רוצים אותך יותר

Q1 // 2022

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Board of Directors and Management Report

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Condensed Financial Statements

Corporate Governance, audit, additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and management thereof

Appendices to the Quarterly Report

Board of Directors and Management Report

Board of Directors and Management Report - List of tables

Board of Directors and Management Report - List of tables (continued)

Chapter "A" - General overview, goals and strategy

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 22, 2022, the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of Israel Discount Bank Ltd. and its subsidiaries for March 31, 2022 were approved (hereinafter: "the condensed financial statements"). The data presented in the report are consolidated data, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Condensed financial information regarding financial position and operating results

Condensed financial information and main performance indicators over a period of time - consolidated

	First Quarter		Year
	2022	2021	2021
	In %		
Main performance indicators:			
Return on equity[4]	18.3	[1]13.8	[1]13.6
Return on assets[4]	1.17	0.89	0.91
Ratio of net credit to the public to deposits from the public	81.4	80.3	81.7
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets	10.55	10.20	10.14
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	13.30	12.90	13.46
Leverage ratio[2]	6.3	6.1	6.0
Liquidity coverage ratio[2]	124.8	145.6	123.1
Net Stable Funding Ratio	127.3	[3]-	126.7
Efficiency ratio	55.3	65.1	65.4
Main credit quality indicators [4]:			
Ratio of balance of allowance for credit losses in respect of credit to the public, to balance of credit to the public	1.31	1.83	1.41
Ratio of the balance of impaired credit to the public together with the balance of credit to the public in arrears for 90 days and over, to balance of credit to the public	0.74	1.02	0.76
Ratio of net accounting write-offs in respect of credit to the public to the average balance of credit to the public	(0.10)	0.10	0.03
Ratio of credit loss expenses (expenses release) to the average balance of credit to the public	(0.11)	(0.30)	(0.34)
	In NIS millions		
Principal statements of profit and loss data for the reporting period:			
Net Profit Attributed to the Bank's Shareholders	**983**	**662**	**2,773**
Net interest income	1,800	1,504	6,529
Credit loss expense (expenses release)	(60)	(147)	(693)
Non-financing income	1,286	1,033	3,962
Of which: Fees and commissions	825	724	3,125
Non-financing expenses	1,707	1,652	6,858
Of which: salaries and related expenses	855	801	3,468
Comprehensive income, attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**391**	**654**	**2,396**
Total earnings per share attributed to Bank's shareholders (in NIS)	0.84	0.57	2.38

For footnotes see next page.

Condensed financial information and main performance indicators over a period of time - consolidated (continued)

	First Quarter		Year
	2022	2021	2021
		In %	
Principal balance sheet data for the end of the reporting period:			
Total assets	**340,658**	**306,142**	**335,088**
Of which:			
Cash and deposits with banks	60,997	50,307	59,638
Securities	42,918	44,212	43,869
Net credit to the public	217,851	193,292	213,156
Total liabilities	**316,949**	**285,744**	**312,940**
Of which:			
Deposits from the public	267,731	240,787	260,907
Deposits from banks	13,183	12,241	12,534
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes	12,211	10,136	15,071
Shareholders' equity	23,027	19,836	21,483
Total equity	**23,709**	**20,398**	**22,148**
Additional data:			
Share price	1,996	1,389	2,094
Dividend per share	9.09	-	12.41
Ratio of fees and commissions to total assets[4]	0.98	0.97	1.02

Footnotes:

(1) The method of computing the quarterly rate of ROE in annual terms has been changed as from January 1, 2022, in accordance with the accepted practice at US banks. The comparative data was restated accordingly.

(2) The ratio is computed in respect of the three months ended at the end of the reporting period.

(3) The Directive regarding Net Stable Funding Ratio is being implemented as from December 31, 2021.

(4) In annual terms.

For details regarding the decision of the Bank's Board of Directors dated May 22, 2022, to distribute a dividend in the amount of approx. 0.1589 Agorot per share, see below "Dividend distribution" and Note 18 to the condensed financial statements.

Market share

Based on data relating to the banking industry as of December 31, 2021, published by the Bank of Israel, the Discount Bank Group's share in the total of the five largest banking groups in Israel was as follows

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
	In %	
Total assets	15.2	15.3
Net credit to the public	16.6	16.8
Deposits from the public	14.6	14.7
Net interest income	17.6	18.5
Total non-interest income	21.4	24.5

Development of the Discount share

	Closing price at end of the trading day			Change in Q1 of 2022 in %
	May 19, 2022	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Discount share	1,884	1,996	2,094	(4.7)
The TA 5 Banks index	3,289.26	3,475.40	3,420.05	1.6
The TA 35 index	1,875.88	2,021.28	1,978.06	2.2
Discount market value (in NIS billions)	23.31	24.69	24.37	1.3

Goals and business strategy

The strategic plan, which was formed in the course of 2020, directs towards the realization of an ambitious vision of being **the best financial institution for its customers, which creates maximum value to its shareholders over time**. The strategic plan is made up of three central pillars – accelerated evolution of traditional banking, revolution in banking business by way of groundbreaking innovation and maximizing the value of the Group.

First pillar – Accelerated evolution of traditional banking

The Discount Group will accelerate the evolution of banking activity with a view of improving competitive ability and increase its market share and profitability in banking activity. The said acceleration is to be achieved by way of focusing on five areas:

Winning customer experience

Goal: To be the bank with the best customer experience in the system

Changing reality requires us to improve customer experience quickly and qualitatively – customers expect another level of service, and the base for comparison is not necessarily other banks but the organizations leading in customer experience provided by them. Discount shall act to create a differentiating competitive advantage by way of a winning customer experience.

In order to realize this vision and become the best bank for its customers, Discount has introduced a comprehensive strategic project, intended to turn the whole Bank into a customer focused organization. This, by making a significant and extensive effort covering all units of the Bank and leading to a basic and deep change of work processes and of service and behavior principles.

The leading index measuring the success of the change is the customer recommendation index – Net Promoter Score. This index has been successfully implemented by thousands of leading organizations around the world. This index has been proven as directly connected to the increase in income, to attracting new customers and increasing customer loyalty.

Within the framework of this mechanism, the Bank integrated processes involving attentiveness to customers, deep and methodological analysis of feedback from customers through translating the messages into effective initiatives for improving customer experience at all his interface points with the Bank.

Significant growth and increasing market share in focal segments

Goal: Growth at a faster rate than that of competitors in the credit portfolio and in income

- The Bank will act to increase income at a faster pace than market growth, and to maximize the potential of income from interest and fees and commissions, as well as non-interest financing income. The Bank shall endeavor to increase its credit portfolio at a faster pace than market growth, mainly in the housing and commercial banking fields and in additional focal fields;
- In order to enable the said growth, the Bank implements new operational models in retail and corporate banking areas, which are to include, inter alia, changes in service, sales and operating layouts.

Innovation

Goal: Positioning at the front of traditional banking innovation

- The Bank will act to enlarge the offer of digital services with a view of maximizing the usefulness of such services while providing response to expectations of customers and of the period;
- The Bank will leverage advanced data capabilities with the aim of improving value offers to customers and making banking personal, effective and valuable;
- The Bank will continue to intensify relations and cooperation with the fintech community in Israel and abroad, with a view of offering its customers and also customers of all banks, the most advanced services and products, both in banking and related areas.

Banking excellence

Goal: Creating a qualitative organizational platform based on efficiency, operational excellence and a high level of performance

- In order to support all the strategic goals of the Bank, it is the Bank's intention to integrate operational excellence that would support customer experience, would reduce errors and operating risks and assist in obtaining significant efficiency;
- In this respect, the Bank will introduce automation, digitization and improvement of processes enabling greater efficiency, shortening of reaction time and improvement of measurement and monitoring capabilities, and will integrate additional new work methods improving central processes;
- The Bank will continue to perform efficiency measures leading to the reduction in manpower of the Discount Group; optimization regarding real estate areas; and savings in purchase expenditure and other expenses.

Winning organizational culture

Goal: Being the best employer for our employees

With the understanding of the importance and centrality of the Bank's employees in providing the best service to customers and the ability to realize the strategic plan, the Bank will act to strengthen its managers and employees and to design an organizational culture that promotes performance, excellence and continuous striving for improvement. Furthermore, the Bank will act to improve the feeling of commitment and organizational bonding of employees and managers and to modify their skills to the changing environment.

Second pillar – groundbreaking innovation

Goal: Being a leading player in the implementation of groundbreaking banking models that create competition

The financial field in general and banking business in particular, is in the midst of an accelerated process of change. The change is motivated by diverse trends headed by an ever growing transition to digital banking, competition encouraging regulation, entry of new players into the traditional banking areas, and growth in expectation of customers for more varied and customized value offers than in the past.
The competitive and singular positioning of the Discount Group which, on the one hand, is large enough in order to lead a change, and on the other hand is small enough in order not to be deterred by the implications of the change, creates for it a significant opportunity to establish its position as a leading banking-financial group, which encourages competition in the system, and to increase its market share, inter alia, by forming new initiatives, off-banking, based on extensive cooperation with third parties and fintech companies:

- The Bank will act to form initiatives in cooperation with fintech companies and other third parties, for the creation of innovative products and services designed for customers of all banks;
- The first initiative of the Bank, in cooperation with Shufersal, will develop PayBox as the leading digital wallet in Israel, which combines an open platform on which will be offered products and services of third parties to customers of all banks. For details regarding this strategic cooperation, see "Management's handling of current material issues" below.

Third Pillar – maximizing the value of the Group

Goal: Utilization of the synergies between the Group companies and maximization of their value

- The Bank, as a holding company, will continue the implementation of the unique strategies defined for the central subsidiaries – IDB Bank, MDB, Discount Capital and ICC, with the aim of modifying their operations to the new competitive environment;
- The Bank will continue to act to identify and utilize possible synergies among the group companies, both in the field of revenues and in the field of expenditure, which may contribute significantly to the Group's economic value;
- The Bank will continue to promote assembling all Head Office units of the Group companies in a joint campus located in the Millennium Complex in Rishon LeTzion, with the aim of accelerating the realization of synergies and work processes, thus achieving significant real estate efficiency.

The strategic plan goals

Subsequent to updating the strategic plan formulated in 2020, which includes a financial plan for the years 2021 through 2025, and in light of the reduction in the level of uncertainty associated with the Corona crisis and the stabilization of the economy during 2021, the Bank's Board of Directors decided on March 8, 2022 to approve the following goals:
- a return on equity goal exceeding 12.5% in 2025;
- an efficiency ratio goal of less than 55% in 2025;
- a net profit goal which will exceed NIS 3.5 billion in 2025;
- a continuation of dividend distributions in accordance with the existing policy, namely, up to a rate of 30%. As progress is made in executing the plan, the possibility of raising the dividend rate will be examined.

Forward-looking information. The aforesaid reflects the plans of the Bank's Management and its intentions, paying attention to information already in its possession at the time of preparing the reports with regard to the development of the banking sector, to the macroeconomic forecast, including in relation to an increase in the rates of interest and inflation and to the uncertainty associated with planning for several years ahead. Material changes in the economic and regulatory environment or in the geo-political or defense situations, technological developments, actions of competitors operating in the banking sector and other potential competitors, and changes in consumer patterns and customer expectations, which are not under the Bank's control, might results in changes in the ability to execute the Bank's plans as they exist at the time of publishing the statements. For the definition of the term "forward looking information", see "Appendix No. 8 – Glossary".

Material environmental, social and governance aspects. The Bank conducts examination and evaluation of its policy and goals regarding environmental, social and governance matters, especially with respect to matters of the environment and climate, on the background of the amendment to the public reporting directives of December 2021. Following the completion of the process, projects and/or goals regarding the above matters would be integrated into the strategic plan.

Chapter "B" - Explication and analysis of the financial results and business position

Material trends, occurrences, developments and changes

Management's handling of current material issues

The Bank's financial base and its capital infrastructure remain stable and are being stringently managed. The ratio of equity capital Tier 1 amounts to 10.55% and the liquidity coverage ratio amounts to 124.8%. This is the capital infrastructure that allows the Group to continue growing.
The central challenges and issues in the first quarter of 2022 were:

The Corona crisis

A new virus of the "Corona" type broke out in the first quarter of 2020, spreading quickly to most countries around the globe, causing widespread morbidity and a significant mortality rate. Following the outbreak of the virus, governments around the world, including Israel, have adopted preventive measures, which included restrictions on passage between countries, isolation means even up to imposing a lockdown, restrictions on different types of activities and businesses, etc. The said measures have led to actual impairment of business activity, to a rise in the rates of unemployment, impairment of the economic survivability of businesses and impairment of income and consumption of households. Since then, several waves of the outbreak and fading of the pandemic had been identified. The significant vaccination efforts taken since the beginning of 2021, had led since the month of March 2021, to a decline in the rates of morbidity, allowing a gradual removal of most of the restrictions, and in consequence thereof, recovery in economic activity, a decline in the scope of unemployment and the reduction in Government deficit were noted starting from the second quarter of 2021. An additional considerable outbreak of the pandemic occurred at the beginning of the first quarter of 2022, although the scope of restrictions imposed by the Government on the economic activity in Israel was limited. Following the outbreak of the morbidity, a moderate decline has been noticed in the scope of economic activity in Israel during the reporting period. The pandemic faded at the beginning of the second quarter of 2022, and the Government removed the remaining restrictions.

Increase in capital

On March 30, 2022, the Bank completed a process of issuing shares to the public, comprising 72,994,300 shares of a par value of NIS 0.1 each, in total consideration for approx. NIS 1,428 million. The raising of capital has been made in order to enable the Bank to continue its growth momentum and realize the existing significant potential, while focusing on areas being in the strategic center of the Bank, viz, mortgages and medium businesses, utilizing opportunities arising in the market. The raising of capital has been effected on the background of the sharp increase in yields which occurred in recent months and of the fluctuations in the market, which imbeds a significant rise in probability for the increase and force of interest rates, which temporarily affected the capital reserves and capital ratio.

Striving for a winning customer experience

In order to realize the vision and become the best bank for its customers, the Bank had introduced a comprehensive strategic effort intended to turn the whole Bank into a customer focused organization. This, in a significant and wide move that would engulf all units of the Bank and lead to a fundamental and deep change of work procedures and of service and behavioral principles.

The index for the measurement of the success of the change is the Net Promoter Score (NPS). This index has been successfully implemented by thousands of leading organizations around the world. It has been proven that this index is directly related to the growth in income, to attracting new customers and to increasing customer loyalty.

Within the framework of this mechanism, the Bank implements processes of listening to customers, of in-depth and methodological analysis of customer feedback and the ability to translate the messages into effective initiatives improving customer experience at all his interface points with the Bank.

As an additional step in striving for a winning customer experience, the Bank has recently introduced a new and quick service of correspondence on the Application, which invites all Bank customers to approach the Bank and receive a reply within one hour at the most.

Additional issues

- **Strategic cooperation with Shufersal – PayBox Ltd.** On March 29, 2022, PayBox expanded its digital wallet services by entering into an engagement with ICC for the issue of digital credit cards to users of the Application. For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 22-23 and 324) and in the item "Credit Card Operations" below;
- **Changes in the organizational structure.** For details, see "The Human Capital" below;
- **Discount Campus.** Construction work on the campus continued in the reported period. For additional details, see Note 10 section 5 to the condensed financial statements and "Fixed assets and installations" below;
- **The "One-Click Mobility" reform.** For details, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 23);
- **Increase in competition and reduction in concentration Act.** The preparation for changes in the financial system is continuing, both at the Bank and at ICC, following the Increase in Competition and Reduction in Centralization in the Banking Market in Israel Act including an examination of the separation of ICC from the Bank. For additional details, see Note 17 to the condensed financial statements.

Principal economic developments

Presented below are the main economic developments that impacted the economic environment in which the Israeli banking sector, including the Bank, operated in the first quarter of 2022.

Growth. The global economy is being affected by the war in the Ukraine and due to the rise in commodity prices and impairment to the chain of supply, which had started prior to the outbreak of the war, with the recovery from the Corona crisis, and which accelerated as a result of the war. In consequence thereof, inflation has increased significantly, leading to erosion in consumer income and to increase in uncertainty. The US economy shrank in the first quarter at an annual rate of 1.4%, and on the other hand, the GDP of the Eurozone recorded growth of 1.2%.

Following an especially strong growth in the last quarter of 2021 (approx. 16%), the GDP recorded at the beginning of 2022, contraction at an annualized rate of 1.6%. Private consumption, which had leaped in the last quarter of the previous year, has recorded a slight regression. Exports (excluding diamonds and startup companies) also contracted, following an impressive growth in the last quarter of 2021. However, while industrial exports continued to expand, the export of other services, the major part thereof being export of hi-tech services, recorded regression. Investments in fixed assets recorded a moderate growth, in view of the impressive increase in investments in residential construction, while investments in machinery and equipment and in motor vehicles have contracted.

Exchange rates. The US dollar gained strength globally during the first quarter, on the background of the relatively good condition of the US economy and expectations for a speedy rise in the US interest rate as compared with other economies. In total for the first quarter, the dollar basket (the "dollar index") appreciated at the rate of 2.8%. Due to the strengthening of the dollar around the world and the decline on foreign markets, the shekel was weakened during the first quarter by approx. 2% and by 0.6% as against the dollar and the currencies basket, respectively. During the said period, the Bank of Israel purchased foreign currency at a very limited volume.

Inflation. On the background of the global trend of accelerated inflation, concurrently with the opening of the economy to full activity, Inflation has been accelerated. In March 2022, the inflation reached an annualized rate of 3.5%, compared to 0.2% in March of 2021. The core inflation (excluding energy, fruit and vegetables) also increased to an annualized rate of 3%. Concurrently a steep increase was recorded in inflationary expectations regarding all ranges, and in particular for the short-term range, from approx. 2.4% per year, at the end of 2021, to approx. 3.6% at the end of March (Index contract).

Monetary policy. Central banks around the world accelerate the rate of reducing the monetary policy in view of the rise in inflation, intimating information to the markets regarding increases in interest rates alongside reductions in balance sheets of banks. The FED started to raise the interest rate at the end of the quarter.

The Bank of Israel has maintained the interest rate unchanged, while similarly to other banks, preparing the market for the raising of interest. Moreover, the Bank of Israel purchased foreign currency at a very limited volume with no purchases of bonds at all – a purchase plan which it terminated in the course of 2021.

Financial markets. Share indices around the world traded at falling rates in view of the intention of central banks to cut down the monetary policy and in the wake of the war in Ukraine. Concurrently, a steep rise was recorded globally in yields on government bonds on the background of the rise in inflationary expectations and the intention of central banks to raise the interest rate.

In contrast to the global trend, moderate increases in prices were recorded on the domestic capital market. Notwithstanding, trading in government bonds was characterized, similarly to the global trend, by rising yields at a rate similar to that in the US, with a significant increase in real-term yields, alongside a rise in inflationary expectations all along the curve, for short to medium ranges in particular.

The second quarter of 2022. The rise in inflation continues following the rise in commodity prices and turbulence on the part of supply. In Israel, unemployment continued to decline, and so did the budgetary deficit. The annual rate of inflation rose to a level of 4%. On the background of the continuing global strengthening of the US dollar and declining prices on the equities markets, the shekel continued to weaken. The FED continued in the outline of rising interest, raising the interest rate to 0.75%-1%. The Bank of Israel raised the interest rate by 0.25% to a level of 0.35%. Yields on government bonds continued to rise, and the decline on the equities markets intensified.

Forward-looking information. The aforesaid includes, inter alia, assessments of the Bank regarding the future development of primary indicators, which are deemed to be forward-looking information. The aforesaid reflects the assessment of the Bank's Management, taking account of information available to it at the time of preparing the quarterly report, with regard to trends in the Israeli and world economies. The aforesaid might not materialize should changes occur in the trends, in Israel and/or in the world, and as a result of various developments in the macro-economic conditions that are not under the control of the Bank.

For further details, see "Main developments in Israel and around the world in the first three months of 2022" in "Corporate governance, audit, additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and management thereof".

Material leading and developing risks

The Bank considers business model risks, cyber and data protection risks, macro environment risk, model risks, privacy protection aspects as well as conduct risks and environment and climate risk, as the most significant developing leading risks. For additional details see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 26-27).

Initiatives concerning the banking sector and its operations

Increase in competition and reduction in concentration Act. The Increase in Competition and Reduction in Concentration in the Banking Market in Israel (Legislation Amendments) Act, 2017, was published in the Official Gazette on January 31, 2017. The Act constitutes the adoption of the recommendations of the Strum Committee, appointed in June 2015 by the Minister of Finance and by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, in order to recommend, inter alia, of ways for attracting new participants in the competition for the supply of prevalent financial services, including by way of separation from banks of the ownership of credit card companies.

In the first stage, within the framework of implementing the Act, the credit card companies Isracard and MAX (formally: Leumi Card) were separated from Bank Hapoalim and Bank Leumi, respectively, and the separation of ownership of the credit card companies from the banks did not apply to the owners of ICC. Only in the second stage will the issue of the separation of ownership in relation to ICC be re-examined. In accordance with the law, a period of two year began on February 1, 2021, ending on February 1, 2023, during which the Minister of Finance may order ICC to be separated from Discount. To the best knowledge of the Bank, the matter is being examined by the relevant factors.

This and more, if in the past the large banks (Hapoalim, Leumi and Discount) issued to their customers credit cards of the credit card companies owned by them (Isracard, MAX and ICC), then, competition had intensified between the companies in the transitional period determined in the Act. Each bank holding control means in a debit card company, is required to divert a part of the business of issuing new cards to its customers to at least one other operating company, with which the bank had no business relations in the past. From the view point of ICC, although there is a reduction in the issue of credit cards to customers of the owner banks, ICC now has the opportunity to compete in the issue of new credit cards to customers of Hapoalim and Leumi. In this context, it should be mentioned that the transitional period ended in January, February and April 2022, with respect to Discount Bank, Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim, respectively. In the era following the entry into effect of the new Act, and now again, with the ending of the transitional period[1], the different participants in the credit card market, banks on the one part and credit card companies on the other part, find themselves in front of an array of moves and action possibilities of each of them and of each of the other participants.

The aforementioned could have a material effect on the banking system, including the Bank itself, on the credit card market and on ICC. Nevertheless, at this stage, prior to clarifying the nature, character, scope and timing of all the measures that will be taken, it is not possible to assess the aforesaid effects either in terms of materiality or in terms of quantity.

The additional tax that may apply, if doubt is raised as to the continued holding (according to this term's meaning in generally accepted accounting principles) of the Bank in ICC, computed in relation to the value of the holdings in ICC stated in the books of the Bank as of December 31, 2021, is estimated at approx. NIS 50 million.

For details regarding the said Act and additional legislation initiatives concerning the banking sector, see "Legislation and Supervision" in the Chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business and manner of management of a banking corporation". For details in respect of agreements between ICC and certain banks on the one hand, and between the Bank and MAX on the other hand, see in the 2021 Annual Report (p. 319-320) and Note 17 to the condensed financial statements. For details in the matter of "Changes regarding competition in the credit card market", see "Credit Card Operations" in the 2021 Annual Report (p. 390).

Continuation of the plan for strengthening competition in the banking market. For further details, see "Legislation and Supervision".

Reduction of the cross-commission rate. The Banking Oder (Customer service)(Supervision over cross-clearing service for transactions made by charge cards and for immediate debit transactions), 2018, was published on November 25, 2018, establishing an outline with respect to the reduction of the cross-commission in deferred charge transactions, from the rate of 0.7% at that date to a rate of 0.5%, this in five stages, and an outline with respect to the reduction of the cross-commission regarding immediate charge transactions, from the rate of 0.3% at that date to a rate of 0.25%.

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1 The dates relating to Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim are, to the best knowledge of the Bank, based on open information.

For details regarding the exemption terms for the agreement (a new arrangement in the industry replacing the arrangement expired on December 31, 2018), published by the Competition Commissioner, see the said Note.

For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 28-29).

Review by the independent auditors

In their review report of the interim consolidated condensed unaudited financial statements for the three months period ended on March 31, 2022, the independent auditors drew attention to Note 10 section 4, regarding class actions and other legal actions that cannot be estimated.

Material developments in income, expenses and other comprehensive income

Profit and Profitability

Net profit attributed to the Bank's shareholders for the first three months of 2022 totalled NIS 383 million, compared with NIS 662 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 48.5%.
Return on equity net attributed to the Bank's shareholders for the first three months of 2022 reached a rate of 18.3%, on an annual basis, compared with a rate of 13.8% for the corresponding period last year, and 13.6% for all of 2021.
The following are the main factors that had an effect on the business results of the Group in the first three months of 2022, compared with the corresponding period last year:

a. An increase in net interest income in an amount of NIS 296 million (19.7%), which was affected by the growth in credit to the public in the non-linked segment and from the effect of the difference in the rise in the CPI.
b. A decrease in credit loss expenses release, of NIS 87 million (59.2%). The scope of expenses release in the corresponding period last year, stemmed mainly from expenses release in the group allowance, in view of the signs of recovery of the economy from the effects of the Corona crisis.
c. An increase in the total non-interest income, of NIS 253 million (24.5%), which was affected, mostly, by an increase in other income, which includes capital gains on the sale of buildings in the amount of NIS 413 million, by a decrease of NIS 253 million in non-interest financing income (84.9%), mostly a reduction in income from derivatives operations, and from an increase of NIS 101 million in fees and commissions (14.0%), mainly from an increase in credit card and account management fees and commissions.
d. An increase of NIS 55 million in operating and other expenses (3.3%), affected, mainly, from an increase of NIS 54 million in salaries (6.7%), from a decrease of NIS 8 million in other expenses (1.4%), and from a NIS 9 million rise in maintenance and depreciation of buildings and equipment (3.1%).
e. Tax provision of NIS 447 million on earnings in the first three months of 2022, compared with NIS 353 million in the corresponding period last year.

Additional details and explanations are presented below.

Developments in Income and Expenses

Developments in certain income statement items in the first quarter of 2022, compared with the fourth quarter of 2021 and compared with the first quarter of 2021

	2022			Q1 2022 compared to	
	Q1	Q4	Q1	Q4 2021	Q1 2021
	In NIS millions			in %	
Interest income	2,084	1,871	1,711	11.4	21.8
Interest expenses	284	188	207	51.1	37.2
Net interest income	**1,800**	**1,683**	**1,504**	**7.0**	**19.7**
Credit loss expenses release	(60)	(10)	(147)	500.0	(59.2)
Net interest income after credit loss expenses	**1,860**	**1,693**	**1,651**	**9.9**	**12.7**
Non-interest Income					
Non-interest financing income	45	180	298	(75.0)	(84.9)
Fees and commissions	825	809	724	2.0	14.0
Other income	416	50	11	732.0	3,681.8
Total non-interest income	**1,286**	**1,039**	**1,033**	**23.8**	**24.5**
Operating and other Expenses					
Salaries and related expenses	855	970	801	(11.9)	6.7
Maintenance and depreciation of buildings and equipment	303	293	294	3.4	3.1
Other expenses	549	676	557	(18.8)	(1.4)
Total operating and other expenses	**1,707**	**1,939**	**1,652**	**(12.0)**	**3.3**
Profit before taxes	1,439	793	1,032	81.5	39.4
Provision for taxes on profit	447	269	353	66.2	26.6
Profit after taxes	**992**	**524**	**679**	**89.3**	**46.1**
Bank's share in profit of associates, net of tax effect	5	4	-	25.0	100.0
Net loss (profit) attributed to the non-controlling interests in consolidated companies	(14)	1	(17)	(1,500.0)	(17.6)
Net Profit attributed to Bank's shareholders	**983**	**529**	**662**	**85.8**	**48.5**
Return on shareholders' equity, in %[(1)(2)]	18.3	9.8	13.8		
Efficiency ratio in %	55.3	71.2	65.1		
Net Profit attributed to Bank's shareholders - excluding certain components (see below)	**668**	**674**	**738**	**(0.9)**	**(9.5)**
Return on shareholders' equity, in %[(1)(2)] - excluding certain components (see below)	12.4	12.5	15.3		
Efficiency ratio in % (see below)	63.7	62.1	60.6		

Footnotes:
(1) On an annual basis.
(2) The method of computing the quarterly rate of ROE in annual terms has been changed as from January 1, 2022, in accordance with the accepted practice at US banks. The comparative data was restated accordingly.

Profitability - excluding certain components

	2022	2021		Q1 2022 compared to	
	Q1	Q4	Q1	Q4 2021	Q1 2021
	in NIS millions			Change in %	
Net income attributed to the Bank's shareholders - as reported	983	529	662	85.8	48.5
Excluding[(1)]:					
Realization of assets	(315)	(38)	-		
Nonrecurring awards	-	155	-		
Redemption of jubilee awards	-	19	-		
Effect of settlement	-	9	76		
Net income attributed to the Bank's shareholders - excluding the above components	**668**	**674**	**738**	**(0.9)**	**(9.5)**

Footnote:
(1) See below "Details regarding eliminated components".

Details regarding Eliminated Components

Realization of assets as part of the preparations for the relocation of the Head Offices and operation of the Bank to the Discount Campus. For details, see Note 21 to the condensed financial statements.
Nonrecurring awards. For details, see "Signing of collective labor agreements" in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 21-22).
Redemption of jubilee awards. For details, see "The Human Capital" in the 2021 Annual Report (p. 349).
Effect of settlement. Acceleration of the amortization of "actuarial profits/losses" (a charge to profit and loss) following the payment of severance pay to retirees, including those who had retired within the framework of the 2020 retirement plan (see the 2021 Annual Report, pp. 222-223 and Note 8 to the condensed financial statements).

For details regarding gains in respect of the ZIM shares recorded in 2021, see Note 5 J to the condensed financial statements.

Details regarding material changes in statement of profit and loss items

Net interest income. In the first three months of 2022, net interest income amounted to NIS 1,800 million compared with NIS 1,504 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 19.7%. The rise in the net interest income in the amount of NIS 296 million, is explained by a positive price impact of NIS 67 million, and a positive quantitative effect in the amount of NIS 229 million (see "Rates of interest income and expenses and analysis of the changes in interest income and expenses" in Appendix No.1).
The interest spread, excluding derivatives, reached a rate of 2.22% in the first three months of 2022, compared with 2.13% in the corresponding period last year.
The average balance of interest bearing assets has increased by a rate of approx. 13.7%, from an amount of NIS 267,926 million to NIS 304,666 million, and the average balance of interest bearing liabilities increased by a rate of approx. 11.1%, from an amount of NIS 195,674 million to NIS 217,475 million.

Net interest income according to linkage segments

Distribution of volume of operations according to interest bearing assets, net interest income and interest margin by linkage segments

	For the three months ended March 31					
	2022			2021		
	Volume of activity[1] in %	Net interest income in NIS millions	Interest spread in %	Volume of activity[1] in %	Net interest income in NIS millions	Interest spread in %[2]
Unlinked shekels	72.9	1,261	2.22	72.5	1,171	2.35
CPI-linked shekels	7.6	250	2.12	7.7	79	0.15
Foreign Currency	19.5	289	1.89	19.8	254	1.82
Net interest income and the interest spread	**100.0**	**1,800**	**2.22**	**100.0**	**1,504**	**2.13**

Footnotes:
(1) According to the average balance of the interest bearing assets.
(2) The method of computing the quarterly rates of income and expenses in annual terms has been changed as from January 1, 2022, in accordance with the accepted practice at US banks. The comparative data was restated accordingly.

The growth in net interest income, stemmed mostly from an increase in credit to the public in the non-linked segment and from the effect of the difference between the rise in the CPI in the first three months of 2022, by a rate of 1.2%, and the rise of 0.1% in the corresponding period last year.
Non-interest financing income amounted in the first three months of 2022 to NIS 45 million, compared to NIS 298 million in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 84.9%.
The decline in non-interest financing income stems, mostly, from the decline in income from derivatives operations (see below "Analysis of the total net financing income").

Non-interest financing income includes the effect of activity in derivative financial instruments, which constitute an integral part of the management of the Bank's interest exposure and base exposure. Accordingly, for the purpose of analyzing the financing income from current activity, the net interest income and the non-interest financing income need to be aggregated.

Composition of the net financing income

	2022	2021			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	in NIS millions				
Interest income	2,084	1,871	1,912	1,997	1,711
Interest expenses	284	188	255	312	207
Net interest income	1,800	1,683	1,657	1,685	1,504
Non-interest financing income	45	180	198	89	298
Total net financing income	**1,845**	**1,863**	**1,855**	**1,774**	**1,802**

Analysis of the total net financing income

	2022	2021			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	in NIS millions				
Financing Income from current operations	1,730	1,682	1,594	1,587	1,544
Effect of CPI on net interest income	134	28	96	152	12
Effect of CPI on derivative instruments	(37)	(8)	(21)	(31)	(2)
Net profit from realization and adjustment to fair value of bonds(1)	60	2	20	27	76
Profit from investments in shares(2)	56	(3)118	(3)85	(3)95	(3)100
Adjustment to fair value of derivative instruments	(144)	30	37	(72)	2
Exchange rate differences, options and other derivatives(1)	46	11	44	16	70
Total net financing income	**1,845**	**1,863**	**1,855**	**1,774**	**1,802**

Footnotes:

(1) Exchange rate differences in respect of trading bonds are included in the exchange rate differences line.	4	(11)	(5)	(1)	1
(2) Of which: income from realizations in Discount Capital in deduction of provision for impairment.	39	84	73	26	11

(3) See note 5 (J).

Net financing income, amounted to NIS 1,845 million in the first three months of 2022, compared to NIS 1,802 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 2.4%. The increase in financing income stemmed mostly from an increase in financing income from current operations as well as from the effect of the rise in the CPI, which were offset by adjustments to fair value of derivative instruments.

Rates of income and expenses. In the appendices to the quarterly report – Appendix 1 are presented net interest income, with respect to the balance sheet activity. In order to explain the Bank's overall interest margin, the effects of activity in derivatives not for trading (excluding adjustments to fair value and exchange rate differences) needs to also be added.

Interest margin, including derivatives not for trading reached a rate of 1.90% in the first three months of 2022, compared with 1.97% in the corresponding period last year.

Development of the net interest income by regulatory operating segments

	For the three months ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	
	In NIS millions		Change in %
Domestic operations:			
Households	557	468	19.0
Private banking	17	12	41.7
Small and minute businesses	373	346	7.8
Medium businesses	101	88	14.8
Large businesses	211	211	-
Institutional bodies	6	10	(40.0)
Financial management	301	170	77.1
Total Domestic operations	**1,566**	**1,305**	**20.0**
Total International operations	**234**	**199**	**17.6**
Total	**1,800**	**1,504**	**19.7**

Credit loss expenses. The accounting policy regarding current expected credit losses (CECL) was initially applied in the first quarter of 2022, as detailed in Note 1 (e) to the condensed financial statements. At date of initial implementation, the allowance was adjusted to the new accounting policy, and the cumulative effect thereof was recognized in the balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2022. In the first three months of 2022 credit loss expenses release in the amount of 60 million were recorded, compared with expenses release of NIS 147 million in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 59.2%.

The credit loss expenses release in the first quarter has been mostly affected by the following factors:

- Expenses release on a group basis in the amount of NIS 36 million, affected mostly by the improvement in risk indices (LGD/PD), which is mainly offset by quality adjustments due to the macroeconomic situation;
- Expenses release on a specific basis in the amount of NIS 35 million, compared to expenses in the amount of NIS 29 million in the first quarter of 2021, a reduction affected mostly by the change in the allowance following repayments and mitigation regarding classification;
- Expenses in respect of housing loans in the amount of NIS 11 million, compared to expenses release amounting to NIS 2 million, in the first quarter of 2021, which were mainly affected by allowances in respect of off-balance sheet credit and accounting write-offs.

For additional details, see below "Credit to the public" and "Credit risks" in Chapter "C" hereunder. For details as to the components of the credit loss expenses, see Note 14 to the condensed financial statements.

Details of the quarterly development in the credit loss expenses

	2022	2021				
	Q1	Total	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	In NIS millions					
On a specific basis						
Change in allowance	(71)	(101)	(14)	10	(88)	(9)
Gross Accounting Write-offs	58	319	88	75	65	91
Collection	(22)	(317)	(59)	(65)	(140)	(53)
Total on a specific basis	**(35)**	**(99)**	**15**	**20**	**(163)**	**29**
On a group basis						
Change in allowance	(46)	(648)	(45)	(166)	(249)	(188)
Gross Accounting Write-offs	112	308	88	73	70	77
Collection	(91)	(254)	(68)	(53)	(68)	(65)
Total on a group basis	**(25)**	**(594)**	**(25)**	**(146)**	**(247)**	**(176)**
Total	**(60)**	**(693)**	**(10)**	**(126)**	**(410)**	**(147)**
Rate of credit loss expenses (expenses release) to the average balance of credit to the public(1):						
The rate in the quarter:	(2)(0.11%)	-	(0.02%)	(2)(0.25%)	(0.82%)	(2)(0.30%)
Cumulative rate since the beginning of the year:	(2)(0.11%)	(2)(0.34%)	(2)(0.34%)	(2)(0.46%)	(2)(0.56%)	(2)(0.30%)

Footnotes:
(1) On an annual basis.
(2) Including an expense in an immaterial amount in respect of credit to banks and governments.

For additional details, see below "Credit to the public" and "Credit risk" in chapter C hereunder.

Fees and commissions in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 825 million, compared to NIS 724 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 14.0%. The increase was mainly affected by credit card fees and ledger fees.

Distribution of the fees and commissions

	For the three months ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	Change
	in NIS millions		in %
Account Management fees	115	105	9.5
Credit cards	395	331	19.3
Operations in securities and in certain derivative instruments	109	109	-
Fees and commissions from the distribution of financial products	41	37	10.8
Handling credit	51	42	21.4
Conversion differences	38	32	18.8
Foreign trade services	15	13	15.4
Fees and commissions on financing activities	41	37	10.8
Other fees and commissions	20	18	11.1
Total fees and commissions	**825**	**724**	**14.0**

Salaries and related expenses amounted to NIS 855 million in the first three months of 2022, compared with NIS 801 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 6.7%. Eliminating the effect of certain components as detailed below, an increase of 3.2% would have been recorded.

Quarterly developments in salaries and related expenses, detailing the effect of certain components

	2022	2021			
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
	In NIS millions				
Salaries and Related Expenses - as reported	855	970	867	830	801
Awards	(85)	(222)	(147)	(118)	(55)
Salaries and Related Expenses - excluding certain components	**770**	**748**	**720**	**712**	**746**

Developments in the comprehensive income

Changes in other comprehensive income (loss) after tax effect

	Other comprehensive income (loss), before attribution to non-controlling interests					Other comprehensive (loss) attributed to non-controlling interests	Other comprehensive income (loss) attributed to the Bank's shareholders
	Net adjustments, for presentation of available-for-sale bonds at fair value	Adjustments from translation of financial statements[(1)]	Net profit (loss) in respect of cash flows hedge	Adjustments in respect of employee benefits	Total		
	in NIS millions						
Balance at December 31, 2021 (audited)	243	(711)	(1)	(815)	(1,284)	(10)	(1,274)
Net change during the period	(826)	77	(9)	167	(591)	1	(592)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**(583)**	**(634)**	**(10)**	**(648)**	**(1,875)**	**(9)**	**(1,866)**
Balance at December 31, 2020 (audited)	486	(598)	1	(799)	(910)	(13)	(897)
Net change during the period	(270)	135	(1)	128	(8)	-	(8)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**216**	**(463)**	**-**	**(671)**	**(918)**	**(13)**	**(905)**
Balance at December 31, 2020	486	(598)	1	(799)	(910)	(13)	(897)
Net change during the year	(243)	(113)	(2)	(16)	(374)	3	(377)
Balance at December 31, 2021 (audited)	**243**	**(711)**	**(1)**	**(815)**	**(1,284)**	**(10)**	**(1,274)**

Footnotes:

(1) Including adjustments from translation of financial statements of a consolidated subsidiary - Discount Bancorp Inc., the functional currency of which is different from that of the Bank.

(2) Including an amount of NIS 365 million in respect of the 2020 retirement plan, see Note 23 to the financial statements.

The comprehensive income amounted in the first three months of 2022 to NIS 391 million, as compared with NIS 654 million in the first three months of 2021. The difference between the comprehensive income for this quarter and the net profit, stemmed mostly from unrealized losses in the amount of NIS 826 million on available-for-sale bonds, profits in the amount of NIS 77 million on translation adjustments and profits of NIS 167 million on adjustments relating to employee benefits.

Effect of falling prices and the rise in yields during April-May 2022. A trend of decline in prices and rising yields on bonds continued during April-May 2022. According to an assessment made in May 16, 2022, the above stated would have increased the balance of unrealized losses on the available-for-sale portfolio by an amount of approx. NIS 397 million. On the other hand, a reduction in the actuarial liability of approx. NIS 112 million would have been recorded. The net effect on the other comprehensive income, in terms of May 16, 2022, would have totaled a net reduction of approx. NIS 283 million. The rise in yields, as stated, and the fluctuations in the market, imbed a significant rise in probability for the increase and force of interest rates. In consequence thereof, an adverse effect on the capital reserves and capital ratio, which is expected to be temporary, has been noticed, though in continuation, to the extent that the interest expectations imbedded in market prices materialize, it is expected that the interest income of the Bank will increase, and together with the expected growth in credit, would create surplus value to the shareholders.

Forward looking information. The above stated forms forward looking information constituting an assessment based on existing information at the hands of the Bank at date of publication of these reports. Such information includes, inter alia, reference to future events, the materialization thereof is uncertain, on the basis of estimates and data held by the Bank's Management, and conditional on the existence of various factors, the existence of which is uncertain, including with respect to market expectations as to the rise in interest rates and as a result thereof, a rise in interest income of the Bank, a rise in credit and the creation of value for the shareholders in consequence thereof. Changes in market conditions compared to expectations at date of publication of the Report, may bring about different results.

Structure and developments of assets, liabilities, capital and capital adequacy

Development of Assets and Liabilities

Total assets as at March 31, 2022, amounted to NIS 340,658 million, compared with NIS 335,088 million at the end of 2021, an increase of 1.7%.

Developments in the principal balance sheet items

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Rate of change
	in NIS millions		in %
Assets			
Cash and deposits with banks	60,997	59,638	2.3
Securities	42,918	43,869	(2.2)
Net credit to the public	217,851	213,156	2.2
Liabilities			
Deposits from the public	267,731	260,907	2.6
Deposits from banks	13,183	12,534	5.2
Subordinated bonds and debt notes	12,211	15,071	(19.0)
Shareholders' equity	23,027	21,483	7.2
Total equity	23,709	22,148	7.0

Following are details regarding credit to the public, securities and deposits from the public.

Credit to the public

General. Net credit to the public (after allowance for credit losses) as of March 31, 2022 totaled NIS 217,851 million, compared with NIS 213,156 million at the end of 2021, an increase of 2.2%.
For details regarding the credit portfolio, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 41-45). For details regarding credit risk management including the Credit risk in housing loans, Credit risk of private individuals and Credit risk in relation to the construction and real estate sector, see "Credit risk" in Chapter C hereunder and in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 71-94). For details regarding the quality of credit, see Note 14 B 3 to the condensed financial statements and in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 284-285).

Composition of credit to the public by linkage segments

Data on the composition of net credit to the public by linkage segments

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		
	In NIS millions	% of total credit to the public	In NIS millions	% of total credit to the public	Rate of change in %
Non-linked shekels	161,767	74.2	156,869	73.5	3.1
CPI-linked shekels	21,751	10.0	21,435	10.1	1.5
Foreign currency and foreign currency-linked shekels	34,333	15.8	34,852	16.4	(1.5)
Total	**217,851**	**100.0**	**213,156**	**100.0**	**2.2**

Credit to the public denominated in foreign currency and in Israeli currency linked thereto decreased by 1.5% compared with December 31, 2021. In U.S. dollar terms, credit to the public in foreign currency and foreign currency linked Shekels decreased by US$396 million, a decrease of 3.5% as compared to December 31, 2021. The total credit to the public, which includes credit in foreign currency and Israeli currency linked to foreign currency, computed in U.S. dollar terms, increased by a rate of 1.9% as compared to December 31, 2021.

Composition of credit to the public by regulatory operating segments

Review of developments in the balance of net credit to the public, by regulatory operating segments

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	change
	In NIS millions		in %
Domestic operations:			
Households*	86,962	83,635	4.0
Private banking*	510	440	15.9
Small and minute businesses	40,299	39,091	3.1
Medium businesses(1)	16,677	14,770	12.9
Large businesses	48,538	50,393	(3.7)
Institutional bodies	176	1,277	(86.2)
Total Domestic operations	**193,162**	**189,606**	**1.9**
Total International operations*	**27,571**	**26,590**	**3.7**
Total credit to the public	**220,733**	**216,196**	**2.1**
Credit loss expenses	(2,882)	(3,040)	(5.2)
Total net credit to the public	**217,851**	**213,156**	**2.2**
*Of which - Mortgages	56,751	53,944	5.2

Footnote:

(1) The increase in the balance as of March 31, 2022 is due in part to an increase of NIS 993 million in respect of customers who as of December 31, 2021 were classified in the large business segment and during the first quarter were classified to the medium business segment because they no longer met the criteria for classification in the large business segment.

The increase in credit to the public in the first quarter of 2022 reflects growth in the focus points determined in the updated strategic plan. Credit to households excluding housing loans grew by NIS 581 million (1.9%). Credit to medium businesses grew by NIS 1,907 million (12.9%). Credit to large businesses fell by 1,855 million (3.7%) and housing credit grew by NIS 2,807 million (5.2%). It should be noted that credit to households excluding housing loans was affected from the decrease in the balance of receivables in respect of credit card transactions, due to the transition to daily clearing.
As seen from the above table, IDB Bank recorded during the reporting period growth regarding the credit balances.

Composition of the overall credit to the public risk by economic sectors

Developments of total credit to the public risk, by main economic sectors

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		
Economic Sectors	Total credit to the public risk	Rate from total credit risk	Total credit to the public risk	Rate from total credit risk	Rate of change
	in NIS millions	%	in NIS millions	%	in %
Industry	21,351	6.1	20,641	6.1	3.4
Construction and real estate - construction	43,268	12.5	43,297	12.9	(0.1)
Construction and real estate - real estate activity	26,655	7.7	26,048	7.7	2.3
Commerce	33,142	9.6	32,295	9.6	2.6
Financial services	33,783	9.8	33,081	9.8	2.1
Private individuals - housing loans	68,339	19.7	63,954	19.1	6.9
Private individuals - other	70,818	20.5	69,496	20.6	1.9
Other sectors	48,696	14.1	47,605	14.2	2.3
Total overall credit to the public risk	**346,052**	**100.0**	**336,417**	**100.0**	**2.9**

The data presented above indicates that in the first quarter of 2022, the overall risk regarding credit to the public increased by 2.9% compared with the end of 2021. This growth applied mostly to credit granted for private individuals – housing loans, for private individuals – other and for other sectors (mainly transportation and storage), and also credit granted for commerce, for industry and for real estate - real estate activity sectors.

Development of problematic credit risk

For details regarding the identification and classification of non-accruing debts, a term replacing the term "impaired debts", see Note 1 (e) to the condensed financial statements.
Following are details on credit to the public, as specified in Note 14 to the condensed financial statements:
Problematic credit to the public. The balance-sheet problematic credit to the public (both accruing and non-accruing) amounted at March 31, 2022, to NIS 5,578 million, as compared to NIS 6,213 million at January 1, 2022, a decrease of 10.2%.
Problematic credit not accruing interest. The problematic credit to the public that does not accrue interest income amounted at March 31, 2022, to NIS 1,546 million, as compared to NIS 1,327 million at January 1, 2022, an increase of 16.5%.

Overall credit risk and the rate of problematic credit risk in principal economic sectors

	March 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
Economic Sectors	Total credit risk	Of which: Problematic credit risk	Rate of problematic risk	Total credit risk	Of which: Problematic credit risk	Rate of problematic risk
	in NIS millions		%	in NIS millions		%
Industry	21,351	573	2.7	20,641	598	2.9
Construction and real estate - construction	43,268	431	1.0	43,297	639	1.5
Construction and real estate - real estate activity	26,655	1,098	4.1	26,048	1,146	4.4
Commerce	33,142	865	2.6	32,295	967	3.0
Financial services	33,783	49	0.1	33,081	95	0.3
Private individuals - housing loans	68,339	328	0.5	63,954	280	0.4
Private individuals - other	70,818	448	0.6	69,496	562	0.8
Hotels, Hotel Services and Food	4,144	812	19.6	4,058	1,272	31.3
Transportation and Storage	7,932	315	4.0	7,334	382	5.2
Other Sectors	36,620	1,114	3.0	36,213	918	2.5
Total Public	**346,052**	**6,033**	**1.7**	**336,417**	**6,859**	**2.0**
Banks	7,446	-	-	6,991	-	-
Governments	34,338	-	-	35,313	-	-
Total	**387,836**	**6,033**	**1.6**	**378,721**	**6,859**	**1.8**

In the first quarter of 2022, the ratio of problematic credit risk to the total credit risk decreased. The rate of problematic debts decreased mostly in the sectors of hotels, hotel services and food, construction and real estate - construction, private individuals – other and commerce, while on the other hand, the rate of problematic debts increased mostly in "other sectors" increased.

The balances of the allowance for credit losses

The balance of the allowance for credit losses. The balance of the allowance for credit loss, including the allowance on a specific basis and the allowance on a group basis, but not including allowance for off-balance sheet credit risk, totalled NIS 2,882 million as of March 31, 2022. The balance of this allowance constituted 1.3% of the credit to the public, compared with a balance of the allowance in the amount of NIS 3,040 million, constituting 1.4% of the credit to the public as of December 31, 2021, compared to the balance of the allowance of NIS 2,996 million at January 1, 2022, following the initial implementation of the new accounting policy.

The balance of allowances for credit losses in respect of non-accruing credit amounted on March 31, 2022 to NIS 310 million.

The balance of allowances for credit losses in respect of accruing credit amounted on March 31, 2022 to NIS 2,572 million (of which: in respect of accruing problematic debts – NIS 251 million).

The risk characterization of the credit to the public portfolio

The distribution of expenses and the rate of credit loss expenses in the different economic sectors in relation to the outstanding balance of credit to the public in those sectors

	For the three months ended March 31			
	2022		2021	
	Credit loss expense (expense release)	Rate of expense (expense release)	Credit loss expense (expense release)	Rate of expense (expense release)
Sectors	In NIS millions	%	In NIS millions	%
Industry	(15)	(0.5)	(8)	(0.3)
Construction and real estate - construction	(7)	(0.1)	(35)	(0.8)
Construction and real estate - real estate activity	(21)	(0.4)	44	0.8
Commerce	(23)	(0.4)	(27)	(0.5)
Hotels, hotel services and food	(38)	(4.1)	(22)	(2.5)
Transportation and storage	1	0.1	(3)	(0.2)
Financial services	7	0.2	5	0.2
Other Business Services	(12)	(0.7)	(11)	(0.7)
Public and Community Services	19	0.6	9	0.3
Other Sectors	5	(0.3)	(43)	(0.3)
Total Commercial	**(84)**	**(0.3)**	**(91)**	**(0.3)**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	11	0.1	(2)	(0.0)
Private Individuals - Other	17	0.2	(56)	(0.7)
Total credit loss expenses (expense release) to the public	**(56)**	**(0.1)**	**(149)**	**(0.3)**
Total Governments	(4)	(0.6)	2	0.2
Total credit loss expenses (expense release)	**(60)**	**(0.1)**	**(147)**	**(0.3)**

Securities

General. Securities in the Nosrto portfolio totaled NIS 42,918 million as of March 31, 2022, compared with NIS 43,869 million at the end of 2021, a decrease of 2.2%. Securities included in the "nostro" portfolio of the Discount Group, the investment in which as of March 31, 2022, amounted to 5% or over of the total amount of the portfolio: "government variable 1130", the "shekel government 1026" and the "shekel government 219" security types, which amounted to approx. 11.1%, approx. 5.1%, and approx. 5.1%, of the total portfolio, respectively.
As of March 31, 2022, approx. 69.9% of the portfolio is invested in Government bonds, and approx. 16.8% of the portfolio is invested in bonds backed by mortgages of different federal agencies (Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae) with an "AAA" rating, (of which - approx. 0.5% of the portfolio is invested in bonds of U.S. Government Supported Enterprises (GSE)). For details regarding the Bank's investments in bonds, according to economic sectors, see "Appendices to the quarterly report", appendix 2, sections 1-3. For details regarding the segmentation of the investment in government bonds according to principal governments, see "Appendices to the quarterly report" – appendix 3, section 2.
For details regarding the Nostro portfolios management policy, see 2021 Annual Report (p. 45).

Composition of the securities portfolio by linkage segments

Composition of the securities portfolio by linkage segments

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Rate of change in %
	In NIS millions		
Non-linked shekels	21,594	24,254	(11.0)
CPI-linked shekels	2,188	1,043	109.8
Foreign currency and foreign currency-linked shekels	17,383	16,953	2.5
Shares - non-monetary items	1,753	1,619	8.3
Total	**42,918**	**43,869**	**(2.2)**

Securities in foreign currency and in Israeli currency linked to foreign currency increased by 2.5%, compared with December 31, 2021. In U.S. dollar terms, the investment in securities in Israeli currency linked to foreign currency and in foreign currency increased by US$22 million, an increase of 0.4% as compared with December 31, 2021. Total securities, including securities in foreign currency and in Israeli currency linked to foreign currency expressed in U.S. dollar terms, decreased by 3.0% as compared with December 31, 2021.

Composition of the securities portfolio according to portfolio classification

In accordance with directives of the Supervisor of Banks, securities have been classified as follows: held-to-maturity bonds, available- for- sale bonds, investment in share not for trading and trading securities.

Composition of investments in securities according to portfolio classification in accordance with directives of the Supervisor of Banks

	March 31,2022			December 31 ,2021		
	Amortized Cost (in shares-cost)	Fair value	Book value	Amortized Cost (in shares-cost)	Fair value	Book value
	in NIS millions					
Bonds						
Held to maturity	10,161	9,836	10,161	10,197	10,377	10,197
Available for sale	30,239	29,413	29,413	30,733	31,027	31,027
Trading	1,592	1,591	1,591	1,026	1,026	1,026
Shares						
Available for sale	1,632	1,746	1,746	1,513	1,613	1,613
Trading	4	7	7	3	6	6
Total Securities	**43,628**	**42,593**	**42,918**	**43,472**	**44,049**	**43,869**

Corporate bonds (excluding mortgages and assets backed bonds). Discount Group's available-for-sale bonds portfolio as of March 31, 2022, includes investments in corporate bonds in the amount of NIS 2,659 million (of which an amount of NIS 386 million is held by IDB Bank), compared with NIS 3,166 million as of December 31, 2021, a decrease of 16.0%. For details as to the balance of unrealized profit (losses) included in the balance of the said bonds, see Note 5 to the condensed financial statements.

Transfer of bonds to the held-to-maturity portfolio. On May 17, 2022, the Bank, IDB Bank and MDB transferred bonds from the available-for-sale portfolio to the held-to-maturity portfolio, in a total amount of approx. NIS 4.5 billion. As required by the reporting instructions, the unrealized loss on adjustment to fair value of the said bonds at the transfer date, in a total amount of approx. NIS 450 million, would continue to be presented in other comprehensive income and would be amortized to profit and loss over the remaining lives of the bonds as an adjustment of yield.

The rise in yields recorded since the beginning of the year was very steep and exceptional from an historical point of view. Differently from prior events of rising yields, in which the central banks around the world had immediately

adopted an expansionary monetary policy, in the present event central banks around the world adopted a sharp change in policy, to a narrowing monetary policy. Moreover, the war between Russia and the Ukraine has led to a global increase in commodity prices and to impairment in the chain of supply, which had started even before the outbreak of the war, gaining acceleration in its wake, and thus causing a significant rise in inflation and in uncertainty. In consequence of these exceptional developments, the markets expect that in order to curb inflation, the rate of increase in interest would be exceptional in comparison to the past.
In the opinion of the Bank, the above described circumstances agree with the term "rare event", as defined in the public reporting instructions, and as such, justify the transfer between the portfolios.
The Bank estimates that implementation of this step would significantly reduce the level of exposure of the Bank's equity capital and of the capital adequacy ratio to fluctuations in prices of bonds, caused by exogenous factors, as discussed above.

Investments in mortgage and asset backed securities

General. Discount Group's securities portfolio as of March 31, 2022 includes investment in mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, in the amount of NIS 8,392 million, compared to an amount of NIS 8,190 million as at December 31, 2021, an increase of 2.5%. The amount includes investment in mortgage backed securities in the amount of NIS 7,794 million, which are held by IDB Bank, compared to an amount of NIS 7,607 million as at December 31, 2021, an increase at a rate of 2.5%. Approx. 85.9% of the mortgage backed securities portfolio is comprised of bonds of various federal agencies (Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac) with an AAA rating in the U.S.. The investment in the said bonds does not include exposure to the subprime market.
As of March 31, 2022, the portfolio of mortgage and assets backed securities included unrealized net losses of NIS 456 million, compared with NIS 58 million as of December 31, 2021.
For details regarding the agencies operating under the auspices of the U.S. Governance, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 47).
CLO. IDB New-York holds secured bonds of the CLO class in a total amount of approx. NIS 585 million. The said securities are rated AA-AAA. The Bank holds secured bonds of the CLO class in a total amount of NIS 596 million. The said securities are rated AA-AAA. For details, see Note 5 to the condensed financial statements.

Details regarding impairment in value of available-for-sale bonds

For details regarding the review of impairment of available-for-sale bonds, see below "Critical accounting policies and critical accounting estimates" and Note 1 to the condensed financial statements.
As of March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2021, unrealized accumulated losses on available-for-sale mortgage and asset backed securities amounted to total amounts of NIS 344 million, NIS 55 million and NIS 91 million, respectively. For additional details, see Note 5 to the condensed financial statements.

Subordinated bonds and debt notes

Subordinated bonds and debt notes as of March 31, 2022, totaled NIS 12,111 million, compared with NIS 15,071 million at the end of 2021, a decrease of 19.0%. The decline stemmed mostly, from the early redemption in full, in an amount of NIS 2,665 million, of Series "A" capital notes, Series "B" capital notes and debt notes Series "L", effected by the Bank in January 2022.
On May 19, 2022, Manpikim reported that it had decided to begin operations for the issuance of two new series of bonds of Manpikim (Series Q and Series P) and a new series of commercial securities (Series 2). It is clarified that as of the date of publication of the report, there is no certainty regarding the execution of the issue, its timing, scope and terms. The execution of the issue is subject, inter alia, to the discretion of Manpikim's board of directors, the existence of appropriate market conditions, obtaining of approvals required by law, including obtaining the stock exchange approval for listing for trade the securities to be issued, obtaining a final approval of Manpikim's board of directors, as well as to publish a shelf proposal by Manpikim.

Customer assets

Deposits from the public as of March 31, 2022, totalled NIS 267,731 million, compared with NIS 260,907 million at the end of 2021, an increase of 2.6%.

Data on the composition of deposits from the public by linkage segments

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021		
	In NIS millions	% of total Deposits from the public	In NIS millions	% of total Deposits from the public	Rate of change in %
Non-linked shekels	184,786	69.0	179,371	68.7	3.0
CPI-linked shekels	4,210	1.6	4,110	1.6	2.4
Foreign currency and foreign currency-linked shekels	78,735	29.4	77,426	29.7	1.7
Total	**267,731**	**100.0**	**260,907**	**100.0**	**2.6**

Deposits from the public in foreign currency and in Israeli currency linked to foreign currency increased at the rate of 1.7%, compared with December 31, 2021. In dollar terms the deposits from the public in foreign currency and in Israeli currency linked to foreign currency decreased by US$105 million, a decrease of 0.4% compared with December 31, 2021. The total deposits from the public, including deposits in foreign currency and in Israeli currency linked to foreign currency, expressed in U.S. dollar terms, increased at a rate of 2.0%, compared with December 2021.

Developments in the balance of deposits from the public, by regulatory operating segments

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
	In NIS millions		Change in %
Domestic operations:			
Households	91,885	89,965	2.1
Private banking	20,108	18,999	5.8
Small and minute businesses	47,276	47,751	(1.0)
Medium businesses	13,165	13,226	(0.5)
Large businesses	35,276	35,803	(1.5)
Institutional bodies	25,159	21,353	17.8
Total Domestic operations	**232,869**	**227,097**	**2.5**
Total International operations	**34,862**	**33,810**	**3.1**
Total deposits from the public	**267,731**	**260,907**	**2.6**

The ratio of total net credit to the public to deposits from the public was 81.4% as at March 31, 2022, compared with 81.7% at the end of 2021.

Deposits from the public of the three largest depositor groups amounted as of March 31, 2022, to NIS 6,712 million.

Securities held for customers. On March 31, 2022, the balance of the securities held for customers at the Bank amounted to approx. NIS 233.35 billion, including approx. NIS 1.98 billion of non-marketable securities, compared to approx. NIS 235.02 billion as at December 31, 2021, including approx. NIS 1.9 billion of non-marketable securities, a decrease of approx. 0.7%. For details as to income from security activities, see "Distribution of the fees and commissions" above. In addition, the balance of securities held on behalf of customers at the MDB as of March 31, 2022, amounted to NIS 12.9 billion, compared with NIS 12.69 million in December 31, 2021, an increase of 1.65%.

Pension advisory services. The total cumulative assets of customers receiving pension consulting services from the Bank as at March 31, 2022, amounting to approx. NIS 21.6 billion, compared with NIS 23.8 billion as of December 31, 2021, a decrease of 1.0%, which stemmed, inter alia, from the decreases in the markets in the first quarter of 2022.

Capital and capital adequacy

The instructions. Instructions regarding "Basel III guidelines", which apply as from January 1, 2014, include a requirement for maintaining a minimal ratio of common equity tier 1 of 9%, and a total capital ratio of 12.5%, as well as detailed reference with respect to transitional instructions. For details regarding the requirement concerning housing loans and for details regarding a temporary relief granted with regard to this, see Note 9 to the condensed financial statements, section 1 (b).

Issues of capital instruments. The capital instruments that are permitted to be issued under the Basel III rules, include "loss absorption" mechanisms, whether by conversion into shares or by elimination (in full or in part) of the capital instrument.

Transitional instructions. In accordance with the transitional instructions, capital instruments not recognized any longer as regulatory capital, were recognized as from January 1, 2014, in an amount of up to 80% of their outstanding balance included in the regulatory capital at December 31, 2013, and in each consecutive year this maximum balance was reduced by an additional 10% until January 1, 2022.

Relief regarding the efficiency plan. The Supervisor of Banks granted the Bank relief regarding its 2018 and 2020 retirement plans. The Supervisor of Banks also granted MDB relief regarding its 2020 retirement plan. For further details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 225-226) and Note 9 to the condensed financial statements, section 1 (c).

Preparations made by the Bank. The Bank prepared a detailed plan for attaining the capital targets, being at least the level of capital prescribed by the instructions of the Supervisor of Banks and according to the time schedules published by him, and it is acting towards its implementation.

Provisional Instruction mitigating the capital requirements in order to face the Corona crisis. The Supervisor of Banks published on March 31, 2020 a Provisional Instruction, according to which, on the background of the spreading of the Corona virus and in order to secure the ability of banks to continue the granting of credit, the regulatory capital requirements applying to banks, have been reduced so that the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (excluding the additional capital buffer in respect of residential credit) would be 8% (compared to 9% prior to the change), and the minimum total capital ratio would be 11.5% (compared to 12.5% prior to the change). The Provisional Instruction has been extended from time to time, and recently until December 31, 2021. The mitigated capital requirements will apply for a period of twenty-four months following the end of the temporary directive period (namely, until December 31, 2023), on condition that the Bank's capital ratios shall not be lower than the capital ratios existing at the end of the temporary directive period, or the capital ratios applying to the Bank prior to the temporary directive, whichever is lower. Within the framework of the circular dated March 22, 2021, it was prescribed that a reduction in the capital ratios of up to 0.3 percentage points in the six-month period from the end of the temporary directive's validity (namely, until June 30, 2022) would not be considered a deviation from the regulatory capital requirements.

Effect of the issue of capital. The issue of capital was completed on March 30, 2022, increased the common equity tier 1 ratio at a rate of 0.63%.

Effect of the rise in the interest rate. The Bank estimates that a rise of 1% in the interest rate, would reduce the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio by 0.24%, in terms of March 31, 2022 (the calculation is based on the impact of a parallel increase in interest of 1% on the Group's securities portfolio and actuarial liabilities as of March 31, 2022, net of the tax effect - and prior to the transfer of bonds to the held-to-maturity portfolio). The effect after the transfer of bonds to the held-to-maturity portfolio is estimated at approx. 0.14% (the sensitivity of the transferred bonds is approx. 0.10%).

The effect of falling prices. The decrease in Common Equity Tier 1 as a result of the decline in prices during the first quarter, due to an increase in unrealized losses in the available-for-sale portfolio, less a decrease in actuarial liabilities, reached approx. 0.3%. The aforesaid decrease in the period from April 1, 2022, to May 16, 2022, amounted to an additional 0.11% in terms of March 31, 2022.

Effect of the implementation of the Directive regarding the standardized approach for measuring counterparty credit risk exposures. The applicable date is from July 1, 2022. The Bank estimates that the implementation of the new directive will reduce the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio by a rate of 0.07% - 0.12% in terms of March 31, 2022.

Effect of the credit rating of Israel. The credit rating of Israel has an effect on the capital requirements, in view of the fact that the capital requirement in respect of exposure to governments, to public sector entities (local authorities, for instance) and to banks, derives from the credit rating of the State. According to estimates of the Bank, if and to the extent that the credit rating of the State of Israel would decline, this would have a decrease of 0.175% in the Tier 1 capital ratio, in March 31, 2022 terms.

Common Equity Tier 1 goal and total capital goal

At least once a year, the Board of Directors approves the Bank's capital goals, which comprise a Common Equity Tier 1 goal and a total capital goal. These goals are based on the policy that has been approved by the Board of Directors, which expresses the Bank's appetite for risk, pursuant to which the Bank is required to maintain a higher capital adequacy level than the rate required by the ICAAP result and according to a system stress test.

On December 22, 2019, the Board of Directors adopted a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 goal at a level of 9.9% and a minimum total capital goal at a level of 12.8%, for 2020. It should be noted that these goals take into account, inter alia, the results from the Bank's internal processes for determining the capital goals (the ICAAP results) and the results of the last SREP that was carried out, which includes a dialogue between the Bank and the Banking Supervision Department in relation to the specific risks of the Bank at the time when this process was carried out and the uniform stress tests were conducted[2].

On the background of the spreading of the Corona virus and with the aim of supporting the credit needs of customers during this period, the Bank's Board of Directors decided on April 7, 2020, to adjust the goal of the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio to 8.9% (instead of the previous 9.9%), as permitted under the Provisional Instruction published by the Supervisor of Banks (see above). The total capital goal was adjusted accordingly.

On November 22, 2021, the Bank's Board of Directors decided to reestablish the goal of the Tier I capital ratio at the targeted range that had been in effect prior to the entry into effect of the Provisional Instruction. On the basis of the ICAAP and the SREP procedures as stated, including the latest uniform stress tests performed, the Board decided to reduce the said goal by 0.15%, fixing it at the rate of 9.75%.

For additional details, see the document "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks", which had been published within the framework of the 2021 Annual Report.

Capital Planning

As part of the capital planning process, the capital targets of the work plan have been set in the outline, which enables attainment of the Board of Directors' goals while maintaining a capital buffer in the event of unexpected fluctuations affecting the capital ratio, and from these the risk assets budget is derived. The allocation of the risk assets between the business units and the subsidiaries is in line with the strategic plan, while optimizing the Group's return on equity.

The capital outline takes into consideration various parameters that have an effect on the capital ratios, such as: assumption of profitability consistent with the risk assets budget, dividend distribution, changes in the various capital reserves, regulatory adjustments and amortizations in accordance with transitional instructions. The Bank examines a number of scenarios in arriving at the prescribed capital ratios.

As part of the capital management process, the Bank routinely examines its ability to attain the internal capital targets set by the Board of Directors and included in the work plan. Should the forecasted capital ratio differ considerably from that planned (by a predetermined rate), a Management discussion takes place to consider the measures that need to be taken in order to attain the prescribed outline – measures such as reducing risk assets, utilizing the capital buffer, and so forth.

2 For the meaning of the term "uniform stress testing" and for further details, see "Stress testing" in Chapter C in the 2021 Annual Report (p. 70), as well as "Assessing the capital adequacy" in the "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks" document, which had been published within the framework of the 2021 Annual Report.

For additional details, see "Capital adequacy" in the document "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks" which had been published within the framework of the 2021 Annual Report. The document is available for perusal on the Bank's website together with the Bank's 2021 Annual Report, on the MAGNA site of the Israel Securities Authority, and on the MAYA site of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd..

Exposure regarding the investment in Discount Bancorp Inc.

A US dollar exposure (structural position) in the amount of US$1,116 million exists as of March 31, 2022, stemming from the investment in the banking subsidiary in New York (Discount Bancorp Inc.). This exposure prevents material fluctuations in the ratio of capital to risk components caused by the effect of exchange rate of the US dollar on the credit risk. On the other hand, changes in the exchange rate of the dollar affect the shekel value of the investment in the said subsidiary and lead to fluctuations in other comprehensive profit and in the equity capital of the Bank.

Components of capital

Total capital as at March 31, 2022, totalled NIS 23,709 million, compared with NIS 22,148 million at the end of 2021, an increase of 7.0%.
Shareholders' equity as at March 31, 2022, totalled NIS 23,027 million, compared with NIS 21,483 million at the end of 2021, an increase of 7.2%. The change in Shareholders' equity in the first three months of 2022 was affected, among other things, from the issue of capital to the net tune (net of issue expenses) of approx. NIS 1,398 million, by the net earnings during the period, by a decrease of NIS 826 million in the component of net adjustment of available-for-sale bonds presented at fair value, net of the tax effect, and from an increase of NIS 77 million in financial statements transactions adjustments and from the net actuarial gain in the amount of NIS 167 million.
The ratio of total capital, to total assets as at March 31, 2022, stood at 7.0%, compared with 6.6% on December 31, 2021.

Components of the regulatory capital as of March 31, 2022

Ratio of common equity tier 1 as of March 31, 2022, amounted to 10.55%, compared with 10.14% on December 31, 2021.
Total capital ratio as of March 31, 2022, amounted to 13.30%, compared with 13.46% on December 31, 2021.

Components of the regulatory capital as of March 31, 2022

	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
1. Capital for Calculating ratio of capital			
Common equity tier 1 after deductions	23,473	20,333	21,839
Additional tier 1 capital after deductions	-	178	178
Tier 1 capital	**23,473**	**20,511**	**22,017**
Tier 2 capital	6,132	5,211	6,971
Total capital	**29,605**	**25,722**	**28,988**
2. Weighted risk assets balance			
Credit risk(2)	201,893	178,806	194,544
Market risk	3,677	4,039	3,738
CVA risk	1,489	1,491	1,656
Operational risk	15,460	14,991	15,383
Total weighted risk assets balance	**222,519**	**199,327**	**215,321**
3. Ratio of capital to risk assets			
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets	10.55	10.20	10.14
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	13.30	12.90	13.46
Ratio of minimum capital required by the Supervisor of Banks			
Ratio of common equity tier 1(1)	9.17	8.17	8.16
Total capital ratio(1)	12.50	(3)11.50	11.50

Footnotes:

(1) With an addition of 0.17% (March 31, 2021: 0.17%, December 31, 2021: 0.16%), in accordance with the additional capital requirements with respect to housing loans - see Note 9 section 1(b) to the condensed financial statements.

(2) (1) The total weighted balances of the risk assets have been reduced by NIS 325 million (March 31, 2021: NIS 415 million, December 31,2021: NIS 343 million) due to adjustments in respect to the efficiency plan.

(3) Amended following clarification by the Supervisor of Banks, see Note 9 section 1 (b) to the condensed financial statements

Raising of resources

Subtraction of regulatory capital instruments in 2022. On January 1, 2022, regulatory capital instruments in the amount of NIS 328 million were deducted from capital, following termination of the effect of the transitional instructions. There is no subtraction of regulatory capital instruments expected in the rest of 2022.

The Bank may raise additional regulatory capital instruments in accordance with the Bank's work plan for 2022 and market conditions, in order to maintain the total capital targets for 2022.

Additional disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel

Within the framework of the "Additional regulatory disclosures" document, a description is given of the principal characteristics of the issued regulatory capital instruments. Within the framework of the document "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks" a disclosure is given of The Regulatory capital and management thereof, including the composition of the regulatory capital. The documents are available for perusal on the Magna website of the Israel Securities Authority, on the Maya website of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd. and on the Bank's website.

Dividends distribution

For details regarding the dividend policy approved by the Board of Directors, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 53)
On April 7, 2020, on the background of Corona virus crisis and with the aim of supporting the credit needs of its customers, the Bank's Board of Directors decided to discontinue at this stage the distribution of dividends until the expiry date of the Provisional Instruction issued by the Supervisor of Banks on March 31, 2020 (see "Capital and capital adequacy" above), and the clarification of the circumstances. The validity of the provisional instruction has been extended to December 31, 2021 (see "Capital and capital adequacy" above).
A circular amending Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 250 was published on September 30, 2021, in the framework of which it is stated, inter alia, that despite the increasing processes of exiting the Corona crisis, the level of uncertainty still remains high impacting the ability of banking corporations to predict their middle-term capital requirements, and that, the said uncertainty and risk require the continuation of careful and conservative capital planning. The circular clarifies, inter alia, that the standpoint of the Supervisor of Banks is that a distribution of an amount higher than 30% of the profits of a banking corporation (in the years 2020 and 2021) would not be considered a careful and conservative capital planning.
In accordance with and further to the Bank's dividend policy and to the stated above, the Bank has resumed the distribution of dividends, starting with the profits of the third quarter of 2021, at the rate of 20%. On May 22, 2022 the Bank's Board of Directors decided to make a dividend distribution at the rate of 20% of the profits of the first quarter of 2022, in an amount of approx. NIS 197 million, representing approx. 0.1589 Agorot per ordinary A share of NIS 0.1 par value. Further details regarding the Board of Directors' decision, including the dates set as the record date and the payment date, are included in the immediate report that the Bank is issuing concurrently with the publication of this report.
For details of the dividends paid as from the fourth quarter of 2018 and regarding the limitations set in the Supervisor of Banks' directives, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 223-224).

Activity of the Group according to principal Segments of Operation - principal quantitative data and main developments

General

The regulatory operating segments have been defined by the Bank of Israel in the new directives, based on the characteristics of their customers, such as: the nature of their activity (in relation to private customers), or their business turnover (in case of commercial customers), in a format that connects, on a uniform and single value basis, between the different customers of the banking industry as a whole, and the regulatory operating segments.
According to the instructions, a banking corporation, the operating segments of which, according to the approach of its Management, are materially different from the regulatory operating segments, shall provide in addition, disclosure regarding operating segments according to the Management's approach ("managerial operating segments"), in accordance with the accounting principles accepted by U.S. banks in the matter of operating segments – (ASC 280). However, in accordance with new directives and clarifications of the Banking Supervision Department, the disclosure in the directors' and management report shall relate to regulatory operating segments only. Note 13 to the condensed financial statements present a quantitative disclosure of the managerial operating segments that the Bank has identified.
Concise data regarding operations in the various segments is presented in Notes 12 and 13 to the condensed financial statements.
For details regarding the relevant public reporting instructions and the definition of the segments, and details regarding the principal guidelines, estimates and principles used in the preparation of segment information, see Note 29 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021 (pp. 253-255).

Household Segment (Domestic operations)

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

The net profit in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 116 million, compared to an amount of 65 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 78.5%. The growth in profits was mostly affected by growth in income.

The credit loss expenses in the first three months of 2022 recorded expenses of NIS 29 million, compared to expenses release of NIS 59 million in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 149.2%. The increase in expenses is due, primarily, from the group allowance.

Principal data regarding the household segment (Domestic operations)

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	1,000	[(1)]847	3,672
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	29	(59)	(162)
Total Operating and other expenses	807	798	3,268
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	116	[(1)]65	325

Footnote:

(1) Reclassified – see Note 12 B (2) to the condensed financial statements.

For additional details regarding the household segment (Domestic operations), including details regarding mortgage activity, see in the Chapter ”Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management”.

Private Banking Segment (Domestic operations)

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

The net profit in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 11 million, compared to NIS 7 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 57.1%.

Principal data regarding the Private Banking segment (Domestic operations)

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	37	34	133
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	1	–	(1)
Total Operating and other expenses	21	24	85
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	11	7	33

For additional details regarding the Private Banking segment, see in the Chapter ”Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management”.

Small and minute businesses Segment (Domestic operations)

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

The net profit in the first three months of 2022 amounted to 140 million, compared to an amount of NIS 161 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase at a rate of 13.0%. The decline in profits was mostly affected by credit loss expenses release decrease.
The credit loss expenses in the first three months of 2022 an expenses release has been recorded of NIS 4 million, compared to expenses release of NIS 93 million in the corresponding period last year, a decrease at a rate of 95.7%. The decrease in expenses release is due, primarily, to the reduction in the group allowance.

Principal data regarding the Small and minute businesses segment (Domestic operations)

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	524	(1)484	1,991
Expenses release	(4)	(93)	(211)
Total Operating and other expenses	333	332	1,372
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	140	(1)161	550

Footnote:
(1) Reclassified - see Note 12 B (2) to the condensed financial statements.

For additional details regarding the Small and minute businesses segment (Domestic operations), see in the Chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management".

Medium businesses Segment (Domestic operations)

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

The net profit in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 53 million, compared to an amount of 34 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase at a rate of 55.9%.
The credit loss expenses in the first three months of 2022 amounted to expenses release of NIS 8 million, compared to expenses of NIS 3 million in the corresponding period last year, a decrease at a rate of 366.7%.

Principal data regarding the Medium businesses segment (Domestic operations)

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	137	(1)118	499
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	(8)	3	50
Total Operating and other expenses	70	65	278
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	53	(1)34	114

Footnote:
(1) Reclassified - see Note 12 B (2) to the condensed financial statements.

For additional details regarding the Medium businesses segment (Domestic operations), see in the Chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management".

Large businesses Segment (Domestic operations)

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

The net profit in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 141 million, compared to an amount of NIS 139 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase at a rate of 1.4%.
The credit loss expenses in the first three months of 2022 an expenses release has been recorded of NIS 47 million, compared to expenses release of NIS 57 million in the corresponding period last year, a decrease at a rate of 17.5%. The decrease in expenses is due, primarily, to the reduction in the group allowance.

Principal data regarding the Large businesses segment (Domestic operations)

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	315	[(1)]303	1,266
Expenses release	(47)	(57)	(339)
Total Operating and other expenses	158	147	682
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	141	[(1)]139	610

Footnote:
(1) Reclassified - see Note 12 B (2) to the condensed financial statements.

For additional details regarding the Large businesses segment (Domestic operations), including details regarding construction and real estate activity, see in the Chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management".

Institutional bodies Segment (Domestic operations)

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

The net profit of the segment in the first three months of 2022 amounted to a negligible amount, similar to the corresponding period last year.

Principal data regarding the Institutional bodies segment (Domestic operations)

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	9	12	39
Expenses release	(6)	(1)	(23)
Total Operating and other expenses	14	15	64
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	1	-	-

For additional details regarding the Institutional bodies segment (Domestic operations), see in the Chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management".

Financial management Segment (Domestic operations)

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

Total income of the segment in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 783 million, compared to NIS 472 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase at a rate of 65.9%. The growth in income was affected, inter alia, by the realization of assets. See Note 21 to the condensed financial statements.
The net profit in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 443 million, compared to an amount of NIS 227 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase at a rate of 95.2%.

Principal data regarding the Financial management segment (Domestic operations)

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	783	472	1,812
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	(4)	2	7
Total Operating and other expenses	121	105	415
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	443	227	880

For additional details regarding the financial management segment (Domestic operations), including details regarding non-financial companies activity, see in the Chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management".

International operations Segment

Scale of Operations and Net Profit of the Segment

The net profit in the first three months of 2022 amounted to NIS 78 million, compared to NIS 29 million in the corresponding period last year, an increase at a rate of 169.0%.
The credit loss expenses in this segment in the first three months of 2022 amounted to expenses release of NIS 21 million, compared to expenses of NIS 58 million in the corresponding period last year, a decrease at a rate of 136.2%.

Principal data regarding the International operations segment

	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Total income	281	267	1,079
Credit loss expenses	(21)	58	(14)
Total Operating and other expenses	183	166	694
Net Profit Attributed to the bank's shareholders	78	29	261

For additional details regarding the International operations segment, see in the Chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and the manner of their management".

Main Investee Companies

Distribution of Net profit by the Group's structure

	Contribution to the Group's profit				
	For the three months ended March 31				
	2022		2021		
	In NIS millions	% of Net profit	In NIS millions	% of Net profit	Change in %
Banking Activity:					
Commercial banks:					
The Bank	680	69.2	423	63.9	60.8
Mercantile Discount Bank	121	12.3	150	22.7	(19.3)
Overseas - Discount Bancorp	78	7.9	28	4.2	178.6
Other Activities:					
Israel Credit Cards	49	5.0	37	5.6	32.4
Discount Capital	57	5.8	20	3.0	185.0
Other financial services	(2)	(0.2)	4	0.6	(150.0)
Net profit	**983**	**100.0**	**662**	**100.0**	**48.5**

The total contribution of both domestic and overseas investee companies to the Bank's business results amounted to earnings of NIS 303 million in the first three months of 2022, compared to NIS 239 million in the corresponding period last year, and an income of NIS 1,158 million in all of 2021.
Following are the major developments in the Bank's main investee companies.

Discount Bancorp, Inc.

Discount Bancorp, Inc. ("Bancorp") is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank, which is a bank holding company, incorporated in accordance with the law of the State of Delaware. Bancorp has full ownership and control of Israel Discount Bank of New York (IDB Bank). IDB Bank is the largest Israeli bank operating overseas. The data presented hereunder in this section have been taken from Bancorp's financial statements.

Discount Bancorp, Inc. – principal data

	First Quarter		Year
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Principal statements of profit and loss data for the reporting period:			
Net profit attributed to the shareholders	28	10	92
Net interest income	72	59	257
Credit loss expenses	(7)	17	(5)
Non-financing income	18	23	87
Non-financing expenses	58	52	222
Principal balance sheet data for the end of the reporting period:			
Total assets	12,980	11,667	12,952
Credit to the public, net	8,564	7,354	8,421
Securities	2,804	2,966	2,829
Deposits from the public	11,301	9,928	11,245
Total equity	1,116	1,148	1,158
	in %		
Main performance indicators:			
Return on equity	9.7	3.4	7.9
Efficiency ratio	64.4	63.4	64.5
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	13.5	15.2	13.6
Credit loss expenses (expenses release) to the average balance of credit to the public	(0.31)	0.96	(0.07)
Total net return on interest bearing assets	2.34	2.28	2.33

The main factors affecting the quarter's results, compared to the corresponding quarter last year, are: an increase in net interest income (US$12.5 million; 21.2%) effected from the additional growth in the credit portfolio and from improvement in Return on Assets, credit loss expenses release (expenses release of US$6.6 million in the current quarter, as compared with expenses of US$17.4 million in the corresponding quarter last year), following a trend of improvement in the economic forecasts noted in recent quarters, and the increase in total operating and other expenses (US$6.6 million; 12.7%) stemming mostly from the increase in expenses relating to the new Head Office, from the rise in payroll expenses and from an increase in expenses relating to the upgrading of the core systems.
The contribution of Bancorp to the Bank's net results reached a profit of NIS 78 million in the first quarter of 2022 (after deducting a provision for taxes of NIS 10 million), compared with NIS 28 million in the first quarter of 2021 (after deducting a provision for taxes of NIS 5 million).
The annual financial statements of Bancorp and of IDB Bank are available for review on the Internet website of IDB Bank (IDB Bank). Annual and quarterly financial data is available for review on the Internet website of FDIC.

Mercantile Discount Bank Ltd.

Mercantile Discount Bank Ltd. ("Mercantile Discount") is a wholly-owned and controlled subsidiary of the Bank.

Mercantile Discount Bank – principal data

	First Quarter		Year
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Principal statements of profit and loss data for the reporting period:			
Net profit attributed to the shareholders	121	150	562
Net interest income	359	306	1,324
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	25	(9)	(81)
Non-financing income	89	155	469
Non-financing expenses	241	243	1,021
Principal balance sheet data for the end of the reporting period:			
Total assets	60,900	51,363	59,894
Credit to the public, net	39,494	34,022	37,636
Securities	7,035	5,733	6,883
Deposits from the public	48,881	41,476	48,070
Total equity	3,691	3,337	3,771
	in %		
Main performance indicators:			
Return on equity	12.9	18.5	16.2
Efficiency ratio	53.8	52.7	56.9
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	14.18	13.72	14.01
Credit loss expenses (expenses release) to the average balance of credit to the public	0.30	(0.10)	(0.23)
Total net return on interest bearing assets	2.51	2.54	2.63

The principal factors affecting the business results. The profit in the first three months of 2021, compared to the corresponding period last year, was mainly affected by the following factors: an increase of NIS 34 million in credit loss expenses and the shifting from recovery to recognition of expenses; an increase of NIS 53 million in net interest income, increase of 17.3%; a decrease of NIS 66 million in non-interest income (a gain on revaluation of ZIM shares, of NIS 50 million, was recorded in the first quarter of 2021 - see Note 5 J to the condensed financial statements).

Israeli police investigation. For details, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 64).

Strategic plan of MDB. For details, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 63).

For details regarding lawsuits and motions for approval of the lawsuits as class action suits and for details regarding additional proceedings, see Note 26 C to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, sections 10.8 and 10.9 (p. 242).

The annual and quarterly financial statements of Mercantile Discount Bank are available on the MAGNA website of the Israel Securities Authority and on the MAYA website of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd. appearing under "Mercantile Issuance", and on the website of Mercantile Discount Bank.

Israel Credit Cards Ltd.

Israel Credit Cards Ltd. ("ICC") is a subsidiary of the Bank. As of March 31, 2022, the Bank owned 71.8% of the equity and 79.0% of the voting rights in ICC, the remainder of the shares held by FIBI.

Israel Credit Cards – principal data

	First Quarter		Year
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Principal statements of profit and loss data for the reporting period:			
Net profit attributed to the shareholders	80	60	271
The contribution to the Bank's business results[1]	49	37	166
Income from credit card transactions	377	317	1,432
Net interest income	160	129	548
Non-financing income	17	1	5
Non-financing expenses	439	360	1,594
Of which: Credit loss expenses	(1)	(4)	(9)
Principal balance sheet data for the end of the reporting period:			
Total assets	16,867	19,385	16,076
Interest bearing credit to the public	7,188	5,822	6,717
Total equity	2,305	1,989	2,216
	in %		
Main performance indicators:			
Return on equity	14.3	12.9	13.2
Efficiency ratio	79.4	81.4	80.8
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	16.0	15.0	16.3
Turnover of credit card transactions – in NIS millions	34,587	28,703	128,864
Number of active cards – in thousands	3,172	2,970	3,143

Footnotes:

(1) Differences between net income and the contribution to the Bank's business results is derived from recognition of current tax liability in respect of the investment in the company.

The business results of ICC for the reported period, compared to the corresponding period last year, were mostly affected by an increase in income (NIS 107 million, 24%), stemming mostly from the increase in income from credit card transactions (NIS 60 million, 18.9%) and from an increase in net interest income (NIS 31 million, 24.7%). On the other hand, expenses of the company increased (NIS 79 million, 21.85%).

Strategic plan. For details, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 65).

Distribution of dividend. In May 2022, ICC distributed to its shareholders a dividend of NIS 340 million (the share of the Bank is approx. NIS 244 million).

For details regarding activity in the credit card field in Israel, see in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 317-322, 387-394) in the chapter "Corporate governance, audit and additional details regarding the business of the Banking Corporation and management thereof", and Note 17 to the condensed financial statements.

For details regarding lawsuits and motions to approve them as class action suits filed against ICC, see Note 26 C to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, sections 10.1, 10.3, 10.5 and 11.2 (pp. 239-243) and Note 10 sections 3.1 and 4.2 to the condensed financial statements.

The annual and quarterly financial statements of ICC are available for review on the Internet website of the company.

Discount Capital Ltd.

Discount Capital Ltd., a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of the Bank, is engaged in investment in companies, in private investment funds and venture capital funds and mezzanine, investment banking in the field of securities distribution and in the underwriting and management of public offerings of securities (through a subsidiary).

Discount Capital – principal data

	In NIS millions		
Principal statements of profit and loss data for the first quarter:	2022	2021	Change in %
Net profit attributed to the shareholders	43.2	27.3	58.2
The contribution to the Bank's business results[1]	57.4	20.1	185.6

Principal balance sheet data for the end of the reporting period:	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	Change in %
Total assets	2,366.8	2,329.5	1.6
Total equity	1,238.5	1,193.4	3.8

Footnotes:

(1) Differences between net income and the contribution to the Bank's business results is derived from differences in the implementation of generally accepted accounting principles and from current tax liability for the investment on the company.

(2) Discount Capital's contribution to the Bank's results in the first quarter of 2022 includes, inter alia, gains from revaluation of investments, in the amount of NIS 22 million (after tax), as a result of changes in observed prices in ordinary transactions in similar or identical instruments of the same issuer.

For details regarding realization of investments, see "Non-financial companies" below under "Activity of the Group by regulatory operating segments – additional details".
In the first three months of 2022, Discount Capital participated, via its subsidiary, in 11 public offerings, of which 1 for the Discount Group, and in 4 private transactions, amounting to approx. NIS 6.9 billion. This, compared with 17 public offerings and 3 private transactions, amounting to approx. NIS 3.5 billion, in the corresponding period last year.

Chapter "C" - Risks review

General description of the risks and manner of management thereof

Risk Profile of the Discount Group - Risk Environment

For details regarding the risk profile of the Discount Group, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 66-68). For details regarding Risk Management Principles, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 68-71).

Disclosures in accordance with the third Pillar of Basel

The Basel guidelines broaden the qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements in the matter of credit risk, market risk and operating risk exposure management, as well as in other fields. Qualitative and quantitative disclosure regarding the various risks above and below in this Chapter, is presented in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 71-117) and in the document "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks". The document is available for perusal on the Bank's website together with the Bank's 2021 annual report together with the Report for the first quarter of 2022 (this report), on the MAGNA site of the Israel Securities Authority, and on the MAYA site of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd.

Credit Risks

For details regarding Credit risks, see the 2021 annual report (pp. 71-94).

Adoption of updates to the generally accepted accounting principles at banks in the U. S. – Allowances for credit losses

Starting with January 1, 2022, the Bank applies the directives of the Supervisor of Banks requiring adoption in full of the accounting principles accepted by US banks with respect to allowances for expected credit losses (CECL). (See also Note 1 e to the condensed financial statements).

The Bank has appointed the Chief Risk Officer as responsible for the project. Also appointed was a manager for the project and a steering committee has been established headed by the CRO with the participation of the Chief Accounting Officer and representatives of the Bank's divisions and of the Group's companies. In addition, joint internal work teams for the Bank and for MDB have been appointed for the examination of the different aspects relating to its implementation of the Standard.

Preparations made by the Bank for the implementation of the new rules included, inter alia, formation of methodologies for the computation of assessments of credit loss allowances, validation of models and the technological implementation of the selected solution, which included establishment of a data base, structure of interfaces, absorption of methodology and performance of parallel runs for testing the calculations made by the system in the different segments. Moreover, controls over the credit loss allowance processes have been updated and preparations made for compliance with the disclosure requirements in the updated reporting.

In the third and fourth quarters, parallel running of the dedicated model that had been developed was conducted in the production environment, which included the databases, the necessary interfaces from the Bank's systems and the calculation of the allowance according to the Bank's defined segments. The Bank analyzed the results, drew conclusions and made revisions where necessary.

The new rules were initially implemented in the first quarter of 2022, in respect of the data as of January 1, 2022 (transition date) and the data as of March 31, 2022. Even in this quarter, the Bank continued to analyze the results, making modifications where required.

In the coming quarters, the Bank will continue to improve and develop the process for measuring the allowance for credit losses.

It is noted that application of the new rules requires the formation of a methodology and complex models as well as a new technological application. Naturally, also after the beginning of initial application, improvement and development of the process for the measurement of the credit loss allowances would be continued, and respectively, such activity may require certain changes in the measurement procedure.

It is further noted, that the new rules do not require the application of a uniform methodology, and therefore, banking corporations had determined their own methodology and models used in the implementation of the rules, while using discretion. Care is therefore required in comparing the effects of the initial implementation as reported by the banks.

The data of the problematic debts and allowances in this chapter below and in Notes 6 and 14 to the condensed financial statements are presented in accordance with the new rules. The comparative figures are presented according to the format that was valid until December 31, 2021. Therefore, caution should be exercised in examining changes between the data as of December 31, 2021 and the data as of March 31, 2022.

Debts whose terms have been changed within the framework of coping with the Corona virus

On April 21, 2020, the Supervisor of Banks issued a letter regarding the main supervisory emphasis with regard to the handling of debts, within the framework of the supervision policy for encouraging banking corporations to operate cautiously in order to support borrowers that are unable or that are likely to be unable to meet their contractual payment obligations due to the impact of the Corona virus outbreak. The letter specifies the terms which, when met, a change in terms for borrowers not in arrears, due to the Corona crisis, will not be considered a troubled debt restructuring. For further details, see Note 1 C 5 (2) in the 2021 Annual Report (p. 149). The letter specifies, inter alia, with regard to debts that were in arrears prior to granting a deferral, that the state of the calculated arrears will be frozen for the repayments deferral period, except in the case of a debt classified as an impaired debt or a debt subject to an accounting write-off. In addition, and further to the publication of the additional outlines for deferring payments, from November 30, 2020 and December 10, 2020, the Banking Supervision Department issued two more letters to the banking corporations in December 2020, titled “The Corona crisis – main points regarding the additional outline for deferring payments” and “The Corona crisis – main points regarding the additional outline for deferring payments for small businesses”, within the framework of which, it was specified that a banking corporation is entitled not to classify, as a troubled debt restructuring, housing loans, other loans to private individuals and loans to small businesses, which were not in arrears for 30 days or more at the time of deferring the payments, with regard to which a payments deferral was granted by March 31, 2021 within the framework of the additional outlines for deferring payments, even if the aggregate deferral exceeds six months.
Within the framework of the letter of the Supervisor of Banks dated December 3, 2020, in the matter of ”the Corona crisis – focal points in the matter of the additional outline for the deferment in repayments”, it is stated that a banking corporation that had elected not to classify as restructure of a troubled debt, loans that were not in arrears of 30 days or over at date of deferral of repayments, in respect of which deferral of repayments had been granted until March 31, 2021, within the framework of the additional outline for deferment, shall include in the quarterly and annual financial statements to the public in 2021, a pro-forma disclosure presenting the principal effects of implementing the said choice upon the financial statements. The Bank has chosen not to make use of the relief included within the framework of the additional outline. MDB has indeed chosen to make use of the said relief, however, the volume of debts which in accordance with the relief, had not undergone a troubled debt restructure, is not material, even in terms of MDB.

Presented below are details regarding the balance of debts whose terms have been changed, in accordance with the Supervisor of Banks' letters in this matter.

The balance of a debt whose terms have been changed, within the framework of coping with the Corona crisis, which has not been classified as troubled debt restructuring

	March 31, 2022											
	in NIS millions											
	Debts with repayments deferral, as of the reporting date[1]			Additional details regarding the recorded amount of debts with repayments deferral					Additional details of debts with repayments deferral, according to the timespan of the repayments deferral		Debts whose repayments deferral period had terminated, as of the reporting date	
					Non-problematic debts				Non-problematic debts[2]			
Credit to the public	Out-standing debt	Number of loans	Amount of deferred repayments	Problem-atic debts	Debts not in credit granting rating	Debts in credit granting rating, in arrears of 30 days or more	Debts in credit granting rating, not in arrears	Total non-problematic debts	Debts for which a deferral of more than 3 and up to 6 months has been granted	Debts for which a deferral of more than 6 months has been granted	Outstanding debt	Of which: in arrears of 30 days or more
Large businesses	405	7	49	-	405	-	-	405	-	405	321	-
Medium businesses	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	106	-
Small businesses	53	225	21	6	2	-	45	47	1	42	1,892	29
Private individuals without Housing loans	20	613	14	10	2	-	8	10		10	513	10
Housing loans	367	539	22	9	21	-	337	358	109	219	5,685	95
Total Lending Activity in Israel	847	1,385	107	[3]26	430	-	392	822	110	678	8,517	134
IDB Bank	134	1	4	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,597	-
Total as at March 31, 2022	**981**	**1,386**	**111**	**159**	**430**	**-**	**392**	**822**	**110**	**678**	**10,114**	**134**
Total Lending Activity in Israel as at December 31, 2021	**917**	**1,628**	**123**	**456**	**28**	**-**	**432**	**460**	**113**	**310**	**12,345**	**204**
IDB Bank as at December 31, 2021	**359**	**4**	**10**	**324**	**36**	**-**	**-**	**36**	**-**	**36**	**1,335**	**-**

Footnotes:
(1) Debts – balance of debts before accounting write-offs.
(2) The repayments deferral period is the aggregate period of deferrals granted for the debt from the beginning of dealing with Corona virus and does not include deferrals to which the borrower is entitled under the law.
(3) Of which: debts not accruing interest income amount to NIS 10 million (as of December 31, 2020 – NIS 39 million).

It is noted that the above Table does not include data regarding deferrals by MDB, due to the fact that the balance of such deferrals as of March 31, 2022, is at a negligible amount.
In the course of the crisis period and until March 31, 2022, the Bank ("domestic activity") allowed the deferral of loan repayments in respect of credit in the amount of NIS 9,364 million, of which, housing loans in the amount of NIS 6,052 million.
Until March 31, 2022, in respect of 91% of all loans (domestic activity), and in respect of 94% of housing loans (domestic activity), the deferral period had ended and repayment of loans has been resumed. Of the outstanding balance of the loans, the deferral period in respect of which had not ended, loans in the amount of NIS 26 million were classified as problematic - 3%. Of the outstanding balance of the loans, the deferral period in respect of which had

not ended. Of the outstanding balance of the loans, the deferral period in respect of which had ended, NIS 134 million which are in arrears of 30 days or more. The segment that has the highest rate of loans classified as problematic and loans in arrears is the private individuals – housing loans segment.

As seen from the above data, the volume of debts the repayment of which had been deferred is being constantly reduced, and concurrently, the volume of debts that are being repaid again with no arrears is, respectively growing, with the volume of debts in arrears, out of the total debts in respect of which the repayment deferral period has ended, maintaining a moderate pattern.

Credit quality and problematic credit risk

Analysis of credit quality, problematic credit risk and non-performing assets of the public

	March 31, 2022			
	Commercial	Housing	Private	Total
	In NIS millions			
Credit risk in Credit Granting Rating[1]				
Balance sheet credit risk	137,523	55,858	30,197	223,578
Off-balance sheet credit risk[3]	59,380	8,220	38,367	105,967
Total credit risk in Credit Granting Rating	**196,903**	**64,078**	**68,564**	**329,545**
Credit risk not in Credit Granting Rating:				
1. Not problematic	3,738	565	1,507	5,810
2. Accruing problematic	3,666	76	292	4,034
3. Problematic non-accruing	[4]1,142	252	153	[4]1,547
Total balance sheet credit risk	**8,546**	**893**	**1,952**	**11,391**
Off-balance sheet credit risk[3]	**1,446**	**3,368**	**302**	**5,116**
Total credit risk not in Credit Granting Rating	**9,992**	**4,261**	**2,254**	**16,507**
Of which: Accruing debts in arrears of 90 days or more	50	-	39	89
Total overall credit risk of the public[2]	**206,895**	**68,339**	**70,818**	**346,052**
Additional information concerning nonperforming assets:				
Non-accruing debts	[4]1,206	251	153	[4]1,610

Footnotes:

(1) Credit risk, the credit rating thereof at date of reporting matches the credit rating for the granting of new credit in accordance with the Bank's policy.

(2) Balance sheet credit risk and off-balance sheet credit risk, including in respect of derivatives instruments. Including: debts, bonds, securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell.

(3) Credit risk relating to off-balance sheet financial instruments as computed for the purpose of restrictions on indebtedness of a single borrower.

(4) Including non-accruing corporate bonds in the amount of NIS 1 million.

Analysis of credit quality, problematic credit risk and non-performing assets of the public (continued)

	December 31, 2021			
	Commercial	Housing	Private	Total
	In NIS millions			
Credit risk in Credit Granting Rating[1]				
Balance sheet credit risk	136,398	53,014	29,493	218,905
Off-balance sheet credit risk	56,904	7,233	37,864	102,001
Total credit risk in Credit Granting Rating	**193,302**	**60,247**	**67,357**	**320,906**
Credit risk not in Credit Granting Rating:				
1. Not problematic	2,838	650	1,493	4,981
2. Problematic				
Special Mention[3]	3,055	117	212	3,384
Substandard	868	163	111	1,142
Impaired	[4]1,569	-	230	[4]1,799
Total balance sheet credit risk	**8,330**	**930**	**2,046**	**11,306**
Off-balance sheet credit risk	1,335	2,777	93	4,205
Total credit risk not in Credit Granting Rating	**9,665**	**3,707**	**2,139**	**15,511**
Of which: non-impaired debts in arrears of 90 days or more[3]	43	276	43	362
Total overall credit risk of the public	**202,967**	**63,954**	**69,496**	**336,417**
Additional information concerning nonperforming assets:				
Impaired debts - not accruing interest income	[4]1,210	-	72	[4]1,282

Footnotes:

(1) Credit risk, the credit rating thereof at date of reporting matches the credit rating for the granting of new credit in accordance with the Bank's policy.

(2) Impaired, Substandard or Special Mention credit risk.

(3) Including in respect of housing loans, in respect of which an allowance is made according to the extent of arrears, and housing loans in respect of which no allowance is made according to the extent of arrears and are in arrears of 90 days or more.

(4) Including non-accruing corporate bonds in the amount of NIS 1 million.

Changes in non-accruing debts (in respect of credit to the public only)

	Three months ended March 31			
	2022			
	Commercial	Housing Loans	Private	Total
	In NIS millions			
Movement in non-accruing/impaired debts (regarding credit to the public only)				
Balance of impaired debts at December 31, 2021	1,567	-	230	1,797
Adjustment to non-accruing credit at January 1, 2022[1]	(383)	275	(97)	(205)
Balance of non-accruing credit to the public at January 1, 2022	**1,184**	**275**	**133**	**1,592**
Credit classified as non-accruing during the period	214	35	173	422
Credit resuming accruing interest income	(86)	(34)	(10)	(130)
Credit written off accounting wise	(51)	(6)	(36)	(93)
Repaid credit	(121)	(19)	(107)	(247)
Other	2	-	-	2
Balance of non-accruing debts as of the end of the period	**1,142**	**251**	**153**	**1,546**
Of which: changes in restructured non-accruing credit				
Balance of restructured non-accruing credit at beginning of period	552	7	46	605
Restructure of debts made during the period	130	2	19	151
Debts reclassified as non-impaired due to following restructure	(64)	-	(10)	(74)
Restructured debts written off	(4)	-	(2)	(6)
Restructured debts repaid	(53)	-	(3)	(56)
Other	(1)	-	-	(1)
Balance of restructured non-accruing credit as of the end of the period	**560**	**9**	**50**	**619**
Changes in allowances for credit losses on impaired debts:				
Balance of allowance for credit losses as of the beginning of the year	277	9	55	341
Increase in allowances	66	6	83	155
Collections and write-offs	(102)	(6)	(78)	(186)
Balance of allowance for credit losses as of end of the period	**241**	**9**	**60**	**310**

Footnote:

(1) For details regarding the identification and classification of non-accruing debts, a term replacing the term "impaired debts", see Note 1(e) to the condensed financial statements.

Changes in non-accruing debts (in respect of credit to the public only) (continued)

	Three months ended March 31		
	2021		
	Commercial	Private	Total
	In NIS millions		
Change in impaired debts (In respect of credit to the public only):			
Balance of impaired debts as of the beginning of the year	1,946	261	2,207
Debts classified as impaired during the period	396	65	461
Debts no longer classified as impaired	(1)	-	(1)
Impaired debts written off	(74)	(28)	(102)
Impaired debts settled	(125)	(38)	(163)
Other	7	-	7
Balance of impaired debts as of end of the period	**2,149**	**260**	**2,409**
Of which: movement in restructured troubled debts			
Balance of restructured troubled debts at beginning of the year	1,154	245	1,399
Debt restructurings performed during the period	215	45	260
Debts that have again been classified to unimpaired due to a following restructuring	-	-	-
Restructured troubled debt written off	(12)	(11)	(23)
Restructured troubled debt settled	(58)	(38)	(96)
Other	3	-	3
Balance of restructured troubled debts at the end of the period	**1,302**	**241**	**1,543**
Changes in allowances for credit losses on impaired debts:			
Balance of allowance for credit losses as of the beginning of the year	373	132	505
Increase in allowances	116	43	159
Collections and write-offs	(112)	(47)	(159)
Balance of allowance for credit losses as of end of the period	**377**	**128**	**505**

Indices of analysis of quality of credit to the public, expenses and allowance for credit losses

	31.3.2022				31.3.2021	31.12.2021
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Total	Total
Quality analysis of credit to the public						
Ratio of non-accruing credit to balance of credit to the public	0.87%	0.44%	0.49%	0.70%	0.84%	0.59%
Ratio of non-accruing credit or which is in arrears for 90 days or over to balance of credit to the public	0.90%	0.44%	0.61%	0.74%	1.02%	0.76%
Ratio of problematic credit to balance of credit to the public	3.64%	0.58%	1.39%	2.53%	2.92%	2.04%
Ratio of credit not having credit granting rating to balance of credit to the public	7.58%	7.51%	7.01%	7.48%	10.45%	7.17%
Expense analysis in respect of credit losses for the reported period						
Ratio of credit loss expenses (expense release) to the average balance of credit to the public (in annualized terms)	(0.26%)	0.08%	0.21%	(0.11%)	(0.30%)	(0.34%)
Ratio of net accounting write-off (collections) to the average balance of credit to the public (in annualized terms)	(0.09%)	(0.04%)	(0.25%)	(0.10%)	0.10%	0.03%
Analysis of credit loss allowance in respect of credit to the public						
Ratio of credit loss allowance to balance of credit to the public	1.52%	0.37%	2.09%	1.31%	1.83%	1.41%
Ratio of credit loss allowance to balance of non-accruing credit to the public	175.22%	85.02%	427.39%	186.42%	218.86%	237.50%
Ratio of credit loss allowance to balance of non-accruing or in arrears for 90 days or over credit to the public	167.87%	85.02%	342.35%	176.27%	130.81%	140.81%
Ratio of credit loss allowance to net accounting write-offs (collections) (in annualized terms)	(16.14)	(8.75)	(8.39)	(12.64)	(19.38)	(58.73)

Credit risk by economic sectors

Credit risk by economic sectors – consolidated

	March 31, 2022							
						Credit Losses[3]		
	Total Credit Risk[1][8][9]	Of Which: Credit Performance Rating[4]	Of which: Problematic credit risk[5]	Non-problematic credit risk, not in credit granting rating	Of which: Non-accruing credit risk	Periodic Credit Loss Expenses (expense reversal)	Net Accounting Write-Offs (Collection) Recognized during the Period	Balance of Allowance for Credit Losses
	in NIS millions							
Industry	15,794	15,083	428	283	192	(15)	20	254
Construction and Real Estate - Construction[6]	43,163	42,148	431	584	160	(7)	2	364
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	14,810	14,330	360	120	111	(10)	(4)	252
Commerce	23,262	22,388	490	384	161	(18)	(5)	353
Financial Services[7]	22,897	22,818	49	30	-	9	1	127
Other Business Services	38,552	36,391	1,104	1,057	305	16	19	660
Total Commercial	**158,478**	**153,158**	**2,862**	**2,458**	**929**	**(25)**	**33**	**2,010**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	68,000	63,747	324	3,929	247	12	6	222
Private Individuals - Other	68,781	66,575	440	1,766	153	17	20	765
Total Public	**295,259**	**283,480**	**3,626**	**8,153**	**1,329**	**4**	**59**	**2,997**
Banks in Israel and Government of Israel	29,533	29,532	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total Lending Activity in Israel	**324,792**	**313,012**	**3,626**	**8,154**	**1,329**	**4**	**59**	**2,998**
Total Public - Lending Activity Outside of Israel	**50,793**	**46,065**	**2,407**	**2,321**	**281**	**(60)**	**(2)**	**336**
Banks and Governments Outside of Israel	12,251	12,251	-	-	-	(4)	-	26
Total Lending Activity Outside of Israel	**63,044**	**58,316**	**2,407**	**2,321**	**281**	**(64)**	**(2)**	**362**
Total	**387,836**	**371,328**	**6,033**	**10,475**	**1,610**	**(60)**	**57**	**3,360**

Footnotes:

(1) Balance Sheet and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Risk, including in respect of derivative instruments. Including: Debts[2], bonds, securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, assets in respect of derivative instruments, and credit risk in respect of off-balance sheet financial instruments, as calculated for single borrower liability limitation, guarantees and liabilities on account of clients in an amount of NIS 227,718 million, NIS 41,166 million, NIS 1,156 million, NIS 5,734 million, NIS 112,062 million, respectively.

(2) Credit to the Public, Credit to Governments, deposits with banks and other debts, excluding investments in bonds and securities borrowed or purchased under resale and assets in respect of Maof Market operations.

(3) Including in respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments (stated in the balance sheet under "Other liabilities").

(4) Credit risk, the credit rating thereof at date of reporting matches the credit rating for the granting of new credit in accordance with the Bank's policy.

(5) Balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit risk, which is non-accruing, substandard or under special mention.

(6) Includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 417 million, which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

(7) Including mortgage backed securities in the amount of NIS 6,981 million, issued by GNMA and in the amount of NIS 228 million, issued by FNMA and FHLMC.

(8) Including credit facilities guaranteed by banks outside the Group in the amount of NIS 7,858 million.

(9) The balance of commercial debts includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 266 million, which are combined in the layout of transactions and collateral of commercial borrowers' business, or which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

Credit risk by economic sectors – consolidated (continued)

	March 31, 2021							
						Credit Losses(3)		
	Total Credit Risk(1)(8)(9)	Of Which: Credit Performance Rating(4)	Of Which: Problematic(5)	Non-problematic credit risk, not in credit granting rating	Of Which: Credit Risk Impaired	Periodic Credit Loss Expenses (expense reversal)	Net Accounting Write-Offs (Collection) Recognized during the Period	Balance of Allowance for Credit Losses
	in NIS millions							
Industry	15,103	13,839	778	486	267	(1)	11	331
Construction and Real Estate - Construction(6)	34,299	33,020	493	786	151	(35)	19	290
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	13,001	12,377	325	299	140	(7)	-	217
Commerce	22,442	20,938	664	840	199	(22)	1	536
Hotels, Hotel Services and Food	2,175	1,617	396	162	119	(11)	1	91
Transportation and Storage	5,842	5,208	469	165	193	(1)	3	172
Financial Services(7)	18,455	17,594	349	512	298	4	-	101
Other Business Services	7,984	7,030	280	674	97	(10)	4	221
Public and Community Services	10,002	9,750	102	150	25	(9)	-	44
Other Business Services	9,068	8,718	141	209	183	(43)	(13)	129
Total Commercial	**138,371**	**130,091**	**3,997**	**4,283**	**1,672**	**(135)**	**26**	**2,132**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	50,775	48,876	294	1,605	2	(2)	2	251
Private Individuals - Other	65,933	62,615	620	2,698	258	(57)	3	912
Total Public	**255,079**	**241,582**	**4,911**	**8,586**	**1,932**	**(194)**	**31**	**3,295**
Banks in Israel and Government of Israel	34,249	34,249	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Lending Activity in Israel	**289,328**	**275,831**	**4,911**	**8,586**	**1,932**	**(194)**	**31**	**3,295**
Total Public - Lending Activity Outside of Israel	**49,578**	**42,506**	**3,995**	**3,077**	**620**	**45**	**19**	**580**
Banks and Governments Outside of Israel	8,830	8,830	-	-	-	2	-	17
Total Lending Activity Outside of Israel	**58,408**	**51,336**	**3,995**	**3,077**	**620**	**47**	**19**	**597**
Total	**347,736**	**327,167**	**8,906**	**11,663**	**2,552**	**(147)**	**50**	**3,892**

Footnotes:

(1) Balance Sheet and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Risk, including in respect of derivative instruments. Including: Debts(2), bonds, securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, assets in respect of derivative instruments, and credit risk in respect of off-balance sheet financial instruments, as calculated for single borrower liability limitation, guarantees and liabilities on account of clients in an amount of NIS 204,378 million, NIS 42,793 million, NIS 1,135 million, NIS 5,099 million, NIS 94,331 million, respectively.

(2) Credit to the Public, Credit to Governments, deposits with banks and other debts, excluding investments in bonds and securities borrowed or purchased under resale and assets in respect of Maof Market operations.

(3) Including in respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments (stated in the balance sheet under "Other liabilities").

(4) Credit risk, the credit rating thereof at date of reporting matches the credit rating for the granting of new credit in accordance with the Bank's policy.

(5) Balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit risk, which is impaired, substandard or under special mention, including in respect of housing loans, in respect of which an allowance is made according to the extent of arrears, and housing loans in respect of which no allowance is made according to the extent of arrears, and are in arrears of 90 days or more.

(6) Including acquisition groups in an amount of NIS 206 million.

(7) Including mortgage backed securities in the amount of NIS 7,340 million, issued by GNMA and in the amount of NIS 474 million, issued by FNMA and FHLMC.

(8) Including credit facilities guaranteed by banks outside the Group in the amount of NIS 6,867 million.

(9) The balance of commercial debts includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 230 million, which are combined in the layout of transactions and collateral of commercial borrowers' business, or which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

Credit risk by economic sectors – consolidated (continued)

	December 31, 2021							
						Credit Losses[3]		
	Total Credit Risk[1][8][9]	Of Which: Credit Performance Rating[4]	Of Which: Problematic[5]	Non-problematic credit risk, not in credit granting rating	Of Which: Credit Risk Impaired	Periodic Credit Loss Expenses (expense reversal)	Net Accounting Write-Offs (Collection) Recognized during the Period	Balance of Allowance for Credit Losses
	in NIS millions							
Industry	15,204	14,313	526	365	217	(18)	36	282
Construction and Real Estate - Construction[6]	43,155	42,411	639	105	174	43	35	351
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	14,237	13,853	356	28	109	(15)	(5)	213
Commerce	22,892	21,938	532	422	202	(190)	(50)	419
Hotels, Hotel Services and Food	2,306	1,946	291	69	77	(51)	(2)	53
Transportation and Storage	6,358	5,889	382	87	180	(19)	18	139
Financial Services[7]	22,375	22,294	54	27	-	(12)	(6)	91
Other Business Services	8,228	7,563	255	410	120	(67)	6	163
Public and Community Services	11,004	10,842	62	100	22	(21)	(2)	35
Other Business Services	9,555	9,307	116	132	86	(57)	(23)	124
Total Commercial	**155,314**	**150,356**	**3,213**	**1,745**	**1,187**	**(407)**	**7**	**1,870**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	63,655	59,955	275	3,425	-	6	6	255
Private Individuals - Other	67,437	65,339	524	1,574	230	(169)	38	765
Total Public	**286,406**	**275,650**	**4,012**	**6,744**	**1,417**	**(570)**	**51**	**2,890**
Banks in Israel and Government of Israel	31,442	31,442	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Lending Activity in Israel	**317,848**	**307,092**	**4,012**	**6,744**	**1,417**	**(570)**	**51**	**2,890**
Total Public - Lending Activity Outside of Israel	**50,011**	**45,256**	**2,847**	**1,908**	**436**	**(130)**	**5**	**399**
Banks and Governments Outside of Israel	10,862	10,862	-	-	-	7	-	22
Total Lending Activity Outside of Israel	**60,873**	**56,118**	**2,847**	**1,908**	**436**	**(123)**	**5**	**421**
Total	**378,721**	**363,210**	**6,859**	**8,652**	**1,853**	**(693)**	**56**	**3,311**

Footnotes:

(1) Balance Sheet and Off-Balance Sheet Credit Risk, including in respect of derivative instruments. Including: Debts[2], bonds, securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, assets in respect of derivative instruments, and credit risk in respect of off-balance sheet financial instruments, as calculated for single borrower liability limitation, guarantees and liabilities on account of clients in an amount of NIS 222,572 million, NIS 42,251 million, NIS 1,207 million, NIS 5,524 million, NIS 107,167 million, respectively.

(2) Credit to the Public, Credit to Governments, deposits with banks and other debts, excluding investments in bonds and securities borrowed or purchased under resale and assets in respect of Maof Market operations.

(3) Including in respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments (stated in the balance sheet under "Other liabilities").

(4) Credit risk, the credit rating thereof at date of reporting matches the credit rating for the granting of new credit in accordance with the Bank's policy.

(5) Balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit risk, which is impaired, substandard or under special mention, including in respect of housing loans, in respect of which an allowance is made according to the extent of arrears, and housing loans in respect of which no allowance is made according to the extent of arrears, and are in arrears of 90 days or more.

(6) Includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 313 million, which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

(7) Including mortgage backed securities in the amount of NIS 6,673 million, issued by GNMA and in the amount of NIS 358 million, issued by FNMA and FHLMC.

(8) Including credit facilities guaranteed by banks outside the Group in the amount of NIS 7,633 million.

(9) The balance of commercial debts includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 252 million, which are combined in the layout of transactions and collateral of commercial borrowers' business, or which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

Exposure to Foreign Countries - consolidated

	As of March 31						As of December 31		
	2022			2021			2021		
	exposure			exposure			exposure		
The Country	balance sheet[(2)]	Off-balance sheet[(2)(3)]	Total	balance sheet[(2)]	Off-balance sheet[(2)(3)]	Total	balance sheet[(2)]	Off-balance sheet[(2)(3)]	Total
	In NIS millions								
United States	17,895	7,755	25,650	15,366	8,117	23,483	17,450	7,805	25,255
Other	7,535	[(5)]7,125	14,660	7,407	[(5)]5,705	13,112	7,791	[(5)]7,065	14,856
Total exposure to foreign countries[(1)]	**25,430**	**14,880**	**40,310**	**22,773**	**13,822**	**36,595**	**25,241**	**14,870**	**40,111**
Of which - Total exposure to the PIGS countries[(4)]	19	158	177	16	217	233	19	155	174
Of which - Total exposure to LDC countries[(6)]	628	144	772	352	186	538	491	129	620
Of which - Total exposure to countries having liquidity problems	34	22	56	30	20	50	44	15	59

Notes:

(1) Exposure to countries where the total amount of exposure to each of them exceeds 1% of the total consolidated assets or more than 20% of the equity, whichever is the lower. Based on the final risk, net of the effect of guarantees, liquid collateral and credit derivatives. Based on the final risk, net of the effect of guarantees, liquid collateral and credit derivatives.

(2) Balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit risk, are presented before the impact of the allowance for credit losses and before the impact of collateral that are deductible for the purpose of a borrower or a group of borrowers liability.

(3) Credit risk of off-balance sheet financial instruments as computed for the purpose of borrower indebtedness limitations.

(4) Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain.

(5) Including the transfer of credit risk to a consortium of international insurers, as of March 31, 2022 in the following countries: Switzerland – an amount of NIS 2,492 million and Germany – an amount of NIS 2,447 million, as of March 31, 2021 in the following countries: Switzerland – an amount of NIS 2,209 million and Germany – an amount of NIS 2,021 million, and as of December 31, 2021 in the following countries: Switzerland – an amount of NIS 2,471 million and Germany – an amount of NIS 2,539 million.

(6) The item "Total exposure to LDC countries" includes the total exposure to countries defined as less developed countries (LDC) which are countries classified by the world bank as having low or medium income.

Exposure to Russia and the Ukraine

The macro-environment risk/risk environment. The global economy was adversely affected by the military conflict between Russia and the Ukraine. Imposition of economic sanctions upon Russia has led, inter alia, to a steep increase in the price of oil and to a shortage in supply of natural gas. The rises in commodity prices and impairment of the chain of supply that had started prior to the outbreak of the war, and which has gained acceleration in its wake, have caused a significant rise in inflation and in uncertainty. Share indices around the world traded at declining rates on the background of the rise in uncertainty and in view of the intention of central banks around the world to cut down their monetary policies and raise interest rates.

Exposure to foreign countries. Balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit risk. As of March 31, 2022, exposure to Russia and to the Ukraine is at a negligible scope (a mere few millions of NIS).

Exposure in respect of sanctions. The war between Russia and the Ukraine has led to the imposition of economic sanctions on the part of the United States, the European Union, Britain and additional countries, on entities, individuals and separatist regions and on sectors, such as aviation, energy and diamonds, and to different restrictions on export and import to and from Russia, and all this in addition to the sanctions that had been imposed in earlier years on Russia and the Crimean Peninsula. The sanctions that had been imposed are relevant to activities and services, which banks may conduct with any of their customers to whom or to whose operations the sanctions are relevant.

As an entity that conducts business with international customers and other factors, such as correspondent banks and custodians, the Bank acts towards the implementation of the sanctions that might be relevant to customers and to such international factors or to their fields of operation.

In continuation of the above stated, the Bank has adopted a number of measures, including, inter alia, delays and even blocking of funds transfer operations or the deposit of funds by bodies and entities included in lists compiled under power of the international sanctions; the regulation of its operation in accordance with the sectorial sanctions, including sanctions pertaining to the diamond sector. In addition, the Bank applies measures regarding the monitoring and control required for maintaining completeness and propriety of the lists of entities and individuals recognized in its systems, including by way of modifying them to the updated lists of the US Treasury Department (OFAC), of the European Union and of the United Nations Sanctions Committee, mapping of operations involving risk and implementation of additional controls, where required.
The transaction of business not in agreement with the sanctions may expose the Bank and any of its relevant customers to enforcement measures and loss of reputation. Frequent changes in sanctions and their complexity increase the sanction compliance risk and the inputs required for the implementation thereof.
Draft letter of the Supervisor of Banks. On May 12, 2022, the Supervisor of Banks issued a draft letter with respect to ”risks involved in engagement with factors declared in international sanctions lists and in national sanctions lists of foreign countries”. The draft states that banking corporations are required to determine a policy and procedures regarding the manner in which use should be made of international lists and national sanctions lists of foreign countries, and the manner of engagement or conduct of business with factors declared in the said lists. The draft further states that refusal to approve a transaction, refusal to engage in a contract or the termination of an engagement due to the implementation of the said policy, would be considered reasonable refusal to provide service regarding the Banking Act (Customer service).

Credit Exposure to Foreign Financial Institutions

General. Foreign financial institutions include: banks, investment banks, brokers/dealers, insurance companies, institutional entities and entities controlled by the said entities.
As opposed to the definition of the ”financial services” economic sector for the purpose of disclosure in the Management Review concerning the ”Overall credit risk according to economic sectors”, the exposure in respect of foreign financial institutions presented in the table hereunder includes exposure to foreign banks and to foreign investment banks, which, on the one hand, are not included in credit to the public, and on the other hand, does not include exposure in respect of investment in asset backed securities and in respect of potential off-balance sheet exposure.
The Bank maintains a careful credit policy and is monitoring developments and volume of exposure to key markets and to markets of the countries at risk. This is performed on an ongoing basis and at the Group level, within the framework of an inter-division forum. The Bank’s dealing room monitors these markets in order to obtain a comprehensive picture and to react in real time to currency risks in accordance with the risk profile of each customer and the approved credit facilities.
As seen from the data presented above regarding ”Exposure to foreign countries”, The Bank’s direct exposure to countries at risk is not material.
For details regarding the manner of managing credit risk applying to foreign financial institutions, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 81-83).
Credit exposure to foreign financial institutions. The Bank’s credit exposure to foreign financial institutions comprises mostly of exposure to banks and investment banks. As seen from the data presented hereunder, about 95% of the exposure as of March 31, 2022, is to financial institutions rated ”A-”rating or higher, compared with about 94% as of December 31, 2021.
The states in respect of which the Bank has exposure as stated above as of March 31, 2022, include, inter-alia, the United States and Britain.
In the first quarter of 2022, no loss on impairment of securities was recorded in respect of exposure to financial institutions.

Details of present credit exposure to foreign financial institutions on a consolidated basis

	Balance sheet credit risk(2)(4)(5)	Present off balance sheet credit risk(3)(4)	Present credit exposure(4)
	In NIS millions		
	As of March 31, 2022		
Present credit exposure to foreign financial institutions(1)(6)			
External credit rating(7)			
AAA to AA-	1,405	69	1,474
A+ to A-	4,901	604	5,505
BBB+ to BBB-	84	164	248
BB+ to B-	4	34	38
Not rated	50	30	80
Total present credit exposure to foreign financial institutions	**6,444**	**901**	**7,345**
	As of December 31, 2021		
Present credit exposure to foreign financial institutions(1)(6)			
External credit rating(7)			
AAA to AA-	1,190	63	1,253
A+ to A-	4,511	672	5,183
BBB+ to BBB-	43	159	202
BB+ to B-	4	35	39
Not rated	110	25	135
Total present credit exposure to foreign financial institutions	**5,858**	**954**	**6,812**

Notes:
(1) Foreign financial institutions include: banks, investment banks, brokers/dealers, insurance companies, institutional entities and entities controlled by the said entities.
(2) Deposits with banks, credit to the public, investment in bonds, securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and other assets in respect of derivative instruments.
(3) Mainly guarantees, including guarantees securing third party indebtedness.
(4) Credit exposures and problematic credit risk are presented before the effect of allowance for credit losses and before deductions as defined in Section 5 of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313.
(5) For further information regarding the composition of the credit exposure reflected in the table showing derivative instruments in relation to banks/dealers/brokers, see Note 11 to the condensed financial statements.
(6) Credit exposure does not include exposure to financial institutions that have explicit and full government guarantees, and does not include investment in assets backed securities (for additional details regarding assets backed securities, see Note 5 to the condensed financial statements).
(7) According to Moody's rating, and in its absence, the Fitch rating or S&P.

In addition to the exposure presented in the above table, as of March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 a potential off-balance sheet exposure exists in respect of derivative instruments of foreign banks (as defined in Section (4)(a) to the definition of indebtedness in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313 regarding "Restrictions on indebtedness of a single borrower and of a group of borrowers"), namely, variable percentage of the outstanding balance of a future transaction, in the amount of NIS 263 million and NIS 262 million, respectively.

Credit risk in housing loans

General. The data presented hereunder relate to all the activity of the Group in this field: the Bank, MDB and IDB Bank (hereinafter will be named together as "the Group"). It is noted though, that the data relating to IDB Bank are negligible (housing credit in the amount of NIS 238 million as of March 31, 2022 and NIS 228 million as of December 31, 2021).

Developments in the field of housing loans. A growth was recorded in recent years in the demand and in the volume housing loans granted. The growth in performance has been caused by both the increased demand in the residential market and the rise in prices, resulting from the shortage in the supply in residential units in relation to the said demand.

The growth recorded in the volume of housing loans granted by the banking industry, which exceeds the economic growth rates and the growth rates in the standard of living and in household income, together with a scenario of a rise in unemployment and in interest rates, may lead to impairment in the quality of the housing credit portfolio and may increase exposure to credit risk in the banking industry. The growth trend in the volume of granting housing loans continued in the first quarter of 2022 at the banking system as a whole, including within the framework of the "price for the home purchaser" program.

For details regarding the deferral of housing loan payments, against the background of the Corona crisis, see "Preparations by the Bank in the wake of the Corona crisis – credit risk" above.

For details regarding the measures taken by the Group, see 2021 Annual Report (p. 84).

The volume of the Group's housing loan portfolio as of March 31, 2022, amounted to NIS 57,017 million (December 31, 2021 - NIS 54,196 million).

Certain risk characteristics of the Group's housing loans portfolio

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	%	
Rate of housing loans financing over 75% of the value of the property	1.0	1.1
Rate of housing loans, the monthly repayment amount of each exceeds 35% of the income of the borrower	9.8	9.3
Rate of housing loans carrying variable interest rate of the total amount of the housing loan portfolio(1)	58.4	58.5

Footnote:
(1) Loans in which the interest rate change frequency exceeds five years were also included in computing the ratio.

Amount of loans and average financing ratios

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Average amount of loan (in NIS thousands)	970	937
Average financing ratio for housing loans (in %)	56.2	56.0
Average financing ratio for general purpose loans (in %)	31.8	17.5

Division of housing credit balances according to size of credit to borrowers

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Credit limit net(1)(2) (in NIS thousands)	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit
Up to 1,200	38,882	68.4	38,162	70.8
Between 1,200 and 4,000	16,805	29.6	14,786	27.4
Over 4,000	1,118	2.0	990	1.8
Total	**56,805**	**100.0**	**53,938**	**100.0**
Of which:				
Housing loans that were granted abroad	230		227	

Footnotes:
(1) The balance of credit is after deduction of allowance for credit losses in the amount of NIS 212 million (31.12.2021: NIS 258 million).
(2) The outstanding balance of credit to the public includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 266 million, which are integrate in the transactions and security layout of the business of commercial borrowers, or which have been granted to acquisition groups, the projects being constructed by them are in stage of construction (December 31,2021: NIS 252 million).

Volume of problematic debts in housing credit

As at	Balance of credit to the public[1][5]	Balance of problematic credit: Accruing	Balance of problematic credit: Non-accruing	Balance of problematic credit: Total	Balance of allowances for credit losses[2][3]	Ratio of problematic debt
	In NIS millions					in %
March 31, 2022	57,017	76	[4]251	327	[2]212	0.6
December 31, 2021	54,196	-	281	281	[3]62	0.5

Footnotes:

(1) Recorded amount.

(2) As of March 31, 2022, the balance of the allowance includes a group allowance computed in accordance with the instructions regarding allowance for current expected credit losses (CECL).

(3) As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the allowance includes a minimum allowance of NIS 61 million, computed according to the extent of arrears, a specific allowance in access of the minimum allowance in the amount of NIS 1 million, and a group allowance of NIS 195 million, comprising 0.36% of the balance of credit, in respect of which no minimum allowance according to the extent of arrears was recognized.

(4) As at March 31, 2022 the balance of the problematic credit in arrears of 90 Days or More.

(5) The outstanding balance of credit to the public includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 230 million, which are integrate in the transactions and security layout of the business of commercial borrowers, or which have been granted to acquisition groups, the projects being constructed by them are in stage of construction (December 31,2021: NIS 252 million).

Distribution of housing credit granted, according to financing ratios and as a ratio of credit granted

	For the three months ended March 31,				For the year ended December 31,	
	2022		2021		2021	
Loan to value (LTV) ratio[1]	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit
Up to 45%	1,293	24.4	825	27.7	4,351	25.7
Between 45% and 60%	1,853	34.9	1,000	33.6	5,885	34.7
Over 60%	2,160	40.7	1,154	38.7	6,719	39.6
Total	**5,306**	**100.0**	**2,979**	**100.0**	**16,955**	**100.0**

Footnote:

(1) The loan to value (LTV) ratio is computed in respect of the purchased asset and does not include additional collateral, if granted.

The average loan period of housing loans at the Bank (standalone) in the first quarter of 2022, was 22.8 years, compared with 23.3 years in the industry. The amount of credit for a period of over twenty years amounted to 52% of the whole credit portfolio of housing loans at the Bank.

The data regarding the distribution of extended credit as of March 31, 2022, by period of loan shows that the granting of loans for periods of over twenty years reached a rate of 64.4% of the portfolio.

Data regarding developments in housing credit balances according to linkage segments

	Non-linked credit			CPI linked credit			Foreign linked currency credit			
	Fixed interest	Variable interest		Fixed interest	Variable interest		Fixed interest	Variable interest		
	In NIS millions		% of total Housing Credit	In NIS millions		% of total Housing Credit	In NIS millions		% of total Housing Credit	Total Housing Credit [1][2]
As at March 31, 2022	18,060	23,111	72.5	5,177	10,344	27.3	23	90	0.2	56,805
As at December 31, 2021	16,732	22,068	72.0	5,157	9,857	27.8	23	101	0.2	53,938

Footnotes:

(1) The outstanding balance of credit to the public includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 266 million, which are integrated in the transactions and security layout of the business of commercial borrowers, or which have been granted to acquisition groups, the projects being constructed by them are in stage of construction (December 31, 2021: NIS 252 million).

(2) The balance of credit is after deduction of allowance for credit losses of NIS 212 million (December 31,2021: NIS 258 million).

Most of the loans are granted for an initial period of up to 25 years. The average period of the loan at the Bank is slightly lower than that of the industry.

The outstanding balance as of March 31, 2022 of the housing loans portfolio according to the present period to maturity of over 20 years, amount to NIS 7,199 million, comprising 12.7% of the total housing loans portfolio (as of December 31, 2021, the balance amounted to NIS 6,446 million, comprising 12.0% of the total housing loans portfolio).

Composition of loans granted for housing purposes, divided by the ratio of repayments to earnings

	For the three months ended March 31,				For the year ended December 31,	
	2022		2021		2021	
Ratio of payment to income (PTI)[1]	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit	In NIS millions	% of total Housing Credit
Up to 40%	5,041	99.8	2,740	99.6	15,833	99.7
Over 40%	9	0.2	11	0.4	41	0.3
Total	**5,050**	**100.0**	**2,751**	**100.0**	**15,874**	**100.0**

Footnote:

(1) The amount of loans granted do not include loans secured by a mortgage on a residential unit, balloon loans and bullet loans.

In accordance with the directives, the repayment ratio is restricted to 50%. The capital allocation required for loans with a repayment ratio in excess of 40% stands at 100%, with this not being connected to the requested financing rate. Against the background of these requirements, the granting of housing loans at a rate in excess of 40% is negligible.

Credit risk of private individuals (excluding housing credit risk)

General. The data presented in his section comprise data of operation in Israel, excluding housing loans, and they include the Bank and MDB. Certain data relating to credit to private individuals at ICC is presented separately hereunder, in accordance with available data of ICC.

Definitions. Following are the definitions used in the preparation of this report:

Amount of income per account – average income of a recurring pattern from salaries, annuities, transfers and deposits, after elimination of exceptional amounts.

Balance-Sheet credit upper limit – in accordance with the reporting to the Supervisor of Banks under Reporting to the Supervisor of Banks Directive No. 836 – current account balances, credit cards and loans. Excluding non-utilized facilities of current account and credit cards.

"Financial assets portfolio" – the financial assets portfolio related to the account of the customer: financial deposits (including current account balance), securities portfolio and other financial assets.

Development in balances

Distribution by customer's fixed income and by financial assets portfolio related to the account

	Balance Sheet Credit Risk				
	Financial assets portfolio				
	Less than NIS 50 thousand	Greater than NIS 50 thousand	Total balance credit risk	Total off-balance credit risk	Total credit risk
	Balance in NIS million				
	March 31, 2022				
Level of income to the account					
Excluding permanent income to the account	1,070	126	1,196	547	1,743
Less than NIS 10 thousand	4,169	972	5,141	3,290	8,431
Greater than NIS 10 thousand, but less than NIS 20 thousand	4,016	1,716	5,732	3,493	9,225
Greater than NIS 20 thousand	3,390	3,030	6,420	4,780	11,200
Total	**12,645**	**5,844**	**18,489**	**12,110**	**30,599**
	December 31, 2021				
Level of income to the account					
Excluding permanent income to the account	1,116	112	1,228	551	1,779
Less than NIS 10 thousand	4,081	940	5,021	3,258	8,279
Greater than NIS 10 thousand, but less than NIS 20 thousand	3,986	1,700	5,686	3,480	9,166
Greater than NIS 20 thousand	3,397	2,989	6,386	4,787	11,173
Total	**12,580**	**5,741**	**18,321**	**12,076**	**30,397**

Additional quantitative characteristics

Distribution by the average remaining period to maturity

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Balance of loans in NIS millions	
Fixed maturity date		
Up to 1 year	1,343	1,344
Over 1 year and up to 3 years	4,869	4,833
Over 3 years and up to 5 years	3,986	4,040
Over 5 years	2,706	2,546
Total	**12,904**	**12,763**

It is noted that the above Table presents the distribution relating only to loans, while the remaining Tables present distribution relating to the maximum balance-sheet credit, which includes also current account balances and credit cards.

Distribution by size of credit to the borrower

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Balance sheet credit upper limit (NIS thousands)	in NIS million	
Up to 40	4,851	4,826
Between 40 and 150	9,486	9,390
Over 150	4,152	4,105
Total	**18,489**	**18,321**

Distribution by exposure to changes in interest rates

	March 31,	
	2022	2021
	in NIS million	
Fixed interest credit	5,433	5,434
Variable interest credit	13,056	12,887
Total	**18,489**	**18,321**

Distribution of collateral securing the credit

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Total collateral	
Type of collateral	in NIS millions	
Liquid financial assets	1,198	1,224
Other collateral	1,040	980
Total	**2,238**	**2,204**

Development of problematic credit risk in respect of private individuals

				Rate from total balance-sheet to credit to the public	
	March 31,	December 31,		March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021	Change in	2022	2021
	in NIS million		%	%	
Problematic credit risk	187	241	(22.5)	1.0	1.3
Of which: non-accruing credit risk[(1)]	48	124	(61.3)	0.3	0.7
Debts in arrears of 90 days or more	39	43	(9.3)	0.2	0.2
Net accounting write-offs (collections)	-	3	[(2)](148.9)	-	-
Balance of allowance for credit losses	418	399	4.9	2.3	2.2

Footnotes:

(1) The data as of December 31, 2021, relates to impaired credit risk. In the absence of possibility of comparison between the data, there is no significance to the rate of change.

(2) Computed on an annual basis.

Credit risk regarding the purchase of motor vehicles. The balance of credit granted for the purchase of motor vehicles, pledged (in the Bank and MDB), amounted to NIS 1,199 million at March 31, 2022, similar to the balance as of December 31, 2021.

Additional details

Background

Credit products. The credit activity in this field is conducted in three principal channels: current account credit facilities, credit card facilities and loans.
The loans comprise the major part of consumer credit balances, and are usually granted in amounts of less than NIS 50 thousand and for short periods (mostly up to five years). The market share of loan operations conducted outside the branch premises rises gradually year by year and constitutes a central layer of the total consumer credit activity.
Credit underwriting. Over the years, the Bank has developed advanced models for the assessment of risk relating to a customer seeking credit. The underwriting processes in respect of consumer credit at the Bank are accompanied by wide use of the model products and are conducted in accordance with the Bank's credit policy, carefully modifying the product to the needs of the customer.
Credit underwriting at the branches is comprised of two layers: the one – underwriting under authority, performed at the discretion of an authorized factor using indications and products of models as to the risk rating of the customer, his repayment ability, as well as additional indications required in accordance with the customer's risk and the amount of the loan. The other – automatic underwriting, being performed generally in the case of loans in relatively small amounts and in accordance with the recommendation of the model, which takes into consideration the risk level of the customer, his repayment ability and the past experience of the Bank with the borrower.

Development of the risk

Starting with the previous decade, the credit granted to households doubled its ratio in the credit portfolios of the five large banking groups. Most of the growth in credit to households in Israel stems from housing loans (about two thirds of credit granted to households). At the same time, the credit to households granted by off-banking entities continued to grow, though its share is still low in relation to banking credit.
The Corona crisis, which broke out in the first quarter of 2020, caused a decline in the GDP, a rise in unemployment, as well as to assistance, mostly governmental, provided to private customers and to small businesses. Such assistance that was provided by way of grants, funds guaranteed by the Government and the deferral of loan repayments, which together with additional aspects, led to a decline in the number of problematic customers and to a decline in credit risk.
Also at the beginning of 2022, despite the return of the economy to a fully regular activity and the relative time that had passed since the assistance period, the credit loss indices remained at a relatively low level as compared to the pre-Corona period.

Risk mitigating measures

Determining underwriting thresholds. Within the framework of determining the risk appetite, underwriting thresholds have been set, which reflect the maximum level of risk in which new consumer credit may be provided. Deviation from these rules is possible only in exceptional cases and in limited amounts, while ascending the authorization scale.
Models and analytical tools. The process of determining the consumer credit risk at the Bank is accompanied by statistical models, which calculate the credit risk assessments (LGD and PD) that forecast the customer's risk level and the marginal transaction. The models are based upon variables referring to the characteristics of the customer, his repayment ability, financial stability and his banking past. The models are being updated from time to time in accordance with market changes, state of the borrowers and additional factors.
Effective measurement. All business units at the Bank are being measured on a current basis by the quality of the consumer credit portfolio under their responsibility, and by their adherence to the underwriting rules. All functions related to credit underwriting have defined indices, the aim of which is maintaining the quality of the portfolio and the wide distribution of credit to the extent possible.

Use of information obtained from the credit data base. Credit underwriting if performed using information obtained from the data base, subject to minimum levels of materiality, as defined by the Bank and to limitations set by law.

The fairness principle

In accordance with guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks, criteria for the initiation and marketing of credit to the private individual customer population were defined, in respect thereof the Bank is permitted to initiate offers for the granting of credit. The rules are based upon the risk level of the customer as well as on the advisability of accepting the loan on the part of the customer.
The approach to the customer is made according to conversation scenarios that include proper disclosure of the loan terms, needs of the customer and his characteristics as well as mention of the assets and liabilities stated in the customer's account.
It is noted that the fairness principle as regards the customer, has been defined both as part of the risk appetite of the Discount Group and as part of the credit underwriting policy regarding private customers.
The principle of fairness and decency as regards debtors is being applied both while they are being handled under the responsibility of the managing branch as well as after passing them on for legal proceedings by the law offices engaged by the Bank. The guideline is to try and reach an arrangement with each debtor in default, which meets his capabilities and his repayment ability.
The Bank implements the requirements of the Fair Credit Act, 1993.

Monitoring and control

The Bank performs on a current basis, control over the quality of underwriting, adherence to policy rules and proper disclosure rules. Control is performed by means of compliance officers in the business units, credit controllers and the internal audit.
Current monitoring is also performed with respect to the quality of the consumer credit portfolio at the Bank.

For details regarding loans to private individuals portfolio (excluding housing loans), see the risks report.

Quantitative data regarding credit granted to private individuals in ICC

A rise at the rate of 7.0% was recorded in the first quarter of 2022 in the balance of interest bearing credit granted to private individuals, in continuation of a rise of 11.9% in 2021. This credit amounted as of March 31, 2022, to NIS 6,177 million, and comprises 59.1% of total credit to private individuals at the responsibility of ICC, most of which is credit carrying variable interest rates regarding credit transactions, revolving credit card transactions, loans, designated credit for the purchase of vehicles and other transactions. The remaining credit to private individuals amounted to NIS 4,282 million, as compared to NIS 4,147 million as of December 31, 2021 (an increase of approx. 3.3%), reflecting balances of regular transactions, installment transaction on account of the trading house and other transactions. The major part of credit losses stems from interest bearing credit.
Credit losses in respect of private individuals amounted in the first quarter to NIS 1 million, compared to an expense release in the amount of NIS 2 million in the corresponding quarter last year.

Credit risk in relation to the Construction and Real Estate Sector

The construction and real estate sectors are a central component in the Bank's credit portfolio, and most of the credit to these sectors is managed by the Real Estate wing in the Corporate Division, which possesses a high level of expertise and considerable experience in this field. In this area, the Bank operates subject to the regulatory limitation and in accordance with mitigating instructions determined by the Supervisor of Banks, within the framework of the Provisional Instruction, in order to enable confronting the Corona crisis, according to which banks may increase the volume of credit extended to the construction and real estate sector, so that the rate of credit in this sector shall not exceed 26% of total credit, and after deduction of indebtedness of national infrastructure projects, shall not exceed 22%. The banks would be required to revert to a rate of 20% during a period of twenty-four months as from December 31, 2025, on condition that the rate of indebtedness during the said two years would not exceed the rate at December 31, 2025. The Bank conforms to the said limits and also to internal limits serving as alert levels.

The credit policy for the sector focuses on financing activities in Israel, while giving priority to long-established borrowers having a high level of financial strength, with whom the Bank has positive business experience. The financing of entrepreneur residential construction projects and income generating real-estate projects is conducted by the closed loan method, under minimum requirements, including equity capital, minimal estimated profitability, compliance with stress tests (inter alia, price reduction scenarios), price reduction absorption ability, early sales and more – for a fuller explanation, see the "Construction and Real Estate Activity" under "Additional Details Regarding the Business of the Banking Corporation and Management Thereof" chapter.

In the first quarter of 2022, the scope of the Bank's exposure to the construction and real estate industry grew at a moderate rate after a rapid growth rate in 2021. The Bank operates with a focus on financing residential building projects and the purchase of land. The Bank monitors and closely follows the growth in exposure, inter alia, in respect of new transactions having increased risk (see below), and where required, the Bank has made adjustments to the group allowance. It is noted, that in 2021 a significant growth regarding this sector was recorded in the banking system as a whole, accompanied by increased competition. It is further noted that the Bank has increased the insurance coverage in 2021 and that the rate of exposure to credit in the construction and real estate sector dropped in the recent year from 19.41% to 17.12% in 2021 and to 17.33% at the end of the first quarter of 2022.

Reinforcement of monitoring and control procedures and expansion of disclosure regarding credit to the construction and real estate sector

The Supervisor of Banks issued on August 19, 2021, a letter in the matter of "Growth in credit risk pertaining to the construction and real estate sector", on the background of the significant growth that had taken place at the banking system during the first half of the year with respect to business credit balances in general and in credit balances to the construction and real estate sector in particular, and in view of the increase in competition and the growing risk appetite, and in consequence thereof, an increase in credit risk. The letter requires banking corporations to reinforce their monitoring and control procedures as regards the development of risks, especially with respect to new credit transactions. Within the framework of monitoring and control, as stated, banking corporations are required to determine criteria for credit underwriting defined by them as "increased risk" credit (on the basis of parameters stated in an Annex to the letter). Moreover, banking corporations are required to adjust the computation of the group allowance for credit losses following the fast growth of the credit portfolio and the relaxation in underwriting conditions.

In continuation to that stated above, and on the background of the growth in risks pertaining to the construction and real estate sector, banks were required by the Supervisor of Banks, on October 11, 2021, to expand, as from the report for the third quarter of 2021, the quantitative and qualitative disclosure regarding the construction and real estate sector presented in their Boards of Directors and Managements' reports, and accordingly, a Table was added detailing credit exposure and data regarding credit rated for granting and credit not rated for granting. In a further letter from the Banking Supervision Department, dated December 30, 2021, the banking corporations were required to make an adjustment to the group allowance in the 2021 financial statements in view of the rise in the risk and the level of exposure to the construction and real estate sector, as well as expanding the disclosure on this topic.

On March 20, 2022, the Supervisor of Banks published a letter headed "The rise in credit risk relating to the construction and real estate sector", in which the Supervisor informed of his intention to apply regulatory measures that include a demand for an additional capital allocation regarding the finance of highly leveraged land purchases, delivery of samples representing the underwriting and classification of credit and expansion of reports to the Supervisor regarding the construction and real estate sector. No binding guidelines have as yet been published regarding the application of measures in accordance with the above stated.

A detailed analysis of increased risk transactions conducted at Discount Bank starting from the second quarter of 2021, shows that:

- The increase in credit that meets the criteria of intensified risk is mostly attributed to the financing of the purchase of land for construction, and in the fourth quarter of 2021 also to the financing of residential projects.
- The credit in these transactions that was granted in the last quarters is earmarked in part to finance "Mechir Lamishtaken"/reduced price projects and was extended to borrowers that are not rated as being high risk and, in the estimation of the Bank's Management, the risk in such transactions is reasonable.
- The pricing of such transactions relates, inter alia, both to the nature of the transactions and to the quality of the borrower.

As of March 31, 2022, MDB has an outstanding balance of credit extended to the construction and real estate sectors at a negligible amount, answering to the definition of "intensified credit risk" in accordance with parameters defined by this bank.

The data presented hereunder relate to operations conducted in Israel (operations by Discount Bank and by MDB).

Development of credit risk relating to the construction and real estate by principal characteristics

Distribution of credit risk and problematic debts in the construction and real estate sector

	March 31, 2022					December 31, 2021					
Sector	Credit for the public	Guarantees	Unutilized facilities	Total Credit Risk	Of which: problematic credit	Credit for the public	Guarantees	Unutilized facilities	Total Credit Risk	Of which: problematic credit	Change in total credit risk
	in NIS million										%
Income generating real estate	11,879	218	1,987	14,084	342	11,487	197	1,774	13,458	336	4.7
Construction – general building contracting	1,004	486	309	1,799	55	1,019	565	335	1,919	56	(6.3)
Residential projects financing	4,816	5,801	10,205	20,822	45	4,899	5,551	10,766	21,216	171	(1.9)
Acquisition of building land	11,048	363	552	11,963	126	10,424	347	425	11,196	145	6.9
Subcontracting	1,526	1,117	585	3,228	96	1,519	1,071	622	3,212	108	0.5
Civil engineering work	1,494	1,826	417	3,737	47	1,625	1,766	857	4,248	100	(12.0)
Other	1,240	433	655	2,328	79	1,346	382	408	2,136	79	9.0
Total	**33,007**	**10,244**	**14,710**	**57,961**	**790**	**32,319**	**9,879**	**15,187**	**57,385**	**995**	**1.0**

The credit risk relating to the construction and real estate sector grew in the first quarter of 2022 at a rate of 1.0%, in continuation to an increase at a rate of 24.4% in 2021.

Breakdown by quality of credit portfolio

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
	in NIS million		Change in %
Non-accruing debts	226	239	(5.4)
Debts in Arrears of 90 Days or More	8	7	14.3
Other problematic debts	556	749	(25.8)
Total problematic debts	**790**	**995**	**(20.6)**
Non-problematic debts ranked as "performing"	56,885	56,263	1.1
Non-problematic debts not ranked as "performing"	286	127	125.2
Total Credit	**57,961**	**57,385**	**1.0**
Debts whose settlement date has been deferred, at the customer's request[1]	-	9	(100.0)

Footnote:
(1) Requests for deferment of loan settlement dates due to the economic crisis that developed as a result of the "Corona virus" event.

As shown by the Table, the credit risk for non-accruing debts for the construction and real estate sector decreased in the first quarter of 2022 by approx. 5.4%, due to debt collection. Other problematic debts decreased by 25.8% and performing credit which is not at credit rated for granting increased by approx. 125.2%.
For details regarding the purchase of a policy to insure against credit risk related to Sale Act guarantees and performance guarantees and with respect to the purchase of credit risk insurance in the real estate field, see the risks report.

Breakdown by type of financing

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
	in NIS million		Change in %
Housing construction	29,821	28,914	3.1
Industrial and commercial construction	13,110	12,926	1.4
Without real estate collateral	15,030	15,545	(3.3)
Total	**57,961**	**57,385**	**1.0**

Breakdown by type of collateral

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
	in NIS million		Change in %
"Gross" land	11,031	11,357	(2.9)
Real estate under construction	20,326	19,266	5.5
Constructed real estate	11,574	11,217	3.2
Without real estate collateral	15,030	15,545	(3.3)
Total	**57,961**	**57,385**	**1.0**

Credit risk in respect of leveraged finance

Definition of leveraged finance. Defined as credit for the finance of capital transactions by corporations, granted at a high financing ratio and credit granted to borrowers typified by a high leverage finance level which significantly exceeds accepted norms in this sector of operations. According to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 327 the definition of leveraged loans has been set, and it includes, among other things, transactions for the acquisition of another corporation, purchase of own shares and the distribution of capital.

Credit risk in respect of leveraged finance. The Bank's credit policy determines strict guidelines regarding underwriting and restrictions on the scope of exposure to leveraged finance. In addition, developments in leveraged finance and compliance with the determined limitations are reported once in each quarter to the Bank's Management and the Board of Directors, this, in order to monitor the risks inherent in such financing.

Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives determined restrictions regarding the finance of capital transactions, which the Bank abides by.

Following are data regarding credit risk pertaining to leveraged finance as of March 31, 2022. The disclosure is focused on exposure leverage transactions, each of which exceeds the threshold set in the Bank's policy and subject to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives.

The Bank's exposure to leveraged finance according to economic sector of the acquired corporation

	March 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
	Balance sheet exposure	Off-Balance sheet exposure	Total exposure	Specific allowance for credit losses	Balance sheet exposure	Off-Balance sheet exposure	Total exposure	Specific allowance for credit losses
Sector	In NIS millions							
Construction and real estate	118	-	118	-	118	-	118	-
Other Business Services	262	4	266	-	262	4	266	-
Total	**380**	**4**	**384**	**-**	**380**	**4**	**384**	**-**

Exposure to leveraged finance as of March 31, 2022 amounted to NIS 380 million, similar to December 31, 2021. The balance of exposure presented in the table above, is after accounting write-offs.

The off-balance sheet exposure in respect of leveraged finance transactions as of March 31, 2022, amounted to NIS 4 million, similarly to that of December 31, 2021.

For additional details, see "Credit risk" in the document "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks", which is available for review on the MAGNA website of the Israel Securities Authority and on the MAYA website of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange as well as on the Bank's website.

Additional disclosure regarding credit risk in respect of significant exposure to borrower groups

As at March 31, 2022, there is no borrower group whose indebtedness exceeds 15% of the capital, as defined in the Directive.

Market Risks

Market risks are presented in this review on a Group basis that includes the Bank, Mercantile Discount Bank, IDB Bank, ICC and the severance pay fund for the Bank's employees (hereafter in this section: "the Group"). Other Group companies do not have any material market risk.

For general details regarding market risks, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 94-104).

Quantitative information regarding interest risk – sensitivity analysis

Net adjusted fair value of financial instruments

	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021			December 31, 2021		
	Israeli currency	Foreign currency[2]	Total	Israeli currency	Foreign currency[2]	Total	Israeli currency	Foreign currency[2]	Total
	In NIS millions								
Net adjusted fair value[1][3]	14,184	5,102	19,286	10,835	5,329	16,164	13,578	5,224	18,802
Of which: the banking book	14,595	3,893	18,488	10,245	4,447	14,692	13,332	5,071	18,403

Footnotes:
(1) Net fair value of financial instruments, excluding nonfinancial items and net of the effect of liability for employee rights and allocation to periods of on-call deposits.
(2) Including Israeli currency linked to foreign currency.
(3) Not including liabilities in respect of leasing.

The impact of scenarios of changes in interest rates on the net adjusted fair value

	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021			December 31, 2021		
	Israeli currency	Foreign currency[4]	Total[5]	Israeli currency	Foreign currency[4]	Total[5]	Israeli currency	Foreign currency[4]	Total[5]
	In NIS millions								
Parallel changes									
A parallel increase of 1%	(383)	(46)	(429)	(276)	73	(203)	(466)	102	(364)
Of which: the banking book	(371)	(10)	(381)	(320)	71	(249)	(449)	106	(343)
A parallel decrease of 1%	425	44	469	277	(414)	(137)	468	(349)	119
Of which: the banking book	412	7	419	323	(409)	(86)	450	(354)	96
Non-parallel changes									
Curving[2]	(358)	39	(319)	(479)	(27)	(506)	(490)	23	(467)
Flattening[3]	274	(53)	221	401	1	402	369	(32)	337
Interest rise in the short-term	100	(56)	44	281	25	306	174	15	189
Interest decline in the short-term	(130)	44	(86)	(294)	(208)	(502)	(202)	(167)	(369)

Footnotes:
(1) Net fair value of financial instruments, excluding nonfinancial items and net of the effect of liability for employee rights and allocation to periods of on-call deposits.
(2) Curving – decline in interest in the short-term and increase in interest in the long-term.
(3) Flattening – increase in interest in the short-term and decline in interest in the long-term.
(4) Including Israeli currency linked to foreign currency.
(5) After offsetting effects.

Foreign currency - The increase in interest rate exposure in the scenario of an interest rate increase stemmed mainly from the effect of the increase in yields on the exposure of interest rates, mainly on the deposits side, in a manner that their contribution to exposure in the interest rate increase scenario, decreased more than the decrease in assets. In the scenario of a decrease in interest rates, there was a significant decrease in exposure. In this scenario, to the extent that the basic interest rates (interest rates prevailing in the government bond market) are nearer the minimum interest rate than the effect of declining interest in the scenario is smaller. Whereas the basic interest rates in the US recorded increased significantly in the first quarter, their distance from that minimum interest rate has grown, resulting in a high impact of declining interest.
It is noted, that the absence of symmetry between the results of a rising interest scenario and a declining interest scenario, stems, mostly, from the fact that a "minimum interest rate" applies to a part of the deposits with IDB New York, a minimum rate of interest payable on a certain class of deposits irrespective of the prevailing market interest rate. The assumption is that under a scenario of declining interest rates, the interest payable on the said deposits is not reduced and does not reduce the interest expense.

Israeli currency – Most of the decrease in exposure stems from the effect of the increase in yields on the exposure of interest rates.

The impact of scenarios of changes in interest rates on net interest income and on non-interest financing income

	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021			December 31, 2021		
	Interest income	Non-interest financing income	Total	Interest income	Non-interest financing income	Total	Interest income	Non-interest financing income	Total
	In NIS millions								
Parallel changes									
A parallel increase of 1%	1,241	(199)	1,042	1,057	53	1,110	1,216	(72)	1,144
Of which: the banking book	1,225	(191)	1,034	1,045	59	1,104	1,202	(64)	1,138
A parallel decrease of 1%	(1,458)	208	(1,250)	(1,251)	(55)	(1,306)	(1,404)	76	(1,328)
Of which: the banking book	(1,442)	199	(1,243)	(1,239)	(61)	(1,300)	(1,390)	67	(1,323)

Sensitivity of the income is calculated on the basis of various assumptions regarding the effect of a change in interest on the return on assets and the cost of the deposits (Beta) and application of minimum interest levels for pricing.
The rise in sensitivity of the income to changes in interest in the first quarter of 2022 stemmed from an increase in the volume of current account deposits, which were used to increase credit and to enlarge liquidity balances.
For additional quantitative and qualitative details about the interest risks, see the "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks" document, which is available for perusal on the Bank's website, on the MAGNA website of the Israel Securities Authority and on the MAYA website of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd.

Sensitivity analysis to the effect of changes in interest rate based on the fair value of financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments. Most of the Bank's balance sheet financial instruments do not have a quoted "market price" as they are not traded on an active market. Accordingly, in accordance with the directive, the fair value is estimated using accepted pricing models, and in particular through the calculation of the present value of the discounted cash flows using a discount interest rate appropriate to the level of risk embodied in the instrument.
The determination of the discount interest rate is subjective. Thus, for most of the financial instruments, the fair value estimate presented below does not necessarily constitute an indication of the realizable value of the financial instruments on the reporting date.
The assessment of the present value of future cash flows was done in accordance with the interest rates in effect on the reporting date, without taking into consideration fluctuations in interest rates. Using different discount rates assumptions, may result in significantly different fair value amounts. This relates particularly to financial instruments bearing a fixed interest rate or non-interest bearing.
It should be further noted, that the differential between the book value of the financial instrument and its fair value, may never be realized, as the Bank usually holds the financial instrument to maturity.
In consequence of the above, it should be stressed that the data included in this Note, is no indication of the Bank's value.
Furthermore, due to the broad spectrum of possible assessment techniques and estimates in implementing the reporting directives with regard to the fair value, care should be taken when examining the fair value data itself as well as when comparing it with the fair value data presented by other banks.
Hybrid financial instruments are debt instruments, in which are embedded derivative components that have not been separated there from. In providing information regarding fair value, the Bank is not required to classify financial instruments as hybrid financial instruments, because, according to the Bank of Israel's guidelines, the interest rate exposure of these instruments included the division of such transactions according to maturity dates, while separating the option component from these instruments. Following are details of the hybrid financial instruments, where in the disclosure regarding exposure to changes in interest rates, the separated option and the host instrument have been treated as standalone instruments (the effect on the financial statements is not material):

deposits with the option of a fixed rate of interest or of a variable rate of interest, savings deposits linked to the CPI or linked to foreign currency with an option for changing the linkage base and an option securing the Shekel principal sum deposited, deposits and loans linked to the CPI or linked to foreign currency with an option for securing the Shekel principal sum.

For further details regarding the main methods and assumptions used in assessing the fair value of financial instruments, see Note 34 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021 (pp. 299-301).

Following are certain updates as of March 31, 2022:

- The fair value of problematic debts - increasing the discount interest rate by 1 basis point would have reduced the fair value of the problematic debts by NIS 0.3 million. Increasing the discount interest rate by 0.1 basis point would have reduced the fair value of the problematic debts by NIS 1 million (compared to no effect and a reduction of NIS 1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2021);
- Cash flows in respect of mortgages have been evaluated on the basis of an early redemption forecast based on a statistical model. Discounting the said cash flows in accordance with expected redemption dates instead of the contractual redemption dates, increased the fair value of the mortgages, particularly in the CPI linked segment, by NIS 390 million (compared to a reduction of NIS 125 million as at December 31, 2021);
- The average period to maturity of assets in the CPI-linked segment, based on the original cash flow, which does not take into consideration early redemptions, reached 3.93 years on March 31, 2022, compared to 3.47 years, taking into consideration the forecast for early redemptions (compared to 4.14 years and 3.63 years, respectively, as of December 31, 2021);
- Cash flows in respect of deposits were evaluated on the basis of an early redemption forecast based on a statistical model. Discounting the said cash flows in accordance with expected redemption dates instead of the contractual redemption dates, decreased the fair value of the deposits by NIS 336 million (compared to a reduction of NIS 90 million at December 31, 2021);
- The average period to maturity of liabilities in the CPI-linked segment, based on the original cash flow, which does not take into consideration early redemptions, reached 3.02 years on March 31, 2022, compared to 2.90 years, taking into consideration the forecast for early redemption (compared to 3.07 years and 2.95 years, respectively, as of December 31, 2021).

For details regarding the effect of changes in interest rates on the fair value of problematic debts, see Note 34 C to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021 (p. 390).

The net changes in fair value, in the different linkage segments, stem from the active management of the active capital and the decision to move it in accordance with returns expected in the different linkage segments.

No weekly cumulative change occurred in the past ten years, which had it occurred in the reported period would have adversely affected the "going concern" assumption used at the basis of preparation of the financial statements.

Sensitivity analysis according to data used for interest exposure management (hereinafter: "economic exposure")

The data presented above, was computed on the basis of fair value, as required by the public reporting directives of the Supervisor of Banks and in accordance with the calculation of the table "Exposure to interest rate changes", which is presented within the framework of the document "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks".

The current management of exposure to interest rates applies to all of the Bank's operations, and takes into consideration additional data that represent the economic approach to the management of exposure of the economic value of the Bank's equity to changes in interest rates.

The principal differences between the computation of exposure according to accounting fair value and the managed economic exposure are as follows:

(a) The computation of the accounting fair value made use of graphs that take into consideration credit margins. Computation of the economic exposure made use of graphs representing the transfer prices;

(b) Items relating to liabilities for employee rights are included in the economic measurement in the CPI-linked segment, while in the accounting measurement they are presented in the unlinked segment;

(c) Economic exposure takes into consideration expected future cash flows, such as deposits in savings schemes, in contrast to the calculation on the fair value basis, which does not take into account such future deposits;
(d) A non-accruing debt is related in economic exposure to the non-linked segment, as it does not carry interest, while in fair value calculations, it is presented in its original segment;
(e) Optional savings schemes are presented at fair value in their principal linkage segment, while in economic exposure each component is presented in its related linkage segment.

Effect of hypothetical changes in interest rates of 100 base points on the Group's economic value

The change in interest rates	Non-linked	CPI linked	US dollar	Other foreign currency	Total
	In NIS millions				
	For the first quarter ended March 31, 2022				
An increase of 100BP in interest rates	(628)	(134)	(68)	35	(783)
A decrease of 100BP in interest rates	650	161	1	(53)	760
	For the year ended December 31, 2021				
An increase of 100BP in interest rates	(613)	(69)	21	44	(617)
A decrease of 100BP in interest rates	633	114	(259)	(53)	436

The changes between the effect of the changes in interest in this table and the changes presented in the table “the impact of scenarios of changes in interest rates on the net adjusted fair value” shown above are due mainly to the use of different discounting curves in the two measurements, as set forth above. This effect is expressed primarily in the non-linked segment, as there is a significant gap in the results in this segment when use is made of the cost of credit rather than using the transfer price, this is because most of the interest exposure derives from the credit portfolio. In the dollar segment (including foreign currency) there is no material gap between the two tables, since most of the interest exposure in this segment derives from the deposits, which are not affected by the gap between the transfer price and the cost of credit.
In addition to a scenario of a parallel move in the interest graphs, the exposure to non-parallel changes in the various interest graphs is also being studied.

Replacement of foreign interest benchmarks (base rates) and its repercussions

General. On March 20, 2019, the Supervisor of Banks addressed a letter to the banking corporations, in which they are requested to prepare for the anticipated discontinuation of the publication of interest benchmarks existing around the world and their replacement with other benchmarks. On February 13, 2020, the Supervisor of Banks published a letter regarding disclosure of the preparations made with respect to the discontinuation of the use of the LIBOR rate, on the background of disclosure guidelines published by the SEC in the matter.
Discontinuation of the use of LIBOR interests. In accordance with the pronouncement made by the UK’s Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) in July 2017, it has been decided to gradually terminate the use of the LIBOR interests in stages through the end of 2021. Further to this decision, various work teams have been set up around the world in order to determine interest indices, as an alternative to the LIBOR interest rates. In May 2020, the Bank informed the relevant customers with respect to the anticipated change and the preparations made by the Bank in the matter.
ICE Benchmark Administration Company, the administrator for the dollar LIBOR interest, announced on November 30, 2020, its intention to defer to June 2023, the termination of publishing the US dollar LIBOR interest in respect of the most material tenors (one month and three months).
Furthermore, the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA), published on October 23, 2020, the ISDA 2020 IBOR Fallbacks protocol, which includes swap mechanisms for LIBOR interest. The Bank adopted the said protocol on February 1, 2021.

The main risks and the Bank's preparations therefor. The discontinuation of the use of LIBOR interests and the transition to alternative interest indices create various risks - operational, IT systems, the Bank-customer relations, financial and legal, that arise from the Bank's operations with its customers. The Bank is making preparations to identify the risks, inter alia, by means of mapping all the relevant forms, contracts and exposures.
The Bank has examined the expected effect of discontinuing to publish the LIBOR interest and has implemented the transition to new interest indices in relation to each of the relevant currencies.
In December 2021, the Bank completed its operational and legal preparations for the transition to the new interest indices for the credit products and derivatives. In addition, the loan forms and contracts to be used with the new interests have been updated. The Bank has held training sessions for employees to be able to support customers using foreign currency credit products and has sent notices and announcements to the relevant customers in accordance with the requirements of Proper Conduct of Banking Business No. 250A.
Material exposures. The Bank has various contracts that continue beyond 2021 which relate to LIBOR interests.

Discount's exposure to the LIBOR interest rate in respect to exposures that will continue beyond June 30, 2023 – in US$ currency

	As of March 31, 2022		As of December 31, 2021	
	Number of transactions	Book value in NIS million	Number of transactions	Book value in NIS million
Loans	975	8,534	1,338	8,924
Securities	21	581	21	575
Total	**996**	**9,115**	**1,359**	**9,499**
Derivatives (volume transactions)	1,225	47,084	1,239	46,958

The Discount Group is no longer exposed to the LIBOR interest with respect to other currencies.
The Table includes data of Discount Bank, MDB and of IDB Bank.

For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 100-101).

Inflation and exchange rate risk

Exposure to base risk is measured in the CPI linked segment and in the foreign currency segment (including Israeli currency linked to foreign currency). For details regarding assets and liabilities according to linkage terms, see Note 15 to the condensed financial statements.
Capital sensitivity to changes in exchange rate. The capital's sensitivity to changes in exchange rate is presented in the following table, which provides details regarding the impact of changes in exchange rates of the major currencies on the capital as of March 31, 2022.
Effect of hedging relations and transactions in derivative instruments on the exposure. The exposure in the CPI-linked segment is created due to an excess of applications in relation to sources in this segment. In order to hedge the exposure in the CPI-linked segment, the Bank makes use of contracts on the consumer price index. As a general rule, the Bank's policy is not to create an exposure to foreign currency exchange rates in its ongoing activity. Coverage of the built-in foreign currency position, which arises from the investment in IDBNY, was canceled several years ago, in order to reduce the sensitivity of the capital ratio to changes in exchange rates (see above "Exposure regarding the investment in Discount Bancorp Inc." in section "Capital and capital adequacy").

The Bank's capital sensitivity of changes in exchange rates

	As of March 31, 2022			
	in NIS millions			
Segment	10%	5%	-5%	-10%
USD	298	149	(147)	(295)
EUR	61	31	(28)	(57)
Other Foreign Currencies	5	3	(3)	(5)

This effect has been computed on the basis of the expected change in the fair value of the Group in the various currencies, given the scenario determined by the Supervisor of Banks.

Sensitivity of the capital to changes in the CPI. The sensitivity of the capital to changes in the CPI is presented in the following Table, which details the effect of a 3% change on the capital as of March 31, 2022.

Sensitivity of the capital to changes in the CPI

	As of March 31, 2022	
	in NIS millions	
	increase of 3%	decrease of 3%
	214	(214)

This effect has been computed as the difference between the net fair value based on the "known" CPI, including off-balance sheet items, and the net fair value after raising/reducing the CPI by 3%.

For quantitative and qualitative details about share price risk, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 103) and in the "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks" document, which is available for perusal on the Bank's website, on the MAGNA site of the Israel Securities Authority and on the MAYA site of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd.

Liquidity and financing risks

Liquidity risk is a risk to the stability of the Group, stemming from the inability to provide for its liquidity needs and the difficulty to honor its obligations, due to unexpected developments, as a result of which, the Group would be forced to raise funds and/or dispose of assets in a manner that would cause it a material loss. The Bank has determined the limitation of maximum exposure to liquidity risk. In addition, the regulatory coverage ratio is being examined and managed on a current basis, as required by Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 221.

No deviation from the said restrictions was recorded in the first quarter of 2022.

For further details regarding the management of the Liquidity and financing risks, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 104-107).

Liquidity coverage ratio

As of the first quarter of 2022, the liquidity coverage ratio of the Discount Group, on the basis of 76 observations average, stood as of March 31, 2022, at 124.8%, compared with 123.05% as of December 31, 2021, higher than the minimum requirements according to the instructions.

For additional details, see Note 9 to the condensed financial statements.

Liquidity and the raising of resources in the Bank

The year 2022 was opened with a high liquidity surplus following the raising of debt capital at the end of 2021. The liquidity surplus increased in the first quarter of 2022 due to the growth of deposits from the public exceeding the growth in credit, as well as due to the issue of share capital of approx. NIS 1.4 billion, at the end of March.

Transferability of liquidity within the Group. The transfer of liquidity between the Group companies and the Bank is based on the money price mechanism established at the Bank. As stated, the subsidiary companies may not rely upon the transfer of liquidity where no liquidity framework had been defined which is taken into account in the liquidity model at the counterparty.

During the first quarter of 2022, the Bank maintained liquid assets in a volume larger than that of its liquid liabilities and its internal liquidity model indicated a significant liquidity surplus.

An analysis of the changes during the quarter in deposits from the public according to linkage bases reveals that most of the growth during the period is due to a rise in the scope of the non-linked and CPI-linked shekel deposits. A growth in retail and wholesale deposits was recorded by the Bank during the first quarter, stemming, as estimated by the Bank, from the growth in economic activity.

Deposits from the public

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2021	Change compared to March 31, 2021		Change compared to December 31, 2021	
	In NIS millions			In NIS millions	in %	In NIS millions	in %
Non-linked shekels	144,100	131,260	139,403	12,840	9.8	4,697	3.4
CPI-linked shekels	9,641	5,000	9,415	4,641	92.8	226	2.4
Foreign currency and foreign currency linked shekels	41,313	37,255	41,182	4,058	10.9	131	0.3
Total	**195,054**	**173,515**	**190,000**	**21,539**	**12.4**	**5,054**	**2.7**
Foreign currency and foreign currency linked shekels - In US$ millions	13,008	11,174	13,242	1,834	16.4	(234)	(1.8)

Deposits from Banks

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2021	Change compared to March 31, 2021		Change compared to December 31, 2021	
	In NIS millions			In NIS millions	in %	In NIS millions	in %
Non-linked shekels	8,685	6,002	7,840	2,683	44.7	845	10.8
CPI-linked shekels	26	29	25	(3)	(10.3)	1	4.0
Foreign currency and foreign currency linked shekels	918	474	1,106	444	93.7	(188)	(17.0)
Total	**9,629**	**6,505**	**8,971**	**3,124**	**48.0**	**658**	**7.3**

For additional details regarding liquidity risks and the management thereof, see the “Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks” document, which is available for perusal as stated, and also Note 15 regarding assets and liabilities according to linkage terms.
For additional details regarding financial risk, see the “Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks” document, which is available for perusal on the Bank’s website, on the MAGNA site of the Israel Securities Authority and on the MAYA site of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd.

Operational Risks

For details regarding Operational risks and the manner of management thereof, including in the matter of business continuity, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 107-108) and the document ”Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks” available for perusal as stated.

Environmental Risks

Environmental and climate risks

Recently the topic of environmental and climate risk has received a high degree of focus from the regulatory authorities, who understand that the materialization of environmental and climate risks could affect the banking system and, in extreme circumstances, could even have global and systemic effects. Accordingly, various regulators

around the world, including the Banking Supervision Department, are preparing to map the activities relating to this topic in the banking systems towards future regulation in this field.
In 2009, following a regulatory expectation letter concerning this topic sent to the banking system, the Bank's activities in this field were put in order, including as part of the credit policy and as part of the specific credit approval processes.
The Bank has an organized credit methodology regarding environmental risks that is intended to monitor the risk of credit losses that might be caused as a result of provisions pertaining to environmental quality hazards and the enforcement of such provisions (such as a deterioration in a customer's business position due to penalties resulting from non-compliance with the provisions of the law). Within the framework of the methodology, the Bank has defined an evaluation process for the environmental risk level of customers in economic sectors that might be exposed to environmental risks and for the quality of risk management conducted by these customers. This process is conducted upon the granting the credit and at the time of the periodic assessment of the quality of customers and the quality of the collateral and in accordance with the level of materiality.
On December 1, 2020, a letter regarding environmental risk management was sent to banking corporations and credit card companies by the Supervisor of Banks. The Banking Supervision Department views with great importance the promotion of the environmental risk issue, and sees in the banking corporations important partners in the transition to sustainable environmental economy, inter alia, by way of formation of appetite for environmental risk, credit policy, investments, allocating capital to "green" financing and investments, etc.
Within the framework of a Bank of Israel circular dated December 2, 2021 regarding the public disclosure of environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects, it is necessary – inter alia – to examine the need to expand the disclosure concerning the risks in this field to which the Bank is exposed, including due to developments associated with climate change and transition risks, and in order to reflect material changes in the way that such risks are managed and to include, inter alia, quantitative indices for measuring the exposure to these risks.
The Bank is studying the subject in order to prepare for the rise in level of managing environmental risks, climate risks and transition risks, while examining international management and reporting frameworks.

Compliance risks

Prohibition of money laundering and terror financing

Discount Group's activities with banks acting in the Palestinian Authority. In 2018, the Bank received immunity letter and indemnity letter signed by the State of Israel. Following extension, the indemnity letter and immunity letter shall be in effect until May 31, 2021. The letter of indemnity and the letter of immunity expire on May 31, 2021, unless extended again.
Validity of the letters of indemnification and immunity were extended on July 14, 2021 until July 15, 2022. This on the background of the delay in the beginning of operation of the Government company for correspondence, which had been incorporated but has not yet began providing services to banks operating within areas administered by the Palestinian Authority. In light of the aforesaid, the Bank for the moment is continuing to provide services to banks operating in the Palestinian Authority. On May 11, 2022, an update was received from the Ministry of Finance that they intend to extend the indemnity letter until December 31, 2022.

For further details regarding compliance risks including Discount Group's activities with banks acting in the Palestinian Authority, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 112-113).

Other risks

For additional details regarding other risks, see 2021 Annual Report (including: Cross-border risks – pp. 109-110; Information technology risks – p. 110; Strategic risk - p. 110; Reputation risk – pp. 110-111; Data and cyber protection risks - p. 111; Legal risks - p. 112; Conduct risks – p. 113).

Risk Factors Table

The assessment of Model risk impact was reduced from "Medium-High" to "Medium", in light of improvements made to the models, the range of steps taken by the Group to address the effects of the corona crisis on Model risks, as well as models' development and validation.
For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 113-117).

Chapter "D" - Accounting policy and critical accounting estimates, controls and procedures

Critical Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates

The Bank's financial statements are prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles (summarized in Note 1 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, pp. 148-166) and according to instructions and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks.
The level of regulation regarding the financial reporting of banking corporations is among the highest in the financial reporting fields in Israel. The instructions and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks are comprehensive, detailed and at times even dictate the wording to be used by banking corporations. Nonetheless, there are areas where implementation of the accounting policy involves a high level of evaluation and assessment performed by management of the banking corporation in the course of the preparation of the financial statements.
Implementation by management of the accounting principles and the instructions and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks, sometimes requires various assumptions, evaluations and assessments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities, as well as the financial results reported by the Bank. It is possible that when the evaluations and assessments materialize in the future, their results may be different than those anticipated at the time the financial statements were prepared.
Certain of the evaluations and assessments applied involve uncertainty or sensitivity to various variables to a large extent. Such evaluations and assessments, changes in which might have a considerable effect on the reported financial results, are considered evaluations and assessments of "critical" matters.
The Bank's Management believes that the evaluations and assessments used in the preparation of the financial statements are fair and were made in accordance with the best of its knowledge and professional judgment.
A summary review of evaluations and assessments made regarding "critical" matters is included in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 117-124).

Allowances for current expected credit losses (CECL)

Starting with January 1, 2022, the Bank implements the directives of the Supervisor of Banks, which require adoption in full of the accounting principles accepted by US banks with respect to current expected credit losses (CECL), as described in Note 1 E regarding the accounting policy.
In accordance with the new rules, the allowance for credit losses is computed in accordance with the loss expected all along the life of the credit. In assessing the allowance for credit losses, significant use is being made of forward looking information reflecting reasonable and supportable forecasts regarding future economic events. Assessment of the expected loss, as stated, is based on the methodology and models developed by the Bank.
As stated, the process is based upon significant assessments involving uncertainty and on subjective estimates. Changes in assessments or estimates may have a significant impact on the allowance for credit losses presented in the Bank's financial statements.
The Bank examines the overall adequacy of the allowance for credit losses. The said adequacy evaluation is based on discretion of Management, which, inter alia, takes into consideration the assessment methods applied in determining the allowance.

Impairment of Available for Sale Bonds

As from January 1, 2022, the Bank is implementing the Directives of the Supervisor of Banks requiring the adoption in full of accounting principles accepted by US banks in the matter of "financial instruments – credit losses", as described in Note 1 E regarding accounting policy.
In accordance with the new rules, impairment of bonds attributed to credit losses, is recognized by way of an allowance for credit loss, while impairment attributed to other factors, not recognized by way of a credit loss allowance, is to be recognized, net of tax, in other comprehensive income.
Management of the Bank is therefore required to test and assess whether impairment should be attributed to a credit loss, as well as its amount.
In order to test whether a credit loss exists, Managements of the Bank and of the relevant subsidiaries base themselves on different characteristics of the bonds and the issuing companies thereof, such as: the ratio of loss to the amortized cost, the credit rating of the bonds and changes that had taken place in the rating and the attribution of the impairment to an adverse change in the condition of the issuer or to a change in market condition in general, and more.
Furthermore, in assessing the allowance for credit losses, the Bank takes into consideration available relevant information regarding ability of redemption of the bonds, including data relating to past events, present conditions and supportable reasonable forecasts.
The said assessments and characteristics are largely subject to subjective considerations, and accordingly, to changes in assessments and assumptions, in the characteristics supporting them, which in essence may have a significant effect on the allowance for impairment and its classification.

Measurement of financial instruments according to their fair value

The credit risk. In the first quarter of 2022, the Group recorded income in a negligible amount with respect to the credit risk coefficient (CVA/DVA), similar to the corresponding period last year.

Adjustments made to assets and liabilities in respect of derivative instruments

	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	in NIS millions	
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	5,738	5,529
Adjustment in respect of credit risk regarding assets relating to derivative instruments	(45)	(40)
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	5,897	6,328
Adjustment in respect of credit risk regarding liabilities relating to derivative instruments	(13)	(8)

For additional details regarding the measurement of financial instruments according to their fair value, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 121-123).

Employee Rights

Updated actuarial opinion. The Bank has ordered an updated actuarial assessment as of March 31, 2022. For details regarding the computation of the actuarial provision amount that would have been required were the cap rate to be determined in accordance with the Israeli Securities Authority's "deep market" guideline, see the actuarial assessment appended to the annual report for 2021.
Presenting the actuary's opinion for perusal. The opinion of the Actuary[3] is available for perusal on the MAGNA website of the Israeli Securities Authority and on the MAYA website of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd. together with the 2022 First Quarter Report (this Report).
The actuarial estimate as of March 31, 2022, as compared with the estimate of December 31, 2021, has been mostly affected by the increase in the discounting rate. The principal change stemmed from an increase in the international margin and from an increase in the rates of yields to redemption of CPI-linked governments bonds.

Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures

The Bank's President & CEO and its Chief Accounting Officer have evaluated in conjunction with the Bank's Management, the efficiency of the controls and procedures relating to disclosure at the Bank as of the end of the reporting period. Based on this evaluation, the President & CEO and Chief Accounting Officer have reached the conclusion that as of the end this period, the controls and procedures relating to disclosure at the Bank operate efficiently in order to record, process, summarize and report the information that the Bank is required to disclose in its quarterly report, in accordance with the directives of the Supervisor of Banks in the matter of reporting to the public and at such date indicated therein.

Changes in Internal Control

During the first quarter of 2022, no change has occurred in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting, which materially affected, or is reasonably expected to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting, except for the change as detailed below.
Changes in internal control. Starting with January 1, 2022, the Bank applies the directives of the Supervisor of Banks requiring adoption in full of the accounting principles accepted by US banks with respect to allowances for expected credit losses (CECL). (See also Note 1 E to the condensed financial statements). Application of the new directives involved prolonged and complex preparations, which inter alia included development and integration of new methodology, improvement of models and definition of new models, the structure of data bases and interfaces, integration of the selected technological application, and more. Following the initial application of the directives of the Supervisor of Banks, a significant change had taken place in the first quarter of 2022, in the process of computing the allowance for credit losses. For the purpose of preparing the data for the allowance for credit losses in the financial statements for the first quarter in its new format, and in order to assess the effectiveness of the controls and procedures regarding their disclosure for the first quarter, the Bank had made timely preparations for the mapping of the control environment related to the work procedures regarding the computation of the credit loss allowance. Within the framework of these preparations, examination had been made of the work processes related to the measurement of the credit loss allowances, and the control and risk maps had been updated. Most of the new and updated controls, especially those related to the completeness of the data and to the analysis and reasonableness of the results, had been integrated already within the framework of the preparation of the financial statements for December 31, 2021. Additional controls, including such that relate to the new disclosure required in financial reporting, had been integrated as part of the preparation of the financial statements as of March 31, 2022. Furthermore, during

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3 The English translation of the Opinion is available for perusal at the Bank's website.

the preparations for the application of the new instructions, the Bank adopted means of control designed to ensure the proper integration of the new rules. Included in that stated above, parallel runs were made in the third and fourth quarters of 2021, of the designated module developed in the production environment, which included the data bases and interfaces required in the Bank's systems, as well as the computation of the allowance according to defined segments. The Bank has analyzed the parallel runs, has drawn conclusions and has made corrections where required. The Bank continues in the development of the reporting and the required reports, and continues improving and developing the process of measuring the allowances for credit losses, which includes the mapping of controls and risks.

Shaul Kobrinsky	Uri Levin	
Chairman of the Board of Directors	President & Chief Executive Officer	May 22, 2022

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Certification

I, Uri Levin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the quarterly report of Israel Discount Bank Ltd. (hereinafter: "the Bank") as of March 31, 2022 (hereinafter: "the Report").
2. Based on my knowledge, the Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made therein, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by the Report.
3. Based on my knowledge, the interim financial statements, and other financial information included in the Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations (including the comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Bank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.
4. Other officers of the Bank providing this certification and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and to the internal control of the Bank over financial reporting (as defined in the public reporting instructions regarding "Directors' Report"), and have:
   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Bank, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within the Bank and those entities, particularly during the period of preparing this report;
   b) We established such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accepted accounting principles and directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks;
   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in the Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by the Report based on such evaluation;
   d) Disclosed in the Report any change in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during this quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The other officers of the Bank providing this certification and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Bank's Auditors, to the Board of Directors and to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors:
   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Bank's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.

Nothing in that stated above derogates my responsibility or the responsibility of any other person under any law.

Uri Levin
President & Chief Executive Officer

May 22, 2022

Certification

I, Joseph Beressi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the quarterly report of Israel Discount Bank Ltd. (hereinafter: "the Bank") as of March 31, 2022 (hereinafter: "the Report").
2. Based on my knowledge, the Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made therein, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by the Report.
3. Based on my knowledge, the interim financial statements, and other financial information included in the Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations (including the comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Bank as of, and for, the periods presented in this report.
4. Other officers of the Bank providing this certification and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and to the internal control of the Bank over financial reporting (as defined in the public reporting instructions regarding "Directors' Report"), and have:
   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Bank, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within the Bank and those entities, particularly during the period of preparing this report;
   (b) We established such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accepted accounting principles and directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks;
   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the Bank's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in the Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by the Report based on such evaluation;
   (d) Disclosed in the Report any change in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during this quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Bank's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The other officers of the Bank providing this certification and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Bank's Auditors, to the Board of Directors and to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors:
   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Bank's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Bank's internal control over financial reporting.

Nothing in that stated above derogates my responsibility or the responsibility of any other person under any law.

Joseph Beressi
Senior Executive Vice President
Chief Accountant

May 22, 2022

Condensed Financial Statements

Review Report of the independent auditors to the shareholders of Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying financial information of Israel Discount Bank Ltd. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter: "the Bank") comprising of the condensed consolidated interim balance sheet as at March 31, 2022 and the related condensed consolidated interim statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months period then ended. The Board of Directors and management are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial data for this interim period in accordance with Israeli GAAP regarding financial reporting for this interim period and in accordance with the guidelines and directives of the Supervisor of Banks. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial information for this interim period based on our review.

Scope of Review

We have conducted our review in accordance with Standard on Review Engagements (Israel) 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Israel, and a review standard applied in the review of banking institutions according to the guidelines and directives of the Supervisor of Banks. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Israel and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial information was not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Israeli GAAP regarding financial reporting for interim periods and in accordance with the instructions and directives of the Supervisor of Banks.

Emphasis of a matter

Without qualifying our above conclusion, we call attention to the Note 10 section 4 regarding class actions and other legal actions that cannot be estimated.

Somekh Chaikin
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

Ziv Haft
Certified Public Accountants (Isr.)

May 22, 2022

KPMG Somekh Chaikin, an Israeli partnership and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee

Ziv Haft is a member of BDO

Condensed Consolidated statement of profit and loss

		Unaudited		Audited
		For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	Notes	2022	2021	2021
		in NIS millions		
Interest income		2,084	1,711	7,491
Interest expenses		284	207	962
Net interest income	**2**	**1,800**	**1,504**	**6,529**
Credit loss expenses release	6,14	(60)	(147)	(693)
Net interest income after credit loss expenses		**1,860**	**1,651**	**7,222**
Non-interest Income				
Non-interest financing income	3	45	298	765
Fees and commissions		825	724	3,125
Other income	21	416	11	72
Total non-interest income		**1,286**	**1,033**	**3,962**
Operating and other Expenses				
Salaries and related expenses		855	801	3,468
Maintenance and depreciation of buildings and equipment		303	294	1,187
Other expenses		549	557	2,203
Total operating and other expenses		**1,707**	**1,652**	**6,858**
Profit before taxes		1,439	1,032	4,326
Provision for taxes on profit		447	353	1,516
Profit after taxes		**992**	**679**	**2,810**
Bank's share in profit of associates, net of tax effect		5	-	20
Net profit:				
Before attribution to non-controlling interests		997	679	2,830
Attributed to the non-controlling interests		(14)	(17)	(57)
Net Profit Attributed to the Bank's Shareholders		**983**	**662**	**2,773**
Earnings per share of NIS 0.1 par value attributed to the Bank's shareholders (in NIS)	**3A**	**0.84**	**0.57**	**2.38**

The notes to the condensed financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Shaul Kobrinsky Chairman of the Board of Directors	Uri Levin President & Chief Executive Officer	Joseph Beressi Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Accountant	May 22, 2022

Condensed Consolidated statement of comprehensive Income

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Net profit before attribution to non-controlling interests	997	679	2,830
Net profit attributed to non-controlling interests	(14)	(17)	(57)
Net profit attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**983**	**662**	**2,773**
Other comprehensive income (loss), before taxes:			
Net adjustments, for presentation of available-for-sale bonds at fair value	(1,229)	(404)	(352)
Adjustments from translation of financial statements	77	135	(113)
Adjustments of liabilities in respect of employee benefits[2]	253	194	(28)
Net loss in respect of cash flows hedge	(13)	(1)	(3)
Other comprehensive loss, before taxes	**(912)**	**(76)**	**(496)**
Related tax effect	321	68	122
Other comprehensive loss, before attribution to non-controlling interests, after taxes	(591)	(8)	(374)
Other comprehensive loss, attributed to non-controlling interests	1	-	3
Other comprehensive loss, attributed to the Bank's shareholders, after taxes	**(592)**	**(8)**	**(377)**
Comprehensive income, before attribution to non-controlling interests holders	406	671	2,456
Comprehensive income, attributed to non-controlling interests holders	(15)	(17)	(60)
Comprehensive income, attributed to the Bank's shareholders[1]	**391**	**654**	**2,396**

Footnotes:
(1) See Note 4.
(2) Reflects mostly adjustments in respect of actuarial assessments as of the end of the period of defined benefits pension plans and amortization of amounts recorded in the past in other comprehensive income.
The notes to the condensed financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Note	Unaudited March 31, 2022	Unaudited March 31, 2021	Audited December 31, 2021
		in NIS millions		
Assets				
Cash and deposits with banks		60,997	50,307	59,638
Securities				
Held-to-maturity bonds		10,161	9,026	10,197
Available- for- sale bonds		29,413	32,256	31,027
Not for trading shares		1,746	1,414	1,613
Trading securities		1,598	1,516	1,032
Total Securities (of which: 12,441, 10,461, 12,204 respectively, pledged to lenders)	**5**	**42,918**	**44,212**	**43,869**
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell		1,156	1,135	1,207
Credit to the public	6,14	220,733	196,901	216,196
Allowance for credit losses	6,14	(2,882)	(3,609)	(3,040)
Net credit to the public		**217,851**	**193,292**	**213,156**
Credit to Governments		2,553	3,520	2,664
Investments in associates		455	355	462
Buildings and equipment		3,441	3,012	3,401
Intangible assets and goodwill		163	164	163
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	11	5,732	5,099	5,522
Other assets		5,392	5,046	5,006
Total assets		**340,658**	**306,142**	**335,088**
Liabilities and Equity				
Deposits from the public	7	267,731	240,787	260,907
Deposits from banks		13,183	12,241	12,534
Deposits from the Government		159	293	346
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes		12,211	10,136	15,071
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	11	5,892	4,919	6,323
Other liabilities[(1)]		17,773	17,368	17,759
Total liabilities		**316,949**	**285,744**	**312,940**
Equity attributed to the Bank's shareholders		23,027	19,836	21,483
Non-controlling rights		682	562	665
Total equity		**23,709**	**20,398**	**22,148**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**340,658**	**306,142**	**335,088**

Footnote:

(1) Of which NIS 452 million, NIS 266 million and NIS 249 million, as of March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2021, respectively, allowance for credit losses in respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments.

The notes to the condensed financial statements form an integral part thereof.

Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity

	Capital reserves									
	Paid up Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Total paid up share capital and reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	in NIS millions								
A. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (unaudited)									
Balance at December 31, 2021 (audited)	676	4,174	258	5,108	(1,274)	17,649	21,483	665	22,148
The effect of adoption of new accounting standards[1]	-	-	-	-	-	(139)	(139)	-	(139)
Net Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	983	983	14	997
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(106)	(106)	-	(106)
Transactions with minority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Issue of Shares[2]	7	1,391	-	1,398	-	-	1,398	-	1,398
Other comprehensive loss, net after tax effect	-	-	-	-	(592)	-	(592)	1	(591)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**683**	**5,565**	**258**	**6,506**	**(1,866)**	**18,387**	**23,027**	**682**	**23,709**
Balance at December 31, 2020 (audited)	676	4,174	209	5,059	(897)	15,020	19,182	545	19,727
Net Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	662	662	17	679
Other comprehensive loss, net after tax effect	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	(8)	-	(8)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**676**	**4,174**	**209**	**5,059**	**(905)**	**15,682**	**19,836**	**562**	**20,398**
B. For the year of 2021 (audited)									
Balance at December 31, 2020	676	4,174	209	5,059	(897)	15,020	19,182	545	19,727
Net Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,773	2,773	57	2,830
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(144)	(144)	-	(144)
A decrease in the rate of holding in a subsidiary company, with no loss of control	-	-	49	49	-	-	49	58	107
Transactions with minority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other comprehensive loss, net after tax effect	-	-	-	-	(377)	-	(377)	3	(374)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**676**	**4,174**	**258**	**5,108**	**(1,274)**	**17,649**	**21,483**	**665**	**22,148**

Footnotes:

(1) Cumulative effect of the initial implementation of US GAAP regarding current expected credit losses, See Note 1 E 1.

(2) See note 20.

The notes to the condensed financial statements are an integral part thereof.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31		For the year ended December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Net profit before attribution to non-controlling interests in consolidated companies	997	679	2,830
Adjustments necessary to present cash flows from current operations:			
Bank's share in undistributed profits of affiliated companies	(5)	(8)	(28)
Depreciation of buildings and equipment (including impairment in value)	140	131	538
Provision for impairment in value of securities	2	17	102
Credit expenses reversal	(60)	(147)	(693)
Profit on sale of available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading	(53)	(98)	(548)
Realized and non-realized loss (gain) from adjustment to fair value of trading securities, net	(36)	(8)	28
Non realized gain on adjustment to fair value of shares no for trading	(18)	(85)	(66)
Gain from realization at an investment in investee companies	(15)	-	(12)
Gain on realization of buildings and equipment	(414)	-	(52)
Net deferred taxes	(283)	203	366
Severance pay – decrease in excess of provision over the deposits	(159)	(236)	(20)
Net change in current assets:			
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	(213)	1,299	878
Trading securities	(469)	(374)	28
Other assets	259	(4)	99
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent balances	(14)	(71)	114
Accrual differences included in investment and financing activities	280	(5)	1,270
Net change in current liabilities:			
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	(431)	(2,447)	(1,042)
Other liabilities	141	805	665
Adjustments in respect of exchange rate differences on current assets and liabilities	163	70	(27)
Dividends received from affiliated companies	8	4	27
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	**(180)**	**(275)**	**4,457**

The notes to the condensed financial statements form an integral part thereof.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31		For the year ended December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Cash Flows to Investing Activities			
Net change in Deposits with banks	176	196	310
Net change in net credit to the public	(3,116)	(1,796)	(11,604)
Net change in Credit to the Governments	413	207	2,060
Net change in Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	51	(61)	(133)
Acquisition of held-to-maturity bonds	(433)	(1,470)	(2,921)
Proceeds from redemption of held-to-maturity bonds	283	244	391
Purchase of available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading	(6,229)	(5,492)	(17,485)
Proceeds of sale of available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading	6,616	4,227	12,999
Purchased credit portfolios	(2,670)	(2,257)	(12,504)
Gain on sale of credit portfolio	1,009	33	996
Proceeds of redemption of available-for-sale bonds	464	720	3,404
Purchase of shares in affiliated companies	-	-	(123)
Proceeds of the sale of investments in associates	26	-	23
Acquisition of buildings and equipment	(252)	(188)	(977)
Proceeds from sale of buildings and equipment	507	-	61
Net Cash Flows to Investing Activities	**(3,155)**	**(5,637)**	**(25,503)**
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Net change in Deposits from banks	649	(866)	(573)
Net change in Deposits from the public	6,152	14,516	34,388
Net change in Deposits from the Government	(187)	(51)	3
Net change in Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	-	(161)	(161)
Issuance of subordinated debt notes	44	-	5,785
Redemption of subordinated debt notes	(3,001)	(86)	(1,032)
Issue of Shares	1,398	-	-
Dividend paid to the shareholders	(106)	-	(144)
Net cash flows from Financing Activities	**4,949**	**13,352**	**38,266**
Increase in cash	1,614	7,440	17,220
Cash balance at beginning of period	59,277	42,265	42,265
Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent balances	(78)	127	(208)
Cash balance at end of period	**60,813**	**49,832**	**59,277**
Interest and taxes paid and/or received			
Interest received	1,792	1,963	7,258
Interest paid	(503)	(244)	(766)
Dividends received	9	7	37
Taxes on income paid	(369)	(132)	(1,033)
Taxes on income received	219	77	127

The notes to the condensed financial statements form an integral part thereof.

Appendix A - Non-cash asset and liability activity during the reported period

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31		For the year ended December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Recognition of a right-of-use asset in consideration for a leasing liability	64	45	107
Purchase of fixed assets	17	-	20
Lending of securities	71	661	1,883

The notes to the condensed financial statements form an integral part thereof.

Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements

1. Accounting Policies

A. **General.** Israel Discount Bank Ltd. (hereinafter: "the Bank") is a banking corporation incorporated in Israel. The Bank's condensed consolidated interim financial statements (hereinafter: "the interim financial statements") as of March 31, 2022, include the financial statements of the Bank and of its subsidiaries (hereinafter: "the Group") as well as the rights of the Group in associates. The interim financial statements do not include all the information required to be presented in full annual financial statements. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2021 and the accompanying notes. The interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the same accounting principles used for the preparation of the audited financial statements as of December 31, 2021 except as detailed in section E hereunder.

B. The interim financial statements were approved for publication by the Bank's Board of Directors on May 22, 2022.

C. **Principles of financial reporting.** The interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles determined in directives of the Supervisor of Banks applying to the preparation of an annual financial report of a banking corporation, with required changes in the circumstances of the matter, and in accordance with U.S. GAAP applying to financial reporting for interim periods, and the reporting principles determined in directives and guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks. In most of the subjects, the Supervisor's instructions are based on accounting principles accepted by U.S. banks.

D. **Use of assessments and discretion.** In preparing the interim financial statements in accordance with the rules, instructions and guidelines, as stated, the Management of the Bank and of the investee companies are required to use discretion and apply assessments, evaluations and assumptions that affect the implementation of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from such assessments. Discretion of Management in applying the accounting policy and the principal assumptions used in assessments involving uncertainty, are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the annual financial statements.

E. **Initial implementation of accounting standards, updates of accounting standards and Directives of the Supervisor of Banks**

Starting with the period beginning January 1, 2022, the Bank implements accounting standards and instructions as detailed hereunder:

(1) Allowances for current expected credit losses (CECL) (see section 1 below).

Following is a description of the nature of changes made to the accounting policy applied in these condensed interim financial statements, as well as a description of the manner and effect of the initial implementation, if at all:

(1) Adoption of updates to accounting principles accepted by US banks – allowances for credit loss and additional instructions

On March 28, 2018, the Supervisor of Banks issued a letter in the matter of "adoption of updates to accounting principles accepted by US banks – allowances for credit loss and additional instructions", in which, inter alia, it is required to implement the accounting principles accepted by US banks with respect to allowances for credit losses. The initial implementation is to be made in accordance with transitional instructions stated in the US rules.

The aim of the new rules is to improve the quality of reporting the financial condition of a banking corporation, by means of the early recognition of allowances for credit losses, in a manner that strengthens the anti-cyclicality in the conduct of the allowances for credit losses, which supports a more rapid response by banks to a deterioration in borrowers' credit quality, , and strengthens the connection between the manner in which credit risks are managed and the manner in which these risks are reflected in the financial statements , while basing it on existing methods and processes.

The principal changes in the accounting treatment in the financial statements of banking corporations, following the implementation of these principles, are, inter alia:

- The credit loss allowance is computed based on the loss expected over the life of the credit, instead of estimating the loss incurred but not yet identified;
- In assessing the credit loss allowance significant use is made of forward looking information, which reflects reasonable and supportable forecasts regarding future economic events;
- disclosure was expanded regarding the effect of the date of granting the credit over the credit quality of the credit portfolio;
- The manner of recording the decline in value of bonds in the available-for-sale portfolio was changed;
- The new rules for the computation of the credit loss allowance shall apply to credit (including housing loans), bonds held for redemption, and certain off-balance sheet credit exposure.

A Q&A file was published in the matter on January 31, 2021, which contained, inter alia, clarifications regarding the manner of classification and reverting restructured debts to the accruing track.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

On December 1, 2020, a circular was published in the matter of "regulatory capital – effect of implementation of accounting principles regarding current expected credit losses". The circular states transitional instructions that would apply to the effect of the initial implementation of the new rules, this in order to reduces unexpected effects of the implementation of the rules on the regulatory capital, in accordance with guidelines of the Basel Committee for Supervision of Banks and of the bank supervisory authorities in the US and in other countries.

On February 2, 2021, a circular was published in the matter of " current expected credit losses on financial instruments", within the framework of which, inter alia, requirements were abolished for recognition of a group allowance, at a minimum rate of 0.35%, in respect of housing loans, and for the recognition of a minimum allowance based on the extent of arrears method. In addition, an update was made to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 202 regarding "regulatory capital", according to which, banking corporations are required to deduct from the Common Equity Tier 1 amounts in respect of housing loans classified over a time as non-accruing loans, in accordance with the manner of computation determined in Appendix "H" to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 202.

The Bank and its banking subsidiaries are implementing the new rules as from January 1, 2022. ICC will implement the new rules as from January 1, 2023.

Following the implementation of the Standard, certain processes have been changed that relate to the classification and examination of problematic credit, the definition of credit as not accruing interest income, write-off rules and methods for the measurement of the allowance. Furthermore, the disclosure requirements have been modified to the requirements of the US accounting standards, as adopted by the Supervisor of Banks within the framework of the public reporting instructions, all as detailed below.

The initial implementation of the new rules as from January 1, 2022, was made with the recognition of the cumulative effect of the change in the balance of retained earnings at date of initial implementation. Furthermore, certain mitigations were adopted at date of initial implementation, as provided in the transitional instructions, including distribution of the effect of initial implementation in everything related to its effect on the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, over a period of three years: 75% in the first year of implementation, 50% in the second, and 25% in the third year.

The major part of the effect, as presented below, stemmed from the updating of the measurement methods of the credit loss allowance, from the treatment of housing loans in a non-accruing status, and from accounting write-offs of interest or principal, updating the related deferred tax balances as well as from the effect on the regulatory capital resulting from deduction from capital of housing loans in the status of non-accruing for a prolonged period, and the recognition of the increase in the credit loss allowance over a period of time in accordance with the transitional instructions, determined as described above.

The cumulative effect recognized in the balance of retained earnings at date of initial implementation on January 1, 2022, amounts to NIS 139 million (a total of NIS 179 million, before tax), net of the related tax effect, stemming from the increase in the balance of the allowance for credit losses, in the amount of NIS 160 million, as detailed below, as well as from the increase of NIS 19 million in the balance of accounting write-offs in respect of debts, which until the implementation of the new Standard had been treated by the specific examination method, and following the implementation of the new Standard were moved to the group examination method.

It is noted that application of the new rules requires the formation of a methodology and complex models as well as a new technological application. Naturally, also after the beginning of initial application, improvement and development of the process for the measurement of the credit loss allowances would be continued, and respectively, such activity may require certain changes in the measurement procedure.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Details regarding the effect of the initial implementation are presented hereunder:

	Audited	Unaudited	
	December 31, 2021	Effect of implement-tation of CECL	January 1, 2022
	In NIS millions		
Balance			
Credit to the Public	216,196	(19)	216,177
Allowance for Credit Losses:	(3,040)	45	(2,995)
Of which: credit loss allowance – commercial portfolio	(2,078)	(38)	(2,116)
Of which: credit loss allowance – housing loans	(258)	49	(209)
Of which: credit loss allowance – private individuals, other	(704)	34	(670)
Net credit to the public	**213,156**	**26**	**213,182**
Credit loss allowance for banks and governments	(22)	(9)	(31)
Allowance for credit losses in respect of off-balance sheet credit exposures[1]	(249)	(195)	(444)
Common equity			
Retained earnings balance, before the tax effect	17,649	(179)	17,470
Tax effect	-	40	40
Retained earnings balance, net of the tax effect	**17,649**	**(139)**	**17,510**
Capital adequacy and Leverage			
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets	10.14%	(0.01%)	10.13%
Ratio of total capital	13.46%	(0.01%)	13.45%
Leverage ratio	5.98%	(0.01%)	5.97%

Footnote:
(1) Included in the item "Other liabilities".

(2) **Updating of the accounting policy implemented following the initial implementation of the new accounting principles in the matter of current expected credit losses**

Identification and classification of non-accruing debts (replacing impaired debt). The Bank has introduced procedures for the identification of problematic credit and for the classification of debts distinguishing between debts classified as problematic, including non-accruing debts and performing debts. In accordance with such procedures, the Bank classifies all of its problematic debts and off-balance sheet items under the following classifications: special mention, substandard or non-accruing. A debt is classified as non-accruing when, based upon information and up to date events it is expected that the Bank would not be able to collect all amounts due in accordance with the contractual terms of the debt.

For the purpose and classification and treatment of problematic credit, the Bank distinguishes between:

A. **Commercial credit in respect of a debt the contractual balance of which amounts to NIS 1 million or over** – the decision regarding classification of the debt and the required allowance is based, inter alia, on the arrears situation of the debt, evaluation of the debtor's financial condition and repayment ability, evaluation of the primary source for the repayment of the debt, existence and condition of the collateral, financial condition of the guarantors, if at all, and their commitment to support the debt, and the ability of the borrower to obtain third party finance. In any event, a commercial debt as above, is classified as non-accruing when repayment of principal or interest is in arrears for 90 days or more, except where the debt is well secured and is in the process of collection, or if the debt has undergone troubled debt restructurings but does not comply with the terms for accrual of interest income.

Starting with the date of classification as a non-accruing debt, the debt is treated as a debt not accruing interest income (such debt designated as "non-accruing debt"), unless the debt had undergone troubled debt restructurings and complies with the terms for accrual of interest income.

For details regarding the accounting write-off rules with respect to such debts, see "Accounting write-offs" below.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

B. **Credit to private individuals, housing loans and commercial credit in respect of a debt the contractual balance of which is lower than NIS 1 million** – the decision regarding the classification of the debt is based upon the arrears situation of the debt. For this purpose, the Bank monitors the number of days in arrears determined in relation to the contractual repayment terms of the debt. Such debts, which are in arrears for 90 days or over, are classified as substandard, though accrual of interest income is not interrupted. This, with the exception of housing loans, which are classified as debts not accruing interest income when the repayment of principal or interest is in arrears of 90 days or over.

Debts included in the group track, which had undergone restructure of a troubled debt restructurings and do not accrue interest income, are classified as non-accruing substandard debts.

As part of the implementation of the new rules, all debts included in the private individuals segment had been transferred to the group examination and allowance track.

For details regarding the accounting write-off rules with respect to such debts, see "Accounting write-offs" below.

Debt arrangement policy and treatment of restructured troubled debts. With a view of improving the management of credit and the collection thereof, and with the aim of avoiding failure situations or seizure of pledges assets, the Bank had determined and is applying a policy for arrangement of problematic debts and for a change in terms of debts not identified as problematic. Methods for changes in terms of debts may include, inter alia, deferment of repayment dates, reduction in the rate of interest or in the amounts of periodic repayments, changing the terms of the debt in order to modify them to the financing structure of the borrower, consolidation of the borrower's debts, transfer of the debt to other borrowers in case of a group of borrowers under joint control, reexamination of the financial yardsticks applying to the borrower, and more.

The Bank's policy is based upon criteria, which allows Management of the Bank to apply judgment as to whether repayment of the debt is expected, and the policy is applied only if the borrower proves his ability and wish to repay the debt and if he is expected to abide by the terms of the new arrangement.

In order to determine whether a debt arrangement made by the Bank constitutes troubled debt restructurings, the Bank performs a qualitative test of all terms and conditions of the arrangement and of the circumstances under which it had been made, with a view of determining as to whether:

(1) The borrower is under financial difficulties; and

(2) Has the Bank granted a waiver to the borrower as part of the debt arrangement.

In order to determine as to whether the borrower is under financial difficulties, the Bank examines whether there are signs indicating financial difficulties of the borrower at date of the arrangement, or existence of a reasonable possibility of the borrower experiencing financial difficulties were it not for the arrangement.

In addition, the Bank considers that a waiver is being granted to the borrower, as part of the arrangement, even if the contractual interest is raised under the arrangement, if one or more of the following conditions exists:

- As a result of the restructure, the Bank is not expected to collect the full amount of the debt (including the interest accrued under the contractual terms);
- The present fair value of the collateral, in case of debts that are collateral-dependent, does not cover the contractual balance of the debt, indicating inability to collect the full amount of the debt;
- The borrower has no possibility of obtaining finance at accepted market rates, in respect of a debt having characteristics similar to the debt being the subject matter of the arrangement;
- Where the banking corporation does not conduct an additional underwriting process upon renewal of a substandard debt, or where there is no change in the pricing of the debt, or if the pricing had not been adjusted so as to match the risk prior to renewal, or where the borrower does not provide additional means compensating the growth in risk stemming from his financial difficulties, then the renewal is strongly considered to be troubled debt restructuring.

The Bank does not classify a debt as a restructured troubled debt, where the restructure leads to an insignificant delay in repayment, taking into consideration the frequency of repayments during the contractual repayment period and during the expected original lifespan of the debt. In this respect, where several arrangements had been made involving changes in the loan terms, the Bank takes into account the cumulative effect of prior arrangements, when determining whether the delay in repayment, stemming from the restructure of the debt, is insignificant.

As a general rule, restructure leading to a delay in repayment of 90 days or more, as compared with the contractual terms, would be considered restructure leading to a delay in repayment that is not insignificant.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Treatment of restructured debts and consecutive restructure. Debts, the terms of which had been changed under the restructure of a troubled debt, are classified as non-accruing debts. Under special circumstances, when a debt had been restructured as a troubled debt, and at a later date, the banking corporation and the debtor enter into an additional restructure agreement, the banking corporation is no longer required to treat the debt as one that had undergone restructure of a troubled debt if the following two conditions exist: (1) the debtor is no longer under financial difficulties at date of the consecutive restructure; and (2) in accordance with the terms of the consecutive restructure, no waiver had been granted to the borrower by the banking corporation (including no waiver of principal on a cumulative basis since date of extending the original loan).

Reversal of a non-accruing debt to the status of an accruing debt. As a general rule, a non-accruing debt reverts to be classified as an accruing debt if one of the two following conditions exists:

- There are no principal or interest components in respect of the debt that are due and had not been repaid, and the Bank expects the repayment in full of the remaining balance of principal and interest in accordance with the terms of the agreement (including amounts which had been written-off accounting wise or an allowance was made in their respect);
- Where the debt is now well secured and is in the process of collection.

Moreover, with respect to a debt which had formally been restructured as a troubled debt, and classified as non-accruing at date of change in terms, the Bank may reinstate the debt as an accruing debt, on condition that an updated and well documented credit analysis is performed supporting reversal to accruing status, based on the financial condition of the borrower and prospects of repayment according to the updated terms. The evaluation should be based upon the historical consecutive repayment performance of the borrower, in cash or cash equivalents, over a reasonable period of at least six months, where the Bank may take into account repayments made during a reasonable period prior to the restructure, if the payments comply with the updated terms. Otherwise, a debt that had undergone restructure of a troubled debt must continue to be classified as non-accruing debt.

Furthermore, with respect to a debt that had formally undergone restructure of a troubled debt, and which had been classified as accruing debt prior to the restructure, the Bank may continue to accrue interest on condition that following the restructure, collection of principal and interest in accordance with the updated terms is reasonably secured, based on an updated and well documented credit analysis, on condition that the borrower has a history of continuous repayment performance over a reasonable period prior to the changes, and that the restructure has improved the prospects of collection of the loan in accordance with a reasonable repayment schedule.

Starting with January 1, 2022, the above instructions pertaining to the treatment of a restructured troubled debt, apply also to housing loans, and they are being applied to housing loans as from January 1, 2022, onwards.

Allowance for credit loss – measurement. The Bank has determined procedures for the classification of credit and for measurement of the allowance for credit losses in order to maintain an appropriate level of allowance to cover current expected credit losses in relation to its credit portfolio. In addition, the Bank has determined procedures required to maintain an allowance at an appropriate level in order to cover current expected credit losses related to bonds held-to-maturity, bonds held in the available-for-sale portfolio as well as certain off-balance sheet exposure (see below).

Assessment of the allowance for current expected credit losses is computed over the contractual period of the financial asset. The contractual period is not adjusted in respect of extensions, renewals and expected changes, unless one or more of the following applies: (a) at date of reporting, the Bank has reasonable expectations for an agreement with the borrower for a restructure of a troubled debt; or (b) the original loan agreement or the updated agreement at date of reporting include the option for extension or renewal of the loan, which may be unconditionally revoked by the Bank.

In general, computation of the allowance for current expected credit losses is assessed on a group basis (by means of statistical models) where the assets have similar risk characteristics. Such characteristics comprise, inter alia: (1) the business activity of the borrower; (2) the borrower's conduct of his banking operations; (3) classification of the borrower; (4) type of the financial asset; (5) type of collateral; (6) size; (7) age of the loan.

The Bank has divided the credit portfolio into segments in accordance with its business viewpoint, while distinguishing between commercial credit, SME, housing loans, private individuals - other, and credit not to the public. The Bank has determined models and methodologies to be used in measuring the required allowance in each segment. The determined models are risk rated based (PD and LGD) that assess the amount of the expected loss in case of materialization of failure.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Where the reasonable and supportable period as determined by the Bank, is shorter than the lifespan of the financial asset, the Bank reverts to the use of historical information that is not modified to the risk of the specific borrower and is not modified in respect of existing economic conditions or in respect of anticipated future economic conditions, such as: changes in rate of unemployment, GDP, interest, etc.

Credit loss allowance – SME credit. In respect of the SME credit portfolio, the Bank measures the expected credit loss allowance on the basis of the PD LGD method while dividing the credit portfolio into segments having similar risk characteristics, such as the rating models, type of financial asset and type of collateral.

For the purpose of modifying the historical data to present economic conditions and to expectations regarding future economic conditions, the Bank determined that the reasonable and supportable period is one year. In case of assets having a contractual lifespan exceeding this period, the Bank reverts to the use of historical information that is not modified, by means of a method divided into two layers. The first layer refers to a macro-economic modification; the reversal in respect thereof is immediate at the end of the first year. The second layer refers to reversal to historical data regarding losses and/or defaults. This reversal is performed during a period of two additional years by means of half-yearly modification formulas for the PD data, which in fact would reflect, on the basis of historical data, a modification of the PD rate for one year for the two coming years also.

Credit loss allowance – credit to private individuals (excluding housing loans). In respect of the private individuals credit portfolio, excluding housing loans, the Bank measures the allowance for current expected credit losses using the PD LGD method, while dividing the credit portfolio into segments having similar risk characteristics, such as the rating models, type of financial asset and type of collateral.

For the purpose of modifying the historical data to present economic conditions and to expectations regarding future economic conditions, the Bank decided that the reasonable and supportable period is one year. In case of assets having a contractual lifespan exceeding this period, the Bank reverts to the use of historical information that is not modified, by means of a method divided into two layers. The first layer refers to a macro-economic modification; the reversal in respect thereof is immediate at the end of the first year. The second layer refers to reversal to historical data regarding losses and/or defaults. This reversal is performed during a period of two additional years by means of half-yearly modification formulas for the PD data, which in fact would reflect, on the basis of historical data, a modification of the PD rate for one year for the two coming years also.

Credit loss allowance – housing loans. In respect of the housing loan portfolio, the Bank measures the allowance for current expected credit losses using the PD LGD method, while dividing the credit portfolio into segments having similar risk characteristics, such as the rating group and the age of the loan.

For the purpose of modifying the historical data to present economic conditions and to expectations regarding future economic conditions, the Bank decided that the reasonable and supportable period is one year. As distinguished from other credit portfolios of the Bank (consumer and commercial), the defaults curve is based entirely on historical data, while the rating models are used solely for segmentation purposes. In view of this, where assets having a contractual lifespan longer than the reasonable and supportable period are involved, then reversal is made only in respect of the macro-economic adjustment component. This reversal is made immediately at the end of the first year.

Credit loss allowance – commercial credit. In respect of the commercial credit portfolio, the Bank measures the allowance for current expected credit losses using the PD LGD method, while dividing the credit portfolio into segments having similar risk characteristics, such as the rating models, type of financial asset and type of collateral.

For the purpose of modifying the historical data to present economic conditions and to expectations regarding future economic conditions, the Bank decided that the reasonable and supportable period is one year. In case of assets having a contractual lifespan exceeding this period, the Bank reverts to the use of historical information that is not modified, by means of a method divided into two layers. The first layer refers to a macro-economic modification; the reversal in respect thereof is immediate at the end of the first year. The second layer refers to reversal to historical data regarding losses and/or defaults. This reversal is performed during a period of four additional years by means of transfers matrix.

In addition to that, the Bank has determined criteria and factors that are taken into account in determining that in respect of certain exposure to governments, the current expected credit losses reflect a zero loss.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

Credit loss allowance – off-balance sheet credit exposure. Off-balance sheet credit exposure includes credit exposure in respect of commitments to extend credit, documentary credit, financial guarantee not treated as insurance, and other similar instruments. The credit loss allowance for off-balance sheet exposure is assessed in the same way that the allowance for balance sheet credit is assessed, while taking into account the expected materialization of the credit. For the purpose of assessing the expected rate of materialization, a methodology has been determined, assessing the conversion coefficients of off-balance sheet credit into balance sheet credit, which are based on the rate of utilization respecting each type of off-balance sheet exposure, based on past experience.

The Bank does not assess an expected credit loss allowance in respect of off-balance sheet commitments to extend credit, which may be unconditionally revoked by the Bank.

Credit loss allowance – bonds in the held-to-maturity portfolio. The Bank does not measure current expected credit losses in respect of government bonds of the Government of Israel or the US Government, because the information regarding historical credit losses, following modification to existing conditions and to reasonable and supportable forecasts, leads to expectations that the non-payment of the basic amortized cost equals zero.

The remaining balance of the bonds, non-government as stated, is of a negligible amount.

Credit loss allowance – Available-for-sale bonds. The Bank assesses current expected credit losses in respect of available-for-sale bonds at each reporting date, where the fair value of the bonds is lower than the amortized cost. The Bank tests whether the decline in fair value stems from credit losses or from other factors. Impairment related to credit loss is recognized by means of an allowance for credit losses, while impairment not recognized by means of a credit loss allowance, is taken to other comprehensive income, net of tax.

In accordance with guidelines stated in Topic 326 of the Codification, the Bank computes on a specific basis, the allowance for current expected credit losses regarding available-for-sale securities, using the discounted cash flow method, through which the Bank compares the present value of expected future cash flows, determined on basis of past events, present conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts (such as: sectorial, geographic, economic and political factors, relevant to the collection ability respecting the bond), to the basic amortized cost of the security and to its fair value. The allowance, as stated, is recognized against a credit loss expense, in order to reflect the credit loss component of the decline in fair value to below the amortized cost. The allowance for credit loss in respect of an available-for-sale bond is limited so as not to exceed the amount of the difference between the amortized cost and the lower fair value (the fair value floor).

If over a period of time, the fair value of the security rises, then all the allowance for credit losses that had not been written-off accounting wise, is reversed by credit loss expenses release.

Credit loss allowance – credit assessed on a specific basis. In accordance with guidelines stated in Topic 326 of the Codification, when the Bank identifies that a financial asset does not have joint risk characteristics similar to those of other financial assets, the Bank assesses the allowance for credit losses in respect of such assets on a specific basis, using the discounted cash flow method and/or on the basis of the value of the collateral, for loans that are collateral dependent.

In addition, with respect to commercial credit, the contractual balance of which amounts to NIS 1 million or over, and which is classified as non-accruing, the Bank applies the discounted cash flow method or on the basis of the value of the collateral.

Qualitative modifications. The Bank performs qualitative modifications intended to reflect, in computing the allowance for credit losses, assessments regarding characteristics that are not adequately reflected in the models used.

Expected collections. The allowance for credit losses includes also an assessment of expected collections in respect of accounting write-offs.

Testing the overall adequacy of the allowance. In addition to the above stated, the Bank tests the overall adequacy of the allowance for credit loss. The adequacy test, as stated, is based on Management's judgment, which takes into account the risks inherent in the credit portfolio and the deficiencies and limitations of the assessment methods applied by the Bank in determining the allowance.

Accounting write-offs. The Bank writes-off accounting wise, any debt or a part thereof considered as uncollectible and having a low value, the stating of which as an asset is not justified, or a debt regarding which the Bank conducts collection efforts over a long period (defined generally as a period exceeding two years).

In respect of debts the collection of which is collateral dependent, the Bank immediately writes-off against the balance of allowance for credit losses, that part of the recorded amount of the debt exceeding the fair value of the collateral.

1. Accounting Policies (continued)

With respect to commercial credit, the contractual balance thereof is lower than NIS 1 million, and credit to private individuals that is not for housing purposes, the Bank records an accounting write-off when the arrears period of the debt reaches 150 days or more. It is noted that, where the debt is secured by collateral that is not a residential property, and seizure of the pledged asset had begun and is secured, the Bank writes-off accounting wise only that part of the recorded amount of the debt exceeding the value of the collateral (net of selling expenses).

With respect to housing loans secured by residential property, the Bank performs a up-to-date assessment of the value of the collateral, no later than the debt becoming in arrears of 180 days or over, and writes-off accounting wise that part of the recorded amount of the loan exceeding the value of the collateral (net of selling expenses).

It is clarified that accounting write-offs do not involve a legal waiver, and they reduce the reported balance of the debt for accounting purposes only, while creating a new cost basis for the debt in the books of the Bank.

Disclosure requirements. The Bank has modified disclosure to the new disclosure format and to disclosure regarding non-accruing debts instead of impaired debts. The comparative data are presented in accordance with the format that was in place until December 31, 2021.

2. Interest Income and Expenses

	Unaudited	
	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	in NIS millions	
A. Interest Income[2]		
Credit to the public	1,924	1,566
Credit to the Governments	16	16
Deposits with the Bank of Israel and cash	12	9
Deposits with Banks	3	2
Bonds[1]	124	114
Other assets	5	4
Total interest income	**2,084**	**1,711**
B. Interest Expenses[2]		
Deposits from the public	(153)	(123)
Deposits from the Government	-	(1)
Deposits from the Bank of Israel	(2)	(1)
Deposits from banks	(7)	(8)
Bonds and subordinated debt notes	(122)	(74)
Total interest expenses	**(284)**	**(207)**
Net interest income	**1,800**	**1,504**
C. Details of the net effect of hedge derivative instruments on interest income and expenses[3]:		
Interest Income	(6)	(8)
Interest expenses	5	6
D. Accrual basis, interest income from bonds:		
Held-to-maturity	35	23
Available-for-sale	83	89
Trading	6	2
Total included in interest income	124	114

Footnotes:

(1) Interest Income generated by mortgage backed securities (MBS) - in US $ millions	9	9
Interest Income generated by mortgage backed securities (MBS) - in NIS millions	29	30

(2) Including the impact of hedge relations.

(3) Details of the effect of hedge derivative instruments on subsection A+B.

3. Non-interest Financing Income

	Unaudited	
	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	in NIS millions	
A. Non-interest financing income from operations not for trading purposes		
From operations in derivative instruments, net		
Net income in respect of derivative instruments(4)	286	576
Total from operations in derivative instruments	**286**	**576**
From investments in bonds:		
Gains on sale of available-for-sale bonds(3)	43	79
Losses on sale of available-for-sale bonds(3)	(15)	–
Provision for impairment of available-for-sale bonds(3)	–	(9)
Total from investments in bonds	**28**	**70**
Net exchange rate differences	**(418)**	**(593)**
Net profit (loss) from investments in shares:		
Gains on sale from non-trading shares	26	19
Losses on sale from non-trading shares	(1)	–
Provision for impairment of non-trading shares	(2)	(8)
Dividends from non-trading shares	–	3
Unrealized profits(7)	18	85
Profit on sale of shares and activities of associates	15	–
Total from investment in shares	**56**	**99**
Total non-interest financing income (expenses) from operations not for trading purposes	**(48)**	**152**
B. Non-interest financing income from operations for trading purposes(5):		
Net income in respect of non-trading derivative instruments	57	138
Net realized and non-realized profit on adjustment of trading bonds to fair value(1)	36	7
Net realized and non-realized profit on adjustment of trading shares to fair value(2)	–	1
Total from trading operations(6)	**93**	**146**
Details of non-interest financing income from operations for trading purposes, according to risk exposure:		
Interest rate exposure	51	79
Foreign currency exposure	41	66
Share exposure	1	1
Total according to risk exposure	**93**	**146**
Total non-interest financing income	**45**	**298**

Footnotes:

(1) Of which, a part of the loss relating to trading bonds that are still on hand at balance sheet date	(1)	(2)
(2) Of which, a part of the income relating to trading shares that are still on hand at balance sheet date	3	–
(3) Reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income, see Note 4: Of which, profit, from investments in bonds, net	28	70

(4) Excluding the impact of hedge relations.
(5) Including exchange rate differences from trading operations.
(6) For interest income on investments in trading bonds, see Note 2, above.
(7) Including profits and losses on measurement at fair value of shares with readily determinable fair value, as well as upward or downward adjustments of shares without readily determinable fair value.

3A. Earnings Per Share

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31		For the year ended December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Earnings per share			
Total net income attributed to bank's shareholders	983	662	2,773
	In Thousand		
Earnings per share:			
Weighted average of shares of NIS 0.1 par value:			
Balance at the beginning and end of the period	1,164,017	1,164,017	1,164,017
Shares issued during the period	(1)1,622	-	-
Weighted average of shares of NIS 0.1 par value, used for earnings per share	**1,165,639**	**1,164,017**	**1,164,017**
Earnings per share of NIS 0.1 (in NIS)	**0.84**	**0.57**	**2.38**

Footnote:
(1) See Note 20.

In the reported period, the Bank did not have securities having a dilutive effect.

4. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

A. Changes in other comprehensive income (loss) after tax effect

	Other comprehensive income (loss), before attribution to non-controlling interests					Other comprehensive (loss) attributed to non-controlling interests	Other comprehensive income (loss) attributed to the Bank's shareholders
	Net adjustments, for presentation of available-for-sale bonds at fair value	Adjustments from translation of financial statements(1)	Net profit (loss) in respect of cash flows hedge	Adjustments in respect of employee benefits	Total		
	in NIS millions						
A. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (unaudited)							
Balance at December 31, 2021 (audited)	243	(711)	(1)	(815)	(1,284)	(10)	(1,274)
Net change during the period	(826)	77	(9)	167	(591)	1	(592)
Balance at March 31, 2022	**(583)**	**(634)**	**(10)**	**(648)**	**(1,875)**	**(9)**	**(1,866)**
Balance at December 31, 2020 (audited)	486	(598)	1	(799)	(910)	(13)	(897)
Net change during the period	(270)	135	(1)	128	(8)	-	(8)
Balance at March 31, 2021	**216**	**(463)**	**-**	**(671)**	**(918)**	**(13)**	**(905)**
B. For the year of 2021 (audited)							
Balance at December 31, 2020	486	(598)	1	(799)	(910)	(13)	(897)
Net change during the year	(243)	(113)	(2)	(16)	(374)	3	(377)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**243**	**(711)**	**(1)**	**(815)**	**(1,284)**	**(10)**	**(1,274)**

Footnote:
(1) Including adjustments from translation of financial statements of a consolidated subsidiary - Discount Bancorp Inc., the functional currency of which is different from that of the Bank.

4. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (continued)

B. Changes in other comprehensive income (loss) component before tax effect and after tax effect

	Unaudited						Audited		
	For the three months ended March 31						For the year ended December 31		
	2022			2021			2021		
	Before taxes	Tax effect	After taxes	Before taxes	Tax effect	After taxes	Before taxes	Tax effect	After taxes
	in NIS millions								
Changes in components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), before attribution to non-controlling interests:									
Adjustments for presentation of available-for- sale bonds at fair value									
Net unrealized loss from adjustments to fair value	(1,201)	394	(807)	(334)	110	(224)	(212)	62	(150)
Income on available-for-sale bonds reclassified to the statement of income[2]	(28)	9	(19)	(70)	24	(46)	(140)	47	(93)
Net change during the period	**(1,229)**	**403**	**(826)**	**(404)**	**134**	**(270)**	**(352)**	**109**	**(243)**
Translation adjustments									
Adjustments from translation of financial statement [1]	77	-	77	135	-	135	(113)	-	(113)
Net change during the period	**77**	**-**	**77**	**135**	**-**	**135**	**(113)**	**-**	**(113)**
Cash flow hedging									
Net loss in respect of cash flow hedging	(12)	4	(8)	-	-	-	(2)	1	(1)
Net income in respect of cash flow hedging reclassified to the statement of income	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	-	(1)
Net change during the period	**(13)**	**4**	**(9)**	**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**	**(3)**	**1**	**(2)**
Employee benefits									
Net actuarial (loss) income	231	(80)	151	59	(20)	39	(241)	84	(157)
loss reclassified to the statement of income[3]	22	(6)	16	135	(46)	89	213	(72)	141
Net change during the period	**253**	**(86)**	**167**	**194**	**(66)**	**128**	**(28)**	**12**	**(16)**
Total net change during the period	**(912)**	**321**	**(591)**	**(76)**	**68**	**(8)**	**(496)**	**122**	**(374)**
Changes in components of accumulated other comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interests:									
Total net change during the period	**2**	**(1)**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**(1)**	**3**
Changes in components of accumulated other comprehensive loss attributed to the Bank's shareholders:									
Total net change during the period	**(914)**	**322**	**(592)**	**(76)**	**68**	**(8)**	**(500)**	**123**	**(377)**

Footnotes:

(1) Including adjustments from translation of financial statement of a consolidated subsidiary - Discount Bancorp Inc., the functional currency of which is different from that of the Bank.

(2) The pre-tax amount is reported in the of statement of profit and loss in the item "non-interest financing income". For further details see the note on non-interest financing income.

(3) The pre-tax amount has been classified to other expenses.

5. Securities

A. Composition

	Book value	Amortized cost	Unrecognized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[1]
	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2022				
	In NIS millions				
(1) Held-to-maturity bonds[6]					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	8,234	8,234	33	245	8,022
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	1,836	1,836	1	115	1,722
Of others abroad[5]	91	91	1	-	92
Total held-to-maturity bonds	**10,161**	**10,161**	**35**	**360**	**9,836**

	Book value	Amortized cost	Accumulated other comprehensive income: Profits	Losses	Fair value[1]
	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2022				
	In NIS millions				
(2) Available- for- sale bonds[7]					
Of the Israeli Government	15,893	16,274	69	450	15,893
Of foreign governments	4,323	4,427	-	104	4,323
Of Israeli financial institutions	115	114	2	1	115
Of foreign financial institutions	466	472	2	8	466
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	6,538	6,880	2	344	6,538
Of others in Israel	472	470	7	5	472
Of others abroad[5]	1,606	1,602	24	20	1,606
Total Available- for- sale bonds	**29,413**	**30,239**	**[2]106**	**[2]932**	**29,413**

	Book value	Cost	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[1][3]
	Unaudited				
	March 31,2022				
	In NIS millions				
(3) Investment in not for trading shares	1,746	1,632	[4]131	[4]17	1,746
Of which: shares, the fair value of which is not readily available	1,484	1,450	34	-	1,484
Total not for trading securities	**41,320**	**42,032**			**40,995**

For footnotes see next page.

5. Securities (continued)

A. Composition (Continued)

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2022				
	Book value	Amortized cost (in shares - cost)	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[1]
	In NIS millions				
(4) Trading Securities					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	1,503	1,505	4	6	1,503
Of foreign governments	49	49	-	-	49
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	18	18	-	-	18
Of others in Israel	21	20	1	-	21
Total bonds	**1,591**	**1,592**	**5**	**6**	**1,591**
Shares	7	4	4	1	7
Total trading securities	**1,598**	**1,596**	**[4]9**	**[4]7**	**1,598**
Total securities	**42,918**	**43,628**			**42,593**

Footnotes:

(1) Fair value data based on market prices, does not necessarily reflect the price that may be obtained on the sale of securities in large volumes.
(2) Included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income".
(3) Shares included in this column, for which no fair value is available, are stated at cost net of impairment, with the addition or deduction of changes in observable prices of ordinary transactions in similar or identical investments of the same issuer
(4) Recorded in the statement of profit and loss.
(5) Municipal bonds and bonds of states in the U.S.A.
(6) No data is included in respect of the balance of allowance for credit loss, because the allowance at March 31, 2022 is in a negligible amount.
(7) No data is included in respect of the balance of allowance for credit loss, because, as stated, no such allowance was required as of March 31, 2022.

5. Securities (continued)

A. Composition (continued)

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
	Book value	Amortized cost	Unrecognized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[1]
	In NIS millions				
(1) Held-to-maturity bonds					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	8,427	8,427	224	37	8,614
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	463	463	6	1	468
Of others abroad[5]	136	136	6	-	142
Total held-to-maturity bonds	**9,026**	**9,026**	**236**	**38**	**9,224**

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
			Accumulated other comprehensive income		
	Book value	Amortized cost	Profits	Losses	Fair value[1]
	In NIS millions				
(2) Available-for-sale bonds					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	19,619	19,406	309	96	19,619
Of foreign governments	1,476	1,557	9	90	1,476
Of Israeli financial institutions	136	133	3	-	136
Of foreign financial institutions	399	390	10	1	399
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	8,432	8,361	126	55	8,432
Of others in Israel	434	415	19	-	434
Of others abroad[5]	1,760	1,689	72	1	1,760
Total Available-for-sale bonds	**32,256**	**31,951**	**[2]548**	**[2]243**	**32,256**

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
	Book value	Cost	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[1][3]
	In NIS millions				
(3) Investment in not for trading shares	1,414	1,287	[4]130	[4]3	1,414
Of which: shares, the fair value of which is not readily available	1,138	1,138	-	-	1,138
Total not for trading securities	**42,696**	**42,264**			**42,894**

For footnotes see next page.

5. Securities (continued)

A. Composition (continued)

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
	Book value	Amortized cost (in shares - cost)	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[1]
	In NIS millions				
(4) Trading Securities					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	1,440	1,439	3	2	1,440
Of foreign governments	27	27	-	-	27
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	37	36	1	-	37
Of others in Israel	8	12	-	4	8
Total bonds	**1,512**	**1,514**	**4**	**6**	**1,512**
Shares	4	4	1	1	4
Total trading securities	**1,516**	**1,518**	**[4]5**	**[4]7**	**1,516**
Total securities	**44,212**	**43,782**			**44,410**

Footnotes:

(1) Fair value data based on market prices, does not necessarily reflect the price that may be obtained on the sale of securities in large volumes.

(2) Included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income".

(3) Shares included in this column, for which no fair value is available, are stated at cost net of impairment, with the addition or deduction of changes in observable prices of ordinary transactions in similar or identical investments of the same issuer

(4) Recorded in the statement of profit and loss.

(5) Municipal bonds and bonds of states in the U.S.A.

5. Securities (continued)

A. Composition (continued)

	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
	Book value	Amortized cost	Unrecognized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[(1)]
	In NIS millions				
(1) Held-to-maturity bonds					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	8,520	8,520	209	25	8,704
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets -backed-securities (ABS)	1,587	1,587	3	11	1,579
Of others abroad[(5)]	90	90	4	-	94
Total held-to-maturity bonds	**10,197**	**10,197**	**216**	**36**	**10,377**

	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
			Accumulated other comprehensive income		
	Book value	Amortized cost	Profits	Losses	Fair value[(1)]
	In NIS millions				
(2) Available-for-sale securities					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	17,747	17,501	307	61	17,747
Of foreign governments	3,532	3,531	11	10	3,532
Of Israeli financial institutions	122	118	4	-	122
Of foreign financial institutions	517	510	8	1	517
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	6,582	6,632	41	91	6,582
Of others in Israel	533	500	33	-	533
Of others abroad[(5)]	1,994	1,941	56	3	1,994
Total Available-for-sale bonds	**31,027**	**30,733**	**[(2)]460**	**[(2)]166**	**31,027**

	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
	Book value	Cost	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[(1)(3)]
	In NIS millions				
(3) Investment in not for trading shares	1,613	1,513	[(4)]109	[(4)]9	1,613
Of which: shares, the fair value of which is not readily available	1,330	1,330	-	-	1,330
Total shares	**42,837**	**42,443**			**43,017**

For footnotes see next page.

5. Securities (continued)

A. Composition (continued)

	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
	Book value	Amortized cost (in shares - cost)	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value	Fair value[(1)]
	In NIS millions				
(4) Trading Securities					
Bonds and loans:					
Of the Israeli Government	937	938	2	3	937
Of foreign governments	48	48	-	-	48
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets -backed-securities (ABS)	21	21	-	-	21
Of others in Israel	20	19	1	-	20
Total bonds	**1,026**	**1,026**	**3**	**3**	**1,026**
Shares	6	3	4	1	6
Total trading securities	**1,032**	**1,029**	**(4)7**	**(4)4**	**1,032**
Total securities	**43,869**	**43,472**			**44,049**

Footnotes:

(1) Fair value data based on market prices, does not necessarily reflect the price that may be obtained on the sale of securities in large volumes.

(2) Included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income".

(3) Shares included in this column, for which no fair value is available, are stated at cost net of impairment, with the addition or deduction of changes in observable prices of ordinary transactions in similar or identical investments of the same issuer

(4) Recorded in the statement of profit and loss.

(5) Municipal bonds and bonds of states in the U.S.A.

5. Securities (continued)

B. Amortized cost and unrealized losses, according to the length of the period and rate of impairment of held-to-maturity bonds which are in an unrealized loss position - consolidated

	Unaudited							
	March 31, 2022							
	Less than 12 months				More than 12 months			
		Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value				Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value		
	Amortized cost	0-20%	20-40%	Total	Amortized cost	0-20%	20-40%	Total
	In NIS millions							
Held-to-maturity bonds								
Bonds and loans:								
Of the Israeli Government	5,478	245	-	245	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	1,807	115	-	115	8	(1)-	-	-
Total held-to-maturity bonds	**7,285**	**360**	**-**	**360**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Unaudited							
	March 31, 2021							
	Less than 12 months				More than 12 months			
		Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value				Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value		
	Amortized cost	0-20%	20-40%	Total	Amortized cost	0-20%	20-40%	Total
	In NIS millions							
Held-to-maturity bonds								
Bonds and loans:								
Of the Israeli Government	1,864	37	-	37	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	127	1	-	1	4	(1)-	-	-
Total held-to-maturity bonds	**1,991**	**38**	**-**	**38**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Audited							
	December 31, 2021							
	Less than 12 months				More than 12 months			
		Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value				Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value		
	Amortized cost	0-20%	20-40%	Total	Amortized cost	0-20%	20-40%	Total
	In NIS millions							
Held-to-maturity bonds								
Bonds and loans:								
Of the Israeli Government	1,918	25	-	25	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	1,222	11	-	11	11	(1)-	-	-
Total held-to-maturity bonds	**3,140**	**36**	**-**	**36**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Footnote:
(1) An amount lower than NIS 1 million.

5. Securities (continued)

C. Fair value and unrealized losses, according to the length of the period and rate of impairment of available-for-sale bonds which are in an unrealized loss position- consolidated

	Unaudited							
	March 31, 2022							
	Less than 12 months				More than 12 months			
		Unrealized losses				Unrealized losses		
	Fair value	0-20%	20-40%	Total	Fair value	0-20%	20-40%	Total
	In NIS millions							
Available-for-sale bonds								
Bonds and loans:								
Of the Israeli Government	7,239	220	-	220	2,005	230	-	230
Of foreign governments	4,309	104	-	104	-	-	-	-
Of Israeli financial institutions	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Of foreign financial institutions	282	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	5,157	230	-	230	1,056	114	-	114
Of others in Israel	217	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Of others abroad	599	20	-	20	-	-	-	-
Total available-for-sale bonds	**17,821**	**588**	**-**	**588**	**3,061**	**344**	**-**	**344**

	Unaudited							
	March 31, 2021							
	Less than 12 months				More than 12 months			
		Unrealized losses				Unrealized losses		
	Fair value	0-20%	20-40%	Total	Fair value	0-20%	20-40%	Total
	In NIS millions							
Available-for-sale bonds								
Bonds and loans:								
Of the Israeli Government	8,645	95	-	95	1,110	1	-	1
Of foreign governments	1,124	90	-	90	-	-	-	-
Of foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	-	36	1	-	1
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	2,510	55	-	55	102	(1) -	-	-
Of others in Israel	52	(1) -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of others abroad	45	1	-	1	84	(1) -	-	-
Total available-for-sale bonds	**12,376**	**241**	**-**	**241**	**1,332**	**2**	**-**	**2**

5. Securities (continued)

C. Fair value and unrealized losses, according to the length of the period and rate of impairment of available-for-sale bonds which are in an unrealized loss position- consolidated (continued)

	Audited							
	December 31, 2021							
	Less than 12 months				More than 12 months			
		Unrealized losses				Unrealized losses		
	Fair value	0-20%	20-40%	Total	Fair value	0-20%	20-40%	Total
	In NIS millions							
Available-for-sale bonds								
Bonds and loans:								
Of the Israeli Government	1,744	27	-	27	578	34	-	34
Of foreign governments	2,899	10	-	10	-	-	-	-
Of foreign financial institutions	149	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets-backed-securities (ABS)	3,592	79	-	79	315	12	-	12
Of others abroad	452	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Total available-for-sale bonds	**8,836**	**120**	**-**	**120**	**893**	**46**	**-**	**46**

Footnote:
(1) An amount lower than NIS 1 million.

D. The securities portfolio, as of March 31, 2022, includes investments in asset backed securities, primarily investment in mortgage-backed-securities (MBS), which are held mainly by a consolidated subsidiary abroad. Details regarding the terms "Mortgage-backed-securities - MBS", A real estate mortgage investment conduit (REMIC), a stripped MBS, "Mortgage Pass - Through" and "Collateralized Mortgage Obligation - CMO" were brought in Note 12 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

E. Unrealized losses

Available-for-sale bonds. As from January 1, 2022, the Bank is applying the directives of the Supervisor of Banks requiring the adoption in full of accounting principles accepted by US banks in the matter of "financial instruments – credit losses", as discussed in Note 1(e), by which the Bank is required to recognize an allowance for credit losses in respect of impairment related to credit loss.

Whereas the Bank and the relevant subsidiaries have no intention of selling available-for-sale bonds that are in a unrealized loss position, no impairment in value has been recognized in their respect in the profit and loss statement. Furthermore, based on a performed assessment, the Bank and the relevant subsidiaries have not recognized an allowance for credit loss in respect of the said bonds.

Held-to-maturity bonds. As from January 1, 2022, the Bank is applying the directives of the Supervisor of Banks requiring the adoption in full of accounting principles accepted by US banks in the matter of allowance for current expected credit losses (CECL), as discussed in Note 1 (e). The Bank and the relevant subsidiaries have not recognized an allowance for credit loss in respect of most of the bonds held in the held-to-maturity portfolio, principally Israeli government bonds and US government bonds. As of March 31, 2022, the allowance for credit loss exists in respect of other bonds is a negligible amount.

F. **Fair value presentation.** The balances of securities as of March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021, and December 31, 2021, include securities amounting to NIS 31,273 million, NIS 34,038 million and NIS 32,342 million, respectively, that are presented at fair value.

5. Securities (continued)

G. Additional details (consolidated) regarding mortgage and asset backed bonds

	Unaudited			
	March 31, 2022			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value(1)	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value(1)	Fair value
	In NIS millions			
1.Mortgage-backed bonds (MBS):				
Available-for-sale bonds				
Mortgage pass-through bonds:	318	2	7	313
of which:				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	227	2	1	228
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	91	-	6	85
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	5,371	-	329	5,042
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	5,371	-	329	5,042
Total available-for-sale MBS bonds	**5,689**	**2**	**336**	**5,355**
Held-to-maturity bonds(2)				
Mortgage pass-through bonds:	10	1	-	11
of which:				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	8	1	-	9
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	2	-	-	2
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	1,826	-	115	1,711
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	1,826	-	115	1,711
Total held-to-maturity MBS bonds	**1,836**	**1**	**115**	**1,722**
Trading bonds				
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	18	-	-	18
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	18	-	-	18
Total mortgage-backed trading bonds (MBS)	**18**	**-**	**-**	**18**
Total mortgage-backed bonds (MBS)	**7,543**	**3**	**451**	**7,095**
2.Total Asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)	1,191	-	8	1,183
Of which collaterized bonds CLO	1,189	-	8	1,181
Of which Asset-backed bond (ABS)	2	-	-	2
Total mortgage and asset-backed bonds	**8,734**	**3**	**459**	**8,278**

Footnotes:

(1) Available for sale bonds-accumulated other comprehensive income.

5. Securities (continued)

G. Additional details (consolidated) regarding mortgage and asset backed bonds (continued)

	Unaudited			
	March 31, 2021			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value(1)	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value(1)	Fair value
	In NIS millions			
1.Mortgage-backed bonds (MBS):				
Available-for-sale bonds				
Mortgage pass-through bonds:	602	20	-	622
of which:				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	383	13	-	396
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	219	7	-	226
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	6,647	101	55	6,693
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	6,647	101	55	6,693
Total available-for-sale MBS bonds	**7,249**	**121**	**55**	**7,315**
Held-to-maturity bonds				
Mortgage pass-through bonds:	14	2	-	16
of which:				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	10	2	-	12
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	4	-	-	4
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	449	4	1	452
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	449	4	1	452
Total held-to-maturity MBS bonds	**463**	**6**	**1**	**468**
Trading bonds				
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	36	1	-	37
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	36	1	-	37
Total mortgage-backed trading bonds (MBS)	**36**	**1**	**-**	**37**
Total mortgage-backed bonds (MBS)	**7,748**	**128**	**56**	**7,820**
2.Total Asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)	1,112	5	-	1,117
Of which collaterized bonds CLO	1,109	5	-	1,114
Of which Asset-backed bond (ABS)	3	-	-	3
Total mortgage and asset-backed bonds	**8,860**	**133**	**56**	**8,937**

Footnote:
(1) Available for sale bonds-accumulated other comprehensive income.

5. Securities (continued)

G. Additional details (consolidated) regarding mortgage and asset backed bonds (continued)

	Audited			
	December 31 ,2021			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains from adjustment to fair value(1)	Unrealized losses from adjustment to fair value(1)	Fair value
	In NIS millions			
1.Mortgage-backed bonds (MBS):				
Available-for-sale bonds				
Mortgage pass-through bonds:	442	11	1	452
of which:				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	249	7	-	256
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	193	4	1	196
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	5,030	29	88	4,971
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	5,030	29	88	4,971
Total available-for-sale MBS bonds	**5,472**	**40**	**89**	**5,423**
Held-to-maturity bonds				
Mortgage pass-through bonds:	11	1	-	12
of which:				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	9	1	-	10
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	2	-	-	2
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	1,576	2	11	1,567
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	1,576	2	11	1,567
Total held-to-maturity MBS bonds	**1,587**	**3**	**11**	**1,579**
Trading bonds				
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):	21	-	-	21
Of which Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	21	-	-	21
Total mortgage-backed trading bonds (MBS)	**21**	**-**	**-**	**21**
Total mortgage-backed bonds (MBS)	**7,080**	**43**	**100**	**7,023**
2.Total Asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)	1,160	1	2	1,159
Of which collaterized bonds CLO	1,158	1	2	1,157
Of which Asset-backed bond (ABS)	2	-	-	2
Total mortgage and asset-backed bonds	**8,240**	**44**	**102**	**8,182**

Footnote:
(1) Available for sale bonds-accumulated other comprehensive income.

5. Securities (continued)

H. Additional details (consolidated) regarding mortgage and asset backed securities

Additional details regarding mortgage and asset backed securities in unrealized loss position

	Unaudited			
	March 31, 2022			
	Less than 12 months		12 months and over	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
	In NIS millions			
1.Mortgage-backed bonds (MBS):				
Available-for-sale bonds				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	174	1	-	-
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	85	6	-	-
Total mortgage-backed pass-through bonds	259	7	-	-
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	3,845	215	1,056	114
Total other mortgage-backed bonds	**3,845**	**215**	**1,056**	**114**
Total available-for-sale MBS	**4,104**	**222**	**1,056**	**114**
Held-to-maturity bonds				
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	1,692	115	8	(1)-
Total other mortgage-backed bonds	**1,692**	**115**	**8**	**-**
Total held-to-maturity MBS bonds	**1,692**	**115**	**8**	**-**
Trading bonds				
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	15	(1)-	-	-
Total other mortgage-backed bonds	15	-	-	-
Total mortgage-backed trading bonds (MBS)	**15**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total mortgage-backed bonds (MBS)	**5,811**	**337**	**1,064**	**114**
2. Asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)				
Collaterized bonds CLO	1,053	8	-	-
Total asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)	**1,053**	**8**	**-**	**-**
Total mortgage and asset-backed bonds	**6,864**	**345**	**1,064**	**114**

Footnote:
(1) Amount lower than NIS 1 million

5. Securities (continued)

H. Additional details (Consolidated) regarding mortgage and asset backed securities (continued)

Additional details regarding mortgage and asset backed securities in unrealized loss position (continued)

	Unaudited			
	March 31, 2021			
	Less than 12 months		12 months and over	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
	In NIS millions			
1.Mortgage-backed bonds (MBS):				
Available-for-sale bonds				
Other mortgage backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	2,424	55	-	-
Total other mortgage backed bonds	**2,424**	**55**	**-**	**-**
Total available-for-sale MBS bonds	**2,424**	**55**	**-**	**-**
Held-to-maturity securities				
Other mortgage backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	126	1	4	[(1)]-
Total other mortgage backed bonds	**126**	**1**	**4**	**-**
Total held-to-maturity MBS bonds	**126**	**1**	**4**	**-**
Total mortgage-backed bonds (MBS)	**2,550**	**56**	**4**	**-**
2. Asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)				
Collaterized bonds CLO	85	[(1)]-	102	[(1)]-
Of which Asset-backed bond (ABS)	1	[(1)]-	-	-
Total asset backed available-for-sale bond (ABS)	**86**	**-**	**102**	**-**
Total mortgage and asset backed bond	**2,636**	**56**	**106**	**-**

Footnote:

(1) Amount lower than NIS 1 million

5. Securities (continued)

H. Additional details (Consolidated) regarding mortgage and asset backed securities (continued)

Additional details regarding mortgage and asset backed securities in unrealized loss position (continued)

	Audited			
	December 31 ,2021			
	Less than 12 months		12 months and over	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
	In NIS millions			
1.Mortgage-backed bonds (MBS):				
Available-for-sale bonds				
Bonds guaranteed by GNMA	5	(1)–	–	–
Bonds issued by FHLMC and FNMA	60	1	–	–
Total mortgage backed pass through bonds	**65**	**1**	**-**	**-**
B. Other Mortgage-Backed Securities (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	2,856	76	315	12
Total other mortgage-backed bonds	**2,856**	**76**	**315**	**12**
Total available-for-sale MBS bonds	**2,921**	**77**	**315**	**12**
Held-to-maturity bonds				
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	1,211	11	11	(1)–
Total other mortgage-backed bonds	**1,211**	**11**	**11**	**-**
Total held-to-maturity MBS bonds	**1,211**	**11**	**11**	**-**
Trading bonds				
Other mortgage-backed bonds (including CMO, REMIC and STRIPPED MBS):				
Bonds issued or guaranteed by FHLMC, FNMA and GNMA	2	(1)–	–	–
Total other mortgage-backed bonds	2	–	–	–
Total mortgage-backed trading bonds (MBS)	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total mortgage-backed bonds (MBS)	**4,134**	**88**	**326**	**12**
2.Asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)				
Of which Asset-backed bond (ABS)	671	2	–	–
Total asset-backed available-for-sale bonds (ABS)	**671**	**2**	**-**	**-**
Total mortgage and asset backed bonds	**4,805**	**90**	**326**	**12**

Footnote:
(1) Amount lower than NIS 1 million

I. Information regarding problematic bonds

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2021
	In NIS millions		
Recorded amount of non-accruing interest income problematic bonds	1	89	1

5. Securities (continued)

J. Zim shares

The Bank and MDB had received in the past shares in ZIM Combined Shipping Services Ltd. (hereinafter: "ZIM"), as part of a debt arrangement, which were recorded at zero value. In accordance with a report by ZIM, the issue of ZIM shares on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) was concluded on February 1, 2021. Blocking arrangements applied to the said shares, which terminated on July 26, 2021, and the process of realization of these shares began. MDB and Discount Bank have realized their shareholdings in full. In respect of these realizations, a pre-tax gain of NIS 124 million was recorded in 2021 (in the interim financial statements as of March 31, 2021, the shares are presented for the first time at their fair value, in an amount of NIS 66 million).

K. VISA Inc. shares

Note 12 K to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, described the holding of VISA Inc. shares by ICC and the Bank. In April 2022, ICC received notice of an additional release of blocked shares, second in number, during the year 2022. At this stage, both ICC and the Bank are unable to assess the number of shares to be released, and accordingly, the implications of the release of the shares on the financial results and the timing of the release of the shares. Remaining with ICC are nonmarketable preferred shares, the total value of which (including the share of the ICC owner banks) at the reporting date is assessed at approx. NIS 123 million ("naïve value"). The equity value of these shares, which are stated at the cost method, is NIS 27 million. It is clarified that the conversion ratio of the preferred shares may decrease in the future, depending on pending claims existing against VISA, relating to the operations of VISA Europe.
The division is made and would be made in the future in accordance with an agreed division mechanism established by the parties.

L. Moving bonds to the held-to-maturity portfolio

On May 17, 2022, the Bank, IDB Bank and MDB moved bonds from the available-for-sale portfolio to the held-to-maturity portfolio, in a total amount of approx. NIS 4.5 billion. As required by the reporting instructions, the unrealized loss on adjustment to fair value of the said bonds at the transfer date, in a total amount of NIS 450 million, would continue to be presented in other comprehensive income and would be amortized to profit and loss over the remaining lives of the bonds as an adjustment of yield.

6. Credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses

General. As from January 1, 2022, the Bank is applying the directives of the Supervisor of Banks requiring the adoption in full of accounting principles accepted by US banks in the matter of allowance for current expected credit losses (CECL). For details regarding the updated accounting policy and regarding the identification and classification of non-accruing debts, a term that has replaced the term impaired debts, see Note 1 (e) above. The comparative figures are presented in accordance with the format that was valid until December 31, 2021.

Debts – in this Note: Credit to the public, credit to Governments, deposits with banks and other debts, excluding bonds, securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and assets in respect of the " Maof" market activity.

It is noted, that Note 14 presents the details included in this Note, as well as an extended discussion thereof.

1. Debts, bonds for held-to-maturity and available-for-sale, credit to the public and balance of allowance for credit losses

	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2022					
	Credit to the public					
	Commercial[1]	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Banks, governments, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale bonds	Total
	In NIS millions					
Recorded amount of debts:						
Examined on a specific basis	95,652	-	466	96,118	36,196	132,314
Examined on a group basis:	[1]36,186	56,751	31,678	124,615	10,363	134,978
Total debts	**131,838**	**56,751**	**32,144**	**220,733**	**46,559**	**267,292**
Of which:						
Non-accruing debts	1,142	247	157	1,546	-	1,546
Debts in arrears of 90 days or more	50	-	39	89	-	89
Other problematic debts	3,613	80	250	3,943	-	3,943
Total Problematic debts	**4,805**	**327**	**446**	**5,578**	**-**	**5,578**
Allowance for Credit Losses in respect of debts:						
Examined on a specific basis	1,467	-	19	1,486	1	1,487
Examined on a group basis	534	210	652	1,396	25	1,421
Total allowance for Credit Losses	**2,001**	**210**	**671**	**2,882**	**26**	**2,908**
Of which: In respect of non-accruing debts	241	9	60	310	-	310
Of which: In respect of other problematic debts	180	1	70	251	-	251

Footnote:

(1) The balance of commercial debts includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 266 million, which are combined in the layout of transactions and collateral of commercial borrowers' business, or which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

6. Credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

1. Debts, credit to the public and the balance of allowance for credit losses - consolidated

	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2021					
	Credit to the public					
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Banks and Governments	Total
	In NIS millions					
Recorded amount of debts:						
Examined on a specific basis(1)	92,300	2	645	92,947	6,439	99,386
Examined on a group basis:						
The allowance in respect thereof is computed by the extent of arrears	(2)230	44,201	-	44,431	-	44,431
Group - other	28,049	144	31,330	59,523	1,038	60,561
Total debts*	**120,579**	**44,347**	**31,975**	**196,901**	**7,477**	**204,378**
*** Of which:**						
Restructured troubled debts	1,302	-	241	1,543	-	1,543
Other Impaired debts	847	2	17	866	-	866
Total balance of impaired debts	**2,149**	**2**	**258**	**2,409**	**-**	**2,409**
Debts in arrears of 90 days or more	32	290	28	350	-	350
Other problematic debts	5,051	49	326	5,426	-	5,426
Total Problematic debts	**7,232**	**341**	**612**	**8,185**	**-**	**8,185**
Allowance for Credit Losses in respect of debts:						
Examined on a specific basis(1)	2,040	-	145	2,185	-	2,185
Examined on a group basis:						
The allowance in respect thereof is computed by the extent of arrears	(3)1	(3)253	-	254	-	254
Group - other	467	1	702	1,170	17	1,187
Total allowance for Credit Losses	**2,508**	**254**	**847**	**3,609**	**17**	**3,626**
Of which: in respect of impaired debts	377	-	128	505	-	505

Footnotes:

(1) Including credit examined on a specific basis and found not to be impaired in an amount of NIS 96,977 million and the allowance in its respect in an amount of NIS 1,680 million computed on a group basis.

(2) The balance of commercial debts includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 230 million, which are combined in the layout of transactions and collateral of commercial borrowers' business, or which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

(3) Includes the balance of allowance in excess of that required by the extent of arrears method, computed on a specific basis, in amount of NIS 1 million, computed on a group basis, in amount of NIS 184 million.

6. Credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

1. Debts, credit to the public and the balance of allowance for credit losses - consolidated (continued)

	Audited					
	December 31, 2021					
	Credit to the public					
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Banks and Governments	Total
	In NIS millions					
Recorded amount of debts:						
Examined on a specific basis[1]	98,900	-	765	99,665	5,102	104,767
Examined on a group basis:						
The allowance in respect thereof is computed by the extent of arrears	[2]252	53,716	-	53,968	-	53,968
Group - other	31,567	228	30,768	62,563	1,274	63,837
Total debts*	**130,719**	**53,944**	**31,533**	**216,196**	**6,376**	**222,572**
*** Of which:**						
Restructured troubled debts	911	-	204	1,115	-	1,115
Other Impaired debts	656	-	26	682	-	682
Total balance of impaired debts	**1,567**	**-**	**230**	**1,797**	**-**	**1,797**
Debts in arrears of 90 days or more	43	276	43	362	-	362
Other problematic debts	3,847	4	280	4,131	-	4,131
Total Problematic debts	**5,457**	**280**	**553**	**6,290**	**-**	**6,290**
Allowance for Credit Losses in respect of debts:						
Examined on a specific basis[1]	1,710	-	108	1,818	-	1,818
Examined on a group basis:						
The allowance in respect thereof is computed by the extent of arrears	-	[3]257	-	257	-	257
Group - other	368	1	596	965	22	987
Total allowance for Credit Losses	**2,078**	**258**	**704**	**3,040**	**22**	**3,062**
Of which: in respect of impaired debts	320	-	89	409	-	409

Footnotes:

(1) Including credit examined on a specific basis and found not to be impaired in an amount of NIS 102,970 million and the allowance in its respect in an amount of NIS 1,409 million computed on a group basis.

(2) The balance of commercial debts includes housing loans in the amount of NIS 252 million, which are combined in the layout of transactions and collateral of commercial borrowers' business, or which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction.

(3) Includes the balance of allowance in excess of that required by the extent of arrears method, computed on a specific basis, in amount of NIS 1 million, computed on a group basis, in amount of NIS 195 million.

6. Credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

2. Movement in the balance of allowance for credit losses – consolidated

	Unaudited					
	Credit to the public					
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Banks, governments, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale bonds	Total
	In NIS millions					
	Three months ended March 31, 2022					
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at December 31, 2021 (audited)	2,258	258	773	3,289	22	3,311
Restatement of opening balance – initial implementation[1]	183	(32)	–	151	9	160
Expenses (expenses release) for credit loss	(84)	11	17	(56)	(4)	(60)
Accounting write-offs	(82)	(6)	(82)	(170)	–	(170)
Collection of debts written-off in previous years	51	–	62	113	–	113
Net accounting write-offs	(31)	(6)	(20)	(57)	–	(57)
Adjustments from translation of financial statements	6	–	–	6	–	6
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at March 31, 2022	**2,332**	**231**	**770**	**3,333**	**27**	**3,360**
Of which: In respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments	331	21	99	451	1	452

Footnote:

(1) Effect of initial implementation of US GAAP regarding allowance for current expected credit losses (CECL). See also Note 1(e) to the condensed financial statements.

	Unaudited					
	Credit to the public					
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Banks and Governments	Total
	In NIS millions					
	Three months ended March 31, 2021					
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at December 31, 2020 (audited)	2,817	258	984	4,059	15	4,074
Expenses (expenses release) for credit loss	(91)	(2)	(56)	(149)	2	(147)
Accounting write-offs	(100)	(3)	(65)	(168)	–	(168)
Collection of debts written-off in previous years	55	1	62	118	–	118
Net accounting write-offs	(45)	(2)	(3)	(50)	–	(50)
Adjustments from translation of financial statements	15	–	–	15	–	15
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at March 31, 2021	**2,696**	**254**	**925**	**3,875**	**17**	**3,892**
Of which: In respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments	188	–	78	266	–	266

7. Deposits from the public

A. Type of deposits according to location of raising the deposit and type of depositor

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	In NIS millions		
In Israel			
Demand deposits:			
Non-interest bearing	66,970	58,967	67,694
Interest bearing	59,923	53,704	56,182
Total demand deposits	**126,893**	**112,671**	**123,876**
Time deposits	105,976	96,523	103,221
Total deposits in Israel*	**232,869**	**209,194**	**227,097**
* Of which:			
Private individuals deposits	111,993	108,264	108,965
Institutional bodies deposits	25,159	(1)18,975	21,353
Corporations and others deposits	95,717	(1)81,955	96,779
Outside Israel			
Demand deposits:			
Non-interest bearing	7,228	7,091	6,991
Interest bearing	22,654	20,560	22,504
Total demand deposits	**29,882**	**27,651**	**29,495**
Time deposits	4,980	3,942	4,315
Total deposits outside Israel	**34,862**	**31,593**	**33,810**
Total deposits from the public	**267,731**	**240,787**	**260,907**

Footnote:
(1) Reclassified – improvement in the attribution of the balance of several customers' deposits.

B. Deposits from the public according to size, on a consolidated basis

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021
Deposit limit	Balance		
In NIS millions	In NIS millions		
Up to 1	88,805	87,681	87,599
Over 1 up to 10	66,652	64,784	65,077
Over 10 up to 100	39,889	37,289	39,273
Over 100 up to 500	29,653	22,718	30,116
Over 500	42,732	28,315	38,842
Total	**267,731**	**240,787**	**260,907**

8. Employee Benefits

A. Details regarding the benefits

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Severance pay, retirement and pension:			
The liability amount	2,975	2,817	3,180
Fair value of the plan's assets	1,338	1,239	1,384
Excess liabilities over the plan's assets included in the item "other liabilities"	**1,637**	**1,578**	**1,796**
Amounts included in the other liabilities item:			
Long-service ("jubilee") awards	-	266	-
Post retirement benefits to retirees	619	609	677
Vacation	168	172	153
Illness	7	8	8
Total Excess liabilities of the program included in the item "other liabilities"	**2,431**	**2,633**	**2,634**
Of which – in respect of benefits to employees abroad	31	35	29

B. Defined benefit plan

1. Commitment and financing status

1.1 Change in commitment in respect of anticipated benefits

	Unaudited				Audited	
	For the three months ended March 31,				For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2021	
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments		Post retirement retiree benefits		Severance pay, retirement and pension payments	Post retirement retiree benefits
	in NIS millions					
Commitment in respect of anticipated benefits at the beginning of the period	3,180	3,133	677	613	3,133	613
Cost of service	31	26	2	2	105	6
Cost of interest	14	15	4	4	54	15
Actuarial loss (profit)	(233)	(34)	(56)	(2)	320	74
Changes in foreign currency exchange rates	-	-	1	1	-	(1)
Benefits paid	(17)	(323)	(9)	(9)	(432)	(30)
Commitment at the end of the period in respect of anticipated benefits	**2,975**	**2,817**	**619**	**609**	**3,180**	**677**
Commitment at the end of the period in respect of accumulated benefits[1]	**2,533**	**2,414**	**619**	**609**	**2,786**	**677**

Footnote:

(2) The commitment in respect of a cumulative benefit differs from the commitment in respect of a contractual benefit in that it does not include any assumptions with regard to the future remuneration levels.

8. Employee Benefits (continued)

B. Defined benefit plan (continued)

1. Commitment and financing status (continued)

1.2 Change in fair value of the plan's assets and financing status of the plan

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments		
	in NIS millions		
Fair value of the plan's assets at the beginning of the period	1,384	1,318	1,318
Actual return on the plan's assets	(37)	40	169
Deposits by the Bank to the plan	7	5	22
Benefits paid	(16)	(124)	(168)
An addition stemming from the merger of Municipal Bank	-	-	43
Fair value of the plan's assets at the end of the period	**1,338**	**1,239**	**1,384**
Financing status – net liability recognized at the end of the period	**(1,637)**	**(1,578)**	**(1,796)**

1.3 Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheet

	Unaudited				Audited	
	March 31				December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2021	
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments		Post retirement retiree benefits		Severance pay, retirement and pension payments	Post retirement retiree benefits
	in NIS millions					
Amounts recognized in the item "other liabilities"	(1,637)	(1,578)	(619)	(609)	(1,796)	(677)
Net liability at the end of the period	**(1,637)**	**(1,578)**	**(619)**	**(609)**	**(1,796)**	**(677)**

1.4 Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), before tax effect

	Unaudited				Audited	
	March 31				December 31	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2021	
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments		Post retirement retiree benefits		Severance pay, retirement and pension payments	Post retirement retiree benefits
	in NIS millions					
Net actuarial loss	(911)	(957)	(70)	(51)	(1,109)	(127)
Net cost in respect of prior service	-	-	-	1	-	-
Closing balances of accumulated other comprehensive income	**(911)**	**(957)**	**(70)**	**(50)**	**(1,109)**	**(127)**

8. Employee Benefits (continued)

B. Defined benefit plan (continued)

1. Commitment and financing status (continued)

1.5 Plans in which the commitment in respect of cumulative benefits exceeds the plan's assets

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments		
	in NIS millions		
Commitment in respect of cumulative benefits	2,406	2,281	2,786
Fair value of the plan's assets	1,185	1,089	1,384

1.6 Plans in which the commitment in respect of anticipated benefits exceeds the plan's assets

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments		
	in NIS millions		
Commitment in respect of anticipated benefits	2,975	2,817	3,180
Fair value of the plan's assets	1,339	1,239	1,384

8. Employee Benefits (continued)

B. Defined benefit plan (continued)

2. Expense for the period

2.1 Components of net benefit costs recognized in the statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefits pension and defined deposit plans

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Severance pay, retirement and pension payments			
Cost of service	31	26	105
Cost of interest	14	15	54
Anticipated return on assets of the plan	(19)	(15)	(64)
Amortization of unrecognized amounts:			
Net actuarial loss	21	21	72
Total amortization of unrecognized amounts	**21**	**21**	**72**
Other, including loss from reduction or settlement	-	115	143
Total net cost of benefits	**47**	**162**	**310**
Total expense regarding defined deposits pension plans	**51**	**47**	**191**
Total expenses included in respect Severance pay, retirement and pension payments	**98**	**209**	**501**
Of which: expenses included in salaries and related expenses	82	73	296
Of which: expenses included in other expenses	16	136	205
Post retirement retiree benefits			
Cost of service	2	2	6
Cost of interest	4	4	15
Amortization of unrecognized amounts:			
Net actuarial income	1	-	-
Cost of prior service	-	(1)	(2)
Total amortization of unrecognized amounts	**1**	**(1)**	**(2)**
Total net cost of benefits	**7**	**5**	**19**
Of which: expenses included in salaries and related expenses	2	2	6
Of which: expenses included in other expenses	5	3	13

8. Employee Benefits (continued)

B. Defined benefit plan (continued)

2. Expense for the period (continued)

2.2 Changes in assets of the plan and in the commitment for benefits recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), before tax effect

	Unaudited				Audited	
	For the three months ended March 31,				For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2021	
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments		Post retirement retiree benefits		Severance pay, retirement and pension payments	Post retirement retiree benefits
	in NIS millions					
Net actuarial loss (income) for the year	(177)	(59)	(56)	(2)	172	74
Amortization of actuarial loss	(21)	(21)	(1)	-	(72)	-
Amortization of credit in respect of prior service	-	-	-	1	-	2
Other, including profit from reduction or settlement	-	(115)	-	-	(143)	-
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	**(198)**	**(195)**	**(57)**	**(1)**	**(43)**	**76**
Total net cost of benefits[1]	**47**	**162**	**7**	**5**	**310**	**19**
Total amount recognized in net cost of benefits and in other comprehensive income (loss)	**(151)**	**(33)**	**(50)**	**4**	**267**	**95**

Footnote:

(1) See item 2.1 above.

3. Assumptions

3.1 Assumptions on the basis of a weighted average used in determining the commitment in respect of the benefit and in measuring the net cost of the benefit

3.1.1 Principal assumptions used in determining the commitment in respect of the benefit

	Unaudited		Audited	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021	2022	2021	2021
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments			Post retirement retiree benefits		
Discount rate	-0.04%-1.07%	-0.01%-0.85%	-0.75%-0.53%	-0.68%-1.35%	-0.43%-1.09%	-1.18%-0.80%

3.1.2 Principal assumptions used in measuring the net cost of benefit for the period

	Unaudited		Audited	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021	2022	2021	2021
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments			Post retirement retiree benefits		
Discount rate	-0.75%-0.53%	0.05%-0.85%	-0.14%-0.82%	-1.18%-0.80%	-0.08%-1.05%	-0.53%- 1.07%

8. Employee Benefits (continued)

B. Defined benefit plan (continued)

3. Assumptions (continued)

3.2 Effect of a one percentage point change on the commitment for anticipated benefits, before the tax effect

	Unaudited		Audited	Unaudited		Audited	Unaudited		Audited	Unaudited		Audited
	Increase of one percentage point						Decrease of one percentage point					
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments			Post retirement retiree benefits			Severance pay, retirement and pension payments			Post retirement retiree benefits		
	March 31		December 31	March 31		December 31	March 31		December 31	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021	2022	2021	2021	2022	2021	2021	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions											
Discount rate	(268)	(243)	(305)	(49)	(41)	(62)	278	253	322	49	41	64

The said sensitivity analysis relates to the Bank, and to MDB, which comprise more than 90% of the liability in respect of an anticipated benefit.

4. Cash flow

4.1 Deposits

	Unaudited			Audited
	Forecast[(1)]	Actual deposits		
		For the three months ended March 31,		For the year ended December 31,
	2022	2022	2021	2021
	Severance pay, retirement and pension payments			
	in NIS millions			
Deposits	16	7	5	22

Footnote:
(1) Assessment of expected deposits with defined benefit pension plans the remainder of 2022.

C. **The 2020 retirement plan.** Note 23 I to the financial statements as of December 31, 2020, contains a description of the 2020 retirement plan applying to the Bank, MDB and ICC.
75 retirees of the Bank completed the retirement process until the end of the first quarter of 2021, within the framework of the retirement plans. Accordingly, the amount of the settlement charged to profit and loss in the first quarter of 2021, amounted to NIS 115 million (before tax effect). The balance will be spread over the average duration of the liability, which currently stands at approx. 13 years, in accordance with the accounting principles applicable to the Bank.

9. Capital Adequacy, leverage and liquidity in accordance with Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

1. Capital adequacy according to Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

(a) **Adoption of Basel III instructions.** Details in this matter were brought in Note 25, section 1 a, in the 2021 Annual Report.

(b) **Additional capital requirements in respect of housing loans.** On September 28, 2014 the Supervisor of Banks issued an amendment to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 329, in the framework of which, a banking corporation is required to increase their Common equity tier 1 target and the total capital target by a rate which expresses 1% of the outstanding housing loans. The said requirement increased the total minimum equity capital requirement and the total capital by approx. 0.17%. It is noted that in accordance to the Provisional Instruction from April 27, 2020, the said requirement shall not apply to housing loans approved as from March 19, 2020 and until date of expiry of the Provisional Instruction. Housing loans approved as from the effective date of the provisional instruction, and in respect of which, the additional capital requirement does not apply, as stated, amounted at March 31, 2022 to NIS 18,804 million. In reply to an approach by the Bank, the Supervisor of Banks clarified on June 2, 2021, that the said requirement relates only to the Common Equity Tier 1 goal, and that it is not required to apply it also with respect to the total capital goal.

On December 27, 2021, within the framework of updating Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 329, "Limitations on Issuing Housing Loans", it was prescribed that the aforesaid additional capital requirement would apply solely to loans for the purpose of housing and would not apply to a housing loan not for the purpose of acquiring a land right and a housing pledge ("an 'any purpose' loan").

(c) **Relief regarding the retirement plan**

(1) **Relief regarding the retirement plan 2018.** The Supervisor of Banks granted the Bank a relief regarding its 2018 efficiency plan. Costs in a total amount of approx. NIS 145 million (before taxes; an amount of NIS 95 million net of tax) have been eliminated in computing capital adequacy in the report for the second quarter of 2018, and are gradually amortized, as from the third quarter of 2018, on a quarterly straight-line basis (5% per quarter) over a period of five years. Costs in the amount of NIS 72 million have been amortized to March 31, 2022. Additional details regarding this matter are given in Note 25 section 1 c (1) to the 2021 annual report.

(2) **Relief regarding the retirement plan 2020.** The Supervisor of Banks granted the Bank a relief regarding its 2020 retirement plan. Costs in a total amount of approx. NIS 257 million (before taxes; an amount of NIS 169 million net of tax) have been eliminated in computing capital adequacy in the report for the second quarter of 2020, and are gradually amortized, as from the third quarter of 2020, on a quarterly straight-line basis (5% per quarter) over a period of five years. Costs in the amount of NIS 59 million have been amortized to March 31, 2022.

(3) **Relief regarding the expanding of the retirement plan 2020.** The Supervisor of Banks granted the Bank a relief regarding the expanding of its 2020 retirement plan. Costs in a total amount of approx. NIS 238 million (before taxes; an amount of NIS 157 million net of tax) have been eliminated in computing capital adequacy in the report for the third quarter of 2020, and are gradually amortized, as from the fourth quarter of 2020, on a quarterly straight-line basis (5% per quarter) over a period of five years. Costs in the amount of NIS 47 million have been amortized to March 31, 2022.

(4) **Relief regarding the retirement plan 2020 - MDB.** The Supervisor of Banks granted MDB a relief regarding its 2020 retirement plan. Costs in a total amount of approx. NIS 60 million (before taxes; an amount of NIS 40 million net of tax) have been eliminated in computing capital adequacy in the 2020 annual report, and are gradually amortized, as from the fourth quarter of 2020, on a quarterly straight-line basis (5% per quarter) over a period of five years. Costs in the amount of NIS 12 million have been amortized to March 31, 2022.

9. Capital Adequacy, leverage and liquidity in accordance with Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

1. Capital adequacy according to Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

(d) **Provisional Instruction mitigating the capital requirements in order to face the Corona crisis.** The Supervisor of Banks published on March 31, 2020 a Provisional Instruction, according to which, on the background of the spreading of the Corona virus and in order to secure the ability of banks to continue the granting of credit, the regulatory capital requirements applying to banks, have been reduced so that the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (excluding the additional capital buffer in respect of residential credit) would be 8% (compared to 9% prior to the change), and the minimum total capital ratio would be 11.5% (compared to 12.5% prior to the change). The Provisional Instruction has been extended from time to time, and recently until December 31, 2021. On December 27, 2021, the Banking Supervision Department published a circular, according to which, with effect from January 1, 2022, the temporary directive will cease to be valid. The mitigated capital requirements will apply for a period of twenty-four months following the end of the temporary directive period (namely, until December 31, 2023), on condition that the Bank's capital ratios shall not be lower than the capital ratios existing at the end of the temporary directive period, or the capital ratios applying to the Bank prior to the temporary directive, whichever is lower. Within the framework of the circular dated March 22, 2021, it was prescribed that a reduction in the capital ratios of up to 0.3 percentage points in the six-month period from the end of the temporary directive's validity (namely, until June 30, 2022) would not be considered a deviation from the regulatory capital requirements. As from January 1, 2022, with the expiry of the period of the Provisional Instruction, the minimum level of the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio and the minimum level of the total capital ratio reverted to the level of 9% and 12.5%, respectively, subject to that stated above.

E. Capital for calculating ratio of capital

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Common equity tier 1 after deductions	[(1)]23,473	[(1)]20,333	[(1)]21,839
Additional tier 1 capital after deductions	-	178	178
Tier 1 capital	23,473	20,511	22,017
Tier 2 capital after deductions	6,132	5,211	6,971
Total capital	**29,605**	**25,722**	**28,988**

Footnote:
(1) See item "C" above.

F. Weighted risk assets balance

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
Credit risk[(1)]	201,893	178,806	194,544
Market Risk	3,677	4,039	3,738
CVA risk	1,489	1,491	1,656
Operational risk	15,460	14,991	15,383
Total weighted risk assets balance	**222,519**	**199,327**	**215,321**

Footnote:
(1) The total weighted balances of the risk assets have been reduced by NIS 325 million (March 31, 2021: NIS 415 million, December 31,2021: NIS 343 million) due to adjustments in respect to the efficiency plan.

9. Capital Adequacy, leverage and liquidity in accordance with Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

1. Capital adequacy according to Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

G. Ratio of capital risk assets

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	In %		
A. Consolidated			
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets	10.55	10.20	10.14
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	13.30	12.90	13.46
Ratio of minimum common equity tier 1 required by the Supervisor of Banks[(3)(5)]	9.17	8.17	8.16
Minimum total capital adequacy ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks[(5)]	12.50	[(6)]11.50	11.50
B. Significant subsidiaries			
1. Mercantile Discount Bank LTD. and its consolidated companies			
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets	10.85	11.48	11.90
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	12.78	13.72	14.01
Ratio of minimum common equity tier 1 required by the Supervisor of Banks[(4)(5)]	9.19	8.19	8.18
Minimum total capital adequacy ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks[(5)]	12.50	[(6)]11.50	11.50
2. Discount Bancorp Inc.[(1)]			
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets	12.62	13.98	12.57
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	13.47	15.23	13.62
Ratio of minimum common equity tier 1 required in accordance with local regulation[(2)]	4.50	4.50	4.50
Minimum total capital adequacy ratio required in accordance with local regulation[(2)]	8.00	8.00	8.00
3. Israel Credit Cards LTD.			
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets	14.80	13.90	15.30
Ratio of total capital to risk assets	15.90	15.00	16.30
Ratio of minimum common equity tier 1 required by the Supervisor of Banks	9.00	8.00	8.00
Minimum total capital adequacy ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	12.5	11.5	11.5

Footnotes:

(1) The data in this item was computed in accordance with the rules mandatory in the U.S.A.

(2) IDB New York is subject to the new Basel III capital rules based on the final rules published by the FRB. Capital ratios are as follows: 4.5% CET1 to risk-weighted assets; 6.0% Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets; and 8.0% Total capital to risk-weighted assets.

(3) With an addition of 0.17% (March 31, 2021: 0.17%, December 31, 2021: 0.16%), in accordance with the additional capital requirements with respect to housing loans - see item 1 (b) above.

(4) With an addition of 0.19% (March 31, 2021: 0.19%, December 31, 2021: 0.18%), in accordance with the additional capital requirements with respect to housing loans - see item 1 (b) above.

(5) For details regarding provision instruction mitigating the capital requirements in order to face the Corona crisis, see section E above.

(6) Amended, following clarification by the Supervisor of Banks, see section 1(b) above.

9. Capital Adequacy, leverage and liquidity in accordance with Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

1. Capital adequacy according to Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

H. Capital components for calculating ratio of capital

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
A. Common Equity Tier 1			
Common equity	23,709	20,398	22,148
Difference between common equity and common equity tier 1	(346)	(259)	(395)
Total common equity tier 1 before supervisory adjustments and deductions	**23,363**	**20,139**	**21,753**
Supervisory adjustments and deductions			
Goodwill and other intangible assets	260	207	195
Supervisory adjustments and other deductions	36	(19)	8
Total supervisory adjustments and deductions before effect of adjustments in respect of the efficiency plan and before effect of adjustment in respect of expected credit losses	**296**	**188**	**203**
Total adjustments in respect to the efficiency plan	271	382	289
Total adjustments in respect of expected credit losses	135	-	-
Total common equity tier 1 after supervisory adjustments and deductions	**23,473**	**20,333**	**21,839**
B. Additional tier 1 capital			
Additional tier 1 capital before deductions	-	178	178
Total additional tier 1 capital after deductions	**-**	**178**	**178**
C. Tier 2 capital			
Instruments before deductions	3,496	2,870	4,431
Allowance for credit losses before deductions	2,542	2,254	2,452
Minority interests in a subsidiary	94	87	88
Total tier 2 capital before deductions	6,132	5,211	6,971
Deductions	-	-	-
Total tier 2 capital	**6,132**	**5,211**	**6,971**

I. The effect of the adjustments in respect to the efficiency plan and in respect of current expected credit losses on the ratio of common equity tier 1

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	In %		
Ratio of Common Equity Tier 1 to risk items before effect of adjustments in respect of the efficiency plan and before effect of adjustment in respect of expected credit losses	10.35	9.99	9.99
Effect of the adjustments in respect to the efficiency plan	0.14	0.21	0.15
Effect of adjustments in respect of expected credit losses	0.06	-	-
Ratio of common equity tier 1 to risk assets after the effect of the adjustments in respect to the efficiency plan	10.55	10.20	10.14

Footnote:
(1) See item "C" above.

9. Capital Adequacy, leverage and liquidity in accordance with Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

2. Leverage ratio according to Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

Computed according to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 218 in the matter of leverage ratio.

Temporary directive for a relaxation in relation to leverage in light of the Corona crisis. On November 15, 2020, the Banking Supervision Department issued an update to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 250. The update deals with the relaxation in the leverage ratio for a banking corporation, so that it will amount to 4.5% for a banking corporation whose market share is smaller than 24%. This was done in order to prevent a situation where the leverage ratio would constitute an obstacle to extending bank credit. The temporary directive has been extended from time to time. In a circular dated May 15, 2022, the relief stipulated in this matter was extended so that it will be valid until June 30, 2024, provided that the leverage ratio is not less than the rate on December 31, 2023 or from the minimum leverage ratio required from a banking corporation prior to the temporary directive, the lower of the two.

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
A. Consolidated			
Tier 1 capital[(1)]	23,473	20,511	22,017
Total exposures	374,412	334,052	368,120
	In %		
Leverage ratio	6.3	6.1	6.0
Minimal Leverage ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	5.0	4.5	4.5
B. Significant subsidiaries			
1. Mercantile Discount Bank LTD. and its consolidated companies			
Leverage ratio	5.7	6.2	6.0
Minimal Leverage ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	5.0	4.5	4.5
2. Discount Bancorp Inc.			
Leverage ratio	9.3	10.1	9.4
Minimal Leverage ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	4.0	4.0	4.0
3. Israel Credit Cards LTD.			
Leverage ratio	11.0	8.6	11.1
Minimal Leverage ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	5.0	4.5	4.5

Footnote:

(1) For the effect of the adjustments in respect to the efficiency plans and adjustments in respect of expected credit losses, see items 1 H, I.

9. Capital Adequacy, leverage and liquidity in accordance with Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

3. Liquidity coverage ratio according to Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

Computed according to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 221 in the matter of liquidity coverage ratio.

General. The computation is based on the average of daily observations in the period of ninety days prior to the date of the report (with the exception of ICC, where the computation was based on the average of monthly observations).

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended		
	March 31,		December 31,
	2022	2021	2021
	In %		
A. Consolidated			
Liquidity coverage ratio	124.8	145.6	123.1
Minimal Liquidity coverage ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	100.0	100.0	100.0
B. The Bank			
Liquidity coverage ratio	135.6	161.2	131.9
Minimal Liquidity coverage ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	100.0	100.0	100.0
C. Significant subsidiaries[1]			
Mercantile Discount Bank LTD. and its consolidated companies			
Liquidity coverage ratio	137.9	144.5	128.6
Minimal Liquidity coverage ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	100.0	100.0	100.0

Footnotes:

(1) The new directive does not apply to credit card companies and thus data relating to ICC are not presented. Likewise, the directive does not apply to IDB New York.

9. Capital Adequacy, leverage and liquidity in accordance with Directives of the Supervisor of Banks (continued)

4. Net Stable Funding Ratio in accordance with the Supervisor of Banks's directive

General. With effect from December 31, 2021, the Bank applies Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 222, "Net Stable Funding Ratio – NSFR", which adopts the recommendations of the Basel Committee with regard to a Net Stable Funding Ratio in the Israeli banking system. In accordance with the directive, the objective of a Net Stable Funding Ratio is to improve the resilience of the liquidity risk profile of banking corporations in the long term by means of requiring from the banking corporations to maintain a stable funding profile in accordance with the composition of their balance sheet assets and their off-balance sheet activities. The Net Stable Funding Ratio consists of two components: available stable funding items (the numerator) and required stable funding items (the denominator). "Available stable funding" is defined as that part of the capital and liabilities that can be relied upon over the time horizon taken into account in the Net Stable Funding Ratio, which lasts for one year. The Required amount of stable funding of a particular corporation is a function of the liquidity characteristics and the residual maturities of the various assets held by that corporation, as well as of its off-balance sheet exposures.

In accordance with the directive, the required minimum Net Stable Funding Ratio stands at 100%.

	Unaudited	Audited
	March 31,	December 31,
	2022	2021
	In %	
A. Consolidated		
Net stable funding ratio (NFSR)	127.3	126.7
Minimal Net stable funding ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	100.0	100.0
B. Significant subsidiaries		
1. Mercantile Discount Bank LTD. and its consolidated companies		
Net stable funding ratio (NFSR)	122.3	127.0
Minimal Net stable funding ratio required by the Supervisor of Banks	100.0	100.0

Footnote:

(1) The Directive regarding Net Stable Funding Ratio is being implemented as from December 31, 2021.

10. Contingent liabilities and special commitments

Contingent liabilities and other special commitments

	Unaudited		Audited
	March 31		December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	in NIS millions		
1. Commitment to acquire buildings and equipment[(1)]	812	647	849
2. Commitment to invest in private investment funds and in venture capital funds	690	751	730

Footnote:

(1) Mainly due to the Discount campus establishment, see item 5.

Contingent liabilities and other special commitments - continued

3. Various actions against the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries:

   As detailed in Note 26 C 10 to the financial statements as at December 31, 2021, various actions are pending against the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries, including class action suits and requests to approve actions as class action suits. In the opinion of the Bank's Management, which is based, inter alia, on legal opinions and/or on the opinion of managements of its consolidated subsidiaries, which are based upon the opinion of their legal counsels, respectively, as the - case may be, adequate provisions have been included in the financial statements, where required.

10. Contingent liabilities and special commitments (continued)

The total exposure with respect to claims filed against the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries, whose prospects of materializing, in whole or in part, have been assessed as reasonably possible, amounted to approx. NIS 775 million as of March 31, 2022.

A description of material legal proceedings being conducted against the Bank and Group companies was brought in Note 26 C sections 10-11 to the financial statements as at December 31, 2021. The criteria under which a legal proceeding will usually be defined by the Bank as material is brought in Note 1 D 16 to the financial statements as at December 31, 2021.

Following is a summary of significant updates regarding material legal actions against the Bank and its subsidiaries:

3.1 Note 26 C 10.3 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, described a lawsuit filed on May 6, 2018, together with a motion for approval of the action as a class action suit with the Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Court against ICC and two additional Respondents. The subject of the motion is the claim that the Respondents had not provided proper disclosure regarding the charging of interest by them. The Claimants stated the amount of their claim in respect of all class members, and against all respondents, at NIS 181 million.

A pre-trial hearing was held on April 19, 2021, at the end of which, the Court advised the Appellant to withdraw the motion. A motion for withdrawal was filed by the Appellant on June 15, 2021. On January 26, 2022, the Court admitted the withdrawal motion and the proceedings came to an end.

4. Class action suits and requests to approve certain actions as class action suits as well as other actions are pending against the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries, which, in the opinion of the Bank's Management, based on legal opinions and/or on the opinion of managements of its consolidated subsidiaries, which are based on the opinions of their legal counsels, respectively, as the case may be, it is not possible at this stage to evaluate their prospects of success, and therefore no provision have been included in respect therewith.

4.1 Note 26 C 11.1 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, described a claim brief together with a plea for deferment of the payment of Court fees, filed on December 19, 2019, with the Tel Aviv-Yaffo District Court against the Bank and against five additional defendants.

The claim had been filed by a commercial bank in the Ukraine, the Joint Stock Company Commercial Bank, Private Bank, and the cause of action being fraud, embezzlement and deceit perpetrated by former controlling stockholders of the Plaintiff who are being sued in the claim brief.

As argued in the claim brief, the controlling stockholders of the Plaintiff had acted for the granting of loans by the Plaintiff to entities under their control, such loan monies being later transferred through bank accounts in order to hide their source, and finally usurped for the personal benefit of the controlling stockholders. It is further argued that as part of the fraud and embezzlement perpetrated in accordance with the instructions of the controlling stockholders, an amount of US$1.2 billion was smuggled to Israel by way of monetary transfers from a bank account in Cyprus belonging to a company owned by the controlling stockholders to its account with the Bank. As described in the claim brief, the said monetary transfers were made in the years from 2007 to 2011. According to the arguments of the Plaintiff by allowing these monetary transfers to and from the Bank, the Bank has caused damage to the Plaintiff, and this, as argued by the Plaintiff, is in contradiction to the duties applying to him under the Prohibition of Money Laundering Act in Israel.

The amount of the claim against all defendants is stated at NIS 2.1 billion.

The Court fee was paid on January 30, 2020. On March 18, 2020, the Court accepted the plaintiff’s motion and granted an order permitting the service of the statement of claim outside its jurisdiction.

On February 17, 2020, the Bank filed a motion for the dismissal in limine of the claim or, alternately, for a stay of proceedings therein due to the parallel proceedings being conducted overseas. On May 17, 2020, the Court ruled to accept the Bank’s motion for an extension to the date for filing a statement of defense.

On December 7, 2020, the Court ruled for the rejection of the motion of the Bank for the in limine dismissal of the action. On December 31, 2020, the Bank applied to the Supreme Court for permission to appeal the said decision. On January 26, 2021, the Court granted the Bank an extension for the submission of a defense brief within sixty days from date of the decision of the Supreme Court in the request for permission to appeal. The Supreme Court dismissed on March 25, 2021, the motion for permission to appeal.

10. Contingent liabilities and special commitments (continued)

At the request of the Claimant, the Court permitted the delivery of the claim brief to a part of the Defendants, whose alleged place of residence is in the Ukraine; and this decision was appealed (not yet decided). Furthermore, at the request of the Bank dated May 26, 2021, the Court has extended the date for submission of the defense brief until after a decision is given in the motion for an Order under the money laundering prohibition laws, submitted by the Bank. In between, the Attorney General for the Government informed on October 28, 2021, of his intention to appear in the proceedings, and also stated his position, whereby, inter alia, he is opposed to the granting of an Order under the Prohibition of Money Laundering statutes. On October 17, 2021, the Bank filed a motion for the stay of proceedings in Israel, inter alia, on the background of the existence of parallel proceedings in the Ukraine. The Claimant filed on December 9, 2021, a response to the motion for the stay of proceedings. The Bank filed on January 9, 2022, its response to the response of the Claimant to the motion for the stay of proceedings. A hearing of the preliminary motions was held on May 18, 2022.

On January 27, 2022, two of the Respondents filed motions in which they deny the authority of the Court in Israel to try the case.

On February 3, 2022, one of the Defendants, a foreign resident, submitted a defense brief, and on February 16, 2022, the Claimant informed that he had delivered the claim brief to an additional Defendant (a foreign corporation).

4.2 Note 26 C 11.2 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, described a lawsuit together with a motion for its approval as a class action suit on April 12, 2021 against ICC and fifteen financial bodies, including banks, credit card companies, insurance companies and investment houses.

The subject of the action is the argument made by the Claimants that the Respondents provide to third parties, and to Google and to its advertising services in particular, private, personal and confidential data regarding their customers who are making use of the digital services of the Respondents, or who had done so during the seven years prior to the date of filing the action, without obtaining the consent of the said customers, thus damaging their rights to privacy while violating the duties imposed on the Respondents in accordance with the law.

The damage caused to the group, which the Claimants wish to represent, is estimated by the Claimants at amounts reaching millions of NIS. The Claimants state the amount of the personal damage for each Claimant at NIS 1,000 in respect of non-monetary damage, and NIS 1,000 in respect of the monetary damage.

A pretrial is scheduled for November 6, 2022.

Details regarding a motion for approval of an action as a class action in a similar matter, filed against the Bank and additional banks, were brought in Note 26, section 10.7 in the financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

5. **Discount Campus.** Details regarding the project are presented in Note 26 C 13 to the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2021. The investment in the project amounted at March 31, 2022, to NIS 855 million. The balance of the commitment in respect of this project amounted at that date to NIS 593 million. Additional liabilities in the amount of approx. NIS 39 million were added subsequent to balance sheet date in respect of engagements for performing a part of the finishing work and engagements in the technological field (all amounts do not include VAT).

6. **Directors and officers liability insurance.** On March 31, 2022, pursuant to the approval of the Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors, the Bank took out a collective policy for the insurance of directors and officers, who are currently serving with the Bank or who will serve with it from time to time, including with respect to their service on behalf of the Bank as officers with any other company which is held by the Bank (hereinafter: "the Insurance Policy"), with this being in accordance with Regulation 1B1 of the Companies Regulations (Reliefs in Transactions with Interested Parties), 2000, and in accordance with the Israel Securities Authority's position paper 101-21, Remuneration policy (as last updated in August 2020) and with the provisions of the Bank's remuneration policy, as approved by the general meeting of the Bank's shareholders on March 18, 2020 subject to that stated below.

   The Insurance Policy will be in effect from April 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023 (hereinafter: "the Insurance Period"). The liability limit insured within the framework of the Insurance Policy is US$145 million per claim and in aggregate for the Insurance Period. In the event of a claim against any of the officers, no deductible shall be applicable to the officers themselves. The Bank bears deductibles in amounts and under terms stated in the insurance policy.

11. Derivative Instruments Activity - volume, credit risk and due dates

A. Volume of activity on a consolidated basis

1. Par value of derivative instruments

	Unaudited						Audited		
	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021			December 31, 2021		
	Non-trading derivatives	Trading derivatives	Total	Non-trading derivatives	Trading derivatives	Total	Non-trading derivatives	Trading derivatives	Total
	In NIS millions								
Interest rate contracts									
Forward and Futures contracts	6,728	20,614	27,342	6,025	7,060	13,085	7,639	15,336	22,975
Options written	11	2,450	2,461	20	859	879	16	606	622
Options purchased	11	2,100	2,111	54	1,376	1,430	17	638	655
Swaps(1)	18,797	112,664	131,461	6,804	110,685	117,489	11,124	101,794	112,918
Total(2)	**25,547**	**137,828**	**163,375**	**12,903**	**119,980**	**132,883**	**18,796**	**118,374**	**137,170**
Of which: Hedging derivatives(5)	4,634	-	4,634	3,645	-	3,645	4,876	-	4,876
Foreign currency contracts									
Forward and Futures contracts(3)	1,524	54,686	56,210	1,953	38,834	40,787	1,122	40,208	41,330
Options written	-	14,008	14,008	34	14,156	14,190	-	11,521	11,521
Options purchased	-	13,120	13,120	35	15,308	15,343	-	11,417	11,417
Swaps	27,891	94,432	122,323	16,028	83,154	99,182	32,609	94,588	127,197
Total	**29,415**	**176,246**	**205,661**	**18,050**	**151,452**	**169,502**	**33,731**	**157,734**	**191,465**
Contracts on shares									
Options written	84	12,398	12,482	95	9,167	9,262	89	8,862	8,951
Options purchased(4)	88	12,398	12,486	99	9,167	9,266	92	8,862	8,954
Swaps	-	798	798	-	878	878	-	902	902
Total	**172**	**25,594**	**25,766**	**194**	**19,212**	**19,406**	**181**	**18,626**	**18,807**
Commodities and other contracts									
Forward and Futures contracts	-	617	617	-	5	5	-	132	132
Options written	-	3	3	3	3	6	-	3	3
Options purchased	-	3	3	3	3	6	-	3	3
Total	**-**	**623**	**623**	**6**	**11**	**17**	**-**	**138**	**138**
Total stated amount	**55,134**	**340,291**	**395,425**	**31,153**	**290,655**	**321,808**	**52,708**	**294,872**	**347,580**

Footnotes:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2021
(1) Of which: swaps on which the Bank pays a fixed interest	26,907	34,741	27,348
(2) Of which: shekel/CPI swaps	16,762	13,171	15,805
(3) Of which: spot foreign currency swap contracts	3,099	2,047	936
(4) Of which: traded on the Stock Exchange	13,283	10,805	10,011

(5) The Bank conducts accounting hedge by way of IRS transactions.

11. Derivative Instruments Activity - volume, credit risk and due dates (continued)

A. Volume of activity on a consolidated basis (continued)

2. Gross fair value of derivative instruments

	Gross amount of assets in respect of derivative instruments			Gross amount of liabilities in respect of derivative instruments		
	Non-trading derivatives	Trading derivatives	Total	Non-trading derivatives	Trading derivatives	Total
	In NIS millions					
	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2022					
Interest rate contracts	353	2,295	2,648	457	2,152	2,609
Of which: Hedging	215	-	215	86	-	86
Foreign currency contracts	584	2,059	2,643	587	2,254	2,841
Contracts on shares	3	444	447	3	444	447
Commodities and other contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets/liabilities in respect of derivatives gross[(1)]	**940**	**4,798**	**5,738**	**1,047**	**4,850**	**5,897**
Amounts offset in the balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance sheet balance	940	4,798	5,738	1,047	4,850	5,897
Of which: not subject to net settlement arrangement or similar arrangements	-	402	402	1	426	427
	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2021					
Interest rate contracts	280	2,155	2,435	278	2,086	2,364
Of which: Hedging	194	-	194	74	-	74
Foreign currency contracts	434	1,680	2,114	378	1,629	2,007
Contracts on shares	5	552	557	5	552	557
Commodities and other contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets/liabilities in respect of derivatives gross[(1)]	**719**	**4,387**	**5,106**	**661**	**4,267**	**4,928**
Amounts offset in the balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance sheet balance	719	4,387	5,106	661	4,267	4,928
Of which: not subject to net settlement arrangement or similar arrangements	-	550	550	1	565	566
	Audited					
	December 31, 2021					
Interest rate contracts	166	1,697	1,863	277	1,600	1,877
Of which: Hedging	77	-	77	65	-	65
Foreign currency contracts	625	2,483	3,108	1,025	2,868	3,893
Contracts on shares	3	555	558	3	555	558
Commodities and other contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets/liabilities in respect of derivatives gross[(1)]	**794**	**4,735**	**5,529**	**1,305**	**5,023**	**6,328**
Amounts offset in the balance sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance sheet balance	794	4,735	5,529	1,305	5,023	6,328
Of which: not subject to net settlement arrangement or similar arrangements	-	525	525	5	542	547

Footnote:

(1) Of which: NIS 6 million (March 31, 2021: NIS 7 million, December 31, 2021: NIS 7 million) positive gross fair value of assets stemming from embedded derivative instruments.
Of which: NIS 5 million (March 31, 2021: NIS 9 million, December 31, 2021: NIS 5 million) negative gross fair value of liabilities stemming from embedded derivative instruments.

11. Derivative Instruments Activity - volume, credit risk and due dates (continued)

B. Accounting hedge

1. Effect of fair value hedge

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31		For the year ended December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	Interest income (expenses)		
	In NIS millions		
Profit (loss) on fair value hedge			
Interest rate contracts			
Hedged items	(121)	(185)	(105)
Hedging derivatives	116	179	78

2. Items hedged by fair value hedge

	Unaudited						Audited		
	March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021			December 31, 2021		
	Book value	Cumulative fair value adjustments increasing (decreasing) the book value		Book value	Cumulative fair value adjustments increasing (decreasing) the book value		Book value	Cumulative fair value adjustments increasing (decreasing) the book value	
		Existing hedge relations	Discontinued hedge relations		Existing hedge relations	Discontinued hedge relations		Existing hedge relations	Discontinued hedge relations
	In NIS millions								
Securities	2,338	(128)	18	2,698	(23)	18	2,989	(4)	18
Deposits from the public	1,955	(61)	-	1,310	(15)	-	1,919	(6)	-

3. Effect of activity in derivative instruments regarding cash flow hedging

A. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of cash flow hedging

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31		For the year ended December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	Profit (loss) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income in respect of the derivative		
	In NIS millions		
Hedge contract			
Interest rate	(13)	(1)	(3)

11. Derivative Instruments Activity - volume, credit risk and due dates (continued)

B. Accounting hedge

3. Effect of activity in derivative instruments regarding cash flow hedging (continued)

B. Amounts reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss

	Unaudited		Audited
	For the three months ended March 31		For the year ended December 31
	2022	2021	2021
	Profit (loss) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income in respect of the derivative		
	In NIS millions		
Hedge contract			
Interest rate	(1)	(1)	(1)

4. Effect of Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments on statement of profit and loss

	Unaudited	
	For the three months ended March 31	
	2022	2021
	Profit (loss) recognized in income (expenses) from activity in derivative instruments[(1)]	
	In NIS millions	
Interest rate contracts	(123)	549
Foreign currency contracts	466	165
Total	**343**	**714**

Footnote:
(1) Included in the item Non-interest financing income (expenses)

11. Derivative Instruments Activity - volume, credit risk and due dates (continued)

C. Derivative Instruments credit risk based on the counterparty to the contract, on a consolidated basis

	Unaudited					
	Stock Exchange	Banks	Dealers/ brokers	Governments and central banks	Others	Total
	In NIS millions					
	March 31, 2022					
Balance sheet balance of assets in respect of derivative instruments[2]	84	2,207	12	34	3,401	5,738
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:						
Credit risk mitigation in respect of financial instruments[5]	-	(1,445)	(2)	(3)	(2,107)	(3,557)
Credit risk mitigation in respect of cash collateral received	-	(697)	(6)	-	(25)	(728)
Net amount of assets in respect of derivative instruments	**84**	**65**	**4**	**31**	**1,269**	**1,453**
Off-balance sheet credit risk in respect of derivative instruments[1]	385	276	48	39	832	1,580
Total credit risk in respect of derivative instruments[4]	**469**	**2,483**	**60**	**73**	**4,233**	**7,318**
Balance sheet balance of liabilities in respect of derivative instruments[3]	347	1,983	3	3	3,561	5,897
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:						
Financial instruments	-	(1,445)	(2)	(3)	(2,107)	(3,557)
Pledged cash collateral	-	(492)	-	-	(134)	(626)
Net amount of liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	**347**	**46**	**1**	**-**	**1,320**	**1,714**
	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2021					
Balance sheet balance of assets in respect of derivative instruments[2]	77	1,782	7	57	3,183	5,106
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:						
Credit risk mitigation in respect of financial instruments[5]	-	(1,453)	(3)	(12)	(1,590)	(3,058)
Credit risk mitigation in respect of cash collateral received	-	(299)	(2)	-	(157)	(458)
Net amount of assets in respect of derivative instruments	**77**	**30**	**2**	**45**	**1,436**	**1,590**
Off-balance sheet credit risk in respect of derivative instruments[1]	267	91	12	29	679	1,078
Total credit risk in respect of derivative instruments[4]	**344**	**1,873**	**19**	**86**	**3,862**	**6,184**
Balance sheet balance of liabilities in respect of derivative instruments[3]	463	2,219	32	12	2,202	4,928
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:						
Financial instruments	-	(1,453)	(3)	(12)	(1,590)	(3,058)
Pledged cash collateral	-	(715)	-	-	(198)	(913)
Net amount of liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	**463**	**51**	**29**	**-**	**414**	**957**

For footnotes see next page.

11. Derivative Instruments Activity - volume, credit risk and due dates (continued)

C. Derivative Instruments credit risk based on the counterparty to the contract, on a consolidated basis (continued)

			Audited			
			December 31, 2021			
Balance sheet balance of assets in respect of derivative instruments[2]	62	2,436	4	99	2,928	5,529
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:						
Credit risk mitigation in respect of financial instruments[5]	-	(1,677)	(1)	-	(1,109)	(2,787)
Credit risk mitigation in respect of cash collateral received	-	(706)	(1)	(98)	(193)	(998)
Net amount of assets in respect of derivative instruments	**62**	**53**	**2**	**1**	**1,626**	**1,744**
Off-balance sheet credit risk in respect of derivative instruments[1]	267	271	18	30	1,016	1,602
Total credit risk in respect of derivative instruments[4]	**329**	**2,707**	**22**	**129**	**3,944**	**7,131**
Balance sheet balance of liabilities in respect of derivative instruments[3]	491	2,547	21	-	3,269	6,328
Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet:						
Financial instruments	-	(1,677)	(1)	-	(1,109)	(2,787)
Pledged cash collateral	-	(806)	-	-	(1,365)	(2,171)
Net amount of liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	**491**	**64**	**20**	**-**	**795**	**1,370**

Footnotes:

(1) The difference, if positive, between the total amount in respect of derivative instruments (including derivative instruments with a negative fair value) included in the borrower's indebtedness, as computed for the purpose of limitation on the indebtedness of a borrower, before credit risk mitigation, and between the balance sheet amount of assets in respect of derivative instruments of the borrower.

(2) Of which: a balance sheet balance of standalone derivative instruments in the amount of NIS 5,732 million included in the item assets in respect of derivative instruments (March 31, 2021: NIS 5,099 million, December 31, 2021: NIS 5,522 million).

(3) Of which: a balance sheet balance of standalone derivative instruments in the amount of NIS 5,892 million included in the item liabilities in respect of derivative instruments (March 31, 2021: NIS 4,919 million, December 31, 2021: NIS 6,323 million).

(4) The amount does not include the above deductions. The comparative data has been restated accordingly.

(5) The fair value of derivative instruments subject to netting agreements is in the amount of NIS 3,540 million (March 31, 2021: NIS 3,006 million, December 31, 2021: NIS 2,773 million).

11. Derivative Instruments Activity - volume, credit risk and due dates (continued)

D. Due dates - Par value: consolidated period end balances

	Up to 3 months	From 3 months to 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	In NIS millions				
	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2022				
Interest rate contracts					
Shekel/CPI	1,917	2,597	9,846	2,402	16,762
Other	8,909	28,014	64,946	44,744	146,613
Foreign currency contracts	109,624	71,472	17,573	6,992	205,661
Contracts on shares	25,062	676	28	-	25,766
Commodities and other contracts	-	6	617	-	623
Total	**145,512**	**102,765**	**93,010**	**54,138**	**395,425**
	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
Total	**99,756**	**97,280**	**70,393**	**54,379**	**321,808**
	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
Total	**115,336**	**98,105**	**82,515**	**51,624**	**347,580**

12. Regulatory Operating Segments

A. Details regarding the regulatory segments were brought in Note 29 a to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021. The principal assumptions, assessments and reporting principles used in the preparation of the data were detailed in Note 29 D in the financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

For details regarding administrative segments recognized by the Bank were brought in Note 30a to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

Whereas, with respect to a part of the customers, the Bank did not have the complete information required for the classification to regulatory operating segment, in accordance with the new instructions, in particular information regarding their business turnover, various actions were taken to obtain such information, and in certain cases, in the absence of information, decisions had been made on the basis of evaluations and estimates. The Bank is acting to complete the improvement of the information, and accordingly, such improvements may in future reporting periods require the reclassification of customers to the operating segments.

B. (1) Reclassification - improvement in the allocation of customers to segments of operation – the transfer of customers from the large businesses segment to the institutional bodies segment.

(2) Reclassified - Reclassification of data for the first quarter of 2021 following an improvement in the allocation of the credit risk insurance premium between the sectors that was implemented as from the second quarter of 2021.

12. Regulatory Operating Segments (continued)

C. Information regarding regulatory operating segments, consolidated

	Unaudited				
	For the three months ended March 31, 2022				
	Domestic operations				
	Households			Private Banking	Small and minute businesses
	Total	Of which - Housing loans	Of which - Credit cards		
	in NIS millions				
Interest income from external sources	839	492	165	3	396
Interest expenses to external sources	43	-	-	9	14
Net interest income from external sources	796	492	165	(6)	382
Net interest income Intersegmental	(239)	(322)	(5)	23	(9)
Total net Interest income	557	170	160	17	373
Non-interest financing income from external sources	322	3	316	(112)	15
Non-interest financing income Intersegmental	121	-	-	132	136
Total Non-interest financing income	443	3	316	20	151
Total income	**1,000**	**173**	**476**	**37**	**524**
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	29	13	-	1	(4)
Operating and other expenses	807	69	346	21	333
Profit before taxes	**164**	**91**	**130**	**15**	**195**
Provision for taxes on profit	30	28	45	4	54
Profit after taxes	**134**	**63**	**85**	**11**	**141**
Bank's share in operating income of associates	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit from ordinary operations before Attributed to the non-controlling interests	134	63	85	11	141
Net Profit (Loss) from ordinary operations Attributed to the non-controlling interests	(18)	-	(18)	-	(1)
Net Profit Attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**116**	**63**	**67**	**11**	**140**
Average Assets	83,887	54,911	13,433	516	39,889
Of which - Investment in Investee companies	-	-	-	-	-
Of which - Average credit to the public[(3)]	82,728	54,852	13,038	466	39,206
Balance of credit to the public at the period end[(3)]	86,962	[(4)]56,109	15,860	[(4)]510	40,299
Balance of impaired non-accruing	404	247	105	-	482
Balance of debts in arrear for over ninety days	39	-	-	-	49
Average Liabilities	95,171	125	2,791	19,606	53,655
Of which - Average Deposits from the public	90,899	-	13	19,499	48,541
Balance of deposits from the public at the period end	91,885	-	12	20,108	47,276
Average Risk-assets[(1)]	61,812	31,166	15,299	590	38,334
Balance of Risk-assets at the period end[(1)]	62,723	32,007	15,433	611	38,939
Average assets under management[(2)]	33,381	363	-	23,597	37,798
Net interest income:					
Margin from credit activity to the public	489	170	160	2	341
Margin from deposits activity from the public	68	-	-	15	32
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total net interest income	**557**	**170**	**160**	**17**	**373**

Footnotes:

(1) Risk weighted assets – as computed for capital adequacy purposes.

(2) Managed assets – including assets of provident funds, further education funds, mutual funds and customer securities.

(3) Outstanding balance of credit to the public- the recorded amount of the debt is presented.

(4) Including housing loans to small and minute business customers with an outstanding credit balance at the end of the period of NIS 3,438 million.

					International operations	
Medium businesses	Large businesses	Institutional bodies	Financial management	Total Domestic operations	Total International operations	Total
123	306	-	162	1,829	255	2,084
8	24	18	147	263	21	284
115	282	(18)	15	1,566	234	1,800
(14)	(71)	24	286	-	-	-
101	211	6	301	1,566	234	1,800
(43)	5	(43)	1,095	1,239	47	1,286
79	99	46	(613)	-	-	-
36	104	3	482	1,239	47	1,286
137	**315**	**9**	**783**	**2,805**	**281**	**3,086**
(8)	(47)	(6)	(4)	(39)	(21)	(60)
70	158	14	121	1,524	183	1,707
75	**204**	**1**	**666**	**1,320**	**119**	**1,439**
22	62	-	234	406	41	447
53	**142**	**1**	**432**	**914**	**78**	**992**
-	-	-	5	5	-	5
53	142	1	437	919	78	997
-	(1)	-	6	(14)	-	(14)
53	**141**	**1**	**443**	**905**	**78**	**983**
16,384	48,909	826	108,346	298,757	38,549	337,306
-	-	-	460	460	-	460
16,300	48,297	786	-	187,783	27,292	215,075
16,677	48,538	176	-	193,162	27,571	220,733
379	199	-	-	1,464	82	1,546
-	-	-	292	380	1	381
14,754	41,072	20,279	35,719	280,256	34,793	315,049
13,780	37,507	20,232	-	230,458	34,450	264,908
13,165	35,276	25,159	-	232,869	34,862	267,731
15,818	52,919	557	17,764	187,794	31,126	218,920
16,683	52,525	297	19,130	190,908	31,611	222,519
10,114	60,773	88,526	304	254,493	-	254,493
95	202	1	-	1,130	172	1,302
6	9	5	-	135	40	175
-	-	-	301	301	22	323
101	**211**	**6**	**301**	**1,566**	**234**	**1,800**

12. Regulatory Operating Segments (continued)

C. Information regarding regulatory operating segments, consolidated (continued)

	Unaudited				
	For the three months ended March 31, 2021				
	Domestic operations				
	Households			Private Banking	Small and minute businesses
	Total	Of which - Housing loans	Of which - Credit cards		
	in NIS millions				
Interest income from external sources	608	291	134	1	382
Interest expenses to external sources	35	-	-	10	15
Net interest income from external sources	573	291	134	(9)	367
Net interest income Intersegmental	(105)	(164)	(5)	21	(21)
Total net Interest income	468	127	129	12	346
Non-interest financing income from external sources	194	2	260	(189)	(63)
Non-interest financing income Intersegmental	185	-	-	211	201
Total Non-interest financing income	379	2	260	22	138
Total income	**847**	**129**	**389**	**34**	**484**
Credit loss expenses	(59)	(2)	(1)	-	(93)
Operating and other expenses	798	53	285	24	332
Profit (Loss) before taxes	**108**	**78**	**105**	**10**	**245**
Provision for taxes (tax savings) on profit	29	27	37	3	82
Profit after taxes	**79**	**51**	**68**	**7**	**163**
Bank's share in operating income of associates	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit from ordinary operations before Attributed to the non-controlling interests	79	51	68	7	163
Net Profit (Loss) from ordinary operations Attributed to the non-controlling interests	(14)	-	(14)	-	(2)
Net Profit Attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**65**	**51**	**54**	**7**	**161**
Average Assets	73,590	42,752	15,854	405	36,572
Of which - Investment in Investee companies	-	-	-	-	-
Of which - Average credit to the public(3)	72,556	42,888	15,572	340	35,825
Balance of credit to the public at the period end(3)	74,653	(4)43,927	16,682	(4)358	36,397
Balance of impaired debts	260	2	121	-	738
Balance of debts in arrear for over ninety days	318	290	-	-	32
Average Liabilities	93,318	102	2,510	17,889	(5)47,774
Of which - Average Deposits from the public	89,423	-	16	17,792	(5)42,975
Balance of deposits from the public at the period end	90,149	-	16	18,115	(5)45,012
Average Risk-assets(1)	53,110	24,552	13,685	516	34,580
Balance of Risk-assets at the period end(1)	53,476	25,006	13,809	513	34,493
Average assets under management(2)	32,488	361	-	22,445	28,432
Net interest income:					
Margin from credit activity to the public	418	127	129	1	324
Margin from deposits activity from the public	50	-	-	11	22
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total net interest income	**468**	**127**	**129**	**12**	**346**

Footnotes:

(1) Risk weighted assets – as computed for capital adequacy purposes.

(2) Managed assets – including assets of provident funds, further education funds, mutual funds and customer securities.

(3) Outstanding balance of credit to the public- the recorded amount of the debt is presented.

(4) Including housing loans to small and minute business customers with an outstanding credit balance at the end of the period of NIS 3,071 million.

(5) Reclassified - see B (1) above.

(6) Reclassified - see B (2) above.

	Medium businesses	Large businesses	Institutional bodies	Financial management	Total Domestic operations	International operations Total International operations	Total
	102	279	5	105	1,482	229	1,711
	4	19	10	84	177	30	207
	98	260	(5)	21	1,305	199	1,504
	(10)	(49)	15	149	–	–	–
	88	211	10	170	1,305	199	1,504
	[6](28)	[6](45)	(47)	1,143	965	68	1,033
	58	137	49	(841)	–	–	–
	30	92	2	302	965	68	1,033
	118	**303**	**12**	**472**	**2,270**	**267**	**2,537**
	3	(57)	(1)	2	(205)	58	(147)
	65	147	15	105	1,486	166	1,652
	50	**213**	**(2)**	**365**	**989**	**43**	**1,032**
	[6]16	[6]72	(2)	139	339	14	353
	34	**141**	**-**	**226**	**650**	**29**	**679**
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	34	141	–	226	650	29	679
	–	(2)	–	1	(17)	–	(17)
	34	**139**	**-**	**227**	**633**	**29**	**662**
	13,170	44,856	1,139	93,084	262,816	34,545	297,361
	–	–	–	350	350	–	350
	13,157	44,864	984	–	167,726	23,811	191,537
	13,139	46,521	783	–	171,851	25,050	196,901
	357	528	274	–	2,157	252	2,409
	–	–	–	1,557	1,907	–	1,907
	11,277	[5]32,103	[5]17,198	27,624	247,183	30,959	278,142
	9,999	[5]26,863	[5]17,164	–	204,216	28,727	232,943
	9,819	[5]27,124	[5]18,975	–	209,194	31,593	240,787
	13,194	48,856	1,352	16,460	168,068	28,212	196,280
	13,482	49,858	1,341	17,362	170,525	28,802	199,327
	8,041	43,762	72,687	151	208,006	13,175	221,181
	85	207	5	–	1,040	143	1,183
	3	4	5	–	95	33	128
	–	–	–	170	170	23	193
	88	**211**	**10**	**170**	**1,305**	**199**	**1,504**

12. Regulatory Operating Segments (continued)

C. Information regarding regulatory operating segments, consolidated (continued)

	Audited				
	For the year ended December 31, 2021				
	Domestic operations				
	Households			Private Banking	Small and minute businesses
	Total	Of which - Housing loans	Of which - Credit cards		
	in NIS millions				
Interest income from external sources	2,797	1,494	561	8	1,557
Interest expenses To external sources	152	-	-	37	58
Net interest income from external sources	2,645	1,494	561	(29)	1,499
Net interest income Intersegmental	(673)	(933)	(20)	78	(77)
Total net Interest income	1,972	561	541	49	1,422
Non-interest financing income from external sources	2,160	13	1,197	456	938
Non-interest financing income Intersegmental	(460)	-	-	(372)	(369)
Total Non-interest financing income	1,700	13	1,197	84	569
Total income	**3,672**	**574**	**1,738**	**133**	**1,991**
Credit loss expenses	(162)	6	(12)	(1)	(211)
Operating and other expenses	3,268	241	1,223	85	1,372
Profit (Loss) before taxes	**566**	**327**	**527**	**49**	**830**
Provision for taxes (tax savings) on profit	171	110	185	16	276
Profit (Loss) after taxes	**395**	**217**	**342**	**33**	**554**
Bank's share in operating income of associates	-	-	-	-	-
Net Profit (Loss) from ordinary operations before Attributed to the non-controlling interests	395	217	342	33	554
Net Profit (Loss) from ordinary operations Attributed to the non-controlling interests	(70)	-	(70)	-	(4)
Net Profit (Loss) Attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**325**	**217**	**272**	**33**	**550**
Average Assets	76,734	46,807	15,013	441	37,297
Of which - Investment in Investee companies	-	-	-	-	-
Of which - Average credit to the public(3)	75,984	46,940	14,729	394	36,769
Balance of credit to the public at the period end(3)	83,635	(4)53,363	15,453	(4)440	39,091
Balance of impaired debts	230	-	106	-	663
Balance of debts in arrear for over ninety days	319	276	-	-	41
Average Liabilities	94,492	119	2,734	17,786	50,742
Of which - Average Deposits from the public	90,413	-	16	17,690	45,106
Balance of deposits from the public at the period end	89,965	-	13	18,999	47,751
Average Risk-assets(1)	56,272	26,858	14,266	529	35,643
Balance of Risk-assets at the period end (1)	60,900	30,326	15,165	569	37,729
Average assets under management(2)	34,434	362	-	24,478	29,574
Net interest income:					
Margin from credit activity to the public	1,758	561	541	4	1,332
Margin from deposits activity from the public	214	-	-	45	90
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total net interest income	**1,972**	**561**	**541**	**49**	**1,422**

Footnotes:

(1) Risk weighted assets – as computed for capital adequacy purposes.

(2) Managed assets – including assets of provident funds, further education funds, mutual funds and customer securities.

(3) Outstanding balance of credit to the public- the recorded amount of the debt is presented.

(4) Including housing loans to small and minute business customers with an outstanding credit balance at the end of the period of NIS 3,315 million.

					International operations	
Medium businesses	Large businesses	Institutional bodies	Financial management	Total Domestic operations	Total International operations	Total
454	1,207	13	511	6,547	944	7,491
17	70	48	484	866	96	962
437	1,137	(35)	27	5,681	848	6,529
(63)	(265)	64	936	-	-	-
374	872	29	963	5,681	848	6,529
236	538	130	(727)	3,731	231	3,962
(111)	(144)	(120)	1,576	-	-	-
125	394	10	849	3,731	231	3,962
499	**1,266**	**39**	**1,812**	**9,412**	**1,079**	**10,491**
50	(339)	(23)	7	(679)	(14)	(693)
278	682	64	415	6,164	694	6,858
171	**923**	**(2)**	**1,390**	**3,927**	**399**	**4,326**
56	309	(2)	552	1,378	138	1,516
115	**614**	**-**	**838**	**2,549**	**261**	**2,810**
-	-	-	20	20	-	20
115	614	-	858	2,569	261	2,830
(1)	(4)	-	22	(57)	-	(57)
114	**610**	**-**	**880**	**2,512**	**261**	**2,773**
13,854	47,026	878	97,398	273,628	35,596	309,224
-	-	-	362	362	-	362
13,881	46,768	853	-	174,649	24,842	199,491
14,770	50,393	1,277	-	189,606	26,590	216,196
354	352	-	-	1,599	198	1,797
1	-	-	990	1,351	1	1,352
11,484	32,909	18,477	30,692	256,582	31,961	288,543
10,363	28,855	18,445	-	210,872	30,434	241,306
13,226	35,803	21,353	-	227,097	33,810	260,907
14,044	51,558	1,078	16,427	175,551	29,306	204,857
14,953	53,314	817	16,400	184,682	30,639	215,321
7,710	47,071	84,472	345	228,084	13,464	241,548
358	848	11	-	4,311	633	4,944
16	24	18	-	407	127	534
-	-	-	963	963	88	1,051
374	**872**	**29**	**963**	**5,681**	**848**	**6,529**

13. Managerial Operating Segments

	Unaudited									
	Retail banking	Middle market banking	Corporate banking	Financial management	Discount Capital[1]	Discount Bancorp[1]	Israel Credit Cards[1]	other	Adjustments	Total
	In NIS millions									
	For the three months ended March 31, 2022									
Net interest income	692	166	247	297	2	234	161	-	1	1,800
Non-interest income	302	34	108	56	98	47	393	256	(8)	1,286
Total income	**994**	**200**	**355**	**353**	**100**	**281**	**554**	**256**	**(7)**	**3,086**
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	22	(19)	(41)	-	-	(21)	(1)	-	-	(60)
Operating and other expenses	727	87	149	84	19	183	439	26	(7)	1,707
Income before taxes	245	132	247	269	81	119	116	230	-	1,439
Provision for taxes on income	31	40	75	134	28	41	44	54	-	447
Income after taxes	214	92	172	135	53	78	72	176	-	992
Bank's share in income of associates, net of tax effect	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	(1)	5
Net income before attributed to the non-controlling interests	215	92	172	136	57	78	72	176	(1)	997
Net income attributed to the non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)	8	1	(14)
Net income attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**215**	**92**	**172**	**136**	**57**	**78**	**49**	**184**	**-**	**983**
Balance of Assets	104,420	28,985	57,152	111,624	2,396	41,222	16,867	12,644	(34,650)	340,660
Balance of credit to the public	99,900	29,366	53,678	-	17	27,571	15,809	-	(5,608)	220,733
Balance of deposits from the public	154,840	28,535	50,349	10,723	-	34,862	12	385	(11,975)	267,731
	For the three months ended March 31, 2021									
Net interest income	606	164	235	166	4	199	129	-	1	1,504
Non-interest income	269	40	83	245	35	68	318	14	(39)	1,033
Total income	**875**	**204**	**318**	**411**	**39**	**267**	**447**	**14**	**(38)**	**2,537**
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	(91)	(6)	(104)	-	-	58	(4)	-	-	(147)
Operating and other expenses	804	100	147	85	14	167	364	9	(38)	1,652
Income before taxes	162	110	275	326	25	42	87	5	-	1,032
Provision for taxes on income	45	37	92	127	3	14	33	2	-	353
Income (loss) after taxes	117	73	183	199	22	28	54	3	-	679
Bank's share in income of associates, net of tax effect	1	-	-	2	(2)	-	-	-	(1)	-
Net income before attributed to the non-controlling interests	118	73	183	201	20	28	54	3	(1)	679
Net income attributed to the non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)	(1)	1	(17)
Net income attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**118**	**73**	**183**	**201**	**20**	**28**	**37**	**2**	**-**	**662**
Balance of Assets	87,715	25,349	54,442	100,848	1,807	38,894	19,384	6,394	(28,691)	306,142
Balance of credit to the public	85,028	25,822	50,383	-	49	25,050	18,729	-	(8,160)	196,901
Balance of deposits from the public	150,666	21,926	37,149	5,531	-	31,593	16	-	(6,094)	240,787

Footnote:

(1) The contribution to the Bank's business results.

13. Managerial Operating Segments (continued)

	Audited									
	In NIS millions									
	Retail banking	Middle market banking	Corporate banking	Financial management	Discount Capital[1]	Discount Bancorp[1]	Israel Credit Cards[1]	other	Adjustments	Total
	For the year ended December 31, 2021									
Net interest income	2,538	659	966	948	20	848	548	-	2	6,529
Non-interest income	1,149	142	381	483	267	231	1,437	59	(187)	3,962
Total income	**3,687**	**801**	**1,347**	**1,431**	**287**	**1,079**	**1,985**	**59**	**(185)**	**10,491**
Credit loss expenses (expenses release)	(295)	(47)	(328)	-	-	(14)	(9)	-	-	(693)
Operating and other expenses	3,264	399	640	320	54	696	1,603	66	(184)	6,858
Income (loss) before taxes	718	449	1,035	1,111	233	397	391	(7)	(1)	4,326
Provision for taxes on income	208	152	347	435	74	138	151	11	-	1,516
Income (loss) after taxes	510	297	688	676	159	259	240	(18)	(1)	2,810
Bank's share in income of associates, net of tax effect	1	-	-	7	13	-	2	-	(3)	20
Net income (loss) before attributed to the non-controlling interests	511	297	688	683	172	259	242	(18)	(4)	2,830
Net income attributed to the non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76)	15	4	(57)
Net income (loss) attributed to the Bank's shareholders	**511**	**297**	**688**	**683**	**172**	**259**	**166**	**(3)**	**-**	**2,773**
Balance of Assets	99,921	27,803	58,421	111,163	2,323	40,279	16,075	12,363	(33,260)	335,088
Balance of credit to the public	96,374	28,220	55,022	-	17	26,590	15,307	-	(5,334)	216,196
Balance of deposits from the public	152,590	28,376	46,751	10,698	-	33,810	13	370	(11,701)	260,907

Footnote:
(1) The contribution to the Bank's business results.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses

General. As from January 1, 2022, the Bank is applying the directives of the Supervisor of Banks requiring the adoption in full of accounting principles accepted by US banks in the matter of allowance for current expected credit losses (CECL). For details regarding the updated accounting policy and regarding the identification and classification of non-accruing debts, a term that has replaced the term impaired debts, see Note 1 (e) above. The comparative figures are presented in accordance with the format that was valid until December 31, 2021.

Debts – in this Note: Credit to the public, credit to Governments, deposits with banks and other debts, excluding bonds, securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and assets in respect of the "Maof" market activity.

A. Held-to-maturity and available-for-sale bonds and off-balance sheet credit instruments

1. Change in the balance of the allowance for credit losses - Consolidated

	Unaudited					
	Credit to the public					
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Banks, governments, held-to-maturity and available-for-sale bonds	Total
	In NIS millions					
	Three months ended March 31, 2022					
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at December 31, 2021 (audited)	2,258	258	773	3,289	22	3,311
Restatement of opening balance – initial implementation[(1)]	183	(32)	–	151	9	160
Expenses (expense release) for credit loss	(84)	11	17	(56)	(4)	(60)
Accounting write-offs	(82)	(6)	(82)	(170)	–	(170)
Collection of debts written-off in previous years	51	–	62	113	–	113
Net accounting write-offs	(31)	(6)	(20)	(57)	–	(57)
Adjustments from translation of financial statements	6	–	–	6	–	6
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at March 31, 2022	**2,332**	**231**	**770**	**3,333**	**27**	**3,360**
Of which: In respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments	331	21	99	451	1	452

Footnote:

(1) Effect of initial implementation of US GAAP regarding allowance for current expected credit losses (CECL). See also Note 1(e) to the condensed financial statements.

	Unaudited					
	Credit to the public					
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Total	Banks and Governments	Total
	In NIS millions					
	Three months ended March 31, 2021					
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at December 31, 2020 (audited)	2,817	258	984	4,059	15	4,074
Expenses (expenses release) for credit loss	(91)	(2)	(56)	(149)	2	(147)
Accounting write-offs	(100)	(3)	(65)	(168)	–	(168)
Collection of debts written-off in previous years	55	1	62	118	–	118
Net accounting write-offs	(45)	(2)	(3)	(50)	–	(50)
Adjustments from translation of financial statements	15	–	–	15	–	15
Balance of allowance for credit losses, as at March 31, 2021	**2,696**	**254**	**925**	**3,875**	**17**	**3,892**
Of which: In respect of off-balance sheet credit instruments	188	–	78	266	–	266

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public

1. Credit quality and arrears - consolidated

	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2022					
		Problematic[1]			Accruing debts – additional information	
	Performing	Accruing	Non-accruing	Total	In Arrears of 90 Days or More[2]	In Arrears of 30 to 89 Days[3]
	In NIS millions					
Lending Activity in Israel						
Public - Commercial						
Construction and Real Estate - Construction	20,217	208	116	20,541	7	25
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	12,139	223	110	12,472	1	15
Financial Services	12,835	48	-	12,883	1	-
Commercial - Other	54,457	1,227	638	56,322	40	102
Total Commercial	**99,648**	**1,706**	**864**	**102,218**	**49**	**142**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	56,102	76	247	56,425	-	348
Private Individuals - Other Loans	30,362	285	153	30,800	39	102
Total Public - Activity in Israel	**186,112**	**2,067**	**1,264**	**189,443**	**88**	**592**
Lending Activity Abroad						
Public - Commercial						
Construction and Real Estate	9,303	665	69	10,037	-	-
Commercial - Other	18,082	1,292	209	19,583	1	4
Total Commercial	**27,385**	**1,957**	**278**	**29,620**	**1**	**4**
Private Individuals	1,658	8	4	1,670	-	-
Total Public - Activity Abroad	**29,043**	**1,965**	**282**	**31,290**	**1**	**4**
Total public	**215,155**	**4,032**	**1,546**	**220,733**	**89**	**596**

Footnotes:
(1) Substandard or special mention non-accruing credit to the public
(2) Classified as problematic debts accruing interest income
(3) Accruing interest income. Debts in arrears for 30 to 89 days amounting to NIS 163 million, were classified as problematic debts

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

1. Credit quality and arrears – consolidated (continued)

	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2021					
		Problematic[1]			Unimpaired debts – additional information	
	Non-problematic	Unimpaired	Impaired[2]	Total	In Arrears of 90 Days or More[3]	In Arrears of 30 to 89 Days[4]
	In NIS millions					
Lending Activity in Israel						
Public - Commercial						
Construction and Real Estate - Construction	17,029	241	122	17,392	4	54
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	11,275	157	140	11,572	3	20
Financial Services	9,927	52	297	10,276	-	6
Commercial - Other	51,361	1,618	970	53,949	25	86
Total Commercial	**89,592**	**2,068**	**1,529**	**93,189**	**32**	**166**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	43,855	[5]290	2	44,147	285	79
Private Individuals - Other Loans	30,093	354	258	30,705	28	116
Total Public - Activity in Israel	**163,540**	**2,712**	**1,789**	**168,041**	**345**	**361**
Banks in Israel	894	-	-	894	-	-
Government of Israel	1,764	-	-	1,764	-	-
Total Activity in Israel	**166,198**	**2,712**	**1,789**	**170,699**	**345**	**361**
Lending Activity Abroad						
Public - Commercial						
Construction and Real Estate	8,997	1,337	235	10,569	-	-
Commercial - Other	14,758	1,678	385	16,821	-	27
Total Commercial	**23,755**	**3,015**	**620**	**27,390**	**-**	**27**
Private Individuals	1,421	49	-	1,470	5	5
Total Public - Activity Abroad	**25,176**	**3,064**	**620**	**28,860**	**5**	**32**
Foreign banks	3,063	-	-	3,063	-	-
Foreign governments	1,756	-	-	1,756	1,557	10
Total Activity Abroad	**29,995**	**3,064**	**620**	**33,679**	**1,562**	**42**
Total public	**188,716**	**5,776**	**2,409**	**196,901**	**350**	**393**
Total banks	**3,957**	**-**	**-**	**3,957**	**-**	**-**
Total governments	**3,520**	**-**	**-**	**3,520**	**1,557**	**10**
Total	**196,193**	**5,776**	**2,409**	**204,378**	**1,907**	**403**

For footnotes see next page.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

1. Credit quality and arrears – consolidated (continued)

	Audited					
	December 31, 2021					
	Problematic[1]				Unimpaired debts – additional information	
	Non-problematic	Unimpaired	Impaired[2]	Total	In Arrears of 90 Days or More[3]	In Arrears of 30 to 89 Days[4]
	In NIS millions					
Lending Activity in Israel						
Public - Commercial						
Construction and Real Estate - Construction	19,643	374	130	20,147	6	30
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	11,848	218	109	12,175	1	9
Financial Services	13,872	52	-	13,924	1	1
Commercial - Other	53,263	1,101	893	55,257	34	92
Total Commercial	**98,626**	**1,745**	**1,132**	**101,503**	**42**	**132**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	53,375	[5]275	-	53,650	271	80
Private Individuals - Other Loans	29,685	285	230	30,200	43	131
Total Public - Activity in Israel	**181,686**	**2,305**	**1,362**	**185,353**	**356**	**343**
Banks in Israel	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-
Government of Israel	1,131	-	-	1,131	-	-
Total Activity in Israel	**184,117**	**2,305**	**1,362**	**187,784**	**356**	**343**
Lending Activity Abroad						
Public - Commercial						
Construction and Real Estate	9,696	681	70	10,447	-	-
Commercial - Other	16,940	1,464	365	18,769	1	9
Total Commercial	**26,636**	**2,145**	**435**	**29,216**	**1**	**9**
Private Individuals	1,584	43	-	1,627	5	-
Total Public - Activity Abroad	**28,220**	**2,188**	**435**	**30,843**	**6**	**9**
Foreign banks	2,412	-	-	2,412	-	-
Foreign governments	1,533	-	-	1,533	990	-
Total Activity Abroad	**32,165**	**2,188**	**435**	**34,788**	**996**	**9**
Total public	**209,906**	**4,493**	**1,797**	**216,196**	**362**	**352**
Total banks	**3,712**	**-**	**-**	**3,712**	**-**	**-**
Total governments	**2,664**	**-**	**-**	**2,664**	**990**	**-**
Total	**216,282**	**4,493**	**1,797**	**222,572**	**1,352**	**352**

Footnotes:

(1) Impaired, substandard or under special mention credit risk, including housing loans for which an allowance according to the extent of arrears exists and including housing loans in arrears for ninety days or over for which an allowance according to the extent of arrears does not exist.

(2) As a general rule, interest income is not accrued in respect of impaired debts. For information regarding impaired debt restructured under problematic debt restructuring, see B.2.c. below.

(3) Classified as unimpaired problematic debts. Accruing interest income.

(4) As of March 31, 2021, debts in arrears for between 30 and 89 days which accrue interest income, in amount of NIS 104 million are classified as unimpaired problematic debts (December 31, 2021 - NIS 117 million).

(5) As of March 31, 2021, including housing loans in amount of NIS 8 million with an allowance according to the extent of arrears, for which an arrangement was made for the repayment of overdue amounts, which included a change in the repayment schedule for the balance of the loan not yet due (December 31, 2021 - NIS 8 million).

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

2. Credit quality according to years of granting the credit

	Unaudited								
	March 31, 2022								
	Recorded amount of fixed-time credit to the public								
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Previous	Recorded amount of renewable loans	Recorded amount of renewable loans converted into fixed-time loans	Total
	In NIS millions								
Lending Activity in Israel									
Public - Commercial									
Total construction and Real Estate	**4,998**	**13,227**	**4,384**	**2,095**	**952**	**1,464**	**5,893**	**-**	**33,013**
Credit performance rating	4,854	13,003	4,227	1,998	896	1,368	5,200	-	31,546
Non problematic credit having no credit performance rating	76	117	81	46	35	51	404	-	810
Accruing problematic credit	58	82	26	30	15	35	185	-	431
Non-accruing credit	10	25	50	21	6	10	104	-	226
Total commercial - Other	**8,411**	**18,130**	**10,932**	**5,729**	**4,356**	**5,824**	**17,517**	**-**	**70,899**
Credit performance rating	8,162	17,571	10,296	5,257	4,056	5,572	16,404	-	67,318
Non problematic credit having no credit performance rating	105	285	221	247	63	107	648	-	1,676
Accruing problematic credit	106	210	241	172	210	91	240	-	1,270
Non-accruing credit	38	64	174	53	27	54	225	-	635
Total private Individuals - Housing Loans	**5,586**	**16,923**	**8,962**	**5,930**	**4,557**	**14,465**	**2**	**-**	**56,425**
LTV up to 60%	3,434	10,395	5,726	3,948	3,046	9,607	2	-	36,158
LTV over 60% up to 75%	2,135	6,526	3,177	1,948	1,494	4,268	-	-	19,548
LTV over 75%	17	2	59	34	17	590	-	-	719
Credit not in arrears and in credit performance rating	3,446	11,339	6,462	4,650	3,559	10,172	1	-	39,629
Credit not in arrears and not in credit performance rating	2,090	5,524	2,456	1,235	942	3,954	-	-	16,201
In arrears of 30 to 89 days	48	50	33	31	34	152	-	-	348
Non-accruing credit	2	10	11	14	22	187	1	-	247
Total private Individuals - Other Loans	**1,528**	**5,324**	**2,268**	**1,649**	**746**	**533**	**6,427**	**-**	**18,475**
Credit not in arrears and in credit performance rating	2,027	4,872	2,002	1,441	646	445	5,142	-	16,575
Credit not in arrears and not in credit performance rating	(502)	409	233	187	89	79	1,228	-	1,723
In arrears of 30 to 89 days	2	23	13	11	6	5	42	-	102
In arrears of 90 days or over	-	4	3	2	2	1	15	-	27
Non-accruing credit	1	16	17	8	3	3	-	-	48
Total Credit to the public - Activity in Israel	**20,523**	**53,604**	**26,546**	**15,403**	**10,611**	**22,286**	**29,839**	**-**	**178,812**
Total Credit to the public - Activity Abroad	**1,581**	**6,472**	**2,786**	**3,036**	**1,218**	**2,828**	**12,788**	**581**	**31,290**
Non-problematic credit	1,404	6,160	2,623	2,315	1,016	2,490	12,453	581	29,042
Accruing problematic credit	149	286	86	643	185	300	317	-	1,966
Non-accruing credit	28	26	77	78	17	38	18	-	282
Total Credit to the public	**22,104**	**60,076**	**29,332**	**18,439**	**11,829**	**25,114**	**42,627**	**581**	**210,102**

Footnote:

(1) The disclosure data does not include the subsidiary company ICC, which is expected to apply the new rules as from January 1, 2023.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding non-accruing debts

A. Credit to the public – non-accruing debts

	Unaudited					
	March 31, 2022					
	Balance[1] of non-accruing debts for which allowance exists	Balance of allowance	Balance[1] of non-accruing debts for which no allowance exists	Total balance[1] of non-accruing debts[3][4]	Balance of contractual principal sum of non-accruing debts	Recorded interest income[2]
	In NIS millions					
Lending Activity in Israel						
Construction and Real Estate	146	29	80	226	1,088	-
Commercial - Other	545	185	93	638	2,241	2
Total Commercial	**691**	**214**	**173**	**864**	**3,329**	**2**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	213	9	34	247	300	-
Private Individuals - Other	152	60	1	153	178	-
Total credit to the Public - Activity in Israel	**1,056**	**283**	**208**	**1,264**	**3,807**	**2**
Lending Activity Abroad						
Total credit to the Public - Activity Abroad	**187**	**27**	**95**	**282**	**662**	**1**
Total	**1,243**	**310**	**303**	**1,546**	**4,469**	**3**
Of which:						
Measured specifically according to present valued of cash flows	570	205	48	618	2,905	
Measured specifically according to fair value of collateral	244	25	220	464	998	
Measured on a group basis	429	80	35	464	566	

Footnotes:

(1) Recorded amount.

(2) The amount of interest income recorded in the reported period in respect of the average balance of non-accruing debts, in the period of time in which the debts had been classified as non-accruing.

(3) Had the non-accruing debts accrue interest in accordance with the original terms, interest income of NIS 12 million would have been recorded in respect of the period of three months ended March 31, 2022.

(4) Additional information: the total average recorded amount of the debt of non-accruing debts in the period of three months ended March 31, 2022, amounts to NIS 1,651 million.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding impaired debts – consolidated

A. Impaired debts and specific allowance

	Unaudited						
	March 31, 2021						
	Balance[(1)] of impaired debts in respect of which specific allowance exist[(2)]	Balance of specific allowance[(2)]	Balance[(1)] of impaired debts for which specific allowance do not exist[(2)]	Total balance[(1)] of Impaired Debts[(7)]	Contractual principal amount of impaired debts[(3)]	Recorded Interest Income[(4)]	Of which: recorded on cash basis
	In NIS millions						
Lending Activity in Israel							
Public - Commercial							
Construction and Real Estate - Construction	80	17	42	122	1,021	-	-
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	73	6	67	140	548	1	-
Financial Services	297	22	-	297	391	2	1
Commercial - Other	855	261	115	970	2,881	4	3
Total Commercial	**1,305**	**306**	**224**	**1,529**	**4,841**	**7**	**4**
Private Individuals - Other	241	128	17	258	581	5	3
Total Public - Activity in Israel	**1,548**	**434**	**241**	**1,789**	**5,424**	**12**	**7**
Total Activity in Israel	**1,548**	**434**	**241**	**1,789**	**5,424**	**12**	**7**
Lending Activity Abroad							
Public - Commercial							
Construction and Real Estate	133	51	102	235	630	-	-
Commercial - Other	230	20	155	385	437	2	1
Total Commercial	**363**	**71**	**257**	**620**	**1,067**	**2**	**1**
Private Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public - Activity Abroad	**363**	**71**	**257**	**620**	**1,067**	**2**	**1**
Total Activity Abroad	**363**	**71**	**257**	**620**	**1,067**	**2**	**1**
Total public	**1,911**	**505**	**498**	**2,409**	**6,491**	**14**	**8**
Total	**1,911**	**505**	**498**	**2,409**	**6,491**	**[(6)]14**	**8**
Of which:							
Measured according to present value of cash flows	1,648	456	97	1,745			
Debts under troubled debt restructurings	1,276	295	267	1,543			

For footnotes see next page.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding impaired debts – consolidated (continued)

A. Impaired debts and specific allowance (continued)

	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
	Balance[(1)] of impaired debts in respect of which specific allowance exist[(2)]	Balance of specific allowance[(2)]	Balance[(1)] of impaired debts for which specific allowance do not exist[(2)]	Total balance[(1)] of Impaired Debts	Contractual principal amount of impaired debts[(3)]
	In NIS millions				
Lending Activity in Israel					
Public - Commercial					
Construction and Real Estate - Construction	85	18	45	130	615
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	55	11	54	109	538
Financial Services	-	-	-	-	91
Commercial - Other	763	259	130	893	2,638
Total Commercial	**903**	**288**	**229**	**1,132**	**3,882**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Private Individuals - Other	199	89	31	230	542
Total Public - Activity in Israel	**1,102**	**377**	**260**	**1,362**	**4,424**
Total Activity in Israel	**1,102**	**377**	**260**	**1,362**	**4,424**
Lending Activity Abroad					
Public - Commercial					
Construction and Real Estate	-	-	70	70	390
Commercial - Other	211	32	154	365	426
Total Commercial	**211**	**32**	**224**	**435**	**816**
Private Individuals	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public - Activity Abroad	**211**	**32**	**224**	**435**	**816**
Total Activity Abroad	**211**	**32**	**224**	**435**	**816**
Total public	**1,313**	**409**	**484**	**1,797**	**5,240**
Total	**1,313**	**409**	**484**	**1,797**	**5,240**
Of which:					
Measured according to present value of cash flows	1,040	373	143	1,183	
Debts under troubled debt restructurings	885	219	230	1,115	

Footnotes:
(1) Recorded amount.
(2) Specific allowance for credit losses.
(3) The contractual balance of the principal amount includes accrued unpaid interest at date of the initial implementation of the instruction in respect of impaired debts, not yet written off or collected.
(4) Interest income recognized in the reported period, in respect of the average balance of impaired debts, during the time period in which these debts had been classified as impaired.
(5) An amount lower than NIS 1 million.
(6) Had the non-accruing debts accrue interest in accordance with the original terms, interest income of NIS 24 million would have been recorded in respect of the period of three months ended March 31, 2022
(7) Additional information: the total average recorded amount of the debt of non-accruing debts in the period of three months ended March 31, 2022, amounts to NIS 2,463 million.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings – consolidated (continued)

B. Debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings - consolidated

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2022				
	Recorded amount				
	Not accruing interest income	Accruing debts(1), in arrears for 90 days or more	Accruing debts(1), in Arrears for 30 to 89 Days	Accruing debts(1) not in arrears	Total
	In NIS millions				
Lending Activity in Israel					
Public - Commercial					
Construction and Real Estate	64	-	2	21	87
Commercial - Other	306	-	3	158	467
Total Commercial	**370**	**-**	**5**	**179**	**554**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	9	-	1	7	17
Private Individuals - Other	50	-	1	102	153
Total credit to the Public - Activity in Israel	**429**	**-**	**7**	**288**	**724**
Lending Activity Abroad					
Total credit to the Public - Activity Abroad	**190**	**-**	**-**	**188**	**378**
Total	**619**	**-**	**7**	**476**	**(2)1,102**

Footnotes:

(1) Accruing interest income.

(2) As at December 31, 2022, restructured troubled debts amounting to NIS 667 million, were classified as problematic debts.

Commitment to grant additional credit to borrowers, in respect of which a troubled debt restructurings was performed, within the framework of which the credit terms had been changed, amounts at March 31, 2022, to NIS 20 million (March 31, 2021 - NIS 24 million; December 31, 2021 – NIS 45 million).

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings – consolidated (continued)

B. Debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings - consolidated (continued)

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
	Recorded amount				
	Not accruing interest income	Accruing debts(1), in arrears for 90 days or more	Accruing debts(1), in Arrears for 30 to 89 Days	Accruing debts(1) not in arrears	Total(2)
	In NIS millions				
Lending Activity in Israel					
Public - Commercial					
Construction and Real Estate - Construction	23	-	-	14	37
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	24	-	-	19	43
Financial Services	1	-	-	274	275
Commercial - Other	380	-	1	143	524
Total Commercial	**428**	**-**	**1**	**450**	**879**
Private Individuals - Other	69	-	1	171	241
Total Public - Activity in Israel	**497**	**-**	**2**	**621**	**1,120**
Total Activity in Israel	**497**	**-**	**2**	**621**	**1,120**
Lending Activity Abroad					
Public - Commercial					
Construction and Real Estate	42	-	-	-	42
Commercial - Other	244	-	-	137	381
Total Commercial	**286**	**-**	**-**	**137**	**423**
Total Public - Activity Abroad	**286**	**-**	**-**	**137**	**423**
Total Activity Abroad	**286**	**-**	**-**	**137**	**423**
Total	**783**	**-**	**2**	**758**	**1,543**

Footnotes:

(1) Accruing interest income.

(2) Included in impaired debts.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings – consolidated (continued)

B. Debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings - consolidated (continued)

	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
	Recorded amount				
	Not accruing interest income	Accruing debts[1], in arrears for 90 days or more	Accruing debts[1], in Arrears for 30 to 89 Days	Accruing debts[1] not in arrears	Total[2]
	In NIS millions				
Lending Activity in Israel					
Public - Commercial					
Construction and Real Estate - Construction	15	-	-	17	32
Construction and Real Estate - Real Estate Activity	25	-	-	17	42
Financial Services	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial - Other	304	-	2	185	491
Total Commercial	**344**	**-**	**2**	**219**	**565**
Private Individuals - Other	46	-	2	156	204
Total Public - Activity in Israel	**390**	**-**	**4**	**375**	**769**
Total Activity in Israel	**390**	**-**	**4**	**375**	**769**
Lending Activity Abroad					
Public - Commercial					
Construction and Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial - Other	208	-	-	138	346
Total Commercial	**208**	**-**	**-**	**138**	**346**
Total Credit to the Credit to the Public - Activity Abroad	**208**	**-**	**-**	**138**	**346**
Total Activity Abroad	**208**	**-**	**-**	**138**	**346**
Total	**598**	**-**	**4**	**513**	**1,115**

Footnotes:

(1) Accruing interest income.

(2) Included in impaired debts.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings – consolidated (continued)

B. Debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings - consolidated (continued)

	Unaudited					
	Three months ended March 31					
	2022			2021		
	Debt restructuring performed					
	Number of contracts	Recorded amount before restructuring	Recorded amount after restructuring	Number of contracts	Recorded amount before restructuring	Recorded amount after restructuring
	In NIS millions					
Lending Activity in Israel						
Public - Commercial						
Construction and Real Estate	57	25	25	67	14	14
Commercial - Other	202	40	39	214	139	139
Total Commercial	**259**	**65**	**64**	**281**	**153**	**153**
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	3	2	2	-	-	-
Private Individuals - Other	1,599	26	26	1,423	47	46
Total Credit to the Public - Activity in Israel	**1,861**	**93**	**92**	**1,704**	**200**	**199**
Lending Activity Abroad						
Total Credit to the Public - Activity Abroad	**1**	**-**	**-**	**4**	**52**	**52**
Total	**1,862**	**93**	**92**	**1,708**	**252**	**251**

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

3. Additional information regarding debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings – consolidated (continued)

B. Debts which undergone troubled debt restructurings - consolidated (continued)

	Unaudited			
	Three months ended March 31			
	2022		2021	
	Failure of restructured debts(1)			
	Number of contracts	Recorded amount	Number of contracts	Recorded amount
	In NIS millions			
Lending Activity in Israel				
Public - Commercial				
Construction and Real Estate	14	1	22	4
Commercial - Other	67	5	105	6
Total Commercial	**81**	**6**	**127**	**10**
Private Individuals - Other	543	4	683	5
Total Credit to the Public - Activity in Israel	**624**	**10**	**810**	**15**
Lending Activity Abroad				
Total Credit to the Public - Activity Abroad	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**624**	**10**	**810**	**15**

Footnotes:

(1) Debts, which in the reported year turned into debts in arrears for 30 days or over, which had been restructured under troubled debt restructurings during the period of twelve months prior to their having become debts in arrears.

4. Additional information regarding non-accruing credit in arrears

	Unaudited									
	March 31, 2022									
	In arrears for up to 89 days	In arrears of 90 to 180 days	In arrears for over 180 days to one year	In arrears for over one year to three years	In arrears of over three to five years	In arrears of over five to seven years	In arrears of over seven years	Total non-accruing debts in arrears	Non-accruing debts not in arrears	Total non-accruing
	Private Individuals									
Commercial	32	42	128	63	28	48	19	360	782	1,142
Private Individuals - Housing Loans	-	89	72	54	13	11	12	251	-	251
Private Individuals - Other	76	30	-	-	-	-	-	106	47	153
Total	**108**	**161**	**200**	**117**	**41**	**59**	**31**	**717**	**829**	**1,546**

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

5. Additional disclosure regarding the quality of credit

(A) Risk characteristics according to credit segments

(1) Commercial credit

- Sensitivity to the domestic economic cycle in Israel. In addition, in view of material overseas investments by large Israeli corporations, the level of exposure to global crises increased;
- Sensitivity to changes in private consumption;
- The Corona pandemic, which broke out in the first quarter of 2020, significantly impacted upon the global economy in general, and upon economic activity in Israel in particular. A rapid recovery of economic activity was recorded in the Israeli economy during 2021, with a significant fading away of morbidity in the first quarter of 2022, leading to the removal of restrictions. In this respect, it is noted that the aviation and tourism sectors as well as other sectors based on foreign tourists, have not yet recovered in full.
- Price increases and high inflation rates in 2021, inter alia, on the background of disruption in the global chain of supply, led to the raising of interest rates by central banks and to market anticipations regarding its continuation at a fast rate. The capital markets express in the first quarter of 2022, a rise in the level of economic uncertainty in Israel and the world over, which might moderate availability of sources of finance for part of businesses. In addition, the war between Russia and the Ukraine, which broke out in the first quarter, and which led to additional impairment to the supply of commodities and to a rise in prices, has an adverse effect on the global economy.

The said macro-economic and geo-political events increase the level of risk in the short-medium term.

(2) Credit to private individuals – housing loans

- Loans involving a high finance ratio carry risk in the event of impairment in the value of collateral below the balance of the loan. The Bank's underwriting policy limits the ratio of finance when granting a loan.

(3) Credit to private individuals – other

- Exposure to retail credit is affected by macro-economic factors;
- The growth in competition in recent years, whether within the banking industry or against off-banking institutions, may lead to erosion of the spreads, to a decline in the quality of borrowers, and as a result thereof to increased credit risk. The present credit policy examines thoroughly the risk involved in the underwriting of loans to existing and new customers using models and tools developed for sales points, thus reducing such risk.

(4) Implications of the Corona crisis on credit to private individual (mortgages and others)

- The level of unemployment in the economy and the available free income of households, were directly affected by the continuation and intensity of the Corona crisis. The fast recovery rate of the economy in 2021, the improvement in the rate of unemployment and scope of assistance provided by the State have all contributed to the quality of credit in this sector. It is noted that the volume of borrowers requesting deferment in the repayment of loans during the Corona crisis period, and which have not yet reverted to regular repayment of their loans, is marginal.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

5. Additional disclosure regarding the quality of credit (continued)

(B) Indication of credit quality

	Unaudited				Audited			
	March 31, 2022				December 31, 2021			
		Private Individuals				Private Individuals		
	Commercial	Housing Loans	Other Loans	Total	Commercial	Housing Loans	Other Loans	Total
Ratio of the balance of non-problematic credit to the public to the balance of credit to the public	96.3%	99.5%	98.6%	97.5%	95.8%	99.5%	98.3%	97.1%
Ratio of accruing credit to balance of credit to the public	2.8%	0.1%	0.9%	1.8%	-	-	-	2.1%
Ratio of non-accruing credit to balance of credit to the public	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	-	-	-	0.59%
Ratio of the balance of allowance to credit losses in respect of credit to the public to the balance of credit to the public	1.5%	0.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.6%	0.5%	2.2%	1.4%
Ratio of the balance of allowance to credit losses in respect of credit to the public to the balance of problematic credit risk (excluding derivatives and bonds)	38.1%	64.2%	149.4%	47.9%	34.8%	92.1%	125.3%	44.6%

The number of days in which a debt is in arrears is a central factor in determining the classification of the Bank's debts, and accordingly affects the allowance for credit losses and the accounting write-offs. Notwithstanding the above, during the Corona crisis, in view of the outline for the deferral of loan repayments that had been granted to many borrowers, additional parameters have been taken into account for the classification of borrowers, such as: condition of the borrower, exposure to the crisis, impairment to income, and more.

A central indication regarding the quality of the credit portfolio is the ratio of performing debts to the problematic debts at the Bank.

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

B. Credit to the public (continued)

6. Additional information regarding housing loans

Balances for the year end, according to Loan-to-Value (LTV)[(1)] ratio, manner of repayment and type of interest

		Balance of housing loans			
		Total	Of which: Bullet and Balloon debts	Of which: variable interest	Total Off-Balance Sheet Credit Risk
		In NIS millions			
		March 31, 2022			
First degree pledge: financing ratio	Up to 60%	35,089	321	20,718	730
	Over 60%	20,236	141	11,996	518
Second degree pledge or without pledge		1,426	166	676	10,339
Total		**(2)56,751**	**628**	**33,390**	**11,587**
		Unaudited			
		March 31, 2021			
First degree pledge: financing ratio	Up to 60%	28,351	409	16,818	560
	Over 60%	14,819	113	8,920	339
Second degree pledge or without pledge		1,177	141	496	5,747
Total		**(2)44,347**	**663**	**26,234**	**6,646**
		Audited			
		December 31, 2021			
First degree pledge: financing ratio	Up to 60%	33,904	357	20,045	610
	Over 60%	18,664	127	11,104	466
Second degree pledge or without pledge		1,376	170	639	8,933
Total		**(2)53,944**	**654**	**31,788**	**10,009**

Footnotes:

(1) The ratio between the authorized credit line at the time the credit line was granted and the value of the asset, as confirmed by the Bank at the time the credit line was granted. The LTV ratio is another indication of the bank as to the assessment of the customer risk when the facility was granted.

(2) The balance of housing loans not includes the balance of commercial debts in the amount of NIS 266 million, which are combined in the layout of transactions and collateral of commercial borrowers' business, or which were granted to acquisition groups, the projects being built by them are in the course of construction (March 31, 2021 - NIS 230 million, December 31, 2021 - NIS 252 million).

C. Information regarding the purchase and sale of debts

Details regarding the consideration paid or received for the acquisition or sale of loans

	Unaudited									
	Credit to the public					Credit to the public				
	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Credit to governments	Total	Commercial	Private Individuals - Housing Loans	Private Individuals - Other Loans	Credit to governments	Total
	In NIS millions									
	For the three months ended March 31, 2022					For the three months ended March 31, 2021				
Loans acquired	2,368	-	-	302	2,670	1,986	-	-	271	2,257
Loans sold	56	1,019	-	-	1,075	33	-	-	-	33

14. Additional information regarding credit risk, credit to the public and allowance for credit losses (continued)

D. Off balance Sheet Financial Instruments[3]

	Unaudited		Unaudited		Audited	
	Balance[1]	Provision[2]	Balance[1]	Provision[2]	Balance[1]	Provision[2]
	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021		December 31, 2021	
			in NIS millions			
Transactions in which the balance represents credit risk:						
Letters of credit	1,524	3	1,514	7	1,345	3
Credit guarantees	2,613	30	2,206	39	2,216	32
Guarantees for home purchasers	16,166	4	11,972	4	16,093	4
Other guarantees and obligations	11,358	62	10,396	46	10,728	50
Unutilized facilities for transactions in derivative instruments	4,724	-	3,275	-	3,696	-
Unutilized facilities credit line for credit cards	35,697	62	33,134	60	35,247	53
Unutilized current loan account facilities and other credit facilities in on-call accounts	10,117	61	10,463	43	10,201	34
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit approved but not yet granted[3]	33,975	224	27,014	63	31,489	66
Commitment to issue guarantees	13,372	5	6,004	4	13,906	7

Footnotes:

(1) Contract balance or their stated amounts at period end before of allowance for credit loss.

(2) Balance of allowance for credit losses at period end.

(3) Including commitments to customers for granting credit within the framework of "an approval in principle and maintaining interest rates" in accordance with Proper Management Directive No. 451 "Procedures for the granting of housing loans".

15. Assets and liabilities according to linkage terms - consolidated

	Unaudited						
	March 31, 2022						
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency[1]				
	Non-linked	Linked to the CPI	In US$	In Euro	In other currencies	Non monetary items	Total
	in NIS millions						
Assets							
Cash and deposits with banks	54,612	21	5,602	375	387	-	60,997
Securities	21,594	2,188	16,377	1,005	1	1,753	42,918
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	1,156	-	-	-	-	-	1,156
Net credit to the public	161,767	21,751	31,986	1,751	596	-	217,851
Credit to the Government	609	235	1,058	651	-	-	2,553
Investments in associates	2	-	-	-	-	453	455
Buildings and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	3,441	3,441
Intangible assets and goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	163	163
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	2,443	494	2,071	139	160	425	5,732
Other assets	2,457	17	996	89	105	1,728	5,392
Total assets	**244,640**	**24,706**	**58,090**	**4,010**	**1,249**	**7,963**	**340,658**
Liabilities							
Deposits from the public	184,786	4,210	71,023	5,931	1,781	-	267,731
Deposits from banks	11,360	-	1,715	106	2	-	13,183
Deposits from the Government	64	2	93	-	-	-	159
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes	3,969	8,238	-	4	-	-	12,211
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	2,651	651	1,858	144	163	425	5,892
Other liabilities	15,835	867	570	24	25	452	17,773
Total liabilities	**218,665**	**13,968**	**75,259**	**6,209**	**1,971**	**877**	**316,949**
Difference	25,975	10,738	(17,169)	(2,199)	(722)	7,086	23,709
Effect of non-hedging derivative instruments:							
Derivative instruments (except for options)	(18,745)	(3,861)	19,760	2,144	702	-	-
Net options in the money (in terms of underlying asset)	(165)	-	147	22	(4)	-	-
Net options out of the money (in terms of underlying asset)	(343)	-	244	101	(2)	-	-
Total	**6,722**	**6,877**	**2,982**	**68**	**(26)**	**7,086**	**23,709**
Net options in the money (discounted par value)	(190)	-	55	145	(10)	-	-
Net options out of the money (discounted par value)	(2,033)	-	1,367	666	-	-	-

Footnote:
(1) Includes those linked to foreign currency.

15. Assets and liabilities according to linkage terms - consolidated (continued)

	Unaudited						
	March 31, 2021						
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency[1]				
	Non-linked	Linked to the CPI	In US$	In Euro	In other currencies	Non monetary items	Total
	in NIS millions						
Assets							
Cash and deposits with banks	44,477	24	4,951	427	428	–	50,307
Securities	25,029	1,723	15,255	790	1	1,414	44,212
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	1,135	–	–	–	–	–	1,135
Net credit to the public	142,154	19,579	28,882	2,346	331	–	193,292
Credit to the Government	879	257	1,485	899	–	–	3,520
Investments in associates	–	–	–	–	–	355	355
Buildings and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	3,012	3,012
Intangible assets and goodwill	–	–	–	–	–	164	164
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	1,495	135	2,630	113	179	547	5,099
Other assets	2,485	18	1,043	26	96	1,378	5,046
Total assets	**217,654**	**21,736**	**54,246**	**4,601**	**1,035**	**6,870**	**306,142**
Liabilities							
Deposits from the public	164,909	4,689	63,504	5,931	1,754	–	240,787
Deposits from banks	10,843	–	1,358	40	–	–	12,241
Deposits from the Government	134	5	154	–	–	–	293
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes	4,670	5,438	–	28	–	–	10,136
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	1,577	175	2,279	181	159	548	4,919
Other liabilities	15,668	777	700	9	24	190	17,368
Total liabilities	**197,801**	**11,084**	**67,995**	**6,189**	**1,937**	**738**	**285,744**
Difference	19,853	10,652	(13,749)	(1,588)	(902)	6,132	20,398
Effect of non-hedging derivative instruments:							
Derivative instruments (except for options)	(17,738)	(2,546)	17,687	1,732	865	–	–
Net options in the money (in terms of underlying asset)	719	–	(507)	(256)	44	–	–
Net options out of the money (in terms of underlying asset)	(289)	–	267	(30)	52	–	–
Total	**2,545**	**8,106**	**3,698**	**(142)**	**59**	**6,132**	**20,398**
Net options in the money (discounted par value)	777	–	(635)	(234)	92	–	–
Net options out of the money (discounted par value)	(1,031)	–	1,020	(227)	238	–	–

Footnote:

(1) Includes those linked to foreign currency.

15. Assets and liabilities according to linkage terms - consolidated (continued)

	Audited						
	December 31, 2021						
	Israeli currency		Foreign currency[1]				
	Non-linked	Linked to the CPI	In US$	In Euro	In other currencies	Non monetary items	Total
	in NIS millions						
Assets							
Cash and deposits with banks	53,145	21	5,593	439	440	-	59,638
Securities	24,254	1,043	16,084	868	1	1,619	43,869
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	1,207	-	-	-	-	-	1,207
Net credit to the public	156,869	21,435	32,793	1,535	524	-	213,156
Credit to the Government	639	242	1,130	653	-	-	2,664
Investments in associates	2	-	-	-	-	460	462
Buildings and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	3,401	3,401
Intangible assets and goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	163	163
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	3,080	334	1,416	74	72	546	5,522
Other assets	2,460	15	926	47	92	1,466	5,006
Total assets	**241,656**	**23,090**	**57,942**	**3,616**	**1,129**	**7,655**	**335,088**
Liabilities							
Deposits from the public	179,371	4,110	69,662	6,080	1,684	-	260,907
Deposits from banks	10,813	-	1,604	114	3	-	12,534
Deposits from the Government	167	2	177	-	-	-	346
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes	5,003	10,058	-	10	-	-	15,071
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	3,587	436	1,572	107	76	545	6,323
Other liabilities	15,928	798	677	19	36	301	17,759
Total liabilities	**214,869**	**15,404**	**73,692**	**6,330**	**1,799**	**846**	**312,940**
Difference	26,787	7,686	(15,750)	(2,714)	(670)	6,809	22,148
Effect of non-hedging derivative instruments:							
Derivative instruments (except for options)	(18,698)	(3,968)	19,028	2,995	643	-	-
Net options in the money (in terms of underlying asset)	743	-	(373)	(353)	(17)	-	-
Net options out of the money (in terms of underlying asset)	(338)	-	224	114	-	-	-
Total	**8,494**	**3,718**	**3,129**	**42**	**(44)**	**6,809**	**22,148**
Net options in the money (discounted par value)	533	-	(196)	(305)	(32)	-	-
Net options out of the money (discounted par value)	(1,677)	-	1,282	392	3	-	-

Footnotes:

(1) Includes those linked to foreign currency.

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments

A. Composition - consolidated

	March 31, 2022				
	Book	Fair value			
	value	Level 1(1)	Level 2(1)	Level 3(1)	Total
	in NIS millions				
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	60,997	24,122	-	36,870	60,992
Securities(2)	42,918	28,111	12,998	1,484	42,593
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	1,156	-	-	1,156	1,156
Net credit to the public	217,851	4,112	-	213,180	217,292
Credit to Governments	2,553	-	-	2,568	2,568
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	5,732	433	3,581	1,718	5,732
Other financial assets	1,816	238	6	1,572	1,816
Total financial assets	**(3)333,023**	**57,016**	**16,585**	**258,548**	**332,149**
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from the public	267,731	32,455	196,138	39,418	268,011
Deposits from banks	13,183	487	2,050	10,638	13,175
Deposits from the Government	159	-	76	84	160
Securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes	12,211	11,420	55	825	12,300
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	5,892	433	4,799	660	5,892
Other financial liabilities (4)	13,733	1,339	5	12,389	13,733
Total financial liabilities	**(3)312,909**	**46,134**	**203,123**	**64,014**	**313,271**
Off-balance sheet financial instruments					
Transactions in which the balance represents credit risk	144	-	-	144	144

Footnotes:

(1) Level 1 - fair value measurements using quoted prices in an active market. Level 2 - fair value measurements using other significant observable inputs. Level 3 - fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(2) For further details of the stated balance sheet amount and the fair value of securities, see Note 5.

(3) Of which: assets and liabilities in the amount of NIS 67,686 million and NIS 174,856 million, respectively, the stated balance sheet amounts of which are identical to their fair value (instruments stated in the balance sheet at their fair value). For additional information regarding instruments measured at fair value on a recurrent basis and on a non-recurrent basis, see items B and C below.

(4) Not including liabilities in respect of leasing.

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

A. Composition - consolidated (continued)

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
	Book value	Fair value			
		Level 1[1]	Level 2[1]	Level 3[1]	Total
	in NIS millions				
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	50,307	19,457	-	30,782	50,239
Securities[2]	44,212	28,331	14,941	1,138	44,410
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	1,135	-	-	1,135	1,135
Net credit to the public	193,292	2,983	-	191,584	194,567
Credit to Governments	3,520	-	-	3,473	3,473
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	5,099	544	3,355	1,200	5,099
Other financial assets	1,725	1	7	1,717	1,725
Total financial assets	**[3]299,290**	**51,316**	**18,303**	**231,029**	**300,648**
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from the public	240,787	29,517	172,939	38,637	241,093
Deposits from banks	12,241	153	4,175	7,820	12,148
Deposits from the Government	293	-	199	96	295
Securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes	10,136	9,228	53	1,236	10,517
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	4,919	544	4,092	283	4,919
Other financial liabilities[4]	13,247	1,244	9	11,994	13,247
Total financial liabilities	**[3]281,623**	**40,686**	**181,467**	**60,066**	**282,219**
Off-balance sheet financial instruments					
Transactions in which the balance represents credit risk	122	-	-	122	122

Footnotes:

(1) Level 1 - fair value measurements using quoted prices in an active market. Level 2 - fair value measurements using other significant observable inputs. Level 3 - fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(2) For further details of the stated balance sheet amount and the fair value of securities, see Note 5.

(3) Of which: assets and liabilities in the amount of NIS 64,577 million and NIS 154,501 million, respectively, the stated balance sheet amounts of which are identical to their fair value (instruments stated in the balance sheet at their fair value). For additional information regarding instruments measured at fair value on a recurrent basis and on a non-recurrent basis, see items B and C below.

(4) Not including liabilities in respect of leasing.

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

A. Composition - consolidated (continued)

	December 31, 2021				
	Book	Fair value			
	value	Level 1[1]	Level 2[1]	Level 3[1]	Total
	in NIS millions				
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits with banks	59,638	26,791	-	32,778	59,569
Securities[2]	43,869	29,142	13,577	1,330	44,049
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	1,207	-	-	1,207	1,207
Net credit to the public	213,156	4,077	-	211,797	215,874
Credit to Governments	2,664	-	-	2,712	2,712
Assets in respect of derivative instruments	5,522	556	3,500	1,466	5,522
Other financial assets	1,686	105	7	1,574	1,686
Total financial assets	**[3]327,742**	**60,671**	**17,084**	**252,864**	**330,619**
Financial liabilities					
Deposits from the public	260,907	31,483	187,556	42,415	261,454
Deposits from banks	12,534	205	1,700	10,581	12,486
Deposits from the Government	346	-	264	85	349
Securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds and Subordinated debt notes	15,071	14,294	480	768	15,542
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	6,323	555	5,287	481	6,323
Other financial liabilities [4]	13,783	1,228	5	12,550	13,783
Total financial liabilities	**[3]308,964**	**47,765**	**195,292**	**66,880**	**309,937**
Off-balance sheet financial instruments					
Transactions in which the balance represents credit risk	139	-	-	139	139

Footnotes:

(1) Level 1 - fair value measurements using quoted prices in an active market. Level 2 - fair value measurements using other significant observable inputs. Level 3 - fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs.

(2) For further details of the stated balance sheet amount and the fair value of securities, see Note 12.

(3) Of which: assets and liabilities in the amount of NIS 71,032 million and NIS 171,083 million, respectively, the stated balance sheet amounts of which are identical to their fair value (instruments stated in the balance sheet at their fair value). For additional information regarding instruments measured at fair value on a recurrent basis and on a non-recurrent basis, see items B and C below.

(4) Not including liabilities in respect of leasing.

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

B. Items measured at fair value – Consolidated

1. Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis

	March 31, 2022				
	Fair value measurements using -				
	Quoted prices in an active market (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Influence of deduction agreements	Total fair value
	In NIS millions				
Assets					
Available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading					
Israeli Government bonds	13,736	2,157	-	-	15,893
Foreign Governments bonds	4,308	15	-	-	4,323
Israeli financial institutions bonds	107	8	-	-	115
Foreign financial institutions bonds	-	466	-	-	466
Bonds backed by assets (ABS) or by mortgage (MBS)	1	6,537	-	-	6,538
Bonds of others in Israel	343	129	-	-	472
Bonds of others abroad	-	1,606	-	-	1,606
Shares not for trading	262	-	-	-	262
Total available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading	**18,757**	**10,918**	**-**	**-**	**29,675**
Trading Securities					
Israeli Government bonds	1,309	194	-	-	1,503
Foreign Governments bonds	49	-	-	-	49
Israeli financial institutions bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign financial institutions bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds backed by assets (ABS) or by mortgage (MBS)	-	18	-	-	18
Bonds of others in Israel	21	-	-	-	21
Bonds of others abroad	-	-	-	-	-
Trading Shares	4	3	-	-	7
Total trading securities	**1,383**	**215**	**-**	**-**	**1,598**
Credit to the public in respect of securities loaned	4,112	-	-	-	4,112
Assets in respect of derivative instruments					
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	-	-	403	-	403
Other Interest Rate Contracts	1	2,143	101	-	2,245
Foreign Currency Contracts	8	1,415	1,214	-	2,637
Shares Contracts	424	23	-	-	447
Commodity and other Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets in respect of derivative instruments	433	3,581	1,718	-	5,732
Other	-	6	-	-	6
Assets in respect of the "Maof" market operations	238	-	-	-	238
Total assets	**24,923**	**14,720**	**1,718**	**-**	**41,361**
Liabilities					
Deposits from the public in respect of securities borrowed	2,573	-	-	-	2,573
Deposits from banks in respect of securities borrowed	173	-	-	-	173
CLN deposits	-	-	4	-	4
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments					
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	-	-	404	-	404
Other Interest Rate Contracts	-	2,205	-	-	2,205
Foreign Currency Contracts	9	2,575	256	-	2,840
Shares Contracts	424	19	-	-	443
Commodity and other Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	433	4,799	660	-	5,892
Other	-	5	-	-	5
Commitments in respect of the "Maof" market operations	238	-	-	-	238
Short sales of securities	1,101	-	-	-	1,101
Total liabilities	**4,518**	**4,804**	**664**	**-**	**9,986**

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

B. Items measured at fair value - Consolidated (continued)

1. Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis (continued)

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
	Fair value measurements using -				
	Quoted prices in an active market (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Influence of deduction agreements	Total fair value
	In NIS millions				
Assets					
Available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading					
Israeli Government bonds	16,358	3,261	-	-	19,619
Foreign Governments bonds	1,430	46	-	-	1,476
Israeli financial institutions bonds	110	26	-	-	136
Foreign financial institutions bonds	-	399	-	-	399
Bonds backed by assets (ABS) or by mortgage (MBS)	1	8,431	-	-	8,432
Bonds of others in Israel	265	169	-	-	434
Bonds of others abroad	-	1,760	-	-	1,760
Shares not for trading	263	13	-	-	276
Total available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading	**18,427**	**14,105**	**-**	**-**	**32,532**
Trading Securities					
Of the Israeli Government	1,308	132	-	-	1,440
Of foreign governments	27	-	-	-	27
Of Israeli financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Of foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets -backed-securities (ABS)	-	37	-	-	37
Of others in Israel	8	-	-	-	8
Of others abroad	-	-	-	-	-
Shares	4	-	-	-	4
Total trading securities	**1,347**	**169**	**-**	**-**	**1,516**
Credit to the public in respect of securities loaned	2,983	-	-	-	2,983
Assets in respect of derivative instruments					
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	-	-	186	-	186
Other Interest Rate Contracts	-	2,060	189	-	2,249
Foreign Currency Contracts	24	1,258	825	-	2,107
Shares Contracts	520	37	-	-	557
Commodity and other Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets in respect of derivative instruments	544	3,355	1,200	-	5,099
Other	-	7	-	-	7
Assets in respect of the "Maof" market operations	1	-	-	-	1
Total assets	**23,302**	**17,636**	**1,200**	**-**	**42,138**
Liabilities					
Deposits from the public in respect of securities borrowed	1,866	-	-	-	1,866
Deposits from banks in respect of securities borrowed	-	-	-	-	-
CLN deposits	-	-	28	-	28
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments					
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	-	-	148	-	148
Other Interest Rate Contracts	-	2,215	-	-	2,215
Foreign Currency Contracts	24	1,847	135	-	2,006
Shares Contracts	520	30	-	-	550
Commodity and other Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	544	4,092	283	-	4,919
Other	-	9	-	-	9
Commitments in respect of the "Maof" market operations	1	-	-	-	1
Short sales of securities	1,243	-	-	-	1,243
Total liabilities	**3,654**	**4,101**	**311**	**-**	**8,066**

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

B. Items measured at fair value - Consolidated (continued)

1. Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis (continued)

	December 31, 2021				
	Fair value measurements using -				
	Quoted prices in an active market (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Influence of deduction agreements	Total fair value
	In NIS millions				
Assets					
Available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading					
Israeli Government bonds	15,585	2,162	-	-	17,747
Foreign Governments bonds	3,423	109	-	-	3,532
Israeli financial institutions bonds	111	11	-	-	122
Foreign financial institutions bonds	-	517	-	-	517
Bonds backed by assets (ABS) or by mortgage (MBS)	1	6,581	-	-	6,582
Bonds of others in Israel	399	134	-	-	533
Bonds of others abroad	-	1,994	-	-	1,994
Shares not for trading	283	-	-	-	283
Total available-for-sale bonds and shares not for trading	**19,802**	**11,508**	**-**	**-**	**31,310**
Trading Securities					
Of the Israeli Government	623	314	-	-	937
Of foreign governments	48	-	-	-	48
Of Israeli financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Of foreign financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage-backed-securities (MBS) or Assets -backed-securities (ABS)	-	21	-	-	21
Of others in Israel	20	-	-	-	20
Of others abroad	-	-	-	-	-
Shares	2	4	-	-	6
Total trading securities	**693**	**339**	**-**	**-**	**1,032**
Credit to the public in respect of securities loaned	4,077	-	-	-	4,077
Assets in respect of derivative instruments					
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	-	-	273	-	273
Other Interest Rate Contracts	-	1,465	125	-	1,590
Foreign Currency Contracts	10	2,023	1,068	-	3,101
Shares Contracts	546	12	-	-	558
Commodity and other Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets in respect of derivative instruments	556	3,500	1,466	-	5,522
Other	-	7	-	-	7
Assets in respect of the "Maof" market operations	105	-	-	-	105
Total assets	**25,233**	**15,354**	**1,466**	-	**42,053**
Liabilities					
Deposits from the public in respect of securities borrowed	1,988	-	-	-	1,988
Deposits from banks in respect of securities borrowed	137	-	-	-	137
CLN deposits	-	-	10	-	10
Liabilities in respect of derivative instruments					
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	-	-	240	-	240
Other Interest Rate Contracts	-	1,636	-	-	1,636
Foreign Currency Contracts	9	3,643	241	-	3,893
Shares Contracts	546	8	-	-	554
Commodity and other Contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities in respect of derivative instruments	555	5,287	481	-	6,323
Other	-	5	-	-	5
Commitments in respect of the "Maof" market operations	105	-	-	-	105
Short sales of securities	1,123	-	-	-	1,123
Total liabilities	**3,908**	**5,292**	**491**	**-**	**9,691**

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

B. Items measured at fair value - Consolidated (continued)

2. Items measured according to fair value not on a recurring basis

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Profit (Loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2022
	In NIS millions				
Problematic credit, the collection of which is collateral dependent	–	–	464	464	2
Not for trading shares	–	–	21	21	(2)

	Unaudited				
	March 31, 2021				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Profit (Loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2021
	In NIS millions				
Impaired credit the collection of which is collateral dependent	–	–	664	664	7
Not for trading shares	–	–	66	66	(8)

	Audited				
	December 31, 2021				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value	Profit (Loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021
	In NIS millions				
Impaired credit the collection of which is collateral dependent	–	–	614	614	57
Not for trading shares	–	–	57	57	(33)

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

C. Changes in items measured at fair value on a recurring basis included in level 3 - Consolidated

	Fair value as at beginning of period	Total realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in the statement of profit and loss	Acquisitions	Settlements	Transfers from level 3	Transfers to level 3	Fair value as at end of period	Unrealized gains (losses) in respect of held instruments as at end of period
	in NIS millions							
	Unaudited							
	For the three months ended March 31, 2022							
Net Assets (Liabilities) in respect of derivative instruments								
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	33	(1)(52)	-	18	-	-	(1)	(1)(51)
Other Interest Rate Contracts	125	(1)4	-	(18)	(23)	13	101	(1)6
Foreign Currency Contracts	827	(1)336	(85)	(118)	(1)	(1)	958	(1)409
Commodity and other Contracts	-	(1)-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)-
Total	**985**	**288**	**(85)**	**(118)**	**(24)**	**12**	**1,058**	**364**
Liabilities								
CLN Deposits	(10)	(2)-	-	6	-	-	(4)	(2)-
	Unaudited							
	For the three months ended March 31, 2021							
Net Assets (Liabilities) in respect of derivative instruments								
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	78	(1)(3)(21)	-	(3)(19)	-	-	38	(1)(3)(19)
Other Interest Rate Contracts	248	(1)(44)	-	(25)	(3)	13	189	(1)(44)
Foreign Currency Contracts	782	(1)(3)748	(90)	(3)(749)	1	(2)	690	(1)(3)981
Commodity and other Contracts	37	(1)-	-	(37)	-	-	-	(1)-
Total	**1,145**	**683**	**(90)**	**(830)**	**(2)**	**11**	**917**	**918**
Liabilities								
CLN Deposits	(31)	(2)-	-	3	-	-	(28)	(2)-
	Audited							
	Fair value as at beginning of period							
	For the year ended December 31, 2021							
Net Assets (Liabilities) in respect of derivative instruments								
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	78	(1)(20)	-	(25)	-	-	33	(1)(10)
Other Interest Rate Contracts	248	(1)(60)	-	(62)	(4)	3	125	(1)(60)
Foreign Currency Contracts	782	(1)374	(179)	(148)	2	(4)	827	(1)636
Commodity and other Contracts	37	(1)-	-	(37)	-	-	-	(1)-
Total	**1,145**	**294**	**(179)**	**(272)**	**(2)**	**(1)**	**985**	**566**
Liabilities								
CLN Deposits	(31)	(2)(1)	-	22	-	-	(10)	(2)(1)

Footnotes:
(1) Included in the statement of profit and loss in the item "Non-interest financing income".
(2) Included in the statement of profit and loss in the item "Interest income and expenses".
(3) Reclassified

D. Transfers between hierarchy levels of fair value

Immaterial transfers to or from level 3 were made in the first quarter of 2022, due to a clarification of the Supervisor of Banks, according to which, derivative instruments, the credit risk thereof is determined on the basis of unobservable inputs, shall be included in level 3.

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

E. Additional details regarding significant unobservable inputs and valuation techniques used for the measurement of fair value of items classified to level 3

1. Quantitative information regarding the measurement of fair value at level 3

	Unaudited							
	Fair value as at March 31, 2022	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range (Weighted Average)				
	In NIS millions			In %				
A. Items measured at fair value not on a recurring basis								
Problematic credit the collection of which is collateral dependent	464	Discounted cash flow, assessments and evaluation	Discount rate, real estate market inputs					
Not for trading shares	21	Evaluation	Company value					
B. Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Net Assets in respect of derivative instruments								
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	(1)	Discounted cash flow	Inflationary expectations	From	2.06%	to	17.51%	(3.43%)
			Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	6.32%	(4.04%)
Other Interest Rate Contracts	101	Discounted cash flow	Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	0.71%	(0.10%)
Foreign Currency Contracts	958	Discounted cash flow	Inflationary expectations	From	2.06%	to	17.51%	(3.37%)
		Discounted cash flow, Models for the pricing of options.	Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	3.09%	(0.23%)
Liabilities								
CLN Deposits	4	Discounted cash flow	Credit risk of the underlying asset					

	Unaudited							
	Fair value as at March 31, 2021	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range (Weighted Average)				
	In NIS millions			In %				
A. Items measured at fair value not on a recurring basis								
Impaired credit the collection of which is collateral dependent	664	Discounted cash flow, assessments and evaluation	Discount rate, real estate market inputs					
Not for trading shares	66	Evaluation	Company value					
B. Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Net Assets in respect of derivative instruments								
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	38	Discounted cash flow	Inflationary expectations	From	1.50%	to	9.83%	(1.54%)
			Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	2.84%	(0.79%)
Other Interest Rate Contracts	189	Discounted cash flow	Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	0.60%	(0.01%)
Foreign Currency Contracts	690	Discounted cash flow	Inflationary expectations	From	1.50%	to	9.83%	(1.70%)
		Discounted cash flow, Models for the pricing of options.	Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	22.30%	(0.12%)
Liabilities								
CLN Deposits	28	Discounted cash flow	Credit risk of the underlying asset					

16. Balances and fair value estimates of financial instruments (continued)

E. Additional details regarding significant unobservable inputs and valuation techniques used for the measurement of fair value of items classified to level 3 (continued)

1. Quantitative information regarding the measurement of fair value at level 3 (continued)

	Audited							
	Fair value as at December 31, 2021	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range (Weighted Average)				
	In NIS millions			In %				
A. Items measured at fair value not on a recurring basis								
Impaired credit the collection of which is collateral dependent	614	Discounted cash flow, assessments and evaluation	Discount rate, real estate market inputs					
Not for trading shares	57	Evaluation	Company value					
B. Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis								
Net Assets in respect of derivative instruments								
Shekel/CPI Interest Rate Contracts	33	Discounted cash flow	Inflationary expectations	From	1.62%	to	3.66%	(2.49%)
			Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	6.65%	(4.68%)
Other Interest Rate Contracts	125	Discounted cash flow	Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	0.46%	(0.12%)
Foreign Currency Contracts	827	Discounted cash flow	Inflationary expectations	From	1.62%	to	3.66%	(2.50%)
		Discounted cash flow, Models for the pricing of options	Counterparty credit risk (CVA)	From	0.00%	to	58.03%	(0.38%)
Liabilities								
CLN Deposits	10	Discounted cash flow	Credit risk of the underlying asset					

2. Qualitative information regarding the measurement of fair value at level 3

Significant unobservable inputs, which were used to measure the fair value of derivative financial instruments, are the interest graph in the CPI linked segment, and adjustments regarding counterparty credit risk (CVA). As much as the interest graph rises (falls) and the Bank commits to pay the index-linked amount, so the fair value rises (falls). As much as the interest graph rises (falls) and the counterparty to the transaction is obligated to pay the Bank the index-linked amount, so the fair value falls (rises). The counterparty credit risk coefficient (CVA) expresses the probability of credit default of the counterparty to the transaction. A rise in the default probability reduces the fair value of the transaction, and vice versa.

17. Credit card activity

A. Existing arrangements between credit card companies and between such companies and the banks.

1. The arrangements were described in Note 36 A to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

   Reduction of the cross-commission rate. The Governor of the Bank of Israel announced on February 25, 2018 a new outline with respect to the reduction of the cross-commission in deferred charge transactions, from the rate of 0.7% at that date to a rate of 0.5%, this in five phases.

   The cross-commission level under the outline has been calculated based on the methodology that was approved in 2006 by the Competition Court, as referred to above.

   The reduction in the issuer's fee to a level of 0.5% will be implemented in stages, as follows:

   - from January 1, 2019, the end of the current arrangement period, through December 31, 2019, the issuer's fee stood at an average rate that did not exceed 0.6%;
   - from January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020, the issuer's fee stood at an average rate that did not exceed 0.575%;
   - from January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021, the issuer's fee stands at an average rate that shall not exceed 0.55%;
   - from January 1, 2022, through December 31, 2022, the issuer's fee stands at an average rate that shall not exceed 0.525%;
   - from January 1, 2023, the issuer's fee will stand at an average rate that shall not exceed 0.5%.

17. Credit Card Activity (continued)

In addition, an outline was established with respect to the reduction of the cross-commission regarding immediate charge transactions, from the rate of 0.3% at that date, to a rate of 0.25%, in two phases. The aforementioned reduction will be carried out in stages, as follows:

- from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022, the commission stands at an average rate of not more than 0.275%;
- from January 1, 2023, the commission will stand at an average rate of not more than 0.25%.

On November 25, 2018, these rates were recognized in the Banking Order (Customer service) (Supervision over cross-clearing service for charge card transactions and for immediate debit transactions), 2018.

B. 1. **Increase in competition and reduction in concentration Act.** The Increase in Competition and Reduction in Concentration in the Banking Market in Israel (Legislation Amendments) Act, 2017, was published in the Official Gazette on January 31, 2017.

In the first stage, within the framework of implementing the Act, the credit card companies Isracard and MAX (formally: Leumi Card) were separated from Bank Hapoalim and Bank Leumi, respectively, and the separation of ownership of the credit card companies from the banks did not apply to the owners of ICC. Only in the second stage will the issue of the separation of ownership in relation to ICC be re-examined. In accordance with the law, a period of two year began on February 1, 2021, ending on February 1, 2023, during which the Minister of Finance may order ICC to be separated from Discount. To the best knowledge of the Bank, the matter is being examined by the relevant factors.

This and more, if in the past the large banks (Hapoalim, Leumi and Discount) issued to their customers credit cards of the credit card companies owned by them (Isracard, MAX and ICC), then, competition had intensified between the companies in the transitional period determined in the Act. Each bank holding control means in a debit card company, is required to divert a part of the business of issuing new cards to its customers to at least one other operating company, with which the bank had no business relations in the past. From the view point of ICC, although there is a reduction in the issue of credit cards to customers of the owner banks, ICC now has the opportunity to compete in the issue of new credit cards to customers of Hapoalim and Leumi. In this context, it should be mentioned that the transitional period ended in January, February and April 2022, with respect to Discount Bank, Bank Leumi and Bank Hapoalim, respectively. In the era following the entry into effect of the new Act, and now again, with the ending of the transitional period, the different participants in the credit card market, banks on the one part and credit card companies on the other part, find themselves in front of an array of moves and action possibilities of each of them and of each of the other participants.

The aforementioned could have a material effect on the banking system, including the Bank itself, on the credit card market and on ICC. Nevertheless, at this stage, prior to clarifying the nature, character, scope and timing of all the measures that will be taken, it is not possible to assess the aforesaid effects either in terms of materiality or in terms of quantity.

The additional tax that may apply, if doubt is raised as to the continued holding (according to this term's meaning in generally accepted accounting principles) of the Bank in ICC, computed in relation to the value of the holdings in ICC stated in the books of the Bank as of December 31, 2021, is estimated at approx. NIS 50 million.

2. **Arrangements following the Strum Act.** The arrangements were described in Note 36 B to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021.

Extension of a joint issuing agreement with Hapoalim Bank. Note 36 B 2 (b) to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, described a joint issuing agreement and debit card issue operating agreement. On March 22, 2022, ICC and Hapoalim Bank signed an agreement for the updating of certain conditions stated in the agreement. Furthermore, the validity of the joint distribution agreement was extended for an additional period of one year, until December 31, 2025.

C. **Joint distribution agreement with El-Al Company.** Note 36 C to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021 described an agreement in respect of an engagement of ICC with EL AL, regarding the issuance and operation of brand name credit cards, within the framework of which the FlyCard club is being operated.

The Corona crisis and restrictions on travelers imposed with respect thereto by governments throughout the world and in Israel have caused economic damage to numerous airline companies, including El Al. On May 18, 2022, El Al published its financial statements as of March 31, 2022, in which it reported, among other things, that – since El Al's ability to fulfill all its financial obligations is dependent on factors that are beyond the control of EL AL, at this stage, there is significant doubt regarding El Al being able to continue as a going concern.

El Al reported the transfer of activity of the Frequent Traveler Club, including the Club's assets, to a separate subsidiary company, wholly owned by El Al and regarding an agreement in principle for obtaining finance for a transaction related to it.

17. Credit Card Activity (continued)

ICC has studied these developments, and according to assessments made, based, inter alia, on the performance of the operation of the Club and the anticipated income there from, ICC has reached the conclusion that, at this stage, no reason exists for a provision for impairment to be recognized in respect of material amounts paid to El Al within the framework of the agreement. This conclusion is based on information existing in the hands of ICC at the reporting date, and on the estimates made by ICC, as stated. It is possible that actual developments would be different than those estimated by ICC.

D. **Extension of a joint distribution agreement with Shufersal Company.** Note 36 D to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, described a joint credit card distribution agreement with Shufersal. On April 10, 2022, ICC and Shufersal signed an agreement for the updating of certain conditions stated in the agreement. Furthermore, the validity of the joint distribution agreement was extended for an additional period of three years, until December 31, 2030.

E. **Acquisition of the minority interest in Diners.** In December 2015 ICC acquired all the holdings of Dor-Alon and Blue Square in Diners (49%), so that upon conclusion of the transaction ICC holds all the rights (100%) in Diners. A dispute arose between the parties regarding the entitlement of the sellers to additional consideration, conditional upon fulfillment of conditions precedent. The parties referred to mediation proceeding in the matter, but the mediation proceedings were not successfully concluded.

A monetary action was filed on September 24, 2019 with the Tel Aviv District Court against ICC, in which the Court is requested to order ICC to pay to Dor-Alon and Blue Square an amount of approx. NIS 21 million. On February 9, 2020, ICC submitted a defense brief in respect of this action. Concurrently with the submission of the defense brief, ICC submitted a counterclaim, in which the Court is requested to order the opposite parties to pay ICC an amount of approx. NIS 33 million. On June 15, 2020, the Plaintiffs filed a response brief in which they reiterated their arguments, and on the same day they submitted a counter defense brief, in which the rejected the arguments of the company in the counterclaim. On September 29, 2021, the Court admitted ICC's motion for the disclosure of documents and rejected the parallel motion by the Claimants. A pretrial was conducted on October 27, 2021. On October 19, 2021, the plaintiffs filed a motion for the review of the aforementioned Court ruling from September 29, 2021. On October 27, 2021, a pretrial hearing took place at which it was decided that the parties would attempt to reach accords regarding the disclosure of documents.

F **Extension of the clearing license of ICC and Diners.** On March 27, 2022, the provisional clearing permit of ICC and Diners was extended to March 31, 2023, or until a permanent permit is obtained, the earlier of the two.

18. Dividends

Details regarding the Bank's dividend policy and regarding dividends paid up to and including the dividend from the profits of the fourth quarter of 2019 are presented in Note 24 D to the financial statements to December 31, 2020.

On April 7, 2020, on the background of Corona virus crisis and with the aim of supporting the credit needs of its customers, the Bank's Board of Directors decided to discontinue at this stage the distribution of dividends until the expiry date of the Provisional Instruction issued by the Supervisor of Banks on March 31, 2020, and the clarification of the circumstances.

The validity of the provisional instruction has been extended to September 30, 2021 (see Note 9 section 1 above).

Declaration date	Payment date	Total dividend paid	Rate from the profit	Dividend per share
		In NIS million	In percentage	In agorot (100 agorot = NIS 1)
March 11, 2019	March 28, 2019	48.6	15	4.18
May 16, 2019	June 3, 2019	60.8	15	5.22
August 14, 2019	September 1, 2019	81.8	15	7.02
November 27, 2019	December 16, 2019	64.0	15	5.50
March 15, 2020	April 5, 2020	48.8	15	4.19
November 22, 2021	December 9, 2021	144.4	20	12.41
March 8, 2022	March 30, 2022	105.8	20	9.09

On May 22, 2022 the Bank's Board of Directors decided to make a dividend distribution at the rate of 20% of the profits of the first quarter of 2022, in an amount of approx. NIS 197 million, representing approx. 0.1589 Agorot per ordinary A share of NIS 0.1 par value.

19. Taxation

Note 8 D to the financial statements as of December 31, 2021, described appeal proceedings regarding VAT assessments, conducted at the Tel Aviv District Court in the matter of the company and additional credit card companies. Hearing of evidence is fixed for the months of June and July 2022.

ICC estimates the amount of exposure, in respect of which no provision has been recorded in its financial statements, at approx. NIS 192 million.

20. Increase in capital

On March 30, 2022, the Bank completed a process of issuing shares to the public, comprising 72,994,300 shares of a par value of NIS 0.1 each, in total consideration for approx. NIS 1,428 million.

21. Realization of assets as part of the preparations for the relocation of the Head Offices and operation of the Bank to the Discount Campus

As part of the preparations for the relocation of the Head Offices and operation of the Bank to the Discount Campus, the following transactions were performed:

- The Bank sold on March 21, 2021, the property at 17, Yehuda Halevi Street in Tel-Aviv, which serves one of the Bank's Head Office units. Transfer of the right of possession in the property took place on December 31, 2021, and the property has been leased to the Bank until the planned relocation date to the Discount Campus, in the first half of 2023. Upon the transfer of possession of the property, the Bank recorded a profit of approx. NIS 38 million, net of the tax effect.
- On March 1, 2022, the Bank completed the sale transaction of two of its properties, located at 156 Herzl Street and 160 Herzl Street in Tel Aviv. In the first quarter of 2022 the Bank recorded a gain of approx. NIS 315 million, net of the tax effect. The property has been leased to the Bank until the planned relocation date to the Discount Campus.
- On March 23, 2022, ICC signed an agreement for the sale of the ICC Building in Givatayim, in consideration for NIS 336 million, with the addition of VAT and betterment levies. The transaction is expected to be consummated in the second quarter of 2023, and according to ICC's estimates, a gain of approx. NIS 220 million, net of the tax effect, is expected to be recognized on this transaction (the Bank's share in this amount is approx. NIS 155 million).

Corporate Governance, Audit, Additional Details Regarding the Business of the Banking Corporation and Management Thereof

Corporate Governance and additional details - List of tables

Corporate governance and audit

Board of Directors and Management

Changes in Management

On February 21, 2022, Mr. Avi Levi, Senior Executive Vice President, commenced office as Head of the Banking Division, replacing Ms. Yafit Gheriani, Senior Executive Vice President, who terminated her office on this date. Until appointment of a new Head of the Risk Management Division replacing Mr. Avi Levi, Mr. Amir Rozin, Deputy Head of the Risk Management Division will take office as substitute.
Ms. Esther Deutsch, Senior Executive Vice President; Head of the Group Management and Regulation Division, announced on April 26, 2022, her retirement from the Bank. Ms. Esther Deutsch will continue to act as Chairperson of the Board of Directors of MDB and of ICC. Date of termination of office of Ms. Deutsch would be determined at a later date.
The Bank's Board of Directors approved on April 26, 2022, the following appointments: Ms. Orit Caspi, Executive Vice President, to the office of Chief Risk Officer and Head of the Risk Management Division, replacing Mr. Avi Levy, who terminated this office, as stated. Ms. Hagit Meiroviz, Executive Vice President, to the office of Head of the Human Resources Division, replacing Ms. Orit Caspi. Ms. Nitzan Sandor, to the office of Member of the Bank's Management, as Executive Vice President, and Chief Legal Counsel, Head of the Legal Consulting Division. The said appointments decision is subject to approval by the Supervisor of Banks as regards the appointments of Ms. Caspi and Ms. Sandor.
Mr. Yuval Gavish, Deputy President & CEO, Head of the Corporate Division, informed on May 19, 2022, of his intention to retire from the Bank. The date of termination of his office has not yet been fixed.

The Chairman of the Board, the Board of Directors and the President & CEO thank Ms. Yafit Gheriani, Ms. Esther Deutsch and Mr. Yuval Gavish for their activity and contribution during their period of office at the Bank, and wish Mr. Avi Levy, Ms. Orit Caspi, Ms. Hagit Meirovitz and Ms. Nitzan Sandor success in fulfilling their offices.

Meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees

In the first three months of 2022, the Board of Directors held 8 meetings. In addition, 18 meetings of committees of the Board of Directors were held.

The Internal Audit in the Group

Details regarding the internal audit in the Group, including the professional standards according to which the internal audit operates, the annual work plans and the considerations at its basis were included in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 330-334).
Updates. During the first quarter of 2022 the following periodic reports were submitted and discussed:
- The report on the activities of the internal audit in the fourth quarter of 2021 was submitted on February 3, 2022, and discussed in the Audit Committee on March 30, 2022;
- The annual report on the activities of the internal audit in 2021 was submitted on March 24, 2022, discussed by the Audit Committee on March 30, 2022 and in the Board of Directors on May 19, 2022;
- The quarterly report on the activities of the internal audit in the first quarter of 2022 was submitted on May 1, 2022, and is yet to be discussed.

Transactions with Interested and Related Parties

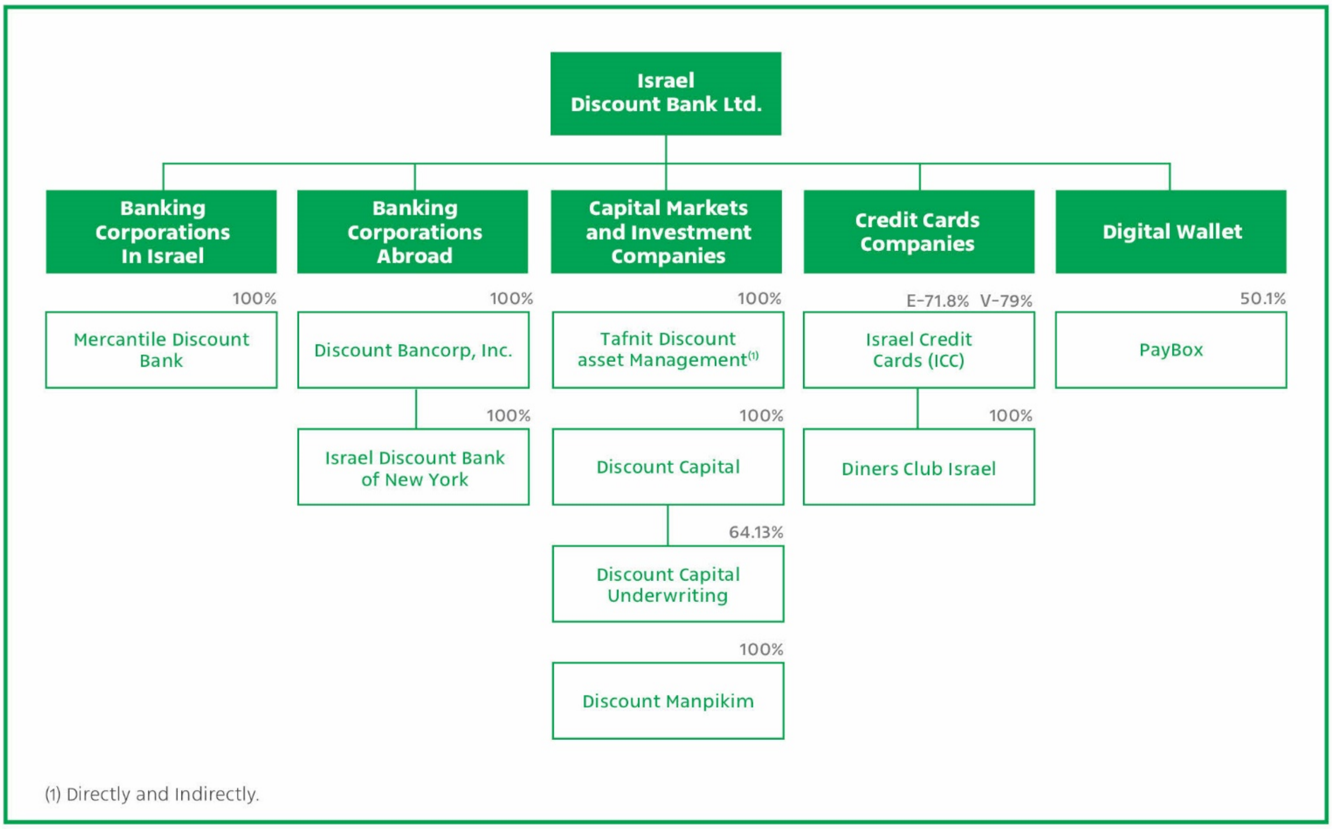
On March 31, 2022, the Bank purchased a collective insurance policy in respect of Directors and Officers, officiating and who may officiate from time to time at the Bank, including in respect of their office on behalf of the Bank in any other company in which the Bank has an interest. For additional details, see Note 10 section 6 to the condensed financial statements.
On March 28, 2022, the Board of Directors decided to adopt yardsticks for complementing the remuneration of Directors during the Corona period, in accordance with the Remuneration Regulations (Provisional instruction), 2022.

Special and independent committee – proceedings in Australia

Different legal proceedings have been conducted in Australia and in Israel against the Bank and against MDB ("the banks"), relating to accounts held with the banks by certain Australian family members and by companies related to them. The essence of the said proceedings is civil lawsuits (fiscal) filed in Australia by Liquidators of the related companies, claiming damage caused to these companies due to amended tax assessments issued by the Australian Tax Authorities. The claims were based on the argument (refuted) that the said banks had provided banking services to customers, assisting them in evading the payment of taxes in Australia.
On January 31, 2021, the banks signed compromise arrangements in relation to the aforementioned proceedings for the settlement of all claims and actions of the Plaintiffs against the Discount Group, including in relation to the proceedings, the family members and the related companies, with this being without any admission of liability. In accordance with the aforesaid arrangements, the amount of the settlement totals approx. AUD 138 million, equivalent to approx. NIS 343 million.
Concurrently, the Bank has agreed to an arrangement whereby the insurers will pay the banks an amount of approx. US$ 55 million in respect of which an amount of approx. US$ 47.5 million (approx. NIS 151 million) was recorded as income.
For further details, see Note 26 C 11.3 to the financial statements as of December 31, 2020 (pp. 230-231).
As required by the Supervisor of Banks, the Boards of the two banks have decided to establish a joint committee of the two Boards of Directors, which will be a special, independent committee that will be headed by her honor, Retired Judge Hila Gerstel. The committee will examine the administrative and control processes that allowed the conduct of the Banks that led to the proceedings in respect of which the compromise arrangements were signed, while addressing, inter alia, to corporate governance aspects and the conduct of the Board of Directors and the senior Management including drawing conclusions and making general and personal recommendations with regard to officers and employees, where necessary, including in relation to remuneration awards granted to the officers during the relevant period.
The committee will present its conclusions and recommendations to the Boards of Directors of the banks.
The committee's conclusions and recommendations will be notified to the Supervisor of Banks, in response to the latter's request to the banks.
The Committee started its work at the beginning of February 2021.

Additional details regarding the business of the banking corporation and management thereof

Discount Group Structure



Fixed Assets and Installations

Buildings and Equipment

Establishment of the Discount Campus. For details, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 334) and Note 10 section 5 to the condensed financial statements.
Realization of assets as part of the preparations for the relocation of the Head Offices and operation of the Bank to the Discount Campus. For details, see Note 21 to the condensed financial statements.

Information and Computer Systems

For details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 346-348).

The human capital

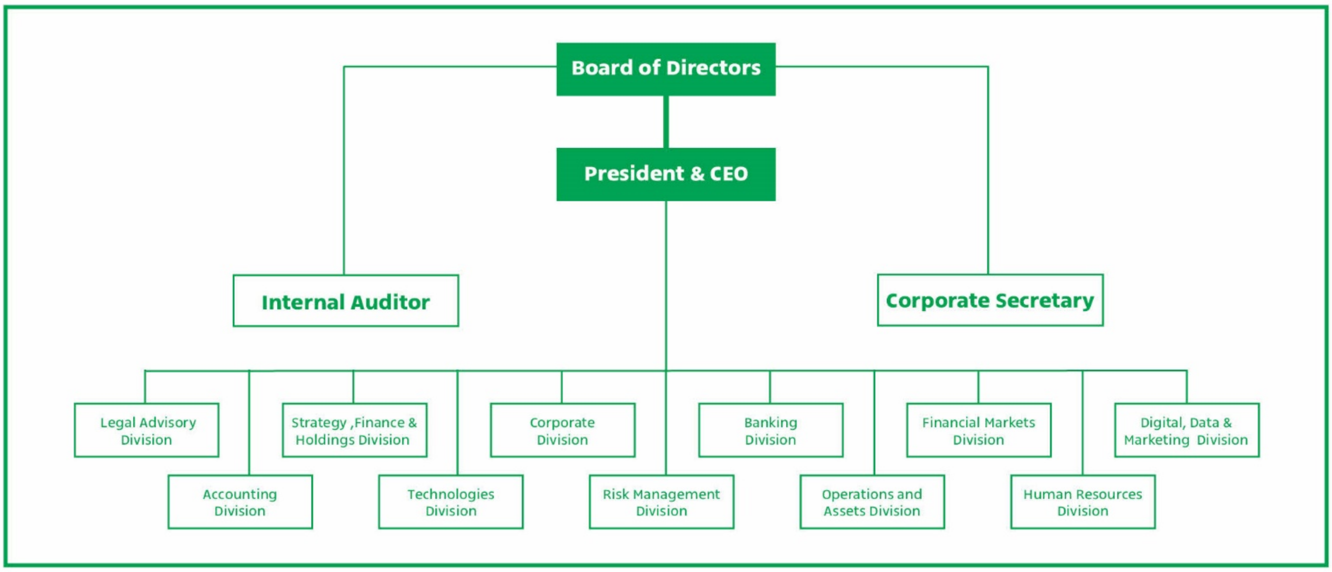
Changes in the organizational structure

The Bank's Board of Directors approved on April 26, 2022, several organizational changes, that would comprise an infrastructure for the acceleration of the implementation of the strategy in the Group:

- The Planning, Strategy and Finance Division absorbed most of the activity of the Group Management and Regulation Division, to be abolished, within the framework of a new Wing that has been established for this purpose – the Group Management Wing – which would focus on maximizing and utilizing to the utmost the business and strategic potential in all the subsidiary companies. In addition, the Division has absorbed the Fintech and Innovation Unit, transferred from the Digital, Data and Innovation Division. This Unit would focus on leading pioneering moves, supporting the strategy of the Bank and the Group. The name of the Division has been changed to the Strategy, Finance and Holdings Division.
- The Digital, Data and Innovation Division has absorbed the Marketing Wing and the Customer Experience Administration, transferred from the Strategy Division. This with the view of strengthening and leveraging the connection between the advanced capabilities existing in the fields of digital, data and marketing, in favor of continuing the advancement of the leading customer experience. The name of the Division has been changed to the Digital, Data and Marketing Division.
- A new Wing had been established within the Operations and Assets Division – the Products and Processes Wing, which would lead the operational and banking excellence area across the organization. The Wing has absorbed the operations of the current account department from the Digital Division, the processes department from the Strategy Division, and the products department from the Operations Division. In addition, this Division absorbed the foreign trade department from the Corporate Division, as part of the process of concentrating the Bank's operational activity within the Operations Division.

The above changes took effect in the middle of May.

Organizational Structure Chart



Organizational culture

Within the framework of the project regarding the organizational culture, strengthening and empowerment of senior managers with a view of improving ability for execution of decisions and projects and the optimal implementation of the strategic plan, it has been decided to establish a leading Forum. The Forum numbers some ninety managers directly subject to VP's, of the grades of wing and department managers. The forum has a work plan of five levels with the duty to advance and handle cross-organization issues, strategic projects and organizational matters. The Forum meets four times per year in a workshop format. In between these meetings, CEO updates are held on a monthly basis, and also enrichment and development processes as well as current updates are provided through a designated WhatsApp group. In addition, work teams have been formed for the removal of bureaucratic obstructions and improvement of processes.

Management of the human resources during the Corona crisis period

At the beginning of 2022, with the spreading of the fifth wave (the omicron variant) all the staff of the Head Office units, having the possibility of working from home, were permitted to partially work from their homes, under arrangement with their superiors. Units defined as critical to business continuity, moved to work in capsules, in a defined and managed outline. Employees who did not have a "Green pass" continued to work at the offices of the Bank on condition of presenting two negative Corona tests per week.

At the beginning of February 2022, in view of the change in guidelines by the Government regarding the use of the "Green pass" and the reduction in the scope of demand for its presentation, the Bank removed the requirement for the presentation of negative tests as condition for entry into the Bank premises. The guidelines regarding restrictions on movement and gatherings at the Bank were gradually removed until their final cancellation at the beginning of March 2022, with the decline in the morbidity data.

At the beginning of March, units of the Bank's Head Office turned to permanent work from home of up to one day per week, becoming part of the labor agreements.

For details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 349-359).

Rating of Liabilities of the Bank and some of its Subsidiaries

For details regarding the rating determined for the Bank and some of its subsidiaries by different rating agencies, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 361-362).

Activity of the Group according to regulatory operating segments - additional details

Household Segment (Domestic operations) - additional details

Developments in the segment

Branches. At the end of the first quarter of 2022, the Discount Group has 171 branches in operation in Israel (98 branches of the Bank and 73 branches of MDB).

For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 361-367).

Mortgage Activity

At the present time, the Bank operates 70 branches, countrywide, providing mortgage loan services. The Bank focuses on the granting of mortgage loans as a method for maintaining the business with existing customers and attracting new customers.

Developments in the mortgage market

	March 31,		
	2022	2021	Change in %
	in NIS millions		
Total housing loans granted by the banks, excluding internal recycling of loans	34,622	22,326	55.1
Loans from State funds	99	120	(17.5)

New loans and recycled loans granted for the purchase of a residential unit and secured by a mortgage on a residential unit

	For the three months ended March 31,		
	2022	2021	
	In NIS millions		Change in %
From bank funds(1)	5,306	2,979	78.1
From Treasury funds(2)	11	12	(8.3)
Total of new loans	5,317	2,991	77.8
Recycled loans	586	183	220.2
Total granted(3)	**5,903**	**3,174**	**86.0**

Footnotes:
(1) Including new loans granted, secured by housing mortgages, in the amount of NIS 56 million in the first three months of 2022, compared to NIS 75 million as at March 31, 2021 and NIS 275 million in 2021.
(2) Including standing loans in the amount of NIS 6 million in the first three months of 2022, compared to NIS 4 million as at March 31, 2021 and NIS 23 million in 2021.
(3) At the Bank and MDB.

Legislative restrictions, regulations and special constraints applicable to the operations

Consumer Reform increasing transparency of information provided to bank customers and improving the competition environment in the mortgage market. In continuation of the announcement by the Bank of Israel dated November 14, 2021, regarding promotion of a series of consumer steps in the mortgages field, and Amendment to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 451 was published on January 31, 2022, which would take effect on August 31, 2022. In addition, on March 9, 2022, the Supervisor of Banks published a draft Amendment to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 449, according to which, a bank is required to present to the customer the actual cost in accordance with the computation formula recently amended as part of the Amendment to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 451. In accordance with this Amendment, it is required to present the actual cost together for all the tracks of the loan, or with respect to the total framework offered to the customer. For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 364-366).

Large businesses Segment (Domestic operations) - additional details

Legislative Restrictions, Regulations and Special Constraints applicable to the Segment

As of March 31, 2022, no deviations existed from the limitations as set in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No 313. Furthermore, as March 31, 2022, there were no deviations from the limitations on "related persons". In accordance with a clarification received from the Supervisor of Banks, the investment of the Group in securities of U.S. federal agencies is averaged at 50% for the purpose of computing the liability according to Directive 313.

Review of developments in the business sector in the first three months of 2022

The GDP contracted in the first quarter by an annualized rate of 1.6%, following a steep growth in the last quarter of 2021 (approx. 16%). The business product also contracted by 1.6%, following growth of approx. 18% in the last quarter of the previous year.

Following are the factors which affected developments in the business product in the first quarter of 2022, as compared to the last quarter of 2021:

- Private consumption, which had leapt by approx. 18% in the last quarter of the previous year, is recording a slight regression, with a continuing positive trend regarding the consumption of services, alongside a decline in the import of motor vehicles.
- Public consumption (excluding defense imports), which had recorded a steep increase in the last quarter of the previous year, recorded a decline (7.5%), due to shrinking in purchase items (civil and defense consumption) – items that had significantly expanded at the end of 2021, with the approval of the State budget.
- Exports (excluding diamonds and startup companies) also contracted (by 6%), following an impressive growth in the last quarter of 2021. However, while industrial exports continued to expand (by approx. 9%), the export of other services, the major part thereof being exports of hi-tech services, recorded regression (approx. 18%).
- Investments in fixed assets recorded moderate growth (approx. 3%), in view of the impressive growth in investments in residential construction (approx. 13%) for the fourth consecutive quarter, and at a cumulative rate of 22%, while investments in machinery and equipment and in motor vehicles recorded regression.

As a result of the said developments, a marginal growth (approx. 1%) was recorded in total applications in the economy. At the same time, the import of goods and services (excluding defense imports, ships, aircraft and diamonds) expanded at a rapid rate of approx. 16%, due to an increase of approx. 24% in the import of services, concurrently with the growth of approx. 12% in the civil import of goods (excluding oil and diamonds).

Developments in the debt of the business sector

The debt of the business sector (excluding banks and insurance companies) amounted at the end of February 2022[4] to NIS 1,111 billion, an increase of 1.3% compared with the end of December 2021 (all the rates of change are in nominal terms and are affected by changes in exchange rates and in the CPI).

The increase in total indebtedness is due to a rise in the debt to banks (1.5%) and to foreign residents (approx. 5%). On the other hand, debt to institutional bodies recorded a marginal decrease (-0.3%) in view of a decrease in the balance of loans (0.7%). As a result of the aforesaid trends, the weighting of the bank in the total indebtedness of the business sector remains almost stable and stood at 52.5% at the end of February 2022.

During the first quarter the business segment, excluding banks and insurance companies, raised bonds in an amount of NIS 10.1 billion (on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange and by means of non-listed bonds), compared to NIS 9.6 billion in the corresponding period last year.

The margin between corporate bonds (included in the Tel-Bond 60 Index) and government bonds as of the end of March 2022 was 1.17%, compared with 1.11% at the end of 2021 and 1.02% at the end of the corresponding quarter last year.

The margin between corporate bonds (included in the shekel Tel-Bond) and government bonds as of the end of March 2022, was 1.29%, as compared to 1.34% at the end of 2021, and 1.82% at the end of the corresponding quarter last year. The decline in margins in the course of the last year agrees with the positive momentum in the market during the major part of the period, alongside a sharp rise in inflationary expectations.

4 The most updated data available at the time of submitting the report to print.

Developments in the Segments' Markets

Following are development directions in the principal economic sectors:
- Industrial sector – The economic activity of Israeli industry has reverted to growth again in the last year in most areas and in particular in the high-tech industry, which has demonstrated impressive stability even at the height of the Corona crisis. At the same time, the effects of the Corona crisis alongside the war in Europe continue to weigh on activity and in particular supply chain disruptions that have led to a higher inflationary environment than in the past. Furthermore, the fear of a local recession, stemming from global developments, has risen considerably. This, after the growth data for the first quarter indicated a contraction in GDP, which may lead to impairment in economic activity in general and in industrial sectors in particular. On the other hand, the continued strengthening of the dollar, which supports an increase in exporters' revenues, may be a moderating factor in the face of the current macro environment;
- The tourism sector – With the removal of restrictions and the opening of hotels, there was a significant increase in occupancy rates while in some hotels in the resort towns full occupancy was reported on weekends and spring holidays. Although the sector has not yet fully recovered, a partial recovery is noticeable also in urban hotels (especially those based on foreign tourism), among other things, due to the removal of restrictions around the world as well as the opening of gates in Israel for foreign tourists;
- The commercial sector - The removal of restrictions and the opening of shopping centers supported a decrease in the risk level compared to that recorded last year. The intensity and duration of recovery continues to be correlated with the purchasing power of the consumer derived, inter alia, from the unemployment rate;
- Real estate sector – for details, see below under "Construction and real estate activity".

Anticipated Developments in the Segments' Markets

According to the updated growth forecast by the Bank of Israel from April 2022, the GDP is expected to grow by rates of 5.5% and 4.0% in the years 2022 and 2023, respectively. Furthermore, contrary to the previous forecast, the inflation is not expected to converge within the stability target range in the coming year and will stand at 3.6%. According to the forecast, the monetary interest rate is expected to stand at 1.5% within 12 months.

For details regarding the "Large businesses Segment", see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 373-380).

Construction and Real Estate Activity

Developments in markets of the activity

Residential property. The vivid activity on the housing market continues, accompanied by rising prices and being supported by the basic data in the housing market – excess demand over supply. Notwithstanding the above, a rise in the interest environment alongside the relatively high inflation might comprise factors moderating the increase in prices.
Income producing office premises. Most of the demand related to large areas of quality properties in regions characterized by the presence of many hi-tech companies.
Income producing commercial real estate. The present occupancy rates are high and stable (even with relation to their level prior to the Corona crisis). Looking forward, the growth potential is coordinated with the performance of retail trading, and within the larger circle, with the buying power of the Israeli consumer.
Infrastructures. The growth in volume of activity of the infrastructure sector has continued. Over and above the projects that are already in progress, expectations exist for the beginning of additional significant projects.

Legislative and regulatory limitations and special constraints applying to the activity

The limitations described above applying to the business segment also apply to construction and real-estate operations. In addition, it should be noted that as part of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives No. 315, a limitation applies to sectorial credit concentration, where that part of the credit being the responsibility of the banking corporation (including off-balance sheet credit) granted to a certain sector, as defined in the Directive, exceeds 20% of total credit to the public being the responsibility of the banking corporation. The Bank's sectorial credit concentration in the real estate sector was 17.33% as of March 31, 2022, compared with 17.12% at the end of 2021.
Requirement for a further allocation of capital. In his letter of March 20, 2022, with respect to the rise in credit risk relating to the construction and real estate sector in the banking system, the Supervisor of Banks announced, inter alia, a requirement for an additional allocation of capital in respect of the financing of highly leveraged purchases of land – this in accordance with the draft Amendment to Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 203 regarding "measurement and capital adequacy", published on the same date, in which banks would be required to increase the weight of risk related to loans granted and to be granted for the purchase of land, at an LTV exceeding 75%. At this stage, it is unclear as to the format in which the draft would be approved, and whether, for instance, the Supervisor of Banks would allow the spreading of the effect of the proposed Amendment. In view of the above stated, it is not possible, at this stage, to assess the impact of the said Amendment, which possibly could be material.
For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 377-380).

Financial Management Segment (Domestic operations) - additional details

Non-Financial Companies

Legislative restrictions, regulations and special constraints applicable to the sub-segment

As of March 31, 2022, there was no violation of the restriction on investment in non-financial corporations pursuant to Section 23 A (A) of the Banking Law (Licensing). For further details, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 384).

Non-financial investments portfolio – principal data

Scope of the portfolio. The total value of the non-financial investments portfolio of Discount Capital amounted at March 31, 2022 to NIS 1,962 million. The outstanding investment commitments of Discount Capital amounted on March 31, 2022, to NIS 662 million (US$208.4 million) most of which in Funds the investment period of which has not yet expired.
Income. Discount Capital recorded in the first quarter of 2022 net income from non-financial investments in a total amount of approx. NIS 46.4 million. This, compared to net income in a total amount of approx. NIS 21.6 million in the first quarter of 2021.
New investments. In the first quarter of 2022 Discount Capital completed a number of investment transactions in investment Funds and in corporations in a total amount of approx. US$31 million.

For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 383-384).

International Operations Segment - Additional Details

Legislative Restrictions, Regulations and Special Constraints applicable to the International Operations

Exposure restriction with regard to overseas extensions. In accordance with guidelines of the Supervisor of Banks, a board of directors of a banking corporation, which operates or intends to operate by means of overseas extensions, is required to discuss and approve a comprehensive policy document with respect to the operations of overseas extensions. Within the framework of the said statement of policy, the Board of the banking corporation is

required, among other things, to determine a restriction or a set of restrictions as to the exposure regarding the activities of overseas extensions, which should reflect the risk appetite applying to the operations of the overseas extensions, on condition that the principal part of the operations of the banking corporation and the banking group is located in Israel.
On March 31, 2022, the calculated rate of the Bank's exposure with respect to overseas extensions stood at 14.13% of total risk assets, as compared with 14.22% on December 31, 2021. The said exposure rate complies with the exposure limitations set by the Board of Directors, within the framework of the risk appetite declaration of the Discount Group.
The Bank monitors the development of the risks assets in respect of its operations in overseas extensions.
U.S. legislation. Following the crossing of the US$10 billion line of total assets in 2020, IDB Bank has been defined as a "Large bank" to which different regulatory requirements apply, and accordingly, these are being prepared for by IDB Bank. Among other things, different instructions apply to it with respect to activity in derivatives and to the methodology for computing the deposit insurance. With the crossing of the line, the activity of IDB Bank is subject to supervision by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the authority of which relates to compliance and to different instructions intended for the protection of customers. In addition, there is a change in the frequency and intensity of the regulatory audits of IDB Bank, performed by the FDIC and the NYDFS, making them more extensive and sequential in a way that presents a higher supervisory anticipation. Within the framework of the above stated, IDB Bank may be required to expand and intensify its internal controls, the compliance plan and the risk management.
The US regulators have the authority to adopt public and non-public enforcement measures, in different circumstances, including in cases of identifying financial or operating weaknesses, deficiencies in corporate governance or other deficiencies, as well as cases of violation of Regulations. Within the framework of these enforcement measures, Regulators may order different measures, including measures to correct deficiencies or the discontinuation of certain practices, as well as increasing the capital, limiting growth, restrictions on profit distribution, termination of office of Officers, as well as the payment of penalties or civil indemnification.
As required under the USA PATRIOT Act and the Bank Secrecy Act (the "BSA"), Israel Discount Bank of New York has adopted a BSA compliance program, which includes policies, procedures and controls for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing. As a result of the identification of certain issues regarding IDB Bank's BSA compliance program, IDB Bank committed to applicable regulatory authorities in the US to take steps to address these issues and is working to do so, and, among other things, has approved a comprehensive remediation plan. IDB Bank is subject to oversight by these authorities on this matter, which could lead to administrative action, including a formal enforcement action such as the imposition of fines or penalties and/or restrictions on the activities of IDB Bank, as well as additional expenses and compliance costs and reputational damage.
As of this date, the Bank believes that these measures, to the extent imposed, would not have a material financial impact on the Bank's operating results.
Forward looking information. The above information forms forward looking information constituting an assessment based on existing information at the hands of the Bank at date of publication of these reports. Such information includes, inter alia, reference to future events the materialization of which is uncertain, based on assessments and data at the hands of Management of the Bank, and is conditional upon the existence of different factors, which existence is uncertain, inter alia, in relation to the regulatory measures that might be applied, as discussed above.

For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 385-387).

Additional Segments

For additional details regarding the Small and minute businesses segment (Domestic operations), see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 370-371). For additional details regarding the Medium businesses segment (Domestic operations), see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 372-373). For additional details regarding the Private Banking Segment (Domestic operations), see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 367-369). For additional details regarding the Institutional bodies segment (Domestic operations), see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 380).

Credit Card Operations

Developments in operations

An agreement for cooperation with Electra Consumer Products and Hapoalim Bank. On March 20, 2022, ICC has reached an understanding in principle with Electra Consumer Products (1970) Ltd. ("ECP"), according to which, the parties would engage in an agreement for cooperation in the establishment of an off-banking customer club based on credit cards, covering all the retail chains of the ECP Group, this on the basis of the technological capabilities of ICC ("the Club"). The Club will provide its members with value offers in making purchases at the existing and future chains of the ECP Group, as well as in additional chains that might join the club in the future, and shall extend off-banking credit to members of the club and to additional customers of the ECP Group. The agreement would remain in effect for a period of ten years. In accordance with a mechanism determined in the agreement in principle, the parties would distribute between them the profits of the Club, including profits on extension of credit, where ICC has committed to provide to ECP support grants and/or safety net during the first two years of the joint venture, for the purpose of supporting the establishment of the Club. ICC is also committed to pay to ECP bonuses in respect of attaining goals. Consummation of the transaction is subject to the signing of a detailed agreement and its approval by the authorized organs of the parties.

On May 10, 2022, ICC, ECP and Hapoalim Bank Ltd. signed an updated agreement in principle ("the updated agreement in principle"), which states that the parties would engage in a tripartite cooperation agreement for the establishment of a joint customer club based on an off-banking credit card. The agreement is based upon the renewed agreement in principle of March 2022, subject to certain modifications. In accordance with the updated agreement in principle, direction to the issue of credit cards would be effected, inter alia, by pressing a designated link on the BIT Application referring customers to the issue of cards by ICC. The parties would share in the profits earned on the club's credit card activity and on the credit extended through the cards, and will commit to limited exclusive periods, and everything under the terms determined by the updated agreement in principle.

It is the intention of the parties to apply the commercial terms of the updated agreement in principle to the existing BITCards (see the 2021 Annual Report, pp.389-390), as well as to convert these cards to the new club, subject to the provisions of the law.

The cooperation, which would be effective for a period of ten years, is subject to a number of conditions precedent, including obtaining approval of the Competition Authority and the signing of a detailed agreement on the basis of the updated agreement in principle. Realization of the cooperation agreement or obtaining the required approval is uncertain.

Cooperation agreement with PAZ. On February 20, 2022, ICC signed an agreement for the cooperation with PAZ Oil Company Ltd. ("PAZ"), in the marketing of loans extended by ICC at its responsibility, through the "Yellow" Application, to members of the Yellow Customer Club. The agreement is in effect for a period of three years, and PAZ has the option of extending the agreement by two additional periods of twelve months each. It would be possible to terminate the agreement at an earlier date upon existence of certain causes of action relating to the volume of operations. The agreement regulates the consideration payable by ICC to PAZ, based upon the actual profits of ICC earned on loans extended within the framework of the operation.

Cooperation agreement with Hapoalim Bank with respect to BIT. On March 16, 2022, ICC and Hapoalim Bank signed a cooperation agreement for the extensions of credit to customers of the BIT Application, owned by Hapoalim Bank. The credit would be extended by ICC at its full responsibility. The agreement states the consideration to which Hapoalim Bank would be entitled in respect of its share in the joint venture.

The agreement states conditions precedent to its taking effect, including obtaining regulatory approvals that are still pending at date of publication of this Report.

The agreement shall remain in effect for a period of thirty-six months from date of fulfillment of the conditions precedent stated therein, including approval by the Competition Authority.

Extension of a joint issuing agreement with Hapoalim Bank. For details, see Note 17 B 2 to the condensed financial statements.

Extension of a joint distribution agreement with Shufersal Company. For details, see Note 17 D to the condensed financial statements.

Agreement with PayBox. On March 29, 2022, ICC and PayBox signed an agreement for the issue of designated credit cards, entitling the holders thereof to various benefits. At the first stage, cards would be issued only as virtual cards by ICC and at its responsibility. The agreement states the order for the distribution of the consideration between ICC and PayBox.

For additional details see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 387-394).

Technological improvements and innovation

General. Among the goals of the Bank's strategic plan, is the goal of the implementation of technological means and increasing customer experience.
Line of partners in the Application. The Bank acts towards expanding the line of partners in the Application and has recently started a pilot project for the joining of Family Biz to this line alongside PayBox, RiseUp and FIBO.
Strategic cooperation for setting up a digital wallet. For details see "Management's handling of current material issues" above.

Direct channels

The following innovations and updates took place during the current activity in the first quarter of 2022:

Current accounts and foreign currency

Ordering account balance confirmations in English. An option has been added for the ordering of value confirmation of account balances in the English language, on the private and business websites.
Immediate transfers. An option has been added both for private and business customers, for making an immediate transfer of funds through the website and the Application, also to beneficiaries who are not customers of Discount Bank, and the funds are being immediately transferred to their account. The project is still at distribution stages and becomes gradually operative.
Raising limits regarding transfers and payments to the Government. The limit for a single transfer of funds through the private customer website and Application has been raised from NIS 60,000 to NIS 150,000, and the limit for Government voucher payment has been raised from NIS 100,000 to NIS 200,000.

Deposits

Addition of a new deposit through the Application. Depositing funds in a designated deposit - a customer may choose a goal and its amount for a savings deposit and deposit funds therein until the goal is reached. The developed application presents a bar showing the progress towards the final goal, and notices are sent encouraging additional deposits to get nearer the defined goal.

Digital for business

A business website in English has been launched. At the first stage, the website provides information and an easy transfer with no need for identification from the Hebrew website to the one in English.
Dashboard for the management of SMS messages on the business website. A screen has been added in which customers may manage themselves SMS messages regarding receipt of foreign currency or transactions pending signature or correction. It allows them to choose whether to receive an SMS for each receipt or transaction awaiting their signature, or choose whether to receive messages relating to certain matters (the default option is the acceptance of messages).

Payment of wages and payment to suppliers through an Excel file format. Until now, it was possible to use files only in a bookkeeping software format. Following requests by customers, the possibility of using also Excel files was added to the website.
Access from the menu for the management of beneficiaries. Following requests by customers, direct excess from the menu to the management list of beneficiaries was added to the website.

Customer experience

Updating of addresses in "My profile". The possibility has been added for the immediate updating on the digital of the address of a customer, with no involvement by a banker.
Fixing a meeting with a banker – changing to a digital mortgage. When choosing the item "Mortgage" upon fixing a meeting through the Application, the customer is directed to submit an application for a digital mortgage, this in addition to the possibility of being directed to the mortgage center.
Correspondence with a banker – authorization for receiving messages to the mobile phone (push message). At each entry to the private Application for correspondence with a banker, if the customer had not authorized receipt of a message to the mobile, a notice will appear requesting him to authorize such authorization.
Updating the password policy. In order to increase data protection and enable private and business customers to define a stronger password, the minimum number of characters has been increased in choosing a password for the Internet or the Application, from 6 to 8 digits, with an additional option of using special symbols. Also added was the choice of upper\lower case letters as well as an "eye" component allowing the customer to see the password entered.
Year-end tax confirmation for 2021. The possibility has been added to receive the tax confirmations for 2021 on all platforms of the digital.

Capital market

Digital investment consultation "Smart Invest". Introduction of an advanced service providing private customers the option of receiving investment recommendations from their personal consultant, directly to the Application. The recommendations are personal and adapted to each customer. They are delivered immediately, and the customer approves the transaction through the Application. The project is still at distribution stages and becomes gradually operative.
Presentation of a daily profit and loss statement regarding the securities portfolio. A new service that enlarges the tool set for the management and monitoring of a securities portfolio. The service was introduced on the private and business websites and the Applications and also on the website in English. This allows the customer to follow the daily profit or loss regarding each security in the portfolio as well as that at the level of the portfolio as a whole.

Open banking

The world of open banking is expanding and combining new capabilities. The open banking platform on the website and the Application, allows customers of the Bank, both private and business, to share, with their consent, their financial-banking data through a fully digital process, and allow the delivery to third parties of information regarding their balances and credit card transactions. A new possibility has been added – initiating a payment by way of the open banking interface. This possibility would enable a third party to direct his customer to Discount Bank, where he would be identified and would be able to approve the transfer of the consideration in accordance with the payment details provided by that third party.
Attaching FIBO Company to the line of participants in the Application. FIBO Company, which offers a service examining the right of employees to tax refunds, joins the open banking platform of the Bank. The connection of Discount Bank with FIBO would enable private customers of the Bank joining the service, to deliver to FIBO, in a secured manner and at their consent, the relevant information and forms in order to simplify the process of submitting a request for a tax refund.

Main developments in the Israeli economy and around the world in the first three months of 2022

Developments in the Global economy

General. The global economy is being affected by the war in the Ukraine and due to the rise in commodity prices and impairment to the chain of supply, which had started prior to the outbreak of the war, with the recovery from the Corona crisis, and which accelerated as a result of the war. In consequence thereof, inflation has increased significantly, leading to erosion in consumer income and the increase in uncertainty. The US economy shrank in the first quarter at an annual rate of 1.4%, and on the other hand, the GDP of the Eurozone recorded growth of 1.2%. Central banks around the world accelerate the rate of reducing the monetary policy in view of the rise in inflation, intimating information to the markets regarding increases in interest rates alongside reductions in balance sheets of banks. The FED started to raise the interest rate at the end of the quarter.

Financial markets. Equities indices around the world were traded at falling rates in view of the intention of central banks to adopt a narrowing monetary policy and in the wake of the war in the Ukraine.

The changes in selected share indices recorded in the first three months of the years 2021 and 2022

Index	2022	2021
S&P 500	(5.0%)	5.8%
DAX	(11.2%)	9.4%
MSCI Emerging Markets	(7.3%)	1.9%

Yields on government bonds around the world have risen sharply on the background of the increase in inflationary expectations and the intention of central banks to raise the interest rates. US government bonds for ten years traded at the end of the quarter at a yield of approx. 2.3%, a sharp rise from a level of 1.5% at the beginning of the year. In Germany, yields on ten year bonds rose by 70 basis points, traded at the end of the quarter at a positive level of 0.55%.

The returns on government bonds

Government Bond Yields	March 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
U.S.A.	2.3%	1.5%
Germany	0.55%	(0.18%)

The US dollar gained ground globally during the first quarter, on the background of the relatively good condition of the US economy and expectations for a fast increase in interest rates in the US as compared to other economies. In total for the first quarter the "dollar index" rose at a rate of 2.8%.

Changes in the U.S. dollar against selected currencies in the first three months of the years 2021 and 2022

Exchange rate	2022	2021
EUR	2.50%	3.90%
JPY	5.60%	6.60%
GBP	2.9%	(1.1%)

On the background of the recovery from the crisis, impairment of the chain of supply and the war between Russia and the Ukraine, steep increases were recorded in price of commodities, with an increase in oil price to a level of over US$100 per barrel, not remembered since 2014.

Changes in selected commodities indexes in the first three months of the years 2021 and 2022

	2022	2021
The commodities index - GSCI	33.0%	14.2%
The oil price (BRENT)	38.7%	22.7%
The oil price (WTI)	33.0%	21.9%
Gold	6.3%	9.6%

Main Developments in the Israeli Economy

General

The year opened with the spreading of the Omicron variant, though the economy continued to operate nearly fully. Towards the end of February, with the Russian invasion into the Ukraine, a significant rise in the level of uncertainty has taken place.

Following an especially strong growth in the last quarter of 2021 (approx. 16%), the GDP recorded at the beginning of 2022, contraction at an annualized rate of 1.6%. Except for the investments component, regression is noted in all applications, while imports continued to grow at a fast rate. Private consumption, which had leaped in the last quarter of the previous year by approx. 18%, has recorded a slight regression (0.7%), with a continuation of the positive trend in consumption of services, alongside a decline in the import of motor vehicle. Public consumption, which had leaped in the last quarter of 2021, recorded decline, due to contraction of purchase items (civil and defense consumption) – items which had expanded significantly at the end of 2021, with the approval of the State budget. Exports (excluding diamonds and startup companies) also shrank (by approx. 6%), following an impressive growth in the last quarter of 2021. However, while industrial exports continued to expand, the export of other services, the major part thereof being hi-tech services, recorded regression (approx. 18%). Investments in fixed assets recorded a moderate growth, in view of the impressive increase in investments in residential construction (approx. 13%) for the fourth consecutive quarter, and at a cumulative rate of 22%, while investments in machinery and equipment and in motor vehicles have contracted.

In view of the return of the economy to almost full activity, unemployment continued to decline. The rate of the "wide" unemployment stood in the first quarter at an average level of 5.3% as against 6.5% in the last quarter of 2021, with a parallel decline of the "narrow" unemployment to 3.6%, a level similar to that prevailing immediately prior to the crisis. An impressive increase in the number of employed persons took place during this period.

Developments in economic sectors

According to a business trend review published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, condition of businesses improved during the first quarter of 2022, with a noticeable improvement in the hotel sector. The industrial sector recorded improvement in all parameters, and the retail commerce sector experienced a sharp improvement in sales, and a significant improvement was also reported by the services sector. The hotel sector recorded a sharp increase in occupancy by Israelis and tourists, as well as in revenues and in the number of employed, as compared with the corresponding period in 2021.

Developments in the activity of the Israeli economy with overseas markets

Growth was recorded in the months of January-February 2022, in direct investments in Israel (through banks) by foreign residents, as compared to the first quarter of the previous year. Notwithstanding, a sharp regression took place in financial investments by foreign residents in marketable securities, with a net negative investment flow affecting a large number of components. The most dramatic change occurred in investment by foreigners in government bonds in Tel Aviv, dropping from an especially high volume investment at the beginning of 2021 to a net negative investment. At the same time, during the said period, Israeli residents reduced at a sharp rate their investments in equities abroad.

Changes recorded in investments of the Israeli economy abroad

Investments in Israel by foreign residents	January-February 2022	January-March 2021
	US$ million	
Total direct investments through banking system	3,558	2,125
Total financial investments	(428)	14,996
Of which: Government bonds and MAKAM	(1,068)	12,450
Shares	238	2,897

Investments abroad by Israeli residents	January-February 2022	January-March 2021
	US$ million	
Total direct investments through banking system	186	647
Total financial investments	(3,197)	6,689

Developments in inflation and foreign exchange rates

On the background of the global trend of accelerated inflation, alongside the opening of the economy to full activity, inflation has also accelerated. In March 2022, the inflation reached an annual rate of 3.5%, compared to 0.2% in March of 2021. The core inflation (not including energy, fruits and vegetables) also increased to an annual rate of 3%. Concurrently, a sharp rise has been recorded in inflation expectations for all time ranges, and for the short term in particular – from approx. 0.3% per year at the end of 2020 to approx. 1.4% at the end of March (index contract).
The shekel weakened during the first quarter by approx. 2% and 0.6% against the US dollar and the currencies basket, respectively, in view of the decline in foreign markets and the global strengthening of the dollar.

Fiscal and monetary policy

Fiscal policy. The deficit in the State budget continued to decline on the background of a steep growth in tax revenues concurrently with a steep decline in expenses, deriving from the continuing decline in expenditure relating to the economic assistance program. As a result thereof, the cumulative deficit in March 2022 (the twelve last months) amounted to 1.3% of the GDP, compared to 11.8% of GDP in March of last year. In January to March, tax revenues increased by 20%, compared to the corresponding period last year, of which, direct tax revenues recorded an increase of approx. 27%, with outstanding increases recorded in income tax collected from corporations and self-employed individuals. In addition, a steep increase was recorded in withholding tax from employees and in real estate taxes.
Monetary policy. The Bank of Israel maintained the interest rate unchanged while preparing the market for a rise in interest. Moreover, the Bank of Israel purchased foreign currency at a considerably smaller volume, and purchased no bonds at all – under a purchase plan terminated during 2021. Contracts on the IRS market reflected at the end of March an interest rate of approx. 1.4% as of the end of March 2023, while at the end of 2021, the market reflected an interest rate of 0.34% as of the end of 2022.
Change in the monetary base. During the first quarter of 2022, a moderate increase was recorded in the M1 money supply (cash in the hands of the public and shekel current-account deposits) (approx. 1%) compared with a rise of approx. 4% in this supply in the corresponding period last year. The slowdown in the rate of growth stems both from the cash and current account deposits components, which recorded a growth rate of approx. 1%-1.5%.

A negligible decline (NIS 0.5 billion), was recorded in the monetary base in the first quarter of 2022, compared to an increase of approx. NIS 14 billion in the corresponding quarter last year, a trend agreeing with the change in the monetary policy. Absorption by the Government was recorded in this quarter, which was offset by the inflow of cash by the Bank of Israel. The cash inflow by the Bank of Israel was made by reducing the tenders for shekel deposits, alongside absorption through open market operations (short- term loans "MAKAM").

Sources for the change in the monetary base

	2022	2021	change
	In NIS billion		in %
Operations on the Capital Market	(11.1)	7.6	-
The Shekel deposits tender	43.0	(24.0)	-
Foreign currency conversion	1.1	44.4	-
Government activity	(33.9)	(23.2)	-

Capital market

In contrast to the global trend, the local capital market recorded moderate increases in prices, though not in all sectors with the Global-Blutech sector negatively standing out. In total for the first quarter, the TA 125 Index rose by approx. 2%.

The changes recorded in selected share indices in the first three months of 2021 and 2022

Index	2022	2021
TA 35	2.2%	7.0%
TA 125	2.0%	6.1%
TA banks	2.6%	15.6%
TA Global-Blutech	(12.1%)	8.8%
Real-estate 15	(0.9%)	3.2%

Trading in government bonds in Israel was characterized by rising yields, similarly to the global trend, at a rate similar to the rise in the US (90 basis points for shekel bonds for ten years) to approx. 2.3%. The rise in shekel yields has been accompanied by a significant rise in yields in real terms, alongside inflationary expectations all along the curve, and mostly for short to medium terms.

The changes recorded in selected bond indices in the first three months of 2021 and 2022

Index	2022	2021
General bonds	(3.4%)	0.3%
General Government bonds	(4.3%)	(0.8%)
Shekel Government bonds	(4.5%)	(1.5%)
Linked Government bonds	(3.9%)	0.4%
General Corporate bonds	(2.3%)	2.1%
Linked Corporate bonds	(2.2%)	2.2%
Shekel Tel-Bond	(3.5%)	0.3%

During the first quarter of 2022, the corporate bond market recorded a decline of approx. 3% and of approx. 4% in the TelBond 60 and in the shekel TelBond, respectively, with slight fluctuations in margins. The volume of issues by Israeli corporations amounted to NIS 21.3 billion, of which: NIS 10.1 billion, excluding banks, insurance and finance corporations. This as compared to NIS 11 billion and NIS 9.6 billion, respectively, in the corresponding quarter last year.

The asset portfolio held by the public

The value of financial assets held by the public portfolio declined in the months of January and February 2022 by approx. 2%, on the background of declines in all linkage segments, amounting at the end of the period to approx. NIS 5 trillion. The decline in value of the portfolio is largely explained by the CPI linked segment and by the decline in value of foreign equities, which had recorded significant declines. On the other hand, the equities component in Israel and the shekel segment experienced relatively moderate decline, with a near zero decline in the foreign currency linked component, due to the devaluation of the shekel.

Distribution of the asset portfolio held by the public

	February 28, 2022	December 31, 2021
Shares	27.7%	28.0%
Non-linked assets	36.9%	36.5%
CPI linked assets	24.8%	25.1%
Foreign currency linked assets	10.7%	10.5%

Principal economic developments in April and May 2022[5]

The global inflation continues to rise, in view of the rising commodity prices and turbulence on the part of supply. Inflation in the US reached a level of 8.2% and in the Eurozone a level of 7.4%.

In Israel, the wide inflation level continued to decline to a level of 5.1% in the second half of April 2022, compared to 5.3% in the second half of March 2022. This, with a declining rate of participation. At the same time, the budgetary deficit continued to decline to a level of 0.6%, compared to 1.3% in March (cumulative rate for the past twelve months).

The CPI for April rose by 0.8%, with the annual inflation rate rising to 4%.

On the background of the continuing global strengthening of the US dollar and declining prices on the equities markets, the shekel devalued against the dollar by approx. 6% and against the currency basket by approx. 3%.

The Bank of Israel raised the interest rate by 0.25% to a level of 0.35% and delivered a message to the market stating that this increase is part of the monetary narrowing that had begun in the middle of 2021.

Yields on US government bonds for ten years increased by 60 basis points to a level of approx. 3%, while a more moderate increase took place in yields on Israeli government bonds of approx. 40 basis points to a level of approx. 2.7%. The increase in Israel was accompanied by a sharp increase in real-term yields (approx. 80 basis points), while the long-term inflationary expectations declined, a trend that had started following the interest announcement by the Bank of Israel. On the other hand, the CPI contract market was hardly affected by the interest announcement, with a CPI contract for one year continuing to trade around a level of 3.5%.

The trend of declining prices on the equities markets intensified, with the S&P500 Index dropping by approx. 10%, and the TA125 Index by approx. 5%.

5 All data relate to the period from April 1, 2022 and until May 17, 2022.

Legislation and Supervision

Following is a summary of legislation changes and relevant legislation initiatives during the reviewed period, which affect or might have a significant effect on the Bank's operations.

Legislation for increasing competition in banking and financial services

Strengthening Competition and Reducing Concentration in the Israeli Banking Industry, (legislation amendments) act, 2017

The Act prescribes, inter alia, prohibiting of a bank, the value of its balance sheet assets on a consolidated basis exceeds 20% of the total balance sheet assets of the banking industry ("a bank with Wide-Ranging Activity"), from engaging in operating the issue of debit cards, from clearing of transactions made by debit cards and from controlling or holding means of control in a corporation engaged in the said operations. In the period from the end of four years from the beginning date (namely, from February 1, 2021) and until six years from this date, the Minister of Finance is authorized to determine, with the consent of the Governor of the Bank of Israel and with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset, that, restrictions shall apply also to a banking corporation which holds less than 20%, though not under 10%, and this taking into consideration, inter alia, the state of competition existing in the credit market.

It was further determined in the Act, that during a transitional period beginning on the beginning date and ending at the end of five years from the said date, and with respect to a bank having a Wide-Ranging Activity – until the end of three years from date of separation or until the end of five years from the beginning date, whichever is later ("the transitional period"), restrictions shall apply to a bank issuing debit cards and which immediately prior to date of publication of the Act had controlled or held means of control in a debit card company, as follows:

- A bank shall conduct the issuance operation of charge cards issued by it by means of an operating company, and shall allow the operating company to become a part to the charge card agreement.
- As from the termination of a period of two years from date of publication of the Act and until the end of the transitional period, the bank shall not conduct, by means of one operating company, the issuance operation of more than 52% of the total new credit cards issued by the bank to its customers. The Minister of Finance is authorized to change the said rate at any time during the transitional period under the terms prescribed in the Act. The engagement of a bank with an operating company, for the purpose of conducting the issue operation of new credit cards issued by the bank to its customers shall be made only after conducting a process which allows every operating company the proper and fair opportunity to offer its services.

It was also determined that during the transitional period, also the following instructions will apply to a bank having a Wide-Ranging Activity which issues charge cards, additional instructions, inter alia, with respect to the division of income derived from issue operations of charge cards and from the activity of customers using charge cards, between a bank, as stated, and the charge card company; to the date of approach to the customer regarding the renewal of the Credit card; to restrictions regarding the total of credit facilities in charge cards of its customers.

The Committee for the examination of competition in the credit market. In accordance with the law, a committee was formed for the examination of competition in the credit market has been determined, which would monitor the implementation of the Act since the beginning date, and until the end of six years since the said date. The duties of the committee are: conduct periodic examinations regarding the state of competition in the credit market and locate barriers in respect of development of competition in this market; to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act; to recommend in the matter of activating the authority of the Minister of Finance in respect of extending to additional banking corporations the prohibition on engagement in the operation of issuance and clearing of charge cards, on the control of or on the holding of means of control in a corporation engaged in the said operations.

A measurable test for the measuring success in increasing competition in the banking sector. In accordance with the Law, on October 25, 2017, the Committee for the Examination of Competition in the Credit Market published measurable tests for the examination of success in increasing competition in the banking market. These tests will serve as a basis for a semi-annual analysis and for the report that the Committee will submit to the Economic Committee of the Knesset, and are also expected to serve the Committee when recommending measures for improvement and increase in competition in the market, including also the matter of exercising the authority of the Minister of Finance, under the Strum Act, to change the definition of "a bank with Wide-Ranging Activity". The Committee retains the right to change, add or reduce tests. A set of general tests have been determined, as well as an additional test relating to the Bank and ICC.

The Committee has determined tests of different types, including – tests for the removal of entry barriers and transfer barriers for customers; tests examining the entry of new competitors and customer activity; tests regarding the distribution of market shares, volume and prices; tests regarding means of payment.

A test for the Bank and ICC. The Committee decided to test whether the cumulative rate of change in credit balances (excluding large business and operations abroad) of the Discount group at the end of 2020 would be in the range of 2.5 to 4.5 percentage points over the cumulative rate of change of the other four large banking groups and the two credit card companies that had been separated. This test would be monitored on a semi-annual frequency. It has been clarified that this test, as all other tests, would serve the Committee as indication for a decision regarding the detachment of ICC from the Bank, though in any event, the Committee retains discretion in the matter.

The third report by the Committee examining competition in the credit market. This report was published on August 16, 2021. Inter alia, the report points out that since the beginning of the Reform, significant progress had been made in reducing barriers to competition, which forms an essential condition for the growth in competition. This progress has been slowed down following the publication of the second report, both due to the Corona period and in consequence to the political uncertainty prevailing during the reviewed period. In the first place, the progress includes the gradual materialization of a digital bank using a computer services facility, as well as providing the possibility of conducting online additional operations (both by engagement with banking institutions as well as with off-banking providers of credit, among which are regulated bodies). In addition, the report included reference to the ICC-Discount test – on the one hand, the analysis shows the clear conformation of the Discount Group with the lower end of the defined test. On the other hand, the prominent trend in the competition image is the reduction in activity of Hapoalim Bank in the consumer sector and the growth in credit to large businesses. It is further noted, that the Committee had decided not to analyze ICC and Discount in a singular manner, except for their conformation with the test that had been determined at the time.

Rate of cumulative change in the actual balances of credit. The Discount Group's credit has grown at a rate of 35.9% during the years 2016 through 2020 (total credit, net of large businesses and overseas), while the four major banking groups and the two separated credit card companies grew at a rate of 18% in the same period. Namely, the rate of cumulative change in the aforesaid credit balances of the Discount Group was 17.9% higher than the system.

For additional details, see the Note 17 B 1 to the condensed financial statements.

Economic Competition

Approach by the Competition Authority in the matter of the joint relationships between ABS and BCC and the prima facie existence of a restrictive agreement. On April 12, 2022, the Competition Authority made an announcement, according to which, the Competition Tribunal had fully endorsed the agreed outline for the separation of the companies, formed in cooperation with the Payments Division of the Bank of Israel. In accordance with the outline, the staff and offices of these companies would be separated by August 2022, most of the applicative developments enabling increasing competition between the companies would be separated by the end of 2023, the infrastructure of the companies would be separated by the end of 2024, and the computer hardware of the companies would be separated by the end of 2027.

Climate Bill Memorandum, 2022

On May 8, 2022, the Committee of Ministers on Legislation approved the Climate Bill Memorandum, 2022. The aim of the proposed Bill is to create an integrative framework for the confrontation with the climate crisis, in accordance with international commitments of the State of Israel, including goals for the reduction in emission of greenhouse gases, energetic efficiency and expansion of use of renewable energies. Within the framework of the Act, an independent expert committee will be set up to follow the treatment of the matter by the Government, and also control and reporting mechanisms will be establishment. Adoption of the Bill and the goals to be determined therein, may have an impact on the environment risk management of the Bank, both as part of determining the risk appetite, and as part of the Bank's policy in various areas, including: credit, market and relevant risk management investments, including the credit policy, operational risk management and market risks management.

Directives of the Supervisor of Banks

Details regarding new Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directives (or draft Directives) were provided in the chapters "Description of the Activity of the Group According to Segments of Operation – additional details", "Human Capital" above and in the Document "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks" available for review on the Internet.

For further details regarding "Legislation and Supervision", see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 405-429) and the "Disclosure according to the third pillar of Basel and additional information regarding risks" document, which is available for perusal on the Bank's website, on the MAGNA site of the Israel Securities Authority and on the MAYA site of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange Ltd..

Legal Proceedings

Material claims outstanding against the Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are described in the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 430-431) and Note 10 to the condensed financial statements.

Additional Legal Proceedings

1. On March 27, 2017, ICC received notice of a lawsuit filed against it with the Lod-Central District Court, together with a motion for approval of the action as a class action suit. The Plaintiff claims that in accordance with the letter of the agreement between it and ICC, where a transaction had been cancelled prior to the crediting of the trading house, ICC is not entitled to charge the trading house with the full amount of the clearing commission, unless in cases where the transaction had been effected manually and not by use of the electronic POS instrument. Alternatively, the Plaintiff argues that a contractual instruction permitting ICC to charge in full the clearing commission also where the clearing service had not been rendered in full (due to cancellation of the transaction), comprises a "discriminating term in a uniform contract", that has to be abolished or changed. The Plaintiff estimates the damage caused to all class members at NIS 45 million.
   A preliminary hearing of the case was held on March 28, 2019. The parties had conducted mediation proceedings in which they were not successful in concluding the dispute by agreement. Therefore, summing-up briefs have been filed with the Court.
   On May 25, 2020, the Court admitted the motion for the conduct of the case as a class action suit.
   In accordance with the Court's recommendation, the parties entered into mediation, and, on January 6, 2022, the Court was presented with a motion to approve a settlement arrangement with regard to the case and the parties are awaiting a statement of position by the Attorney General to the Government, with respect to the compromise arrangement.
2. On August 7, 2017, a claim and a motion for its approval as a class action were filed at the District Court in Tel-Aviv against MDB. It is alleged in the motion that MDB charges fees for drawing up guarantee documents when extending a guarantee's validity, contrary to the contractual arrangement between the customer and the Bank, and it was notes that the estimated amount damages by all the members of the class is approx. NIS 24 million. On January 11, 2022, a ruling was given approving the conduct of the claim as a class action. On February 3, 2022, MDB filed with the Supreme Court a motion for permission to appeal against the decision to approve the action as a class action suit, and at the same time a motion for the stay of execution of the decision was also filed. On March 6, 2022, the Supreme Court ruled that the motion for permission to appeal requires an answer and issued a temporary stay of execution Order. On May 4, 2022, the respondent submitted a response on its behalf to the motion for permission to appeal submitted by MDB.

For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (pp. 430-431).

Material Legal Proceedings settled in the first quarter of 2022

For details regarding the motion for approval of a claim as a class action suit, in which the Court decided on January 26, 2022, to admit the motion for withdrawal of the Claimant, see Note 10, section 3.1 to the condensed financial statements.

Proceedings regarding Authorities

1. **Demand for data – The Competition Authority.** A request for further data was received in the first quarter of 2022, by MDB and by the Bank, with respect to banking services provided to customers in the Arab sector.
2. **Privacy Protection Authority.** The Authority announced on February 16, 2020, the starting of a regulatory administrative process under the Privacy Protection Act, for the examination of circumstances of the PayBox event. On October 1, 2020, the Authority sent the Bank a letter determining allegedly breach of the Privacy Protection Law. The Bank submitted its response in writing on December 9, 2020 and had requested an additional oral hearing. The Privacy Protection Authority has consented to the request of the Bank to hold a viva voce hearing. The hearing was held on October 21, 2021.
3. On February 6, 2020, ICC received a demand for information from the Competition Authority, under Section 46(b) of the Economic Competition Act, 1988, with respect to trading houses receiving from ICC or from a related entity, debit card clearing services. In continuation thereof and following the data that had been delivered, further demands were received, this within the framework of an investigation conducted by the Authority in the matter.
   ICC provided the required data and is conducting negotiating with the Authority with respect to the manner of concluding the investigation, inter alia, by way of an agreed Order.
4. **Imposition of financial sanction.** On December 28, 2021, the Supervisor of Banks notified ICC of his intention to impose on it a financial sanction of NIS 1 million for its alleged violation of Section 11(a) of Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 470, pursuant to which a card issuer shall not charge a customer for transactions conducted after termination of the charge card contract. The Supervisor of Banks informed ICC on May 8, 2022, of his decision to impose upon it a monetary sanction in the amount of NIS 650 thousand.

For additional details, see the 2021 Annual Report (p. 432).

Appendices to the Quarterly Report

Appendices - List of tables

Appendix no. 1 - Rates of interest Income and Expenses on a consolidated basis and analysis of the changes in interest Income and expenses

Part "A" - Average balances and interest rates - assets

	For the three months ended March 31					
	2022			2021		
	Average balance[2]	Interest income	Rate of income	Average balance[2]	Interest income	Rate of income[9]
	In NIS millions		In %	In NIS millions		In %
Interest bearing assets:						
Credit to the public:[3]						
In Israel	181,058	1,711	3.78	157,826	1,379	3.49
Abroad	27,292	213	3.12	23,811	187	3.14
Total credit to the public	**208,350**	***1,924**	**3.69**	**181,637**	***1,566**	**3.45**
Credit to the Government:						
In Israel	2,633	16	2.43	3,276	16	1.95
Total credit to the Government	**2,633**	**16**	**2.43**	**3,276**	**16**	**1.95**
Deposits with banks:						
In Israel	3,208	3	0.37	3,555	2	0.23
Abroad	272	-	-	612	-	-
Total deposits with banks	**3,480**	**3**	**0.34**	**4,167**	**2**	**0.19**
Deposits with central banks:						
In Israel	44,954	12	0.11	35,026	9	0.10
Abroad	1,589	-	-	689	-	-
Total deposits with central banks	**46,543**	**12**	**0.10**	**35,715**	**9**	**0.10**
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell:						
In Israel	1,363	-	-	1,135	-	-
Total securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	**1,363**	**-**	**-**	**1,135**	**-**	**-**
Bonds held for redemption and available for sale:[4]						
In Israel	31,413	81	1.03	31,076	74	0.95
Abroad	9,072	37	1.63	8,865	38	1.71
Total bonds held for redemption and available for sale	**40,485**	**118**	**1.17**	**39,941**	**112**	**1.12**
Trading bonds:[4]						
In Israel	977	6	2.46	1,355	2	0.59
Abroad	69	-	-	64	-	-
Total trading bonds	**1,046**	**6**	**2.29**	**1,419**	**2**	**0.56**
Other assets:						
Abroad	766	5	2.61	636	4	2.52
Total other assets	**766**	**5**	**2.61**	**636**	**4**	**2.52**
Total interest bearing assets	**304,666**	**2,084**	**2.74**	**267,926**	**1,711**	**2.55**
Debtors in respect of credit card operations	6,584			9,751		
Other non-interest bearing assets[5]	26,056			19,684		
Total assets	**337,306**			**297,361**		
Of which: Total interest bearing assets attributable to operations abroad	39,060	255	2.61	34,677	229	2.64
* Fees and commissions included in interest income from credit to the public		77			84	

For footnotes see page 225.

Appendix no. 1 - Rates of interest Income and Expenses on a consolidated basis and analysis of the changes in interest Income and expenses (continued)

Part "B" – Average balances and interest rates – liabilities and equity

	For the three months ended March 31					
	2022			2021		
	Average balance(2)	Interest expenses	Rate of expense	Average balance(2)	Interest expenses	Rate of expense(9)
	In NIS millions		In %	In NIS millions		In %
Interest bearing liabilities:						
Deposits from the public:						
In Israel - On call	59,280	2	0.01	55,122	1	0.01
In Israel - Time deposits	104,211	131	0.50	94,506	95	0.40
Total deposits from the public in Israel	**163,491**	**133**	**0.33**	**149,628**	**96**	**0.26**
Abroad - On call	22,529	16	0.28	19,003	21	0.44
Abroad - Time deposits	4,712	4	0.34	3,893	6	0.62
Total deposits from the public outside Israel	**27,241**	**20**	**0.29**	**22,896**	**27**	**0.47**
Total deposits from the public	**190,732**	**153**	**0.32**	**172,524**	**123**	**0.29**
Deposits from the Government:						
In Israel	235	-	-	197	1	2.03
Abroad	67	-	-	69	-	-
Total deposits from the Government	**302**	**-**	**-**	**266**	**1**	**1.50**
Deposits from central banks:						
In Israel	9,725	2	0.08	6,138	1	0.07
Total deposits from central banks	**9,725**	**2**	**0.08**	**6,138**	**1**	**0.07**
Deposits from banks:						
In Israel	3,007	5	0.67	4,686	5	0.43
Abroad	552	2	1.45	1,693	3	0.71
Total deposits from banks	**3,559**	**7**	**0.79**	**6,379**	**8**	**0.50**
Securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase:						
Abroad	-	-	-	163	-	-
Total securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase	**-**	**-**	**-**	**163**	**-**	**-**
Bonds and subordinated debt notes:						
In Israel	13,084	122	3.73	10,141	74	2.92
Total bonds and subordinated debt notes	**13,084**	**122**	**3.73**	**10,141**	**74**	**2.92**
Other liabilities:						
In Israel	73	-	-	63	-	-
Total other liabilities	**73**	**-**	**-**	**63**	**-**	**-**
Total interest bearing liabilities	**217,475**	**284**	**0.52**	**195,674**	**207**	**0.42**
Non-interest bearing deposits from the public	74,176			60,418		
Creditors in respect of credit card operations	11,103			10,510		
Other non-interest bearing liabilities(6)	12,295			11,540		
Total liabilities	**315,049**			**278,142**		
Total capital resources	**22,257**			**19,219**		
Total liabilities and capital resources	**337,306**			**297,361**		
Interest spread		**1,800**	**2.22**		**1,504**	**2.13**
Net return on interest bearing assets:(7)						
In Israel	265,606	1,567	2.36	233,249	1,305	2.24
Abroad	39,060	233	2.39	34,677	199	2.30
Total net return on interest bearing assets	**304,666**	**1,800**	**2.36**	**267,926**	**1,504**	**2.25**
Of which: Total interest bearing liabilities attributable to operations abroad	27,860	22	0.32	24,821	30	0.48

For footnotes see page 225.

Appendix no. 1 - Rates of interest Income and Expenses on a consolidated basis and analysis of the changes in interest Income and expenses (continued)

Part "C" - Average balances and interest rates - additional information regarding interest bearing assets and liabilities attributed to operations in Israel

	For the three months ended March 31					
	2022			2021		
	Average balance(2)	Interest income (expense)	Rate of income (expense)	Average balance(2)	Interest income (expense)	Rate of income (expense)(9)
	In NIS millions		In %	In NIS millions		In %
Non-linked shekels:						
Total interest bearing assets	222,055	1,330	2.40	194,049	1,252	2.58
Total interest bearing liabilities	(153,721)	(69)	(0.18)	(141,687)	(81)	(0.23)
Interest spread		**1,261**	**2.22**		**1,171**	**2.35**
CPI-linked shekels:						
Total interest bearing assets	23,103	415	7.19	20,535	148	2.88
Total interest bearing liabilities	(13,012)	(165)	(5.07)	(10,093)	(69)	(2.73)
Interest spread		**250**	**2.12**		**79**	**0.15**
Foreign Currency (including foreign currency-linked shekels):						
Total interest bearing assets	20,448	84	1.64	18,665	82	1.76
Total interest bearing liabilities	(22,882)	(28)	(0.49)	(19,073)	(27)	(0.57)
Interest spread		**56**	**1.15**		**55**	**1.19**
Total operations in Israel:						
Total interest bearing assets	265,606	1,829	2.75	233,249	1,482	2.54
Total interest bearing liabilities	(189,615)	(262)	(0.55)	(170,853)	(177)	(0.41)
Interest spread		**1,567**	**2.20**		**1,305**	**2.13**

For footnotes see next page.

Appendix no. 1 - Rates of interest Income and Expenses on a consolidated basis and analysis of the changes in interest Income and expenses (continued)

Part "D" – Analysis of changes in interest income and expenses

	For the three months ended March 31		
	2022 Compared to 2021		
	Increase (decrease) due to change[8]		
	Quantity	Price	Net change
	In NIS millions		
Interest bearing assets:			
Credit to the public:			
In Israel	220	112	332
Abroad	27	(1)	26
Total credit to the public	**247**	**111**	**358**
Other interest bearing assets:			
In Israel	13	2	15
Abroad	3	(3)	-
Total other interest bearing assets	**16**	**(1)**	**15**
Total interest income	**263**	**110**	**373**
Interest bearing liabilities:			
Deposits from the public:			
In Israel	11	26	37
Abroad	3	(10)	(7)
Total deposits from the public	**14**	**16**	**30**
Other interest bearing liabilities:			
In Israel	24	24	48
Abroad	(4)	3	(1)
Total other interest bearing liabilities	**20**	**27**	**47**
Total interest expenses	**34**	**43**	**77**
Net interest income	**229**	**67**	**296**

Footnotes:

(1) The data is presented after the effect of hedge derivative instruments.

(2) Based on monthly opening balances, except for the non-linked shekels segment in respect of which the average balances are based on daily data.

(3) Before deduction of the average stated balance of allowances for credit losses. Including debts that do not accrue interest income.

(4) From the average balance of trading bonds and of available-for-sale bonds was deducted (added) the average balance of non-realized gains (losses) from adjustment to fair value of trading bonds as well as gains (losses) in respect of available-for-sale bonds included in shareholders' equity as part of accumulated other comprehensive income, in the item "Adjustments in respect of available-for-sale securities according to fair value" in the amount of NIS (5) million and NIS (101) million, respectively; 2021 – NIS 1 million and NIS 589 million respectively.

(5) Including derivative instruments and other assets that are not interest bearing and net of allowance for credit losses.

(6) Including derivative instruments.

(7) Net return – net interest income divided by total interest bearing assets.

(8) The quantitative impact has been computed by multiplying the interest spread by the change in the average balance between the periods. The price impact has been calculated by multiplying the average balance for the corresponding period last year by the change in the interest spread between the periods.

(9) The method of computing the quarterly rates of income and expenses in annual terms has been changed as from January 1, 2022, in accordance with the accepted practice at US banks. The comparative data was restated accordingly.

Appendix no. 2 - Additional details - securities portfolio

1. Available-for-sale bonds - data according to economic sectors

Details regarding to the distribution of bonds in the available-for-sale portfolio according to economic sectors

	March 31, 2022			
			Accumulated other comprehensive income	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Gains	Losses
	In NIS millions			
Non government bonds				
Various sectors*	2,072	2,078	31	25
Financial services[1]	7,466	7,119	6	353
Total non government bonds	**9,538**	**9,197**	**37**	**378**
Government bonds				
U.S. government	4,153	4,058	-	95
Israel Government	16,274	15,893	69	450
Other Governments	274	265	-	9
Total government bonds	**20,701**	**20,216**	**69**	**554**
Total bond in the available-for-sale portfolio	**30,239**	**29,413**	**106**	**932**

* Including the investment of IDB New York in the U.S.A. municipal bonds. Of which, the three largest investments are in the amount of NIS 95-145 million, each, in municipal bonds of Washington state, in bonds of the New York state and City and in bonds of Texas state.

(1) Details regarding bonds in the financial services sector in the available-for-sale portfolio

	March 31, 2022			
			Accumulated other comprehensive income	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Gains	Losses
	In NIS millions			
Banks and banking holding companies[2]	452	447	4	9
Ginnie Mae	5,491	5,169	1	323
Freddie Mac	101	93	-	8
Fannie Mae	98	93	-	5
Other	1,324	1,317	1	8
Total financial services	**7,466**	**7,119**	**6**	**353**

Appendix no. 2 - Additional details - securities portfolio

1. Available-for-sale bonds - data according to economic sectors (continued)

(2) Details according to geographical areas of investment in bonds of banks and banking holding companies in the available-for-sale portfolio

	March 31, 2022			
			Accumulated other comprehensive income	
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Gains	Losses
	In NIS millions			
Western Europe[3]	231	224	-	7
Israel	96	97	2	1
Australia	125	126	2	1
Total banks and banking holding companies	**452**	**447**	**4**	**9**

(3) Details by countries of investment in bonds of banks and banking holding companies in the available-for-sale portfolio in Western Europe

Britain	19	19	-	-
Switzerland	34	31	-	3
France	163	159	-	4
Netherlands	15	15	-	-
Total	**231**	**224**	**-**	**7**

Appendix no. 2 - Additional details - securities portfolio (continued)

2. Held-to-maturity securities - data according to economic sectors

Details regarding the distribution of bonds in the held-to-maturity securities portfolio according to economic sectors

	March 31, 2022			
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Unrecognized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value
	In NIS millions			
Non government bonds				
Public and community services	91	92	1	-
Financial services*	1,836	1,722	1	115
Total non government bonds	**1,927**	**1,814**	**2**	**115**
Total Government bonds	**8,234**	**8,022**	**33**	**245**
Total bonds in the held-to-maturity portfolio	**10,161**	**9,836**	**35**	**360**
*Following are details of Held-to-maturity bonds in the financial services sector:				
Ginnie Mae	1,797	1,684	1	114
Freddie Mac	21	21	-	-
Fannie Mae	18	17	-	1
Total financial services	**1,836**	**1,722**	**1**	**115**

Appendix no. 2 - Additional details - securities portfolio (continued)

3. Trading Bonds - data according to economic sectors

Details regarding the distribution of bonds in the trading securities portfolio according to economic sectors

	March 31, 2022			
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Unrecognized gains from adjustment to fair value	Unrecognized losses from adjustment to fair value
	In NIS millions			
Non government bonds				
Various sectors	20	21	1	-
Financial services	18	18	-	-
Total non government bonds	**38**	**39**	**1**	**-**
Total government bonds	**1,554**	**1,552**	**4**	**6**
Total bonds in the trading portfolio	**1,592**	**1,591**	**5**	**6**

Appendix no. 3 - Additional details

1. Activity in derivative financial instruments

Credit risk involved in financial instruments. The Bank's activity in derivative financial instruments involves special risk factors including credit risks.
The uniqueness of the credit risk in such transactions stems from the fact that the stated amount of the transaction does not necessarily reflect its entailed credit risk. For further details see "General disclosure regarding exposure related to credit risk of a counterparty" under "Credit risk management".
Note 11 to the condensed financial statements presents details of operations in derivative instruments - scope, credit risk and maturities. Part B of the aforementioned Note presents details of credit risk with respect to derivatives by counter party, on a consolidated basis. Following are further details regarding data presented in part B of the aforementioned Note.

Appendix no. 3 - Additional details (continued)

1. Activity in derivative financial instruments (continued)

(1) Details according to rating of balance-sheet balances of assets derived from transactions in derivative instruments where the counterparty is a bank

	As of March 31	As of December 31
	2022	2021
	In NIS million	
Balance-sheet balances of assets deriving from derivative instruments against foreign banks		
With an AAA rating	6	-
With an AA- rating	136	154
With an A+ rating	1,394	1,542
With an A rating	182	172
With an A- rating	60	79
With a BBB+ rating	3	14
With a B+ rating	2	2
Not rated	41	70
Total against foreign banks	**1,824**	**2,033**
Total against Israeli banks	**383**	**403**
Total Balance-sheet balances of assets deriving from derivative instruments	**2,207**	**2,436**

(2) Details according to rating of off balance sheet credit risk in respect of transactions in derivative instruments where the counterparty is a bank

	As of March 31	As of December 31
	2022	2021
	In NIS million	
Off balance sheet balances of assets deriving from derivative instruments against foreign banks		
With an AAA rating	4	2
With an AA- rating	100	88
With an A+ rating	131	129
With an A rating	20	40
With an A- rating	2	-
With an BBB+ rating	4	-
With an B+ rating	1	1
Not rated	1	2
Total against foreign banks	**263**	**262**
Total against Israeli banks	**13**	**9**
Total Off Balance-sheet balances of assets deriving from derivative instruments	**276**	**271**

Appendix no. 3 - Additional details (continued)

1. Activity in derivative financial instruments (continued)

(3) Details of the column "Other" in Note 11 to the condensed financial statements according to the overall credit to the public risk per economic sectors

	As of March 31, 2022	As of March 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2021
	in NIS million		
Agriculture	1	1	2
Industry:			
Machines, electrical and electronic equipment	38	14	28
Mining, chemical industry and oil products	71	99	52
Other	24	39	36
Total industry	133	152	116
Construction and real estate:			
Acquisition of real estate for construction	170	82	79
Real estate holdings	75	275	194
Other	12	10	9
Total Construction and real estate	257	367	282
Electricity and water	539	338	489
Commerce	376	204	482
Hotels, hotel services and food	12	29	15
Transportation and storage	36	48	42
Communications and computer services	15	29	17
Financial services:			
Financial institution (excluding banks)	1,547	1,082	873
Private customers active on the capital market	604	570	691
Financial holding institutions	640	920	827
Insurance and provident fund services	-	-	-
Total financial services	2,791	2,572	2,391
Business and other services	41	32	45
Public and community services	29	61	55
Private individuals - housing loans	-	-	-
Private individuals - other	3	29	8
Total credit risk in respect of derivative instruments	**4,233**	**3,862**	**3,944**
Credit risk mitigation in respect of financial instruments and in respect of a cash collateral received.	(2,132)	(1,747)	(1,302)
Total credit risk in respect of derivative instruments (after deduction of financial instruments and in respect of a cash collateral received)	**2,101**	**2,115**	**2,642**

Appendix no. 3 - Additional details (continued)

2. Details of the investment in government bonds

Note 5 to the financial statements includes, among other things, details regarding investments in government bonds included in the "held to maturity" portfolio, the "available-for-sale" portfolio and the "trading" portfolio, divided into bonds and loans of the Government of Israel and bonds and loans of foreign governments.

Details divided by governments with respect to the total securities portfolio

	March 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Book value	Fair value[(1)]	Book value	Fair value[(1)]
	In NIS millions			
Of the Israeli Government	25,630	25,418	27,204	27,388
U.S. government	4,107	4,107	3,318	3,318
Other governments	265	265	262	262
Total	**30,002**	**29,790**	**30,784**	**30,968**

Footnote:

(1) Fair value data based on market prices, does not necessarily reflect the price that may be obtained on the sale of securities in large volumes.

Appendix no. 4 - Glossary

Option	A contract between two parties within the framework of which one of the parties (the option writer) grants the counterparty a right to acquire or a right to sell an asset specified in the contract, in consideration for a predetermined price on a date set in advance or prior thereto.
Bond	A security that includes a commitment by the issuer to pay the holder of the security (the bond) the principal specified in the bond with the addition of interest, on the dates prescribed or upon fulfillment of a certain condition (in accordance with the terms prescribed in the bond).
Least developed countries - LDC	Countries classified by the World Bank in a low or medium income group.
Regulatory capital	The capital components used in calculating the stability ratios (e.g., capital adequacy) and consisting of two tiers: a. Tier 1 capital that comprises the accounting common equity after regulatory adjustments (as defined in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 202). b. Tier 2 capital that mainly comprises capital debt instruments and other regulatory adjustments.
Indebtedness	Credit and commitments to provide credit (balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet) as defined in Proper Conduct of Banking Business Directive No. 313.
Special mention debt	A debt that has potential weaknesses for which Management's special attention is required, and which, if not attended to, might adversely affect the repayment of the credit or the position of the Bank as a creditor.
Problematic debt	A debt that is classified as "non-accruing", "substandard" or under "special mention".
Substandard debt	A debt that is inadequately safeguarded by collateral or by the solvency of the debtor, and in respect of which there is a distinct possibility that the Bank will sustain a loss, if the deficiencies are not rectified.
Impaired debt	A debt in respect of which the Bank expects that it will be unable to collect the amounts due to it from the debtor, on the dates prescribed under the debt agreement.
Collateral dependent debt	A non-accruing debt whose repayment, in the Bank's opinion, is expected from the realization of only the collateral provided to secure the said debt, since the debtor has no other available resources for its repayment.
Total capital adequacy ratio	The ratio of the total capital resources (Tier 1 and Tier 2) to the Bank's total risk weighted assets.
Recorded amount of a debt	The balance of a debt, including accrued interest that has been recognized, any premium or discount that has not yet been amortized, deferred net fees and commissions or deferred net costs that have been added to the debt balance and have not yet been amortized, net of any part of the debt that has been subject to an accounting write-off.
Basel instructions	The instructions for the management of banks risks that have been prescribed by the Basel Committee that deals with supervision and the setting of standards for the supervision of the world's banks.
Subordinated debt notes	Debt notes, in which the rights conferred thereunder are subordinate to claims by the rest of the Bank's creditors, except for other debt notes of the same class.
Off-balance-sheet credit instruments	Debt instruments such as commitments to provide credit and guarantees (not including derivative instruments).
Derivative instrument	A financial instrument or other contract that contains three cumulative features: a. A basis and nominal value that determine the settlement amount of the instrument. b. The net initial investment required is less than that would be required in other types of contracts that are exposed in a similar manner to changes in market factors (or where no investment is required). c. Its terms require or permit net settlement.
Forward looking information	Some of the information detailed in the directors' report, which does not relate to historical facts, comprises forward-looking information, as defined in the Securities Law, 1968. The Bank's actual results might differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking information, due to a large number of factors, including, among other things, macro-economic changes, changes in the geo-political situation, regulatory changes and other changes not under the Bank's control, and which may result in the non-realization of the estimates and/or in changes in the Bank's business plans.

Appendix no. 4 – Glossary (continued)

Forward looking information (continued)	Forward-looking information is typified by terms and words like: "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "intends", "prepares to…", "might" and similar expressions, in addition to nouns such as: "desire", "anticipation", "intention", "expectation", "assessment", "forecast", etc. Such forward-looking expressions involve risks and uncertainties as they are based on evaluations by Management as to future events, which include, among other things, evaluations as to the state of the economy, public preferences, domestic and foreign interest rates, inflation rates, etc. as well as regarding the effects of new legislative and regulatory provisions relating to the banking industry and the capital market and to other fields that have an impact on the Bank's activity and on the environment in which it operates, and that by the nature of things, their realization is uncertain. The information presented below relies, among other things, on information in the Bank's hands, inter-alia, publications by other entities such as the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Israel, the Ministry of Housing and other entities that publish data and assessments as to the Israeli and global financial and capital markets. The above reflects the Bank's and its subsidiaries point of view at the time of preparation of the financial statements as to future events, based on evaluations that are uncertain. The evaluations and business plans of the Bank and its subsidiaries are derived from such data and assessments. As stated above, actual results might differ materially and impact the realization of the business plans or bring about changes in these plans.
Financial instrument	Cash, evidence of the rights of ownership in a corporation, or a contract that fulfills the following two conditions: a. The instrument imposes a contractual obligation on one party to transfer cash or another financial instrument to the second party, or to exchange other financial instruments with the second party under terms that might be unfavorable to the first party. b. The instrument grants the second party a contractual right to receive cash or another financial instrument from the first party, or to exchange other financial instruments with the first party under terms that might be beneficial to the second party.
Average maturity	A weighted average of the time to the principal repayment and to the interest payments of interest-bearing financial instruments.
Over-the-counter (OTC) derivative	Derivative instruments which are not traded on an official stock exchange and are created within the framework of an agreement between two counterparties.
Counterparty credit risk - CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment)	The exposure to a loss that might arise if the counterparty to a derivative instrument transaction does not fulfill the terms of the transaction.
Active market	A market in which transactions in an asset or a liability take place with sufficient frequency and volumes as to provide information regarding the pricing of the assets or liabilities on a current basis.
Financing rate - LTV (Loan To Value Ratio)	The ratio of the approved debt facility, at the time of granting the facility, to the value of the asset that secures the debt, as approved by the Bank at the time of granting the facility, which is used in calculating the "capital adequacy".
ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process)	The Bank's internal capital adequacy assessment process. The process combines, among other things, setting capital targets, capital planning measures and examining the capital position under a variety of stress tests.

Appendix no. 5 - Index

Main Office

Tel Aviv, 23 Yehuda Halevi Street
website: www.discountbank.co.il

Subsidiaries In Israel

Banking

Mercantile Discount Bank

Capital Market And Investments

Tafnit Discount Asset Management
Discount Capital
Discount Capital Underwriting
Discount Manpikim

Credit Cards

Israel Credit Cards
Diners Club

Digital Wallet

PayBox

Subsidiary Bank Abroad

Israel Discount Bank of New York, USA
website: www.idbbank.com
Head Office: 1114 6th Avenue, New York
Staten Island, NY Branch:
201 Edward Curry Avenue, Suite 204
Brooklyn, NY Branch:
705 Avenue U
Short Hills, NJ Branch:
150 JFK Parkway
Beverly Hills, CA Branch:
9401 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 600
Downtown Los Angeles, CA Branch:
888 South Figueroa Street, Suite 550
Aventura, FL Branch:
Harbour Centre, 18851 NE 29th Avenue,
Suite 600

Representative Offices: Israel /
Chile / Uruguay / Local representative office in
Long Island