credit impaired				-	-
Net re-measurement of Loss allowance				-	-
Net financial assets originated or purchased				-	-
Financial assets derecognised				-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	<b>1,311,642</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,311,642</b>	<b>298,542</b>
<b>Loan commitments &amp; financial guarantee contracts</b>	225,100			225,100	191,523
<b>Off balance sheet exposures in total</b>	<b>225,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>225,100</b>	<b>191,523</b>

#### (ix) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank, though solvent either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due or can secure them only at excessive costs.

The bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation.

The daily liquidity position of the Bank is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained.

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to net current liabilities. Details of the reported Bank's ratio of net liquid assets to net current liabilities at the reporting date and during the reporting year were as follows:





## Goh Betoch Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### Ratio of net liquid assets to deposits

At close of the year  
Average for the year  
Maximum for the year  
Minimum for the year

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
40%	163%
75%	757%
183%	2147%
37%	126%

The table below summarizes the Bank's liquidity risk as at 30 June 2023, categorized into relevant maturity groupings based on Contractual maturity date.

	Below 1 year Birr'000	1-3 years Birr'000	over 3 years Birr'000	Non Maturing Birr'000	30 June 2023 Birr'000 TO	30 June 2022 Birr'000 TC
<b>30 June 2023</b>						
<b>Financial Assets</b>						
Cash and bank balances	364,866				364,866	542,080
Loans & advances to customers		390,000	921,642		1,311,642	298,542
Equity investments				274,149	274,149	10,000
Other Assets	119,159		69,517		188,676	160,977
<b>Total Financial Assets (a)</b>	<b>484,025</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>991,159</b>	<b>274,149</b>	<b>2,139,333</b>	<b>1,011,599</b>
<b>Financial Liability</b>						
Deposits from customers	200,002	313,500	398,300		911,802	256,611
Deposits from other banks		-		-	-	-
Other liabilities	40,109			-	40,109	76,610
<b>Total financial liabilities (b)</b>	<b>240,111</b>	<b>313,500</b>	<b>398,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>951,911</b>	<b>333,221</b>
<b>Net mismatch (a - b)</b>	<b>243,914</b>	<b>76,500</b>	<b>592,859</b>	<b>274,149</b>	<b>1,187,422</b>	<b>678,378</b>
<b>Cumulative Mismatch</b>	<b>243,914</b>		<b>592,859</b>	<b>867,008</b>	<b>2,054,430</b>	<b>897,924</b>

The cash flows presented in the table above are the undiscounted amounts to be settled in the future. The analysis shows that the Bank will not be exposed to liquidity risk in the future.

#### (x) Market risk

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

The main objective of Market Risk Management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Market risk is monitored by the risk management department on regularly, to identify any adverse movement in the underlying variables.

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



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### (xi) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank is exposed to exchange rate risks to the extent of balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than Ethiopian Birr. Management has set limits to manage the Bank's foreign exchange risk against its functional currency.

The total foreign currency denominated assets exposed to risk at 30 June 2023 was Birr 54.18 million.

#### Foreign currency denominated balances

##### Cash and bank balances

USD

GBP

Euro

**Total**

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
53,543	8,436
614	22
13	6
<b>54,170</b>	<b>8,465</b>

#### (xii) Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk

Sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange risk measures the impact of currency rate fluctuation on profitability of the Bank with all other variables held constant. The following table summarizes the sensitivity profit due to increase or decrease in foreign currency rate by 10% on foreign currency denominated monetary assets:

##### Assets

USD

GBP

Euro

**Total**

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Carrying Amount	10% Appreciation	10% Depreciation
53,543	5,354	(5,354)
614	61	(61)
13	1	(1)
<b>54,170</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>(5,417)</b>

On 30 June 2023 if the Birr had weakened/strengthened by 10% against the major trading currencies, with all other variables held constant, profit before tax would have been lower/higher by 5.42 million respectively.



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### (xiii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate is the risk that the future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. Interest margin may decrease as a result of such changes but may increase losses in the event that unexpected movement arises.

The Bank closely monitors interest rate movements and seeks to limit its exposure by managing the interest rate and maturity structure of financial assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position.

#### (xiv) Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk measures the impact of interest rate fluctuation on profitability of the Bank with all other variables held constant. The following table summarizes the sensitivity profit due to increase or decrease in interest rate by 10% on interest bearing financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity is measured based on the assumption that there is parallel shift in the yield curve.

Interest rate risk	30 June 2023		
	Carrying Amount	10% Increase	10% Decrease
<b>Interest Bearing assets</b>			
DBE Bond	66,430	6,643	(6,643)
NBE Treasury Bond	3,090	309	(309)
Loans and Advance to Customers at amortized cost	1,311,642	131,164	(131,164)
Fixed Time deposit	69,517	6,952	(6,952)
<b>Total Interest Bearing assets</b>	<b>1,450,679</b>	<b>145,068</b>	<b>(145,068)</b>
<b>Interest Bearing liabilities</b>			
Deposits from banks			
Deposits from customers	911,802	91,180	(91,180)
Fixed Time deposit	-	-	-
<b>Total Interest Bearing Liabilities</b>	<b>911,802</b>	<b>91,180</b>	<b>(91,180)</b>
<b>Net interest income increase/decrease</b>	<b>538,877</b>	<b>53,888</b>	<b>(53,888)</b>

If interest rate had increased/decreased by 10% against interest bearing assets and liabilities, with all other variables held constant, profit before tax would have been lower/higher by 53.89 million Birr respectively.

#### Capital management

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



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 4.1 Capital adequacy ratio

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

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

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
<b>Capital</b>		
Share capital	1,320,680	780,023
Legal reserve	3,249	1,984
General and Other Reserves	214,432	-
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>	<b>1,538,361</b>	<b>782,007</b>

Risk weighted balance for on-balance sheet items	Weight(%)	Amount	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Claims on other banks maturing within 12 months	20	268,198	53,640	104,688
Loans and advances to customers (net)				
-Residential Mortgage Loans (net)	50	440,232	220,116	66,989
-Others (net)	100	871,410	871,410	164,565
Investments	100	274,149	274,149	13,658
Property Plant and Equipment (net)	100	156,438	156,438	58,153
Intangible Assets (net)	100	33,076	33,076	4,011
Other Assets	100	582,331	582,331	293,731
<b>Credit equivalents for off-balance sheet items</b>				
Loans Commitments	50	69,380	34,690	71,810
Guarantees (bid bonds, Performance bonds, etc)	50	205,604	102,802	23,952
Commercial LC	20	19,496	3,899	-
<b>Total RWBSA</b>		<b>2,920,314</b>	<b>2,332,551</b>	<b>801,556</b>
Risk-weighted Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)			<b>65.95%</b>	<b>97.31%</b>
Tier 1 CAR minimum required capital			8.00%	8.00%
Determination of the excess (short-fall) on capital			<b>57.95%</b>	<b>89.31%</b>

#### 5 Interest income

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Loans and advances to customers	140,688	7,263
NBE Treasury Bond	1,590	-
DBE Bond	155	-
Deposits in other Banks	21,609	62,163
Time deposit	-	-
	<b>164,042</b>	<b>69,426</b>



## Goh Betocho Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 6 Interest expense

Deposits from customers  
Deposits from cooperatives and other Banks  
Deposits from public agencies  
Borrowings

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
26,664	1,246
-	-
-	-
-	-
<b>26,664</b>	<b>1,246</b>

#### 7 Fee and commission income

Commission income Local  
Commission income Foreign  
Service charges Local  
Service charges Foreign  
Loan fees

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
10,820	702
3,382	-
11,283	48,790
9,546	27
5,976	2,349
<b>41,007</b>	<b>51,868</b>

#### 8 Fee and commission expense

Other operating expenses  
Subscription & Publication fee  
Telephone expenses  
Fund transfer fees and expenses

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
564	17
-	3
404	225
2,014	130
<b>2,982</b>	<b>375</b>

#### 9 Net gain on foreign exchange valuation

Gain on Foreign Exchange Valuation  
Loss on Foreign Exchange Valuation

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
6,468	153
-	-
<b>6,468</b>	<b>153</b>

#### 10 Other operating income

Rental income  
Gain on disposal of properties  
Penalty Charge Income  
Dividend earned  
Other income

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
-	-
-	-
237	238
551	-
284	30
<b>1,072</b>	<b>268</b>





**Goh Betoeh Bank**  
Note to the Financial Statements  
**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

**11 Loan impairment charge**

Loan impairment charge

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
6,936	15
<b>6,936</b>	<b>15</b>

**12 Impairment losses on other assets/liabilities**

Impairment losses on other assets

Impairment losses on Cash & bank Balance

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
10	18
8	26
<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>

**13 Personnel expenses**

Staff Salaries

Staff allowances

Pension costs – Defined Employee Benefit

Definded Employee Benefit

Other staff expenses

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
60,310	29,194
12,755	5,568
6,461	3,143
1,130	-
5,432	2,041
<b>86,088</b>	<b>39,946</b>

**14 Other operating expenses**

Meeting and Accommodation

Advertisement & publicity

Amortization Establishment Cost

Donations

Audit fees

Consultancy fee

Cleaning & Sanitation

Directors' related expenses

Entertainment

Event organization expense

Fuel and lubricants

General Assembly

Insurance

Interest expense on lease Liability

IT support

Loss on Desposal of Assets

Office supplies

Other operating expense

Perdiem administration

Prepaid Expense on Staff Loans

Rental expenses

Repairs and maintenance

Security,Messengers & Janitors expenses

Stamp Duty

Sundries

Telephone expenses

Transport and fuel

Utilities

Wages for non-permanent employees.

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
473	315
11,389	6,294
-	26,310
5,056	1,500
322	104
1,187	286
1,836	776
1,080	1,770
186	167
867	1,884
381	94
3,193	
890	237
3,516	
4,242	669
-	-
3,059	1,521
157	7,298
159	27
1,121	
28,344	16,122
486	118
2,413	1,000
17	
98	744
820	232
1,238	231
6	-
39	49
<b>72,573</b>	<b>67,748</b>



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 15 a Company income and deferred tax

##### Reconciliation of effective tax to statutory tax

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

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
<b>IFRS accounting profit before tax</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>7,934</b>
<i>Add: Disallowed expenses</i>		
Entertainment	186	210
Donation	3,659	
Penalty	9	294
IFRS Depreciation and Amortization	10,984	4,406
IFRS Loan Impairment	6,936	15
IFRS Other assets impairment	(10)	44
IFRS Defined benefit expense	1,130	
20% of NBE Provision on loans	1,966	588
Amortization discounted lease expense	3,516	6,011
Startup-cost	-	26,310
Staff Loan Prepaid Expense	1,121	75
Other Adjustments	3,482	-
Accrued leave expense	92	1,260
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>33,071</b>	<b>39,213</b>
<i>Less: Tax exempted income</i>		
Depreciation for tax purpose	18,215	4,957
Provision for loans and advances for tax NBE 80%	7,866	2,350
Interest income taxed at source-local deposit	21,609	62,163
Startup cost 25%	6,527	6,070
Office rent expense	-	3,435
Interest taxed at source-DBE Bond	155	-
Interest taxed at source-Treasury Bond	1,590	-
Interest Income taxed at source-foreign	-	-
Dividend income taxed at source	551	-
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>56,513</b>	<b>78,975</b>
Total	(17,062)	(31,828)
<b>Current tax at 30%</b>	-	-
Add: 5% of interest on foreign deposit	-	-
	-	-

#### 15 b Current income tax liability

Balance at the beginning of the year  
 Prior year over /under paid  
 Income tax expense  
 Payment during the year

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



**Goh Betoeh Bank**  
Note to the Financial Statements  
**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

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

**15 c Deferred income tax assets/(liabilities):**

	Credit/ (charge) to		30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	P/L	OCI		
	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000	Birr'000
Property, plant and equipment	(2,231)		(2,231)	(460)
Post employment benefit obligation		912	912	
<b>Total deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(2,231)</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>(1,319)</b>	<b>(460)</b>

**Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)**

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Fixed asset - carrying amount (IFRS)	189,514	52,831
Fixed assets - tax base	180,544	51,299
Fixed assets - temporary difference	<b>8,970</b>	<b>1,532</b>
deferred tax assets/(liabilities) at 30%	(2,691)	(460)
Severance pay - carrying amount	(3,039)	-
Severance pay - tax base	-	-
Severance pay temporary difference	<b>(3,039)</b>	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) at 30%	912	-
<b>Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>(1,779)</b>	<b>(460)</b>

**16 Cash and bank balance**

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Cash on hand	9,485	18,667
Deposits with local banks	303,832	515,589
Deposits with foreign banks	51,567	7,850
Less: Bank balance impairment	(18)	(26)
	<b>364,866</b>	<b>542,080</b>
<b>Maturity analysis</b>		
Current	364,866	542,080
	<b>364,866</b>	<b>542,080</b>

**17 Loans and advances to customers**

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Personal and consumer loan	154,349	6,106
Domestic Trade Services	47,772	-
Building and construction loan	648,576	241,729
Export and Import	467,896	50,722
Hotel and Tourism	-	-
Manufacturing and Industry	-	-
Transport and Communication	-	-
<b>Total gross exposure</b>	<b>1,318,593</b>	<b>298,557</b>
- Less impairment	(6,951)	(15)
	<b>1,311,642</b>	<b>298,542</b>
<b>Maturity analysis</b>		
Current	515,668	50,722
Non-Current	795,974	247,820
	<b>1,311,642</b>	<b>298,542</b>



## Goh Betocho Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 18 Investment securities

	Cost	Fair value	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Gain/(Loss)	Birr'000	Birr'000
		Birr'000		
<b>Equity Investments at fair value-OCI</b>				
Ethio Life & General Insurance SC	10,000	9,769	19,769	10,000
Eth switch SC	40,877	206,752	247,629	
Capital Financial Excellence Center SC	1,000	-	1,000	
Goh Property Development & marketing SC	5,750	-	5,750	
	<b>57,627</b>	<b>216,521</b>	<b>274,149</b>	<b>10,000</b>

The primary valuation techniques adopted by the bank in undertaking the valuation of investee companies is the market approach. Thus, the equity investment is measured at fair value and the fair value gain/loss is reported as fair value through other comprehensive income. The Bank has elected to recognize changes in the fair value of investments in equity securities in OCI.

These changes are accumulated within the other reserve or fair value reserve within equity. The Bank transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognized. However, the fair value estimates for Capital Financial Excellence Center SC and Goh Property Development & Marketing SC are reported at cost. This is because the former has been in operation for less than 12 months and the latter is under formation.

#### Financial Assets at amortized cost (Bonds)

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
NBE Treasury Bond	66,430	
DBE Bond	3,090	
Time Deposit	-	3,658
Less: impairment allowance on NBE/DBE Bond	(3)	
	<b>69,517</b>	<b>3,658</b>

#### 19 Other Assets

##### Financial assets

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Advance Payments	93,057	151,607
Uncleared Effect-Local	-	
Uncleared Effect-Foreign	6,669	
Other receivables	36	
Less: impairment allowance	(5)	(18)
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>99,757</b>	<b>151,589</b>

##### Maturity analysis

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Current	99,757	151,589
Non Current		
	<b>99,757</b>	<b>151,589</b>

#### 20 Non-financial assets

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Prepayments	12,894	4,852
Inventory in stock	6,508	4,534
<b>Total Non Financial Assets</b>	<b>19,402</b>	<b>9,386</b>
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<b>119,159</b>	<b>160,976</b>

#### 21 Right of use assets

	30 June 2023	30 June 2022
	Birr'000	Birr'000
Opening Balance	108,148	-
Net additional prepayments for new leases	77,428	19,355
Net present value discounted for the year	30,220	115,216
Accumulated amortization RUOA	(28,344)	(26,423)
<b>Total Right Use of Asset</b>	<b>187,452</b>	<b>108,148</b>



**Goh Betoeh Bank**  
Note to the Financial Statements  
**For the year ended 30 June 2023**

**22 Property, plant and equipment**

Description	Buildings Birr'000	Office Equipment Birr'000	Furniture & Fittings Birr'000	Motor Vehicles Birr'000	Computer & Accessories Birr'000	Total Birr'000
<b>Cost:</b>						
As at 1 July 2022		6,123	16,521	26,721	12,742	62,107
Additions		2,573	41,518	21,651	28,663	94,405
Disposals						
Reclassification		2,428	3,214		6,898	12,540
As at 30 June 2023		11,124	61,253	48,372	48,303	169,052
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>						
As at 1 July 2022		664	922	1,397	971	3,954
Charge for the year		1,042	2,961	3,968	973	8,944
Disposals						-
Reclassification		(45)	(155)	-	(84)	(284)
As at 30 June 2023		1,661	3,728	5,365	1,860	12,614
<b>Net book value:</b>						
As at 30 June 2023		9,463	57,525	43,007	46,443	156,438

**23 Intangible Assets**

Description	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
<b>Cost:</b>		
As at 1 July 2022	4,464	
Additions	31,104	4,464
Disposals		
Reclassification		
As at 30 June 2023	35,568	4,464
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>		
As at 1 July 2022	453	
Charge for the year	2,039	453
Disposals		
As at 30 June 2023	2,492	453
<b>Net book value:</b>		
30 June 2023	33,076	4,011

**24 Construction in progress**

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Beginning	24,607	-
Additions for the year	84,929	24,607
As at 30 June 2023	109,536	24,607





## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 25 Deposits from customers

Demand deposits  
Savings deposits  
Time deposits

##### Maturity analysis

Current  
Non Current

#### 26 Lease liabilities

Beginning Lease Liabilities  
Net Present Value for the year  
Interest on Lease Discounts

#### 27 Other liabilities

##### Financial liabilities

Audit fee payables  
Cash payment order payable  
Customers payables  
Deferred guarantee income  
Directors share of profit payable  
Exchange commission payable  
Foreign transfers payables  
Impairment on Financial Guarantee  
Impairment on L/C  
Margin Held Accounts  
Refund payable  
Shareholders payables

#### 28 Non-financial liabilities

Cost Sharing Payable  
Dividend payables  
Employee Income Tax Payable  
Interest Tax Payable  
Pension Payable  
Stamp Duty Charges  
Value Added Tax Payable  
Withholding Tax Payable  
Staff leave payables  
Provision for bonus  
Sundry payables

##### Total financial and non financial liabilities

##### Maturity analysis

Current  
Non Current

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
111,960	60,382
799,842	196,229
-	-
<b>911,802</b>	<b>256,611</b>

911,802	256,611
<b>911,802</b>	<b>256,611</b>

88,996	82,985
30,220	-
3,515	6,011
<b>122,731</b>	<b>88,996</b>

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000

288	104
1,359	330
14	-
-	1,267
-	-
51	1,172
-	-
-	-
1	-
8,476	-
-	-
23,184	69,441
<b>33,373</b>	<b>72,314</b>

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000

13	-
-	-
2,165	-
191	24
965	-
530	964
-	-
254	54
1,171	1,260
-	-
1,447	1,995
<b>6,736</b>	<b>4,297</b>
<b>40,109</b>	<b>76,610</b>

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
40,109	76,610
122,731	88,996
<b>162,840</b>	<b>165,606</b>



# Goh Betoeh Bank

## Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 29 Severance benefits

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

Liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position is as follows:

Defined benefits obligation  
**Total defined benefit obligation**

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
4,169	
<b>4,169</b>	

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

#### Amount recognized in the profit or loss

Current service cost  
Interest cost  
Past service cost  
**Total expense recognized in profit/(loss)**

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
494	
636	
<b>1,130</b>	

#### Amount recognized in other comprehensive income:

The movements recognized under other comprehensive income (OCI) for the year ended 30 June 2023 are disclosed as follows:

At the beginning of the year  
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on economic assumptions  
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on experience  
**Expense/(Income) recognized in OCI**

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
502	
455	
<b>957</b>	

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

At the beginning of the year  
Current service cost  
Interest cost  
**Total expense for the period**  
Remeasurement (gains)/ losses  
Benefits paid  
Past service cost recognized in OCI  
At the end of the year

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
494	
636	
<b>1,130</b>	
957	
2,082	
<b>4,169</b>	

The key financial assumptions applied in the valuation, compared to those applied in the previous valuation are summarized as follows:

#### Financial Assumption Long term Average

Discount Rate  
Inflation Rate  
Salary increase Rate  
**Net pre-retirement Rate**

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
20.90%	24.70%
15.10%	17.30%
17.10%	19.30%
<b>3.25%</b>	<b>4.53%</b>



## Goh Betoeh Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 30 Share capital

##### Authorized:

Ordinary shares of Birr 1000 each

##### Issued and fully paid:

Ordinary shares of Birr 1000 each  
Share premium

The Bank shares are owned by individuals and companies.

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
3,056,210	1,056,210
1,320,680	780,023
-	-
1,320,680	780,023

#### 31 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit after taxation by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
5,061	7,934
862,200	568,400
5.87	13.96

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. There were no potentially dilutive shares at the reporting date.

#### 32 Retained earnings

At the beginning of the year  
Board remuneration (Last year)  
Transfer to General Reserve  
Dividend paid

##### Carried forward

Profit/ (Loss) for the year  
Board remuneration (current year)  
Prior period adjustment

Legal reserve  
Transfer to/from Regulatory risk reserve

##### At the end of the year

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
2,405	-
(1,350)	-
(1,055)	-
-	-
5,061	7,934
-	-
-	(460)
5,061	7,474
(1,265)	(1,984)
(2,916)	(3,087)
880	2,405

#### 33 Legal reserve

At the beginning of the year  
Transfer from profit or loss  
Prior period adjustment  
At the end of the year

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
1,984	-
1,265	1,984
3,249	1,984

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

#### 34 Regulatory risk reserve

Beginning of the year  
Transfer from/(to) loan impairment  
Transfer from/(to) other assets

##### Regulatory risk reserve Ending balance

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
Birr'000	Birr'000
3,087	-
2,897	2,923
19	164
6,003	3,087



# Goh Betoeh Bank

## Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

The Regulatory risk reserve is a non-distributable reserve required by the regulation of National Bank of Ethiopia to be kept for impairment losses on loans and other receivables in excess of IFRS 9 charges.

When the loan loss impairment determined using the NBE guidelines is higher than loss impairment determined under IFRS 9 model, the difference is transferred to regulatory risk reserve and it is non-distributable to the owners of the bank.

Where the loss impairment determined using the NBE guidelines is less than the loan loss impairment determined using under IFRS 9 model, the difference is transferred from regulatory risk reserve to the retained earnings to the extent of non-distributable reserve previously recognized.

#### 35 General Reserve

At the beginning of the year  
Transfer to General Reserve less 10% tax  
**General Reserve**

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
949	
<b>949</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 36 Other Reserve-Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Beginning  
Re-measurement gain/loss on retirement benefit obligation  
Fair value Reserve on Equity Investment  
**Other Reserve-Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)**

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
(3,039)	
216,521	
<b>213,482</b>	<b></b>

#### 37 Key management compensation

##### Number of Employees

Senior Executive  
Directors  
Managers  
Non Managerial

30 June 2023	30 June 2022
3	3
14	9
24	17
115	98
<b>156</b>	<b>127</b>

Key management has been determined to be the Board of directors and executive management committee of the Bank. Compensation of the Bank's key management personnel includes salaries & benefits, and the maximum sitting allowance per meeting for each member of the Board of Directors. The amount paid is within the limit set in accordance with NBE directive SBB 63/2016. The average number of persons employed by the Bank and the compensation paid or payable to key management for is shown.

Salaries and other short-term employee benefits  
Housing and Representation Allowance  
Board sitting allowance for Board of Directors

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
8,123	4,803
730	1,082
1,080	1,770
<b>9,933</b>	<b>7,655</b>

Compensation of the Bank's key management personnel includes salaries, and allowances.

#### 38 Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, a number of banking transactions are entered into with related parties. According to the NBE Directive SBB/53/2012, the Bank has no loans and receivables granted to the related parties beyond the rules stated in the Directive.

##### Transactions with related parties

Loans to key management personnel  
Estimated value of collateral

30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
34,502	
40,759	



## Goh Betocho Bank

### Note to the Financial Statements

### For the year ended 30 June 2023

#### 39 Contingent liabilities

##### Claims and litigation

The Bank has no any legal cases related to claims and litigations in the year. No provision has been made in the financial statements.

##### Guarantees and letters of credit

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

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Guarantees	205,604	47,904
Letters of credit	19,496	-
	<b>225,100</b>	<b>191,523</b>

#### 40 Loan Commitments

	30 June 2023 Birr'000	30 June 2022 Birr'000
Loans and advances approved but not disbursed	41,740	143,619
Unutilized overdraft facilities	27,640	-

#### 41 Events after reporting period

There were no significant events after the reporting date that could affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as of the reporting date 30 June 2023 and on the profit for the period ended on that date, which have not been adequately provided for or disclosed.





## ጎረቤቶች ባንክ

እ.ኤ.አ በሰኔ 30 ቀን 2023 ለተጠናቀቀው የሂሳብ ዓመት  
የትርፍ ወይም ኪሳራ እና ሌሎች አጠቃላይ ገቢዎች መግለጫ

ማብራሪያ	እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 2023 ብር'000	እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 2022 ብር'000
የወለድ ገቢ	5	164,042
የወለድ ወጪ	6	(26,664)
<b>የተጣራ የወለድ ገቢ</b>	<b>137,378</b>	<b>68,180</b>
ከኮሚሽንና የአገልግሎት ገቢዎች	7	41,007
ከኮሚሽንና የአገልግሎት ወጪዎች	8	(2,982)
<b>የተጣራ ኮሚሽንና የአገልግሎት ገቢ</b>	<b>38,025</b>	<b>51,493</b>
ከወጪ ምንዛሪ ግብይት ላይ የተገኘ የተጣራ ገቢ	9	6,468
ሌሎች የመደበኛ ሥራ ገቢዎች	10	1,072
<b>አጠቃላይ የመደበኛ ሥራ ገቢዎች</b>	<b>182,943</b>	<b>120,094</b>
ለአጠራጣሪ ብድሮች የተያዘ መጠባበቂያ	11	(6,936)
ለሌሎች አጠራጣሪ ተሰባሳቢዎች የተያዘ መጠባበቂያ	12	18
<b>የተጣራ የመደበኛ ሥራ ገቢዎች</b>	<b>176,025</b>	<b>120,035</b>
የሰራተኛ ወጪዎች	13	(86,088)
የእርዳታ ተቀናሽ	22-23	(10,984)
ሌሎች የመደበኛ ሥራ ወጪዎች	14	(72,573)
<b>ከትርፍ ግብር በፊት የተገኘ ትርፍ</b>	<b>6,380</b>	<b>7,934</b>
የትርፍ ግብር	15	(1,319)
<b>ከትርፍ ግብር በኋላ የተገኘ ትርፍ</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>7,934</b>
<b>ያልተከፋፈለ ትርፍ ውስጥ የማይካተቱ:</b>		
ከሰራተኞች የአገልግሎት ጥቅም መጠባበቂያ ዳግም ልኬት	29	(3,039)
የረጅም ጊዜ የግብር ዕዳ ወጪ ስሌት ማስተካከያ	15c	912
የአክሲዮን ኢንቨስትመንት ወቅታዊ ግምት		216,521
ያልተከፋፈለ ትርፍ ውስጥ የማይካተቱ ድምር		214,394
<b>ከታክስ በኋላ ያሉ የተጣራ ሌሎች አጠቃላይ የዓመቱ የስሌት ገቢዎች</b>	<b>219,455</b>	<b>7,474</b>
<b>በአክሲዮን ያስገኙት ትርፍ</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>13.96</b>




## ጎሕ ቤቶች ባንክ

**እ.ኤ.አ በሰኔ 30 ቀን 2023**

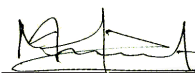
የሃብትና የዕዳ ሂሳብ መግለጫ

ሀብት	ማብራሪያ	እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 2023 ብር ('000)	እ.ኤ.አ. ሰኔ 30 2022 ብር ('000)
በእጅና በባንክ የሚገኝ ጥሬ ገንዘብ	16	364,866	542,080
ለደንበኞች የተሰጠ ብድርና ቅድሚያ ክፍያ(የተጣራ)	17	1,311,642	298,542
አንሸሳትመንት:			
የአክሲዮን አንሸሳትመንት	18	274,149	10,000
በንድ	18	69,517	3,658
ሌሎች ሃብቶች	19	119,159	160,977
የሊዝ መጠቀም መብት	21	187,452	108,148
ቁሚ ንብረት(የተጣራ)	22	156,438	58,153
ግዙፋዊ ሀልዎት የሌላቸው ሃብቶች	23	33,076	4,011
ህንፃ ግንባታ ሥራ በሂደት ላይ	24	109,536	24,607
<b>ጠቅላላ ሀብት</b>		<b>2,625,834</b>	<b>1,210,176</b>
<b>ዕዳዎች</b>			
የደንበኞች ተቀማጭ ገንዘብ	25	911,802	256,611
የሊዝ ግዴታ	26	122,731	88,996
ዓመታዊ የግብር ዕዳዎች	15	-	-
ሌሎች ዕዳዎች	27	40,109	76,610
ከሠራተኛ ጋር ያሉ ግዴታዎች	29	4,169	-
ወደፊት የሚከፈል የትርፍ ግብር	15c	1,779	460
<b>ጠቅላላ ዕዳዎች</b>		<b>1,080,590</b>	<b>422,677</b>
<b>ካፒታልና መጠባበቂያ ሂሳቦች</b>			
የተከፈለ ካፒታል	30	1,320,680	780,023
ያልተከፈለ ትርፍ	32	880	2,405
ሕጋዊ የመጠባበቂያ ሂሳብ	33	3,249	1,984
በብሔራዊ ባንክ መመሪያ መሰረት ለብድርና ተሰባሳቢዎች ተጨማሪ መጠባበቂያ	34	6,003	3,087
ሌሎች የመጠባበቂያ ሂሳብ	35	949	-
ሌሎች የተጣመሩ ገቢዎች/(ወጪዎች)	36	213,483	-
<b>ጠቅላላ ካፒታልና መጠባበቂያ ሂሳቦች</b>		<b>1,545,244</b>	<b>787,499</b>
<b>የዕዳዎችና ፣ የባለአክሲዮኖች ገንዘብ ድምር</b>		<b>2,625,834</b>	<b>1,210,176</b>

የኩባንያው አስተዳዳሪዎች ያሉት የሂሳብ መግለጫዎች በቀረቡበት መልኩ እንዲወጡ እ.ኤ.አ. አክቶበር 21 ቀን 2023 ፈቅደው አፅድቀዋል፡፡

  
ጌታሁን ናና  
የቦርድ ሊቀመንበር



  
ሙሉጌታ አስማረ  
ዋና ሥራ አስፈጻሚ



ገንዘብዎ ሁሌም ሃብት ያፈራልዎ ዘንድ...

የጡረታ ዕድሜ  
የማይገደበው  
የብድር አማራጭ!



ዕድሜዎ ከ60 ዓመት በላይ ቢሆንም፤  
ገቢዎን ያገናዘቡ የተለያዩ የብድር  
አይነቶችን አዘጋጅተናል።

የትውልዱ ባንክ  
Bank of the Generation



ጎኦ ቤቶች ባንክ  
GOH BETOCH BANK

ተልዕኳችን የቤት ብድርን በማቅረብ፤  
ኢትዮጵያውያን ከቤት ባለቤትነት የሚገኘውን  
ክብር እና ኩራት እንዲቀዳጁ በማስቻል፤  
ለባለድርሻ አካላት ዘላቂነት ያለው  
ዕሴት መፍጠር ነው።



የልጆች  
የቤት ቁጠባ ሂሳብ

9% ወለድ

የትውልዱ ባንክ  
Bank of the Generation



ጎኦ ቤተኤርካን  
GOH BETOCH BANK

ቀን.....

ማስታወሻ / Note

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ጎክ ቤተኛ ባንክ  
GOH BETOCH BANK

ቀን.....

ማስታወሻ / Note

Blank lined area for writing the note.



ጎክ ቤተኤቲክ ባንክ  
GOH BETOCH BANK

ቀን.....

ማስታወሻ / Note

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ጎክ ቤተኛ ባንክ  
GOH BETOCH BANK

ቀን.....

ማስታወሻ / Note

Blank lined area for writing the note.

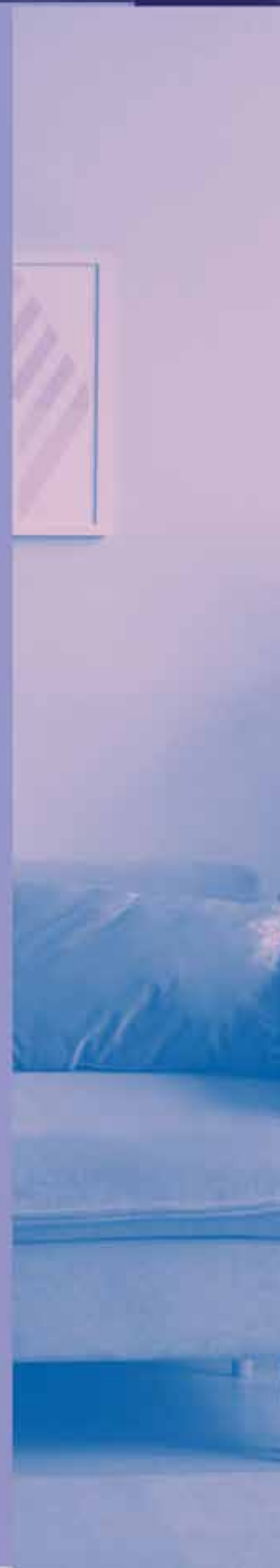


## ዝግጁ ነኝ ብለው ያስባሉ?

- የቤት ባለቤት ለመሆን ይፈልጋሉ?
- ፍላጎትዎ አዲስ ቤት ለመገንባት፣ ለመግዛት ወይንስ ያለዎትን ለማደስ?
- ፍላጎትዎን ከአቅምዎ ጋር አገናኝበው የሚፈልጉትን ቤት ለይተው አውቀዋል?
- የሚበደሩትን ገንዘብ ለመክፈል የሚያስችል ቋሚ ገቢ እና ሃላፊነትን የመወጣት ዝግጁነት አለዎት?

ጎሕ ሲቀድ፤ ኑ ወደ እኛ!

የትውልዱ ባንክ  
Bank of the Generation





### Contact

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4kilo Branch --+251 111 264 251 | Megenaga Branch --+251 116 674 989 | Dire Dawa Branch --+251 254 112 746

Bahir Dar Branch - +251 583 206 530 | Adama +251 222 119 515 | Hawassa --+251 462 122 234

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Swift Code: GOBTETAA