



Main Financial Data and Indicators of Banks (Q1 - 2023)



Research and Statistics Department

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Report of the Important Commercial Banks' Financial Data **(Q1 - 2023)**

Summary of banks' performance at the end of the first quarter of 2023.

At the end of the first quarter of 2023, the commercial banks' financial performance showed a number of evolutions compared to their performance in the same period of 2022, these changes are as follows:

- The total assets of commercial banks (excluding regular accounts) decreased by 1.5%, declining from 142.7 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter 2022 to about 140.6 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter 2023. The liquid assets (amounting to 92.1 billion LYD) formed about 65.7% of the total assets.
- Commercial banks' total deposits (demand deposits and certificates of deposit) with the Central Bank, including the mandatory reserve, decreased by 7.3%, dropping from about 81.6 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter 2022 to almost 75.7 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter 2023.
- The total credit advanced by commercial banks increased by 9.5%, raising from 21.5 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter 2022 to reach 23.5 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter 2023, hence, the advanced loans and credit facilities accounted for 22.3% of total deposit liabilities, whereas they accounted for 16.7% of the total assets. The total loans advanced to the private sector at the end of 2022 amounted to 15.8 billion LYD, this formed 67.3% of the total loans and credit facilities advanced, while the total loans advanced to the public sector constituted the remaining 32.7%, which amounted to about 7.7 billion LYD.

It should be noted that, when reviewing the components of the banks' credit portfolio, the advances extended to the private sector were the main reason behind the increase in the credit balance advanced by banks, as it increased by 1.2 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023 compared to the same in the year 2022, as this increase was concentrated in the item (Individual Murabaha).



- The coverage ratio of the doubtful debts provision for the total loans and facilities advanced reached 16.3% in the first quarter 2023, compared to 17.2% the same period of 2022.
- Customers' deposits with commercial banks grew by 8.0%, rising from 97.5 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022, to reach 105.3 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023. Demand deposits represented 81.7% of the total deposits, while time deposits were 18.0% of total deposits, and savings deposits constituted the remaining portion, which was 0.3% of total deposits.

Regarding the distribution of these deposits, the private sector deposits amounted to 59.9 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, which means 56.9% of the total deposits, while the public and government sector deposits constituted the remaining 43.1%, which was 45.3 billion LYD, of which 32.4 billion LYD deposited by public sector companies and institutions, and about 12.9 billion LYD was government deposits.

- Commercial banks' total equity increased by 5.0%, rising from 8.2 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022, to reach 8.7 billion LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023. As a result of the increase in the paid-up capital of some banks, as well as in reserves.
- During the first quarter of 2023, the commercial banks' profit declined by 35.4% to reach 228.0 million LYD, compared to what they were during the same period of 2022, which recorded about 352.8 million LYD.
- The combined banks' total capital adequacy rate was almost 15.6% at the end of the first quarter of 2023, slightly lower than it was at the end of the year 2022, which was 15.7%.
- The number of banks whose data are included in this report reached 20 banks (including the Libyan Foreign Bank' Libyan dinar unit) at the end of the first quarter of 2023, and these banks operate through 610 branches and agencies.



Main Financial Data of Commercial Banks

"Millions of LYD"

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change Rate %
Total Budget (Assets + Statutory Accounts)	194,795.6	183,466.2	-5.8
Total Assets	142,731.9	140,593.4	-1.5
Total Cash in Bank Vaults	2,818.3	3,506.5	24.4
Total Deposits with the Central Bank	81,641.5	75,655.4	-7.3
Total Deposits with Banks	837.5	629.5	-24.8
Total Deposits with the Libyan Foreign Bank	1,660.3	1,629.8	-1.8
Total Deposits with Correspondents Abroad	8,817.0	10,651.4	20.8
Total Clearing Accounts	6,517.3	7,063.8	8.4
Total Loans, Advances and Facilities	21,471.0	23,519.6	9.5
Total Investments	4,679.6	1,763.5	-62.3
Total Clients Deposits	97,511.3	105,269.8	8.0
Total Overdrafts with Correspondents Abroad	61.0	119.8	96.3
Total Equity	8,248.7	8,664.7	5.0
Total Provisions	8,228.9	9,466.5	15.0
Profit for the Period	352.8	228.0	-35.4
Number of Branches and Agencies	562.0	575.0	2.3
Number of Employees	19,463.0	19,815.0	1.8
Financial indicators :			
Liquid Assets / Total Assets	67.1	65.5	-
Total Loans / Total Assets	15.0	16.7	-
Equity / Total Assets	5.8	6.2	-
Total Assets / Number of Branches (Millions of LYD)	254.0	244.5	-
Total Assets / Number of Employees (Millions of LYD)	7.3	7.1	-
Total Loans / Total Deposits	22.0	22.3	-
Total Profit/Assets %	0.2	0.2	-
Total Profit / Equity %	4.3	2.7	-

Deposits' Indicators of Commercial Banks

"Millions of LYD"

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change Rate %
1- Government and Public Sector Deposits	38,291.4	45,342.7	18.4
- Government Deposits (Ministries and Institutions financed from the General Budget)	12,375.5	12,858.7	3.9
- Public Sector Deposits	25,916.0	32,484.1	25.3
2- Private Sector Deposits	59,219.9	59,927.1	1.2
- Individual Deposits	32,296.9	32,906.6	1.9
- Corporate and other Entities deposits	26,923.0	27,020.5	0.4
Total Deposits	97,511.3	105,269.8	8.0
Demand Deposits	77,693.8	85,976.0	10.7
Times Deposits	19,463.3	18,990.6	-2.4
Saving Deposits	354.3	303.2	-14.4
Demand Deposits / Total Deposits %	79.7	81.7	-
Time Deposits / Total Deposits %	20.0	18.0	-
Savings Deposits / Total Deposits %	0.4	0.3	-
Total Deposits / Total Liabilities %	68.3	74.9	-

Indicators of Credit Advanced by Commercial Banks

"Millions of LYD"

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change Rate %
1. Credit Advanced to the public sector	6,806.2	7,682.4	12.9
2- Credit Advanced to the private sector	14,664.7	15,837.2	8.0
Credit Total	21,471.0	23,519.6	9.5
Advances and overdrafts	5,224.1	4,151.6	-20.5
Murabaha Loans (including social advance balance)	5,266.3	6,983.4	32.6
Loans Advanced to other Economic Activities	10,980.6	12,384.6	12.8
Murabaha Loans / Total Credit %	24.5	29.7	-
Advances and Overdrafts / Total Credit %	24.3	17.7	-
Loans Advanced to other Activities / Total Credit %	51.1	52.7	-
Total Credit / Total Assets %	15.0	16.7	-
Total Credit / Total Deposits %	22.0	22.3	-



Commercial Banks' Branching: -

At the end of first quarter 2023, the number of banks operating in Libya and whose data are included in this report were 20 banks (including the Libyan Dinar unit at the Libyan Foreign Bank), these banks operate through 610 banking branches and agencies.

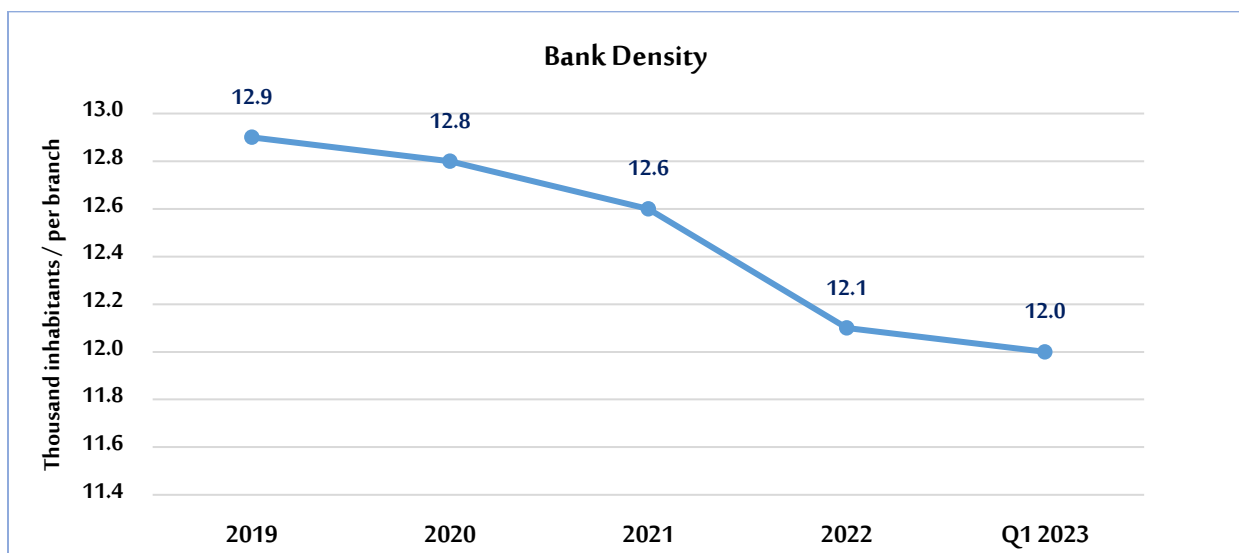
Commercial Banks' Density:

Banking density during the first quarter of 2023 reached about 12.0 thousand inhabitants per branch or agency, compared to about 12.1 thousand inhabitants per branch or agency in 2022.

Banking Density

" Per thousand people "

Years	For Each Bank	Each Branch and Agency For
2019	368.4	12.9
2020	368.3	12.8
2021	388.9	12.6
2022	350.0	12.3
Q1 2023	350.0	12.0



Banking Concentration:

The degree of banking concentration means that a small number of commercial banks account for the largest proportion of banking activities, whether in terms of assets, deposits, credit, or in terms of the size of equities. Regarding the market share of commercial banks in Libya, at the end of the first quarter of 2023, out of the 20 banks; the assets of the five major banks (Al-Jumhuriya, National Commercial, Al-Wahda, Sahara, and Commerce and Development) were accounted for 71.5% of the total assets of the banking sector, and the Jumhouria Bank alone accounted for 28.5% of the total assets of the banking sector.

Additionally, at the end of the same period, the deposits and loans of the five major banks accounted for 71.9% and 83.5%, respectively, of the total deposits and loans of the banking sector.

Assets Concentration

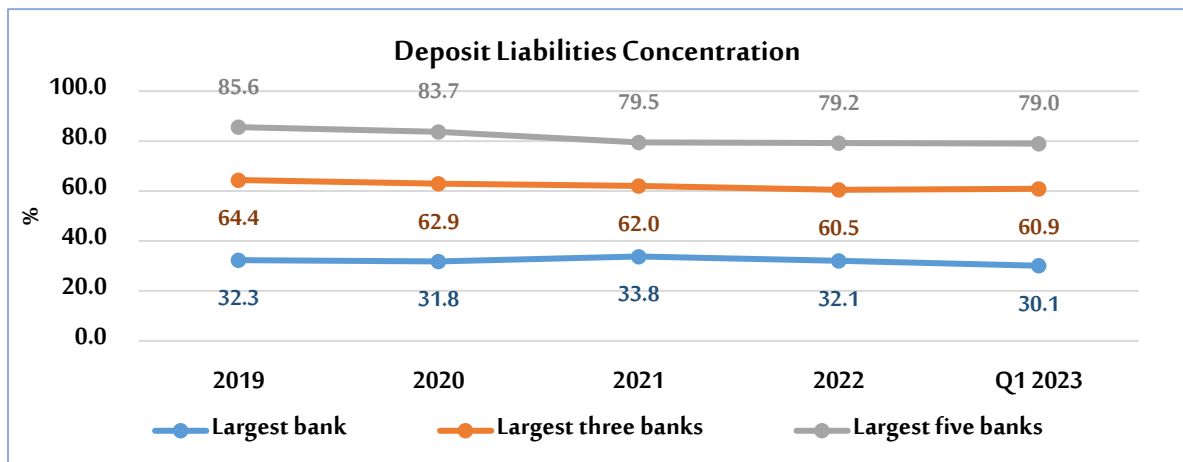
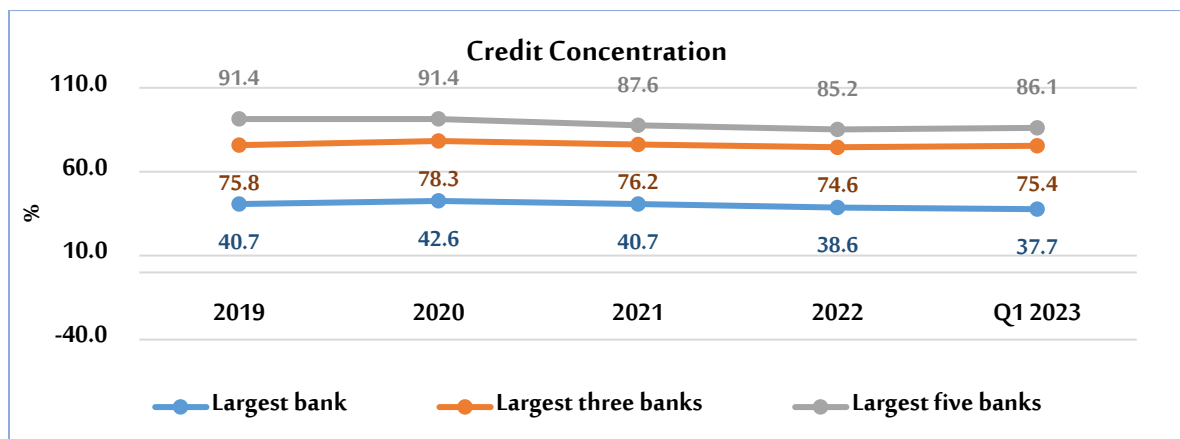
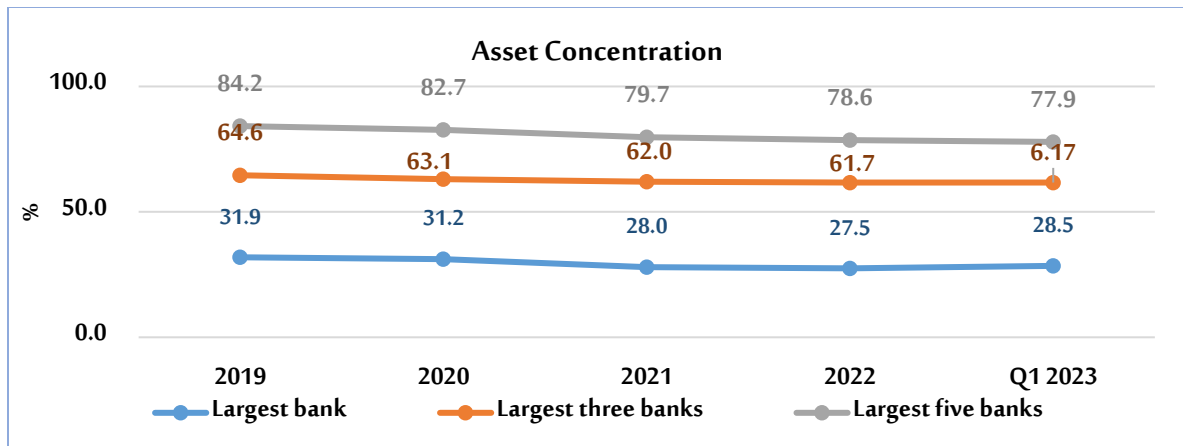
Period	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Largest bank	31.9	31.2	28.0	27.5	28.5
Largest three banks	64.6	63.1	62.0	61.7	61.7
Largest five banks	84.2	82.7	79.7	78.6	77.9

Credit Concentration

Period	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Largest bank	40.7	42.6	40.7	38.6	37.7
Largest three banks	75.8	78.3	76.2	74.6	75.4
Largest five banks	91.4	91.4	87.6	85.2	86.1

Deposit Liabilities Concentration

Period	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Largest bank	32.3	31.8	33.8	32.1	30.1
Largest three banks	64.4	62.9	62.0	60.5	60.9
Largest five banks	85.6	83.7	79.5	79.2	79.0



Through the concentration data in assets, credit, and deposit liabilities, it is noted that there is a significant improvement in the concentration ratios in the banking sector, as shown in the tables and graphs above.

Consolidated Balance Sheet for Commercial Banks

The consolidated budget of commercial banks showed a decline in its total items on both sides of assets and liabilities at the end of the first quarter of 2023. Where the total assets within the consolidated budget recorded about 140,539.4 million LYD, compared to 142,731.9 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022, with a decline of 2,138.5 million LYD, at a rate of 1.5%. The following is a table summarizing the main items of the consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks:

A Summary of the consolidated commercial banks' balance sheet

"Millions of LYD"

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Amount Change	Change Rate %
Assets:				
1- Cash in Vaults	2,818.3	3,506.5	688.2	24.4
-Local currency	2,655.1	3,263.1	608.0	22.9
- Foreign currency	163.2	243.5	80.3	49.2
2- Clearing Accounts	6,517.3	7,063.8	546.5	8.4
-Interbank Clearing	2,311.8	3,284.9	973.0	42.1
-Clearing between branches	4,205.5	3,779.0	-426.5	-10.1
3- Deposits with other banks	92,956.3	88,566.2	-4,390.1	-4.7
A- Deposits with the Central Bank	81,641.5	75,655.4	-5,986.1	-7.3
- Demand Deposits	67,471.9	72,162.8	4,690.9	7.0
-Certificates of Deposit	14,169.6	3,492.6	-10,677.0	-75.4
B- Deposits with other local banks	837.5	629.5	-208.0	-24.8
-Demand Deposits	837.5	629.5	-208.0	-24.8
-Time Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
C- Deposits with the Libyan Foreign Bank	1,660.3	1,629.8	-30.5	-1.8
-Demand Deposits	1,660.3	1,151.7	-508.6	-30.6
-Time Deposits	0.0	478.1	478.1	-
D- Deposits with banks abroad	8,817.0	10,651.4	1,834.4	20.8
-Demand Deposits	7,189.8	8,337.0	1,147.2	16.0
-Time Deposits	1,627.2	2,314.4	687.2	42.2
4- Investments	4,679.6	1,763.5	-2,916.2	-62.3
5- Loans and facilities	21,471.0	23,519.6	2,048.6	9.5
Advances and overdrafts	5,224.1	4,151.6	-1,072.5	-20.5

Social advances (including Murabaha financing for individuals)	5,266.3	6,983.4	1,717.1	32.6
Loans for other economic activities	10,980.6	12,384.6	1,404.0	12.8
6- Fixed assets	2,397.3	2,874.7	477.4	19.9
7. Other assets	11,892.0	13,299.1	1,407.1	11.8
Assets Total	142,731.9	140,593.4	-2,138.5	-1.5
Counter Accounts	52,063.8	42,872.8	-9,191.0	-17.7
Grand Total Assets	194,795.6	183,466.2	-11,329.4	-5.8

"Millions of LYD"

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Amount Change	Change Rate %
<u>Liabilities:</u>				
1- Deposits of others with banks	97,511.3	105,269.8	7,758.5	8.0
-Demand Deposits	74,105.0	81,751.3	7,646.3	10.3
-Time Deposits	2,004.0	2,124.1	120.1	6.0
-Saving Deposits	354.3	303.2	-51.1	-14.4
-Payment Orders	3,588.8	4,219.2	630.4	17.6
-Cash Insurance	17,459.2	16,872.0	-587.2	-3.4
2- Borrowing from the Central Bank	33.3	32.0	-1.3	-3.9
3- Accounts Overdrawn with Correspondents Banks	61.0	119.8	58.8	96.3
4- Equity	8,248.7	8,612.7	364.0	4.4
-Paid-up Capital	5,166.7	5,397.9	231.2	4.5
-Legal Reserve	806.5	988.7	182.2	22.6
-Unallocated reserves	330.2	344.4	14.2	4.3
-Profit of the Period	352.8	235.3	-117.5	-33.3
-Carried forward and Distributable Profits	1,592.5	1,646.4	53.9	3.4
5 - Provisions	8,228.9	9,466.5	1,237.6	15.0
6- Miscellaneous and other liabilities	28,648.6	17,098.1	-11,550.6	-40.3
Liabilities Total	142,731.9	140,598.8	-2,133.0	-1.5
Counter Accounts	52,063.8	42,872.8	-9,191.0	-17.7
Grand Total Liabilities	194,795.6	183,471.6	-11,324.0	-5.8

- The structure of the items constituting the assets in the consolidated balance sheet of the banks:

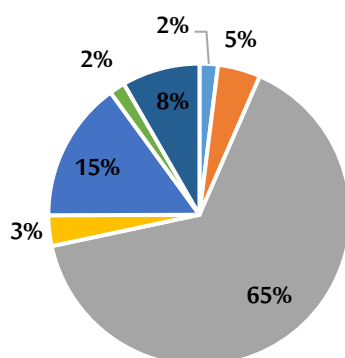
Banks' deposits and balances with the Central Bank, including the required mandatory reserve, continued to be the main component of the banking sector's assets, covering about 53.8% of the total assets at the end of the first quarter of 2023, while the share of the loans and credit facilities item in the asset structure increased to record about 16.7% of the total, compared to 15.0% at the end of the first quarter of 2022, which are still small percentages that reflect the lack of banks' ability in utilizing the available money.

Asset's structure

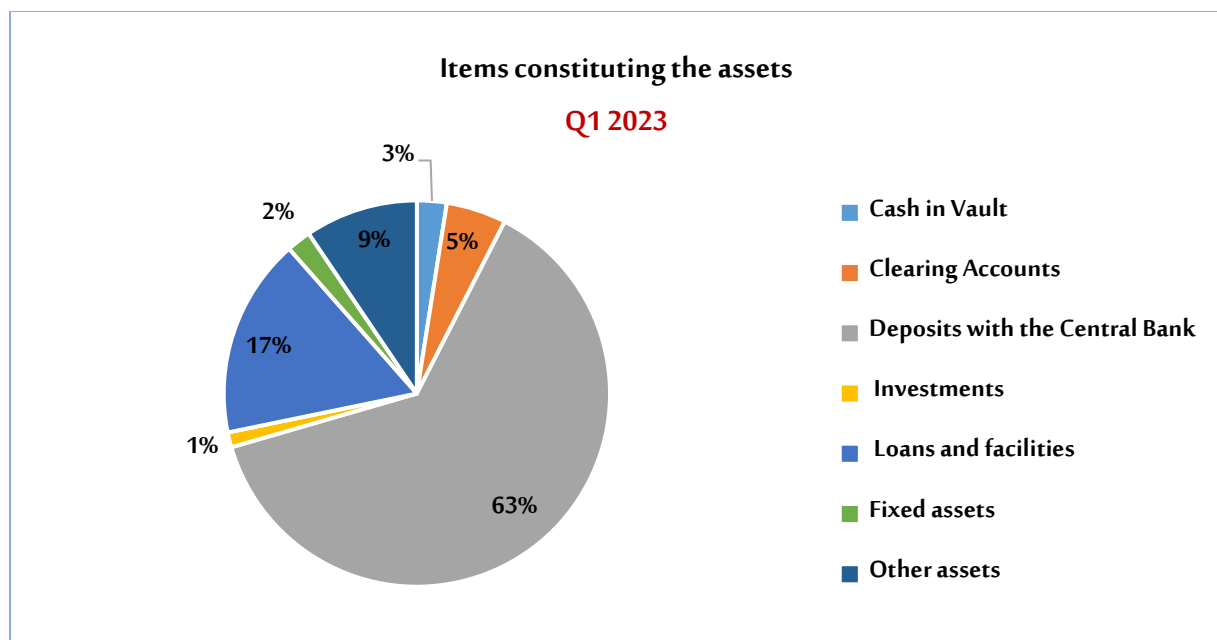
Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023
Assets:		
1- Cash in Vault	2.0%	2.5%
2- Clearing Accounts	4.6%	5.0%
3- Deposits with the Central Bank	57.2%	53.8%
4- Deposits with other local banks	0.6%	0.4%
5- Deposits with the Libyan Foreign Bank	1.2%	1.2%
6- Deposits with banks abroad	6.2 %	7.6%
7- Investments	3.3%	1.3%
8- Loans and facilities	15.0%	16.7%
9- Fixed assets	1.7%	2.0%
10- Other assets	8.3 %	9.5%

Items constituting the assets

Q1 2022



- Cash in Vault
- Clearing Accounts
- Deposits with the Central Bank
- Investments
- Loans and facilities
- Fixed assets
- Other assets

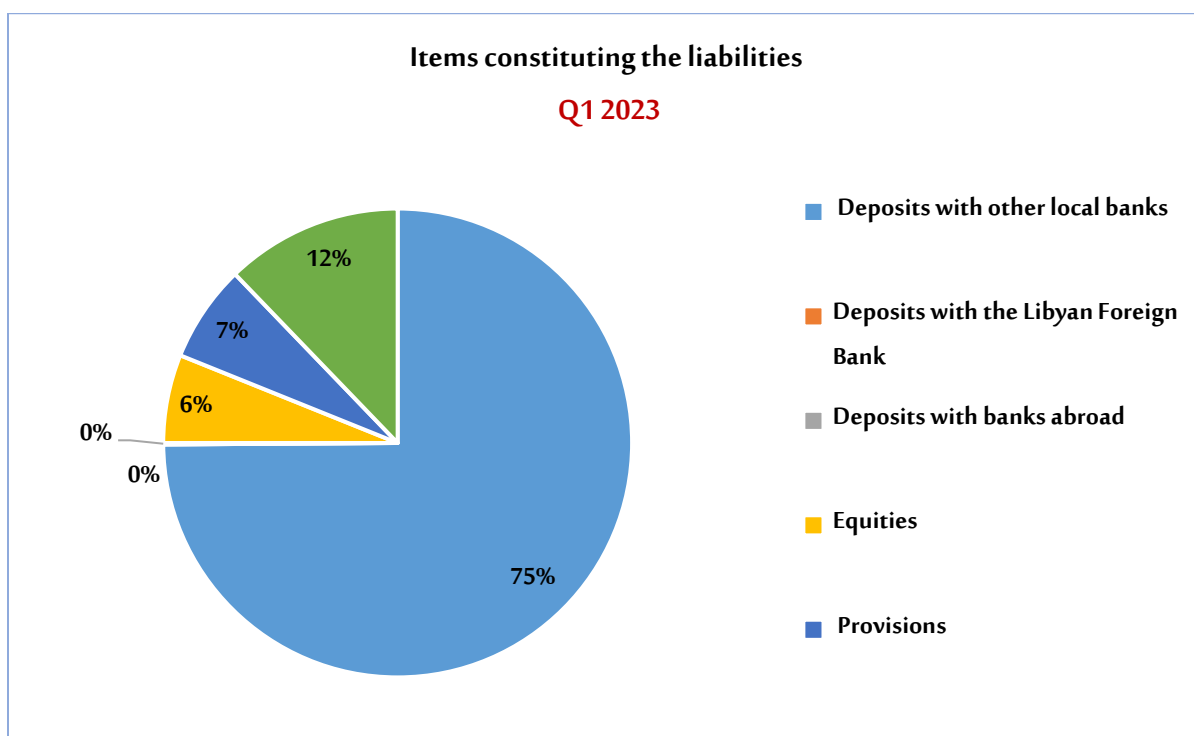
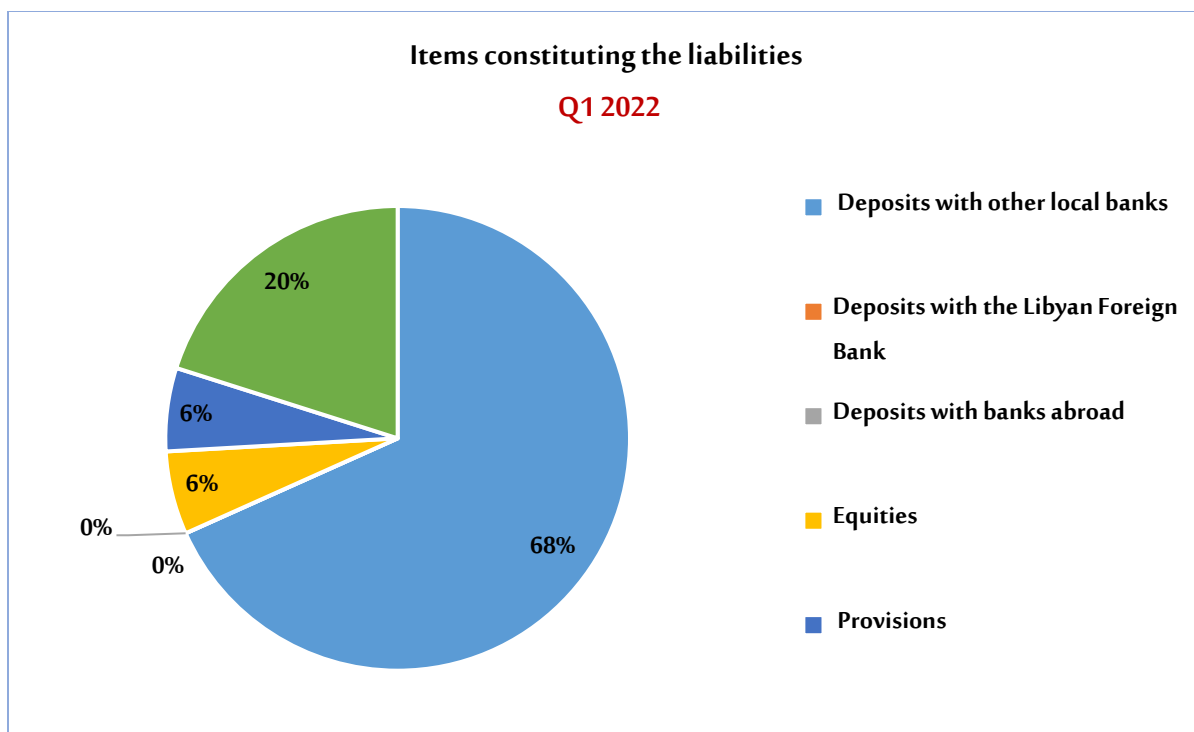


- The structure of the items constituting the liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet of the banks:

The analyses of the structure of the items constituting liabilities in the consolidated financial position of banks at the end of the first quarter of 2023, show that third-party deposits with banks (customer deposits) represent the main source of financing, accounting for 74.9% of the total sources of bank funds, compared to about 68.3% at the end of the first quarter 2022. However, equities represent about 6.1% of the total sources of bank funds, compared to 5.8%.

Liabilities' structure

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023
Liabilities:		
1- Deposits of first parties with the bank	68.3%	74.9%
2- Borrowing from banks	0.0%	0.0%
3- Accounts overdrawn with correspondents' banks	0.0%	0.1%
4- Equity	5.8%	6.1%
5- Provisions	5.8%	6.7%
6- Miscellaneous and other liabilities	20.1%	12.2%



Analysis of the components of the consolidated budget of commercial banks

Firstly: Assets

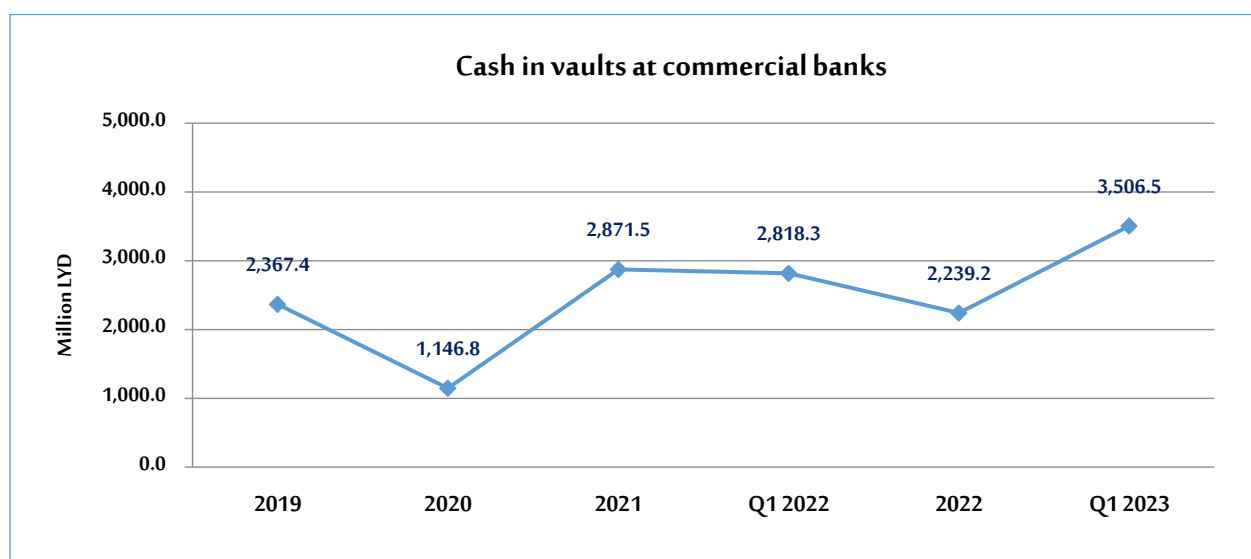
1. Cash:

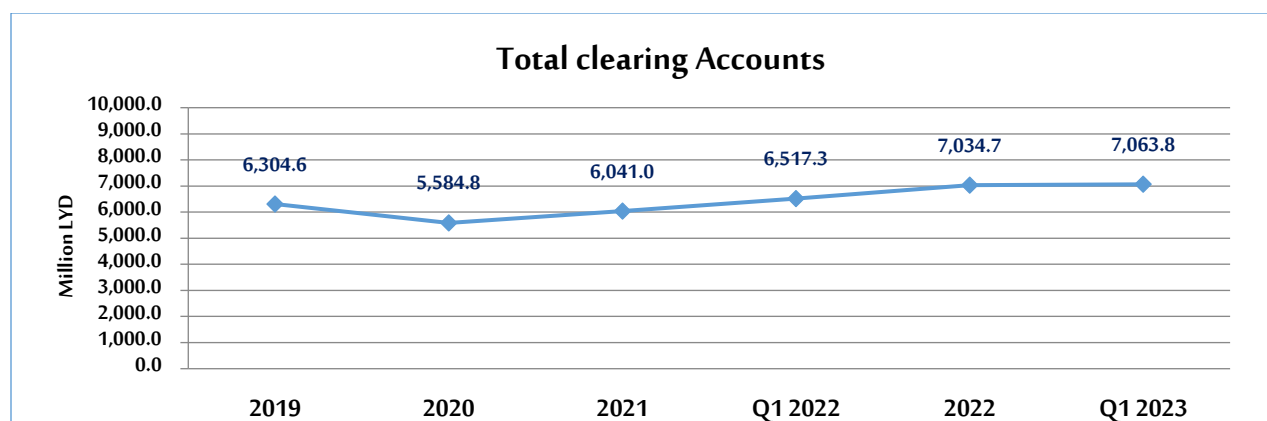
A- Cash in vaults and clearing accounts:

cash in vaults and clearing accounts increased by 1,234.8 million LYD, or 13.2%, to reach 10,570.3 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, compared to 9,335.6 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022, where the cash in banks' vault increased by 688.2 million LYD, while the clearing accounts raised by 546.5 million of LYD at the end of the first quarter 2023, compared to what it was in the same period of 2022, and the following table shows these developments:

" Millions of LYD"

Items	2022 Q1	2023 Q1	Change in value	Change rate %
Cash in vaults:	2,818.3	3,506.5	688.2	24.4
Local currency	2,655.1	3,263.1	608.0	22.9
Foreign currency	163.2	243.5	80.3	49.2
Total clearing Accounts	6,517.3	7,063.8	546.5	8.4
Interbank clearing	2,311.8	3,284.9	973.0	42.1
Branch clearing	4,205.5	3,779.0	-426.5	-10.1
Total	9,335.6	10,570.3	1,234.8	13.2



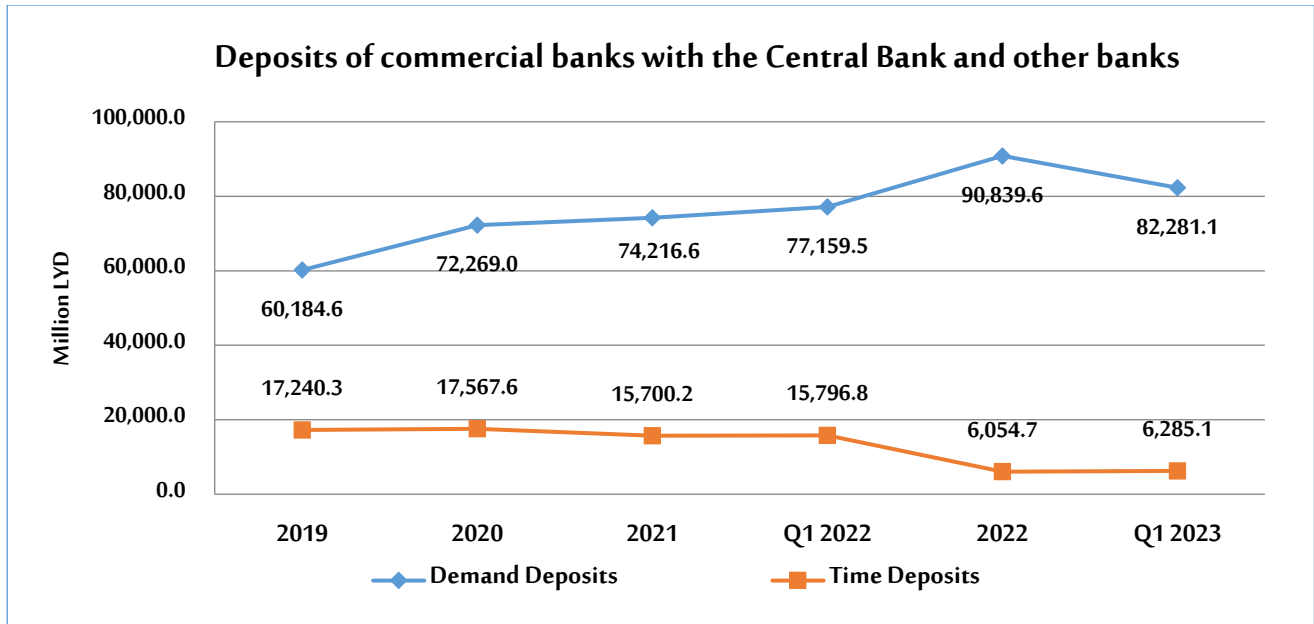


B - Accounts and deposits with the Central Bank and other banks:

The commercial banks' deposits with the Central Bank and other banks between them amounted to about 88,566.2 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, compared to 92,956.3 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022, declining by about 4,390.1 million LYD. This was because of a decrease in the banks' deposits and balances with the Central Bank by about 5,986.1 million LYD. This was a result of the decrease in the balance of certificates of deposit with the Central Bank by about 10,677.0 million LYD, which was higher than the increase in the balance of demand deposits with the Central Bank, which increased by about 4,690.9 million LYD. The following table shows the details of this item:

Balances and Deposits with the Central Bank and other Banks

"Millions of LYD "				
Items	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate %
Demand Deposits:	77,159.5	82,281.1	5,121.6	6.6
Central bank	67,471.9	72,162.8	4,690.9	7.0
Commercial bank	837.5	629.5	-208.0	-24.8
Libyan foreign bank	1,660.3	1,151.7	-508.6	-30.6
Banks abroad	7,189.8	8,337.0	1,147.2	16.0
Time Deposits:	15,796.8	6,285.1	-9,511.7	-60.2
Central bank (certificates of deposit)	14,169.6	3,492.6	-10,677.0	-75.4
Local banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Libyan foreign bank	0.0	478.1	478.1	-
Banks abroad	1,627.2	2,314.4	687.2	42.2
Total	92,956.3	88,566.2	-4,390.1	-4.7

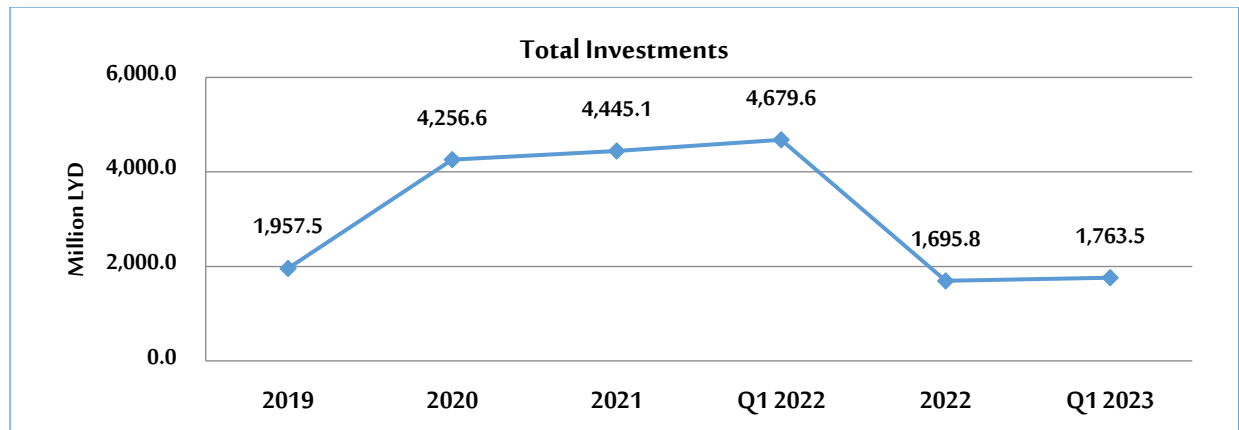


2- Investments:

The total item of the investments' balance in commercial banks recorded 1,763.85 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, compared to 4,679.6 million LYD at the end of the same period of 2022, decreased by 2,916.2 million LYD. This reduction was a result of the maturity date of the Bank of Commerce and Development for the principal debt (3 billion LYD) invested in treasury bonds. The following table illustrates the details:

"Millions of LYD"

Items	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate %
Public treasury and bills security	3,000.0	0.0	-3,000.0	-100.0
Investment in public companies	564.7	564.2	-0.5	-0.1
Investment in private shareholding companies	903.7	805.2	-98.5	-10.9
Other investment	211.2	394.1	182.9	86.6
Total	4,679.6	1,763.5	-2,916.2	-62.3



3 - Loans and credit facilities:

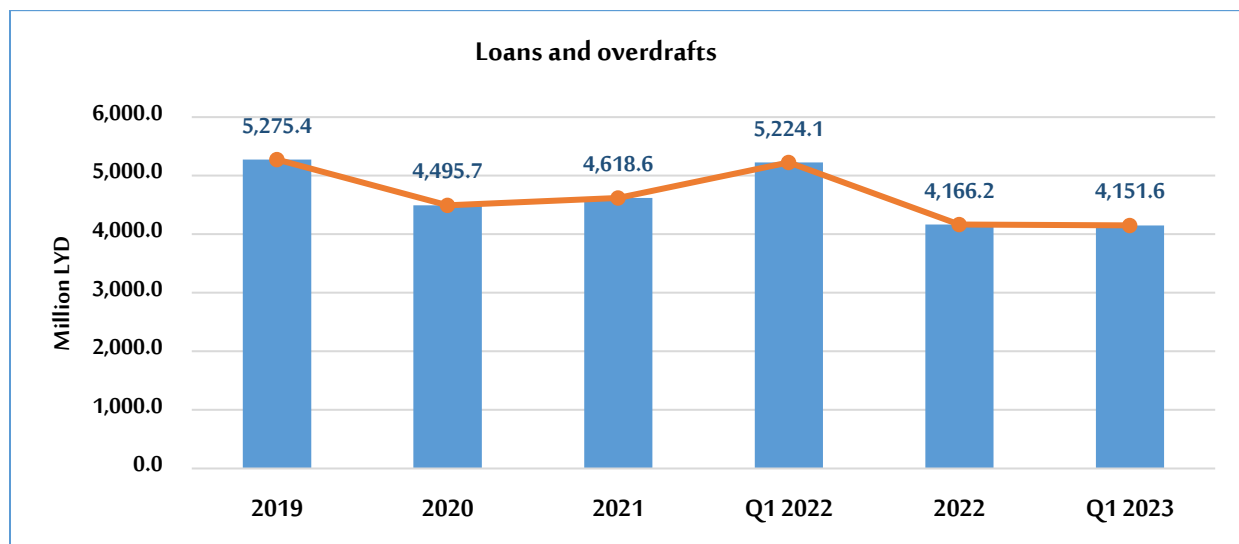
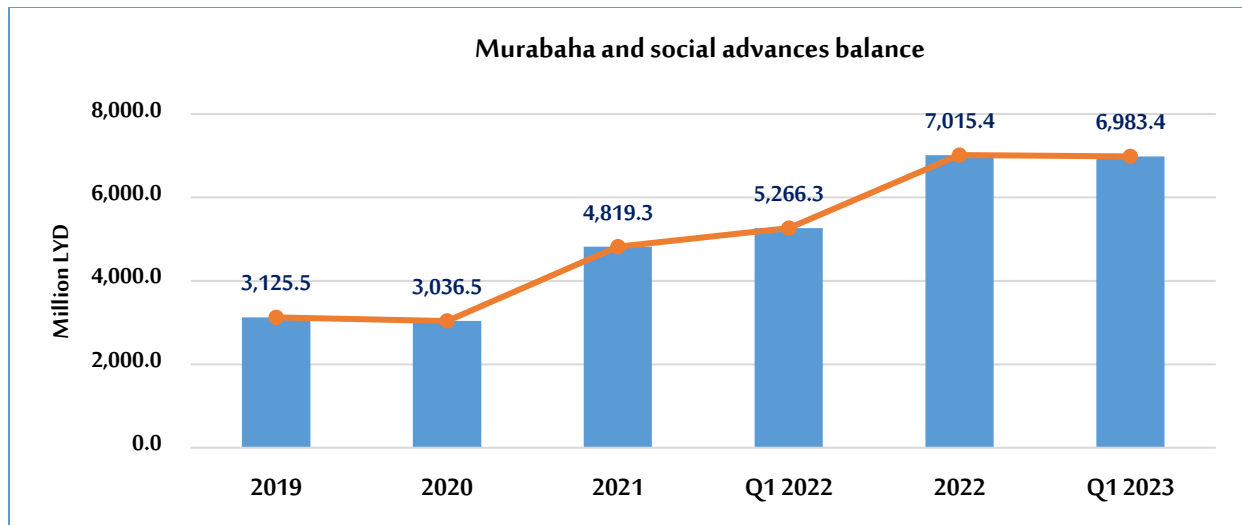
The total balance of credit advanced by commercial banks increased from 21,471.0 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022 to reach 23,519.6 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, with a growth rate of 9.5%. Further, the loans and credit facilities granted to the total deposit liabilities constituted 22.3% and constituted, 16.7% of the total assets. While the balance of loans advanced to the private sector at the end of the first quarter of 2023 amounted to 15,837.2 million LYD, which equals 67.3% of the total loans and credit facilities, while the balance of loans advanced to the public sector constituted the remaining 32.7%, which amounted to 7,682.4 million LYD. And by analyzing the components of the credit portfolio, the increase in the total credit balance advanced by commercial banks was due to the increase in the items of Murabaha financing to individuals (social advances) and other loans.

Balance of Loans and Credit Facilities Advanced by Banks

" Millions of LYD "

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate %
Loans and overdrafts	5,224.1	4,151.6	-1,072.5	-20.5
Social loans*	5,266.3	6,983.4	1,717.1	32.6
Other loans	10,980.6	12,384.6	1,404.0	12.8
Total loans and credit facilities	21,471.0	23,519.6	2,048.6	9.5
Provisions for doubtful debts	3,688.4	3,834.6	146.2	4.0
Net of loans and credit facilities	17,782.5	19,685.0	1,902.5	10.7

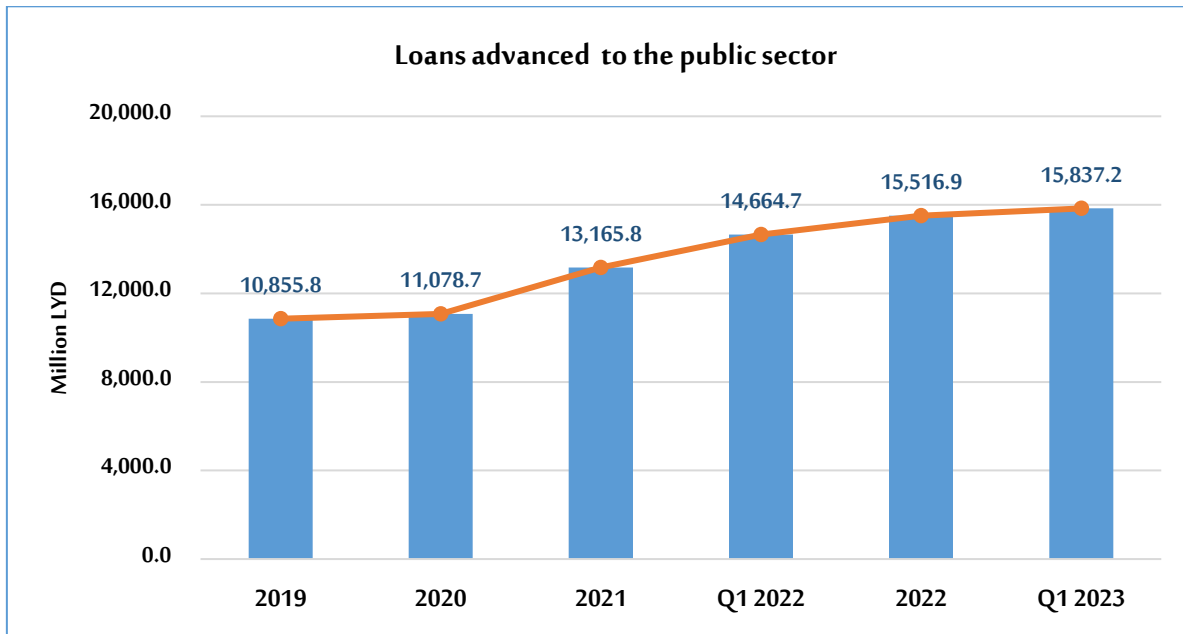
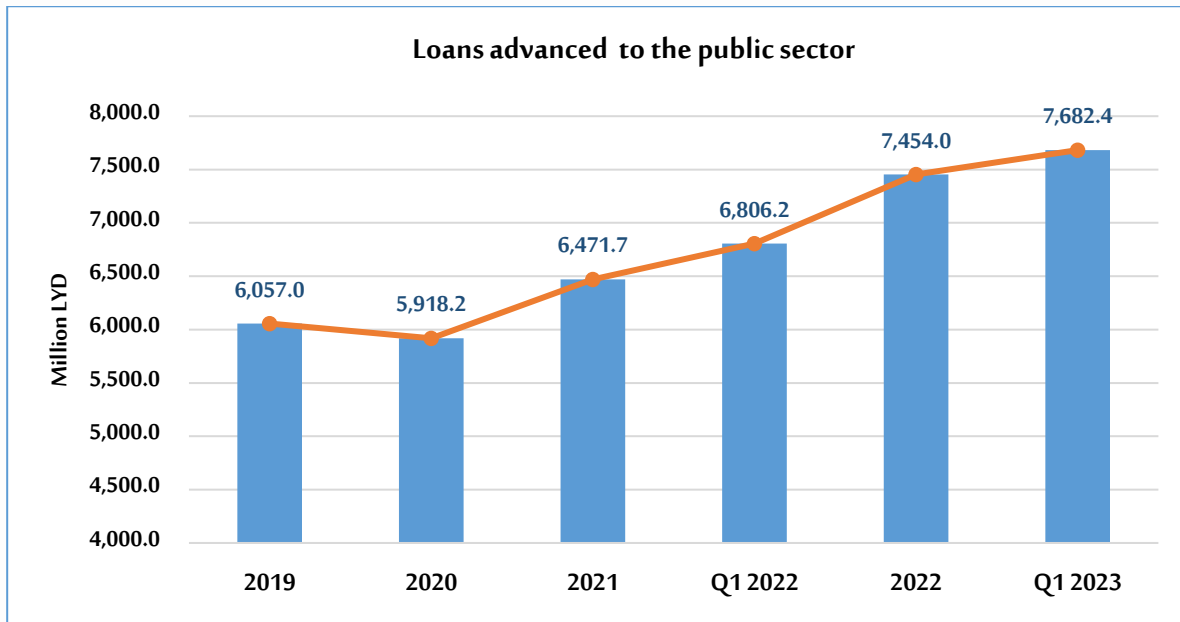
* Including the balance of Murabaha financing to individuals.



**the distribution of loans advanced by banks according to sectors
(Private and Public):**

" Millions of LYD "

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate %
Loans advanced to the public sector	6,806.2	7,682.4	876.2	12.9
Loans advanced to the private sector	14,664.7	15,837.2	1,172.5	8.0
Total	21,471.0	23,519.6	2,048.6	9.5



Secondly: Liabilities

1- Customer deposits with commercial banks:

The total balance of customers' deposits with commercial banks (Deposit Liabilities) increased by 7,651.8 million LYD, rising from 97,511.3 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022 to reach 105,269.9 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, hence, recording a growth rate of 8.0%. As for the distribution of deposits with commercial banks by type of deposit, demand deposits and payment orders constituted 81.7% of the total deposits, while time deposits and cash insurance constituted 18.0% of the total deposits, and savings deposits constituted only 0.3% of the total deposits.

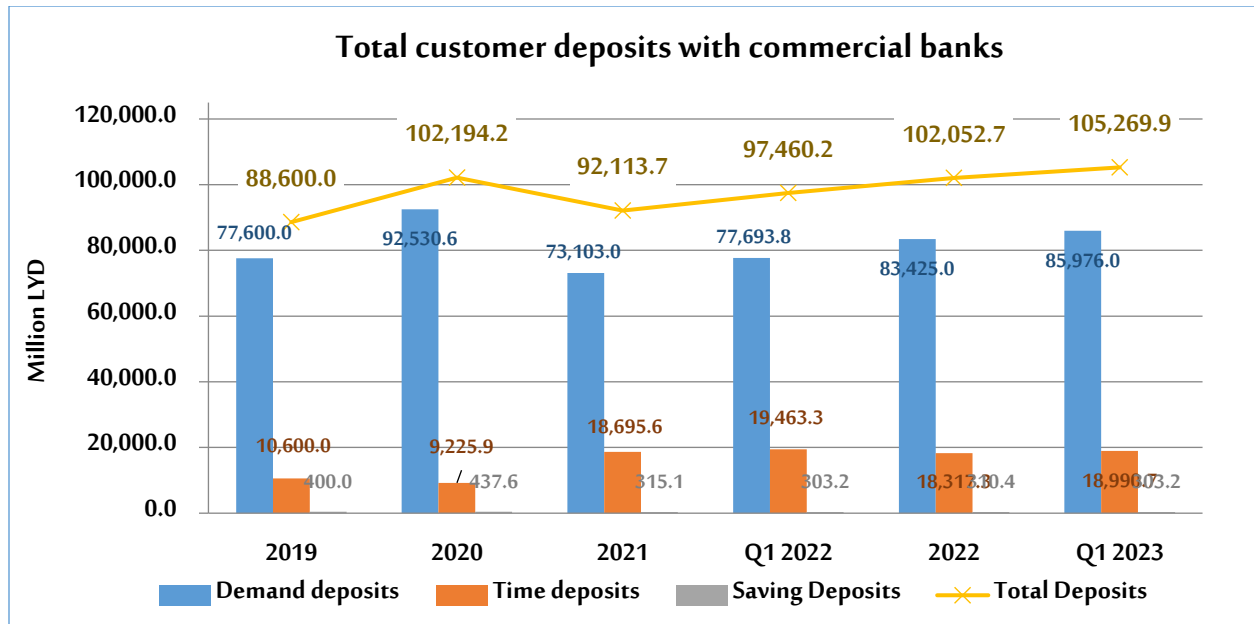
Clints' Deposits (Deposit Liabilities)

"Millions of LYD"

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate %
Demand deposits	74,105.0	81,756.8	7,651.8	10.3
Time deposits	2,004.0	2,118.7	114.7	5.7
Saving Deposits	354.3	303.2	-51.1	-14.4
Payments Orders	3,588.8	4,219.2	630.4	17.6
Cash Insurance	17,459.2	16,872.0	-587.2	-3.4
Total	97,511.3	105,269.9	7,758.5	8.0

- **Demand deposits and payment orders:** Demand deposits and payment orders raised at the end of the first quarter of 2023 by 8,282.3 million LYD, to record 85,976.0 million LYD, compared to 77,693.8 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022.
- **Time deposits and cash insurances:** The item of time deposits and cash insurances declined at the end of the first quarter of 2023 by 472.6 million LYD, to record 18,990.7 million LYD, compared to 19,463.3 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022. It should be noted that the item of cash insurance is against letters of credit.

- **Saving deposits:** The balance of saving deposits decreased at the end of the first quarter of 2023 by 51.1 million LYD, to record 303.2 million LYD, compared to 354.0 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022.



With regard to the distribution of total customer deposits with commercial banks (private, government and public)

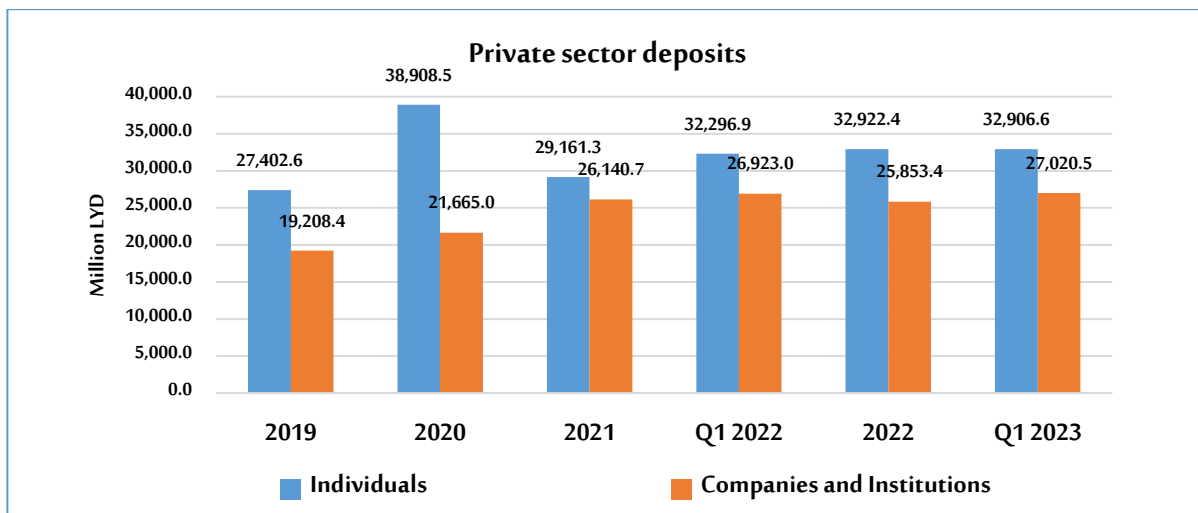
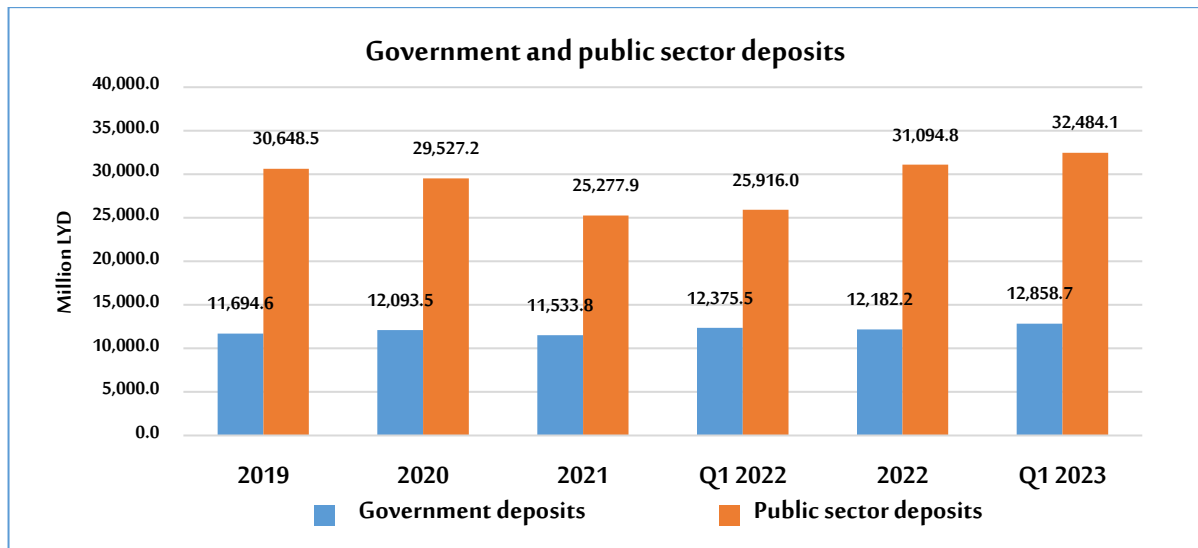
The private sector deposits increased by 7,051.3 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, to reach 45,342.7 million LYD, of which 12,858.7 million LYD are in government deposits, which consist of deposits of ministries, government agencies and institutions, and deposits of: the Social Security Fund, the Economic, Social Development Fund, and the deposits of the Libyan Fund for Development and Investment, compared to 38,291.4 million LYD in deposits for the public and government sectors at the end of the first quarter of 2022.

As for private sector deposits with banks, they also increased at the end of the first quarter of 2023 by 707.2 million LYD, or by 1.2%, to reach 59,927.1 million LYD, compared to about 59,219.9 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022.

Distribution of Customer Deposits with Banks according to sectors (Private, Public and government)

"Millions of LYD"

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate %
Government and public sector deposits	38,291.4	45,342.7	7,051.3	18.4
Government deposits	12,375.5	12,858.7	483.2	3.9
public sector deposits	25,916.0	32,484.1	6,568.1	25.3
Private sector deposits	59,219.9	59,927.1	707.2	1.2
Individuals	32,296.9	32,906.6	609.7	1.9
Companies and Institutions	26,923.0	27,020.5	97.4	0.4
Total	97,511.3	105,269.8	7,758.5	8.0

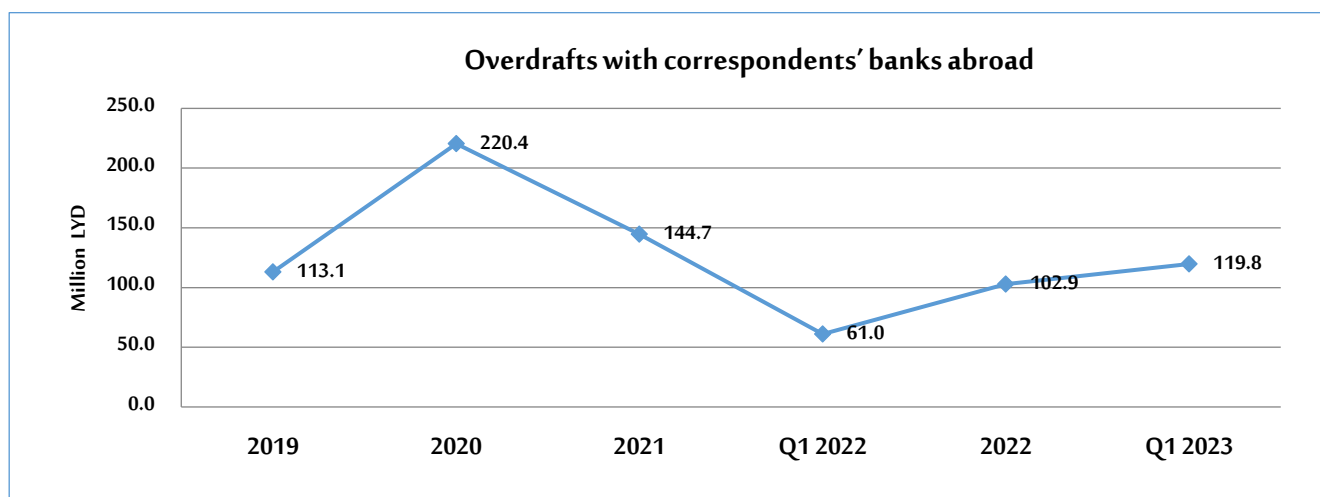


2- Accounts overdrawn with correspondents abroad:

The balance of exposed accounts with the correspondents abroad was 119.8 million LYD at the end of the first quarter 2023, higher than it was at the end of the first quarter of 2022. These exposed accounts are only a result of the delay of some correspondent banks abroad in settling their accounts with local banks.

“Millions of LYD”

Item	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate %
Overdrafts with correspondents' banks abroad	61.0	119.8	58.8	96.3



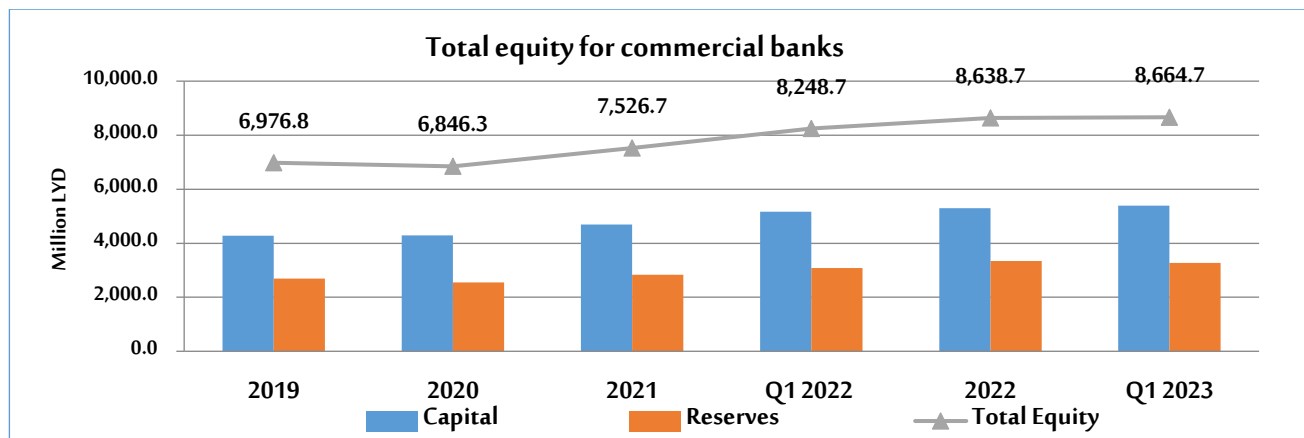
3- Equity:

The balance of equity of commercial banks increased from 8,248.7 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2022, to reach 8,664.7 million LYD at the end of the first quarter of 2023, which was due to the increase in the paid-up capital of some banks, as well as the legal and unallocated reserves, while the profits of banks during the first quarter of 2023 decreased by 35.4% to reach 228.0 million LYD, compared to what they were during the same period in 2022, which amounted to about 352.8 million LYD.

Capital Accounts

"Millions of LYD"

Items	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	Change rate%
Paid capital	5,166.7	5,397.9	231.2	4.5
Legal Reserve	806.5	988.7	182.2	22.6
Unallocated reserves	330.2	344.4	14.2	4.3
Period earnings	352.8	228.0	-124.8	-35.4
Retained earnings and distributable profits	1,592.5	1,705.7	113.2	7.1
Total	8,248.7	8,664.7	416.0	5.0



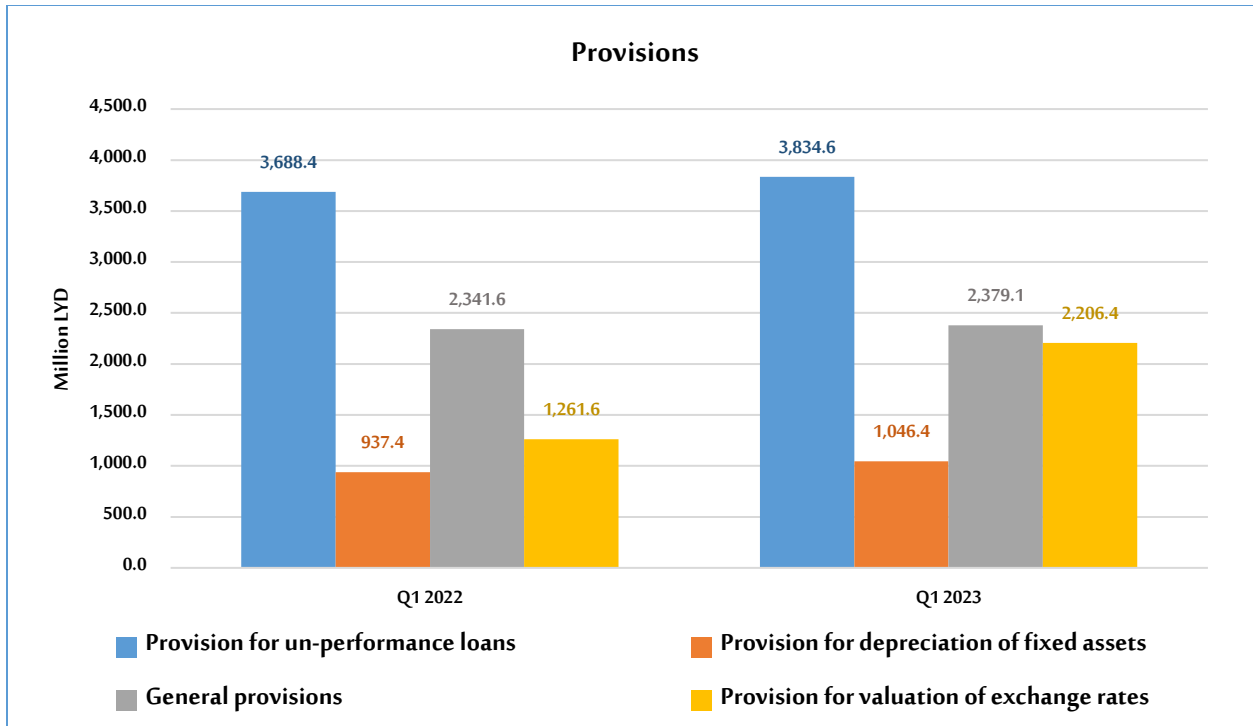
4- Provisions:

The balance of provisions recorded an increase by 1,237.6 million LYD at the end of the first quarter 2023 to reach 9,466.5 million LYD, compared to 8,228.9 million LYD at the end of the first quarter 2022. The increase was concentrated in the general provisions as shown in the following table:

Provisions

"Millions of LYD"

Items	Q1 2022	Q1 2023	Change in value	rate Change%
Provision for un-performance loans	3,688.4	3,834.6	146.2	4.0
Provision for depreciation of fixed assets	937.4	1,046.4	109.0	11.6
General provisions	2,341.6	2,379.1	37.5	1.6
Provision for valuation of exchange rates	1,261.6	2,206.4	944.8	74.9
Total	7,764.40	8,436.10	671.7	8.7



Performance Indicators of Commercial Banks (2019 – Q1, 2023)

Financial soundness indicators are considered a measure of the robustness of the financial sector and its institutional units in general and the banking sector. Such indicators are one of the important inputs in the analysis and evaluation of macro-prudential soundness, as this section deals with the analysis of financial soundness indicators for the banking sector during the period (2019 - the first quarter of 2023).

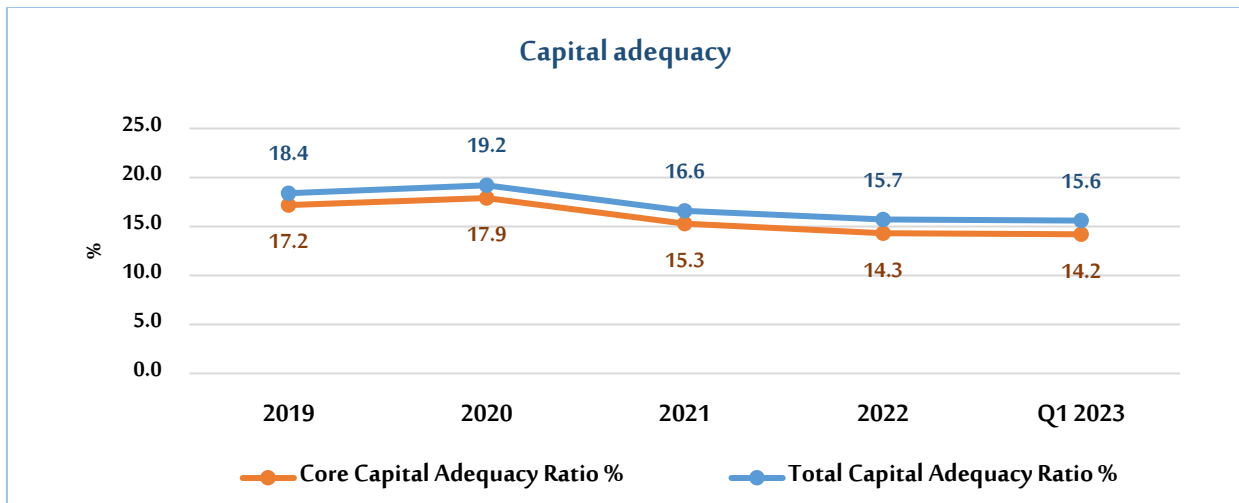
1- Capital Indicators:

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio %	18.4	19.2	16.6	15.7	15.6
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio %	17.2	17.9	15.3	14.3	14.2
Paid-up Capital / Total Assets %	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8
Equity / Total Assets %	5.5	4.9	4.7	5.2	6.0
Equity / Total Deposit %	6.9	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.0

- Capital adequacy:

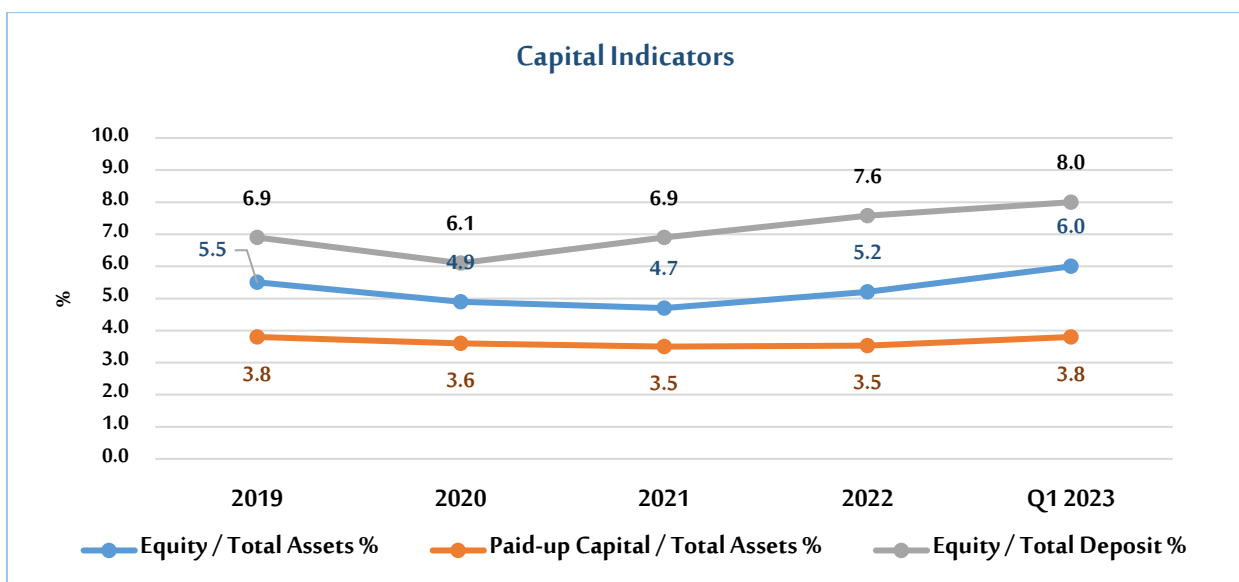
The banking sector is still experiencing good capital adequacy, as its rate ranged between 15.6% and 19.2% during the period (2019- Q1 2023), which is generally higher than the percentage specified by the Central Bank and in line with the requirements of the Basel Committee (1), which is to 8.0%. Further, it is noted that the capital adequacy ratio for banks decreased slightly to 15.6% at the end of the first quarter of 2023, compared to 15.7% at the end of 2022.

It should be also noted that banks maintain a good quality of capital, as the first tranche (basic capital) constitutes more than 90.0% of the total capital base at the end of the first quarter of 2023. The basic capital adequacy ratio ranged between 14.2% and 17.9% during the period (2019- Q1 2023).



- Capital to total assets:

The ratio of capital to total assets is one of the basic indicators of financial soundness, which measures financial leverage (i.e. the ratio of financing assets with resources other than its own resources), hence, according to the requirements of the Basel Committee, this ratio must not be less than 3.0%, and in general, banks recorded financial leverage ratios higher than the ratio referred to is in accordance with Basel requirements, as they recorded ratios of 5.5, 4.9, 4.7, 5.2, and 6.0, respectively, during the period (2019 - Q1 2023).



2- Assets quality:

structure of the items constituting the assets during the first quarter of 2023, indicates that the percentage of loans and facilities to total assets continued to decline, which constituted about 16.7%, while the percentage of investments amounted to only 1.3%, which indicates that the income-generating assets are very low and did not even reach 20.0% of the total assets base of the banking sector. On the other hand, cash in bank vaults and balances with the Central Bank accounted for about 56.3% of the total asset base of the banking sector, which reflects the weakness of banks' use of their funds.

- Non-performing loans to total loans:

The available data on non-performing debts, while it is still preliminary data, showed that the ratio of non-performing debts to total loans and credit facilities amounted to about 21.0% at the end of the first quarter of 2023. The increase in this ratio indicates a decrease in the efficiency of some banks, especially the major ones in credit management, as it should not exceed this ratio, the percentage according to international standards is 5.0%.

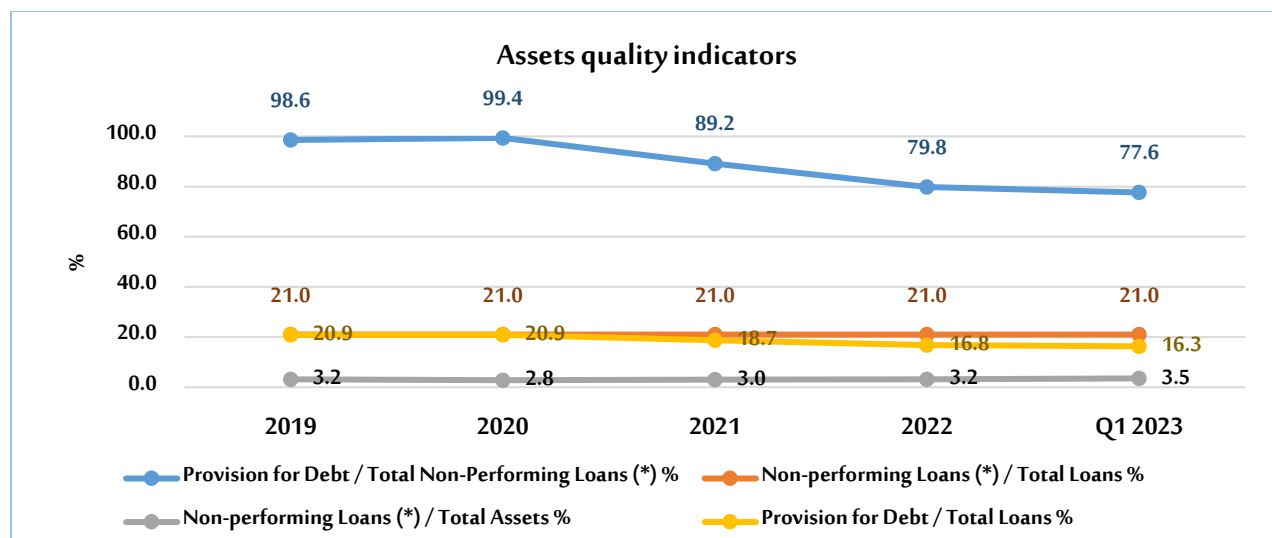
- Debt provision coverage ratio to non-performing loans:

Regarding the ratio of debt provision coverage to non-performing loans, it recorded at the end of 2022 about 79.8%. During the previous years, coverage provisions recorded high rates of more than 80.0% at the level of the sector. As for analyzing these ratios according to banks, some important banks recorded low rates, and they must take precautionary measures by increasing provisions for bad debts to reach appropriate rates to face any expected losses.

Assets quality indicators

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Non-performing Loans (*) / Total Assets %	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5
Non-performing Loans (*) / Total Loans %	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Provision for Debt / Total Non-Performing Loans (*) %	98.6	99.4	89.2	79.8	77.6
Provision for Debt / Total Loans %	20.9	20.9	18.7	16.8	16.3

(*)Estimated data.



3 - Profitability Indicators:

Profitability Indicators

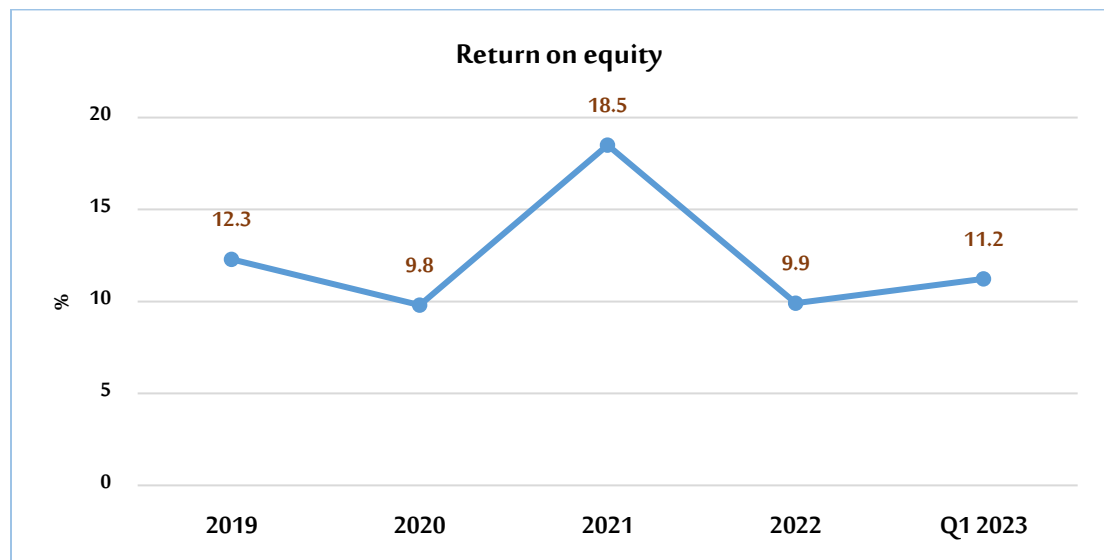
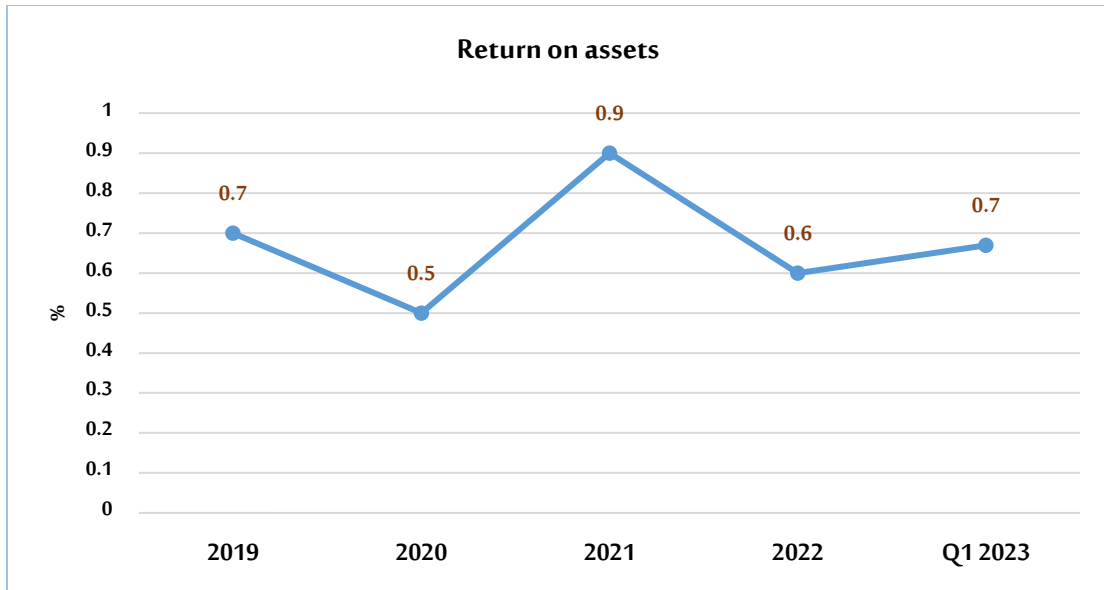
Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Return / Assets %	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
Return / Equity %	12.3	9.8	18.5	9.9	11.2
Return/Deposit %	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9

- Return to assets:

The return to total assets index is one of the important indicators of great analytical value to measure the efficiency of banks' use of their assets, as the rate of return to total assets increased during the first quarter of 2023 to record 0.7%, compared to about 0.6% at the end of 2022.

- Return on equity:

The rate of return on equity increased during the first quarter of 2023, to record about 11.2%, compared to 9.9% in 2022. This indicator is considered a measure of the efficiency of banks in using their capital.



4 - Liquidity indicators:

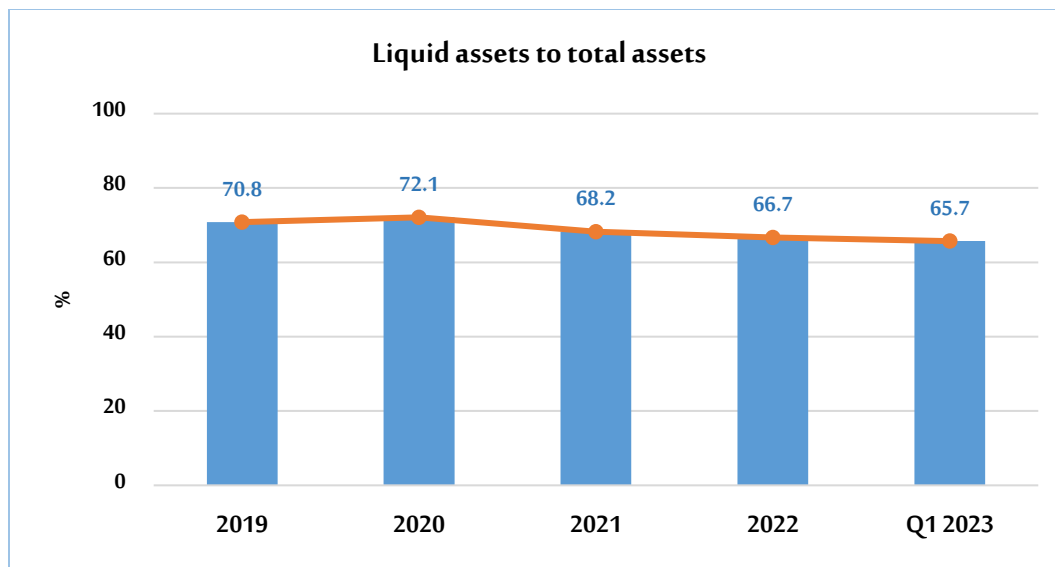
Liquidity indicators are among the critical indicators that reflect the extent to which banks can meet expected and unexpected demands for cash, as well as the ability of banks to fulfil their obligations without exposure to insolvency in liquidity. The liquidity indicators in the Libyan banking sector are still witnessing high liquidity ratios due to the banks' poor employment of their funds and the lack of expansion in granting loans and credit facilities as well as weak investment, in exchange for a more significant growth in deposit liabilities. The most important of these indicators are:

Liquidity indicators

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Liquid Assets / Total Assets (%)	70.8	72.1	68.2	66.7	65.7
Liquid Assets / Short Term Liabilities (%)	83.7	86.4	91.2	86.2	94.7
Total Loans / Total Deposits (%)	19.0	16.6	21.3	22.5	22.3

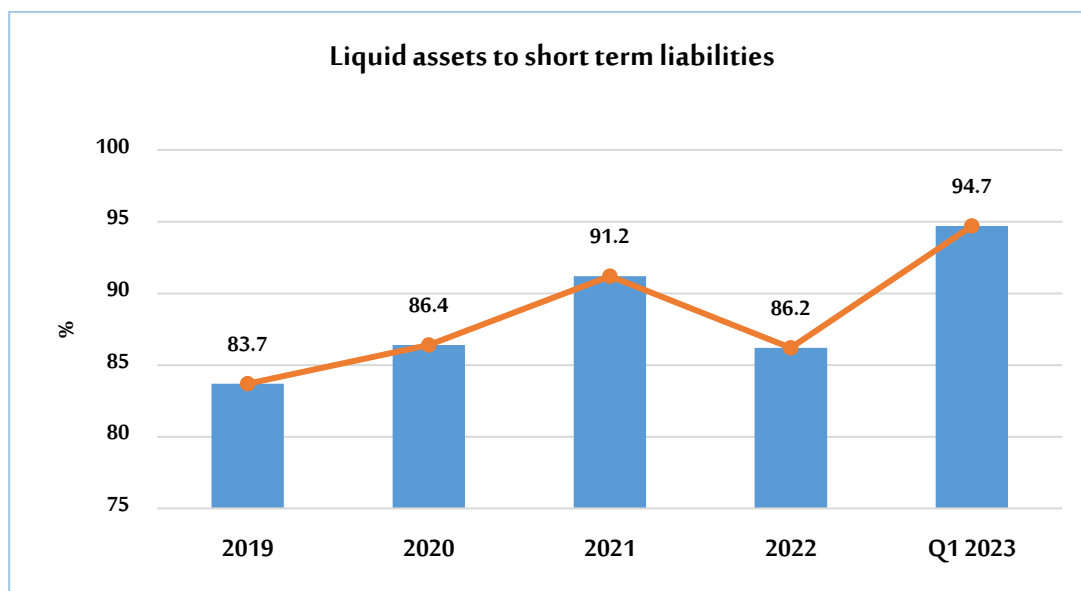
- Liquid assets to total assets:

The percentage of liquid assets with banks to total assets reached 65.7% at the end of the first quarter of 2023, most of which represent deposits with the Central Bank (on demand, including the mandatory reserve) compared to 66.7% at the end of 2022, in general, the liquid assets of banks still constitute percentages high total assets. It should be noted that the volume of loans and credit facilities to the total deposit liabilities in the banking sector recorded a rate of 22.3% at the end of the first quarter of 2023.



- Liquid assets to short-term liabilities:

This indicator measures the liquidity disparity between assets and liabilities. It provides an indication of the ability of banks to fulfill requests to withdraw short-term funds, without falling into liquidity crises. This indicator recorded a rate of 94.7% at the end of the first quarter of 2023, compared to rates of 83.7%, 86.4%, 91.2% and 86.2% for the years 2019-2022 respectively.



Commercial Bank Performance Indicators

(2019 - Q1 2023)

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1 2023
Capital Indicators:					
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio %	18.4	19.2	16.6	15.7	15.6
Core Capital Adequacy Ratio %	17.2	17.9	15.3	14.3	14.2
Paid-up Capital / Total Assets %	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8
Equity / Total Assets %	5.5	4.9	4.7	5.2	6.0
Equity / Total Deposit %	6.9	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.0
Asset Quality Indicators:					
Non-performing Loans (*) / Total Assets %	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5
Non-performing Loans (*) / Total Loans %	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Provision for Debt / Total Non-Performing Loans (*) %	98.6	99.4	89.2	79.8	77.6
Provision for Debt / Total Loans %	20.9	20.9	18.7	16.8	16.3
Management efficiency indicators:					
Total Loans / Total Assets %	15.1	13.5	14.4	15.5	16.7
Total Assets / Number of Employees (Million LYD)	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.1
Total Assets / Number of Branches (Million LYD)	206.4	229.3	245.0	258.3	244.5
Profitability indicators:					
Return / Assets %	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
Return / Equity %	12.3	9.8	18.5	9.9	11.2
Return/Deposit %	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.9
Liquidity indicators:					
Liquid Assets / Total Assets %	71.9	72.1	68.4	66.7	65.7
Total Loans / Total Deposits %	19.0	16.6	21.3	22.5	22.3
Total Deposits / Total Liabilities %	79.3	81.0	67.7	68.7	74.9

* Estimated data.