Consolidated Financial Statements and

The Auditors' Report Thereon

For the period ended 30 June 2016

Allied for Accounting & Auditing EY

Egyptian Accountants (EGAC)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Shareholders of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E), represented in the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2016, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Bank's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the instructions of preparation and presentation of financial statements for Egyptian banks issued by Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008 as well as with relevant Egyptian Laws and regulations. Management responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements whether due to fraud or error. Management's responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the bank's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall presentation of the Consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements referred to above, give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the consolidated financial position of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E) as of 30 June 2016 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the instructions of the preparation and presentation of financial statements for Egyptian banks issued by Central Bank of Egypt on 16 December 2008 as well as with relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.

Emphasis of a Matter

Without qualifying our report, we draw your attention to:

1- Note no. (2-b) to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank's accumulated losses as of 30 June 2016 have reached LE 2,781 million (31 December 2015: L.E 2,981 million) which exceeds half the issued and paid up capital. In accordance to article no. 69 of the Companies' law no. 159 of 1981, Shareholders' Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting should be convened to decide the continuity of the Bank's operations. The Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held in 19 May 2016 has decided the continuity of the Bank's operations.

2- Note no. (39) to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank's management filed a law suit during February 2012 regarding the unconstitutional nature of the tax on interest on treasury bills and treasury bonds on the basis that the Bank has not recognized taxable profits for the disputed years. According to the Bank's legal and tax advisors' opinion, it is probable that the Bank will win the case.

3-Note no. (30) to the consolidated financial statements, the Bank's management formed a provision of L.E 234 Million for the potential claims based on the Bank's external legal advisor opinion to cover the potential claims from Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank- UAE.

Auditors

المتضامنون للمحاسبة والمراجعة
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

Mona Abdel Salam

FESAA – FEST
R.A.A (9385)
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المحاسبون المصريون

Dr. Hazem Ahmed Yassin

FESAA - FEST
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Egyptian Accountants (EGAC)

14 August 2016
Cairo

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

Consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2016

	Note No	30 June 2016 LE 000's	Restated 31 December 2015 LE 000's
ASSETS			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	13	**1,514,025**	1,181,844
Due from banks	14	**1,070,671**	1,877,445
Treasury Bills	15	**4,836,653**	3,005,329
Financial assets held for trading	16	**16,025**	20,277
Conventional financing to customers_Net of impairment loss	17	**241,905**	229,760
Islamic financing to customers_Net of impairment loss	17	**11,569,570**	10,033,152
FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS			
Available for Sale Investment	1/18	**263,800**	4,765,248
Held to maturity	2/18	**5,394,720**	10,831
Financial investments in associates	19	**38,821**	39,153
Intangible assets_Net of accumulated amortization	20	**1,638**	6,003
Other assets	21	**1,099,735**	946,479
Projects under construction	22	**13,906**	15,850
Fixed assets_Net of accumulated depreciation	23	**602,016**	605,415
Investment property_Net of accumulated depreciation	24	**84,052**	86,197
Assets Held for Sale_Net		**996**	996
Leased assets_Net of accumulated depreciation	25	**196,163**	186,492
Deferred tax assets	31	**469,791**	564,521
TOTAL ASSETS		**27,414,487**	23,574,992
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	26	**1,882,989**	662,301
Customers' deposits	27	**22,388,117**	20,343,021
Subordinated financing	28	**224,431**	258,205
Other liabilities	29	**1,146,218**	961,386
Other provisions	30	**344,990**	166,855
Defined benefits obligations	37	**54,093**	52,995
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**26,040,838**	22,444,763
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Paid in Capital	2/32	**1,999,503**	1,999,503
Paid under capital increase	3/32	**1,861,418**	1,861,418
Reserves	33	**189,108**	199,889
Difference between Face value and Present value for Subordinated Financing		**83,009**	29,605
Accumulated Losses	4/33	**(2,781,205)**	(2,980,943)
		1,351,833	1,109,472
Non-Controlling Interest		**21,816**	20,757
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,373,649**	1,130,229
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**27,414,487**	23,574,992
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	2/35	**1,945,110**	1,579,711

The auditors' report is attached.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are integral part of these financial statements.

Nevine Loutfy

Acting As Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Mohamed Fatouh Emam

Financial Controller and Acting As Chief Financial Officer

Cairo 10 August 2016

Consolidated statement of income for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Note No	**Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's**	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	**Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 EGP '000**	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 EGP '000
Income from Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudaraba and other similar income	5	**1,225,293**	885,288	**653,749**	458,086
Cost of deposits and similar expenses	5	**(587,950)**	(443,562)	**(312,663)**	(224,713)
NET REVENUE FROM FUNDS		**637,343**	441,726	**341,086**	233,373
Fees and commission income	6	**182,699**	122,431	**95,106**	56,826
Fees and commission expense	6	**(6,474)**	(1,295)	**(3,144)**	(388)
NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME		**176,225**	121,136	**91,962**	56,438
Dividends income	7	**2,636**	5,145	**2,280**	4,691
Net trading income	8	**91,296**	66,207	**27,611**	30,104
Administrative expenses	9	**(450,623)**	(362,803)	**(226,642)**	(179,800)
Other operating income	10	**30,162**	83,058	**16,795**	24,946
(Impairment loss) reversal of impairment credit losses	11	**(91,413)**	(37,833)	**(74,891)**	(24,330)
Gain from financial investments	3/18	**4,619**	8,262	**2,441**	1,910
PROFITS BEFORE TAXES		**400,245**	324,898	**180,642**	147,332
Taxes	12	**(209,471)**	(206,334)	**(109,667)**	(76,442)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**190,774**	118,564	**70,975**	70,890
Distributed as follows					
Equity holders of the Bank		**198,459**	110,047	**74,353**	61,636
Non-controlling interest		**(7,685)**	8,517	**(3,378)**	9,254
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**190,774**	118,564	**70,975**	70,890

The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are integral part of these financial statements.

ADIB مصرف أبوظبي الإسلامي

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

Consolidated statement of change in shareholders' equity for the period ended 30 June 2016

Value in LE 000's

	Paid in Capital	Paid under capital increase	Reserves					Difference between Face value and Present value for Subordinated Financing	Accumulated Losses	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total
			Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Investments available for sale fair value reserve	General banking risk reserve					
Balance at 1 January 2015	1,999,503	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	75,533	83,434	42,435	(3,199,602)	954,378	17,000	971,378
Prior year adjustments (Note 38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,254)	(4,254)	-	(4,254)
Balance at 1 January 2015 - Restated	1,999,503	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	75,533	83,434	42,435	(3,203,856)	950,124	17,000	967,124
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,505)	-	21,505	-	-	-
Net change in fair value of investments available for sale	-	-	-	-	-	(28,535)	-	-	-	(28,535)	-	(28,535)
Amortization of the difference between face value from present value for subordinated financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,248)	6,248	-	-	-
Dividends incme paid - Subsidaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,624)	(1,624)
Net profit of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,047	110,047	8,517	118,564
Balance as of 30 June 2015	1,999,503	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	46,998	61,929	36,187	(3,066,056)	1,031,636	23,893	1,055,529
Balance at 1 January 2016	**1,999,503**	**1,861,418**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**35,448**	**72,784**	**29,605**	**(2,963,833)**	**1,126,582**	**22,326**	**1,148,908**
Prior year adjustments (Note 38)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(17,110)**	**(17,110)**	**(1,569)**	**(18,679)**
Balance at 1 January 2016 - Restated	**1,999,503**	**1,861,418**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**35,448**	**72,784**	**29,605**	**(2,980,943)**	**1,109,472**	**20,757**	**1,130,229**
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,570)**	**-**	**2,570**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net change in fair value of AFS investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8,211)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8,211)**	**-**	**(8,211)**
Effect of extention of subordinated financing tenor guaranteed on 27 December 2012	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60,857**	**-**	**60,857**	**-**	**60,857**
Amortization of the difference between FV and PV for subordinated financing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(7,453)**	**7,453**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Adujsment on Investments in Subsidiaries	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8,744)**	**(8,744)**	**8,744**	**-**
Net profit of the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**198,459**	**198,459**	**(7,685)**	**190,774**
Balance as of 30 June 2016	**1,999,503**	**1,861,418**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**27,237**	**70,214**	**83,009**	**(2,781,205)**	**1,351,833**	**21,816**	**1,373,649**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the period ended 30 June 2016

	Note	30 June 2016 LE 000's	30 June 2015 LE 000's
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		**400,245**	324,898
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	23	**33,472**	33,309
Amortization of intangible assets	20	**4,365**	10,703
Depreciation of investment property	24	**2,145**	3,207
Depreciation of leased assets	25	**41,361**	35,162
Impairment charged for credit losses and held to maturity investments		**95,372**	49,413
Other provisions formed	30	**180,485**	10,424
Credit loss impairment no longer required	17	**(3,959)**	(11,580)
Foreign currency revaluation difference of available for sale investments	1/18	**(2,575)**	(958)
Foreign currency revaluation difference of held for trading investments	8	**(82)**	2,699
Foreign currency revaluation difference of other provisions other than financing provision	30	**448**	204
Foreign currency revaluation difference of financing and facilities provision	17	**2,029**	470
Loss on sale of assets reverted to the bank	10	**2**	-
(Gain) on sale of fixed assets	10	**(8,707)**	(28,673)
(Gain) on sale of Leased assets	10	**(2)**	(20)
(Gain) on sale of financial assets held for trading	8	**(237)**	(656)
(Gain) on sale of Investment Property		**(140)**	(958)
(Gain) on sale of treasury bills	3/18	**(475)**	(763)
Impairment loss of investment in associates	3/18	**332**	464
Impairment loss of investment in AFS	3/18	**-**	163
Gain on sale of available for sale investments	3/18	**(4,476)**	(8,126)
Dividends Income		**(2,636)**	(7,846)
Employees Benefits charged		**673**	2,310
Interest expenses on long term loans		**-**	2,734
Amortization of subordinated loan using EIR method	28	**7,453**	6,248
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities utilized in operational activities		**745,093**	422,828
Net decrease (increase) in assets & liabilities			
Due from banks		**686,205**	265,572
Treasury bills with maturity more than 90 days		**(1,825,936)**	425,375
Financial assets held for trading		**10,650**	38
Loans and Islamic financing to customers & Banks		**(1,725,795)**	(1,290,175)
Other assets		**(69,507)**	142,437
Due to banks		**1,220,688**	115,690
Customers' deposits		**2,035,646**	1,280,355
Other liabilities		**74,346**	(91,545)
Employees Benefit used		**425**	(15,368)
Tax Paid		**(319)**	(102)
Cash flows resulting from operating activities		**1,151,496**	1,255,105
Used provisions - Other than financing losses	30	**(2,798)**	(18,090)
Used provisions - Financing losses		**(4,947)**	(1,573)
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities		**1,143,751**	1,235,442

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the period ended 30 June 2016 – Continued

	Note	30 June 2016 LE 000's	30 June 2015 LE 000's
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments to acquire fixed assets and down payments under purchase fixed assets and branches preparition note:	23	**(38,208)**	(41,731)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**36,307**	37,383
Payments to acquire intangible assets	20	**-**	(17,479)
Payments to acquire Leased assets		**(52,111)**	(70,711)
Proceeds from sale of Leased assets		**1,082**	1,025
Proceeds from Sale of Investment Property		**140**	3,575
Proceeds (Payment) of Projects under construction		**2,308**	(24,171)
Payments to acquire investments available for sale	2/18	**(1,392,139)**	(2,460,639)
Proceeds from sale of Investments available for sale	2/18	**546,902**	962,195
Payments to acquire investment in associates		**(5,832)**	(163)
Payments to purchase investments Held to maturity		**(154,548)**	-
Proceeds from sale of investments Held to maturity	2/18	**111,805**	-
Proceeds from sale of treasury bills		**475**	763
Dividends income		**2,654**	4,546
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(941,165)**	(1,605,407)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		**-**	(1,925)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**-**	(1,925)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period		**202,586**	(371,890)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period		**1,456,401**	1,494,526
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**1,658,987**	1,122,636
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period are represented in			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	13	**1,514,025**	1,268,278
Due from banks	14	**1,070,671**	1,064,685
Treasury bills	15	**4,836,653**	3,302,746
Due from banks (maturing in more than 90 Days)	14	**(935,974)**	(823,594)
Treasury bills (maturing in more than 90 Days)	15	**(4,826,388)**	(3,689,479)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	34	**1,658,987**	1,122,636

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (39) are integral part of these financial statements.

1- General information

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank – Egypt (formerly National Bank for Development - SAE) was established in 1974 in accordance with Investment Law No. 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon and is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt is subject as a financial institution to the supervision and control of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). In addition, as a Shari'a compliant bank it complies with Shari'a principles in all transactions and products provided to its clients, whether such products are investment deposits, Islamic investment Sukuk or savings accounts as well as meeting client's various financing needs by providing options such as Murabaha (Cost-plus), Musharka (Joint Venture), Ijarah (Leasing) and cash back cards. It also offers Islamic options for letter of guarantee and letter of credit. The Bank has a Shari'a Board composed of Islamic jurists who are continually consulted regarding all aspects of new existing and banking transactions.

Based on General Assembly resolution EGM held on September 3, 2007 has approved the amendment of the National Bank for Development was renamed to Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt after completing a conversion of the Bank's activities in accordance with the provisions and principles of Islamic law.

The bank provides a full range of banking services to corporate, retail and micro finance clients in Egypt and the head office is located in Cairo, 9 Rostom st, Garden City. Through 70 branches across all governorates and are served by 2,270 employees at 30 June 2016

The Consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2016 have been approved by the bank's board of directors on 10 August 2016.

2- Summary of significant accounting policies

Below are the significant of accounting policies applicable for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

A) Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) basis of preparation of the bank's consolidated financial statements and principles of recognition and measurement as approved by its board of directors on December 16th, 2008. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of trading financial investment, Available for sale financial assets.

There consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of related applicable Egyptian laws and regulations. The bank has also prepared consolidated financial statements for the bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the central bank of Egypt (CBE) basis of preparation, which are companies in which the bank owns directly or indirectly more than half of the voting rights, or has the ability to control the financial and operational policies regardless of the type of activity.

B) Going concern principle

The accumulated losses were LE 2,781mn as of 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: LE 2,962mn), which exceeds half of the paid up and issued capital which requires the calling of Extraordinary General Assembly meeting to discuss the bank's continuity as per article no. 69 of company's law no. 159 for year 1981. An Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on 19 May 2016 which approved the bank's continuity as a going concern.

C) Basis of consolidation

C/1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities (including special purpose entities) which the group has the power to govern its financial and operating policies. Usually the group's ownership exceeds half the voting power taking into consideration potential future voting power that the group has the option to exercise or convert at the time of control assessment.
Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date the group assumed control; it is disposed at the date the group losses control.

Group acquisition of entities is accounted for using purchase method. The cost of acquisition is measured at the fair value, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition process.
Identifiable acquired assets, liabilities and assumed contingent liabilities are recognized at fair value at the date of acquisition.
Excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the group's share in net identifiable acquired assets is recognized as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of net identifiable acquired assets, the difference is recognized in the income statement.

Subsidiaries which have been consolidated in the bank's financial statements are as follows:

Company	**Ownership %**	**Industry**
National company for Glass	86.13%	Manufacturing
National company for trading and development (ENTAD)	65.74%	Commercial
Assuit Islamic company for trading and development	55.13%	Commercial
Cairo national company for investment	75.73%	Financial Investment
ADI Lease for Financial Lease	95.91%	Financial Lease
Abu Dhabi Islamic holding company	99.92%	Holding
Abu Dhabi Islamic Capital	99.52%	Financial Investment
Abu Dhabi Islamic Properties	97.88%	Real estate
ADIB Invest	98.98%	Financial Investment
Alexandria National Company for Financial Investments	69.12%	Financial Investment
Cairo National Company for Brokerage & Securities	51.25%	Financial Investment

Transactions, balances and unrealized gains resulting from transactions between the group entities are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements unless they indicate impairment in the value of transferred assets. Accounting policies of subsidiaries are changed when necessary to comply with the group's accounting policies.

C/2 Transactions with Non-controlling interests

The group considers transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with external parties. Gains and losses due to sale to non-controlling interests are recognized in the income statement. Purchase from non-controlling interests results in goodwill which represents the difference between consideration given and book value of subsidiary's net assets.

C/3 Associates

Associates are entities over which the bank influences the financial and operating policies of the company whilst not reaching control, usually the bank's ownership represents 20% to 50% of the voting power. Investment in associates is initially measured at cost and is accounted for subsequently using equity method. Investment in associates includes goodwill (less impairment loss) which was recognized at acquisition.

The group's share in associates' profit or loss post acquisition is recognized in the income statement while the group's share in changes in associates' equity pre acquisition is recognized in the group's equity. The book value of investment in associates in adjusted with the post-acquisition accumulated changes. If the group's share of the associates' loss exceeds its book value the group does not recognize further losses. Transactions, balances and unrealized gains resulting from transactions between the group entities are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements unless they indicate impairment in the value of transferred assets. Gains and losses that result from changes in ownership structure of associates are recognized in income statement.

C/4 Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, Inventory costs include all costs incurred in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition as follows:

- Raw materials, spare parts, packing tools and fuel.
- Purchase costs using moving average method.
- Finished and Simi-finished products.
- Manufacturing costs, direct-labor costs and in-direct costs based on normal activity rates.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision for obsolete and slow moving items is formed when necessary.

C/5 Real Estate Investment

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of real estate investments are recognized in the profits and losses of the year when they were realized.

The fair value of real estate investments is the exchange value of a particular asset between parties each of them has a desire to exchange and aware of the standing facts, dealing with free willing and this estimate of the fair value, in particular, does not include the estimated price inflation or deflation with special conditions or certain conditions such as unusual funding or the special arrangements of sale, Re-lease, The particular amounts or concessions granted by any party related to the sale.

The property determines the fair value without making any deduction for the transaction costs that may be incurred by the facility in the process of selling or the other exclusion.

C/6 Projects under construction

Costs incurred in construction or to acquire fixed assets are recognized as projects under construction till it becomes ready for use after that these assets are transferred to fixed assets when it becomes ready for use, depreciation starts at the date of transfer.
Projects under construction are carried at historical cost after deducting impairment.

C/7 Defined benefit system

The National Company for Glass and Crystal gives end of service benefits for employees of the company; the right to obtain these benefits is calculated based on the last salary and length of service for employees.

C/8 Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a segment by which, provide products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

The bank does not have any geographical sectors that operate in a different economic framework as of 30 June 2016.

D) Foreign Currency Transactions

D/1 Trade and presentation currency

The Egyptian pound is the currency of preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

D/2 Transactions and balances in foreign currency

The banks' accounting records are maintained in Egyptian pounds, transactions in other foreign currencies are recorded at rates of exchange ruling on the transaction date. Monetary assets and the liabilities in foreign currencies are revaluated into Egyptian pounds at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, any resultant gain or loss is then recorded in the income statement as follows:

- Net trading income or net income from financial instruments originally classified as a change in fair value through profit and loss according to its type.
- Other operating income/loss for other items.

The changes in fair value of monetary financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and classified as available for sale (debt instruments) are classified into:

- Differences due to change in amortized cost of the instrument; these are recognized through profit and loss in "Profit/Interest and similar income"
- Differences due to changes in foreign currencies exchange rates; these are recognized through profit and loss in "Other operating income / Expense"
- Differences due to change in fair value of the instrument which re recognized through equity in "Available for sale fair value reserve".

Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equity securities held at fair value though profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss translation difference on non-monetary items such as available for sale the income is recorded directly in equity within "Net unrealized gains and losses on available for sale assets" .

E) Financial assets

The bank classifies its financial assets into the following groups:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss.
- Financings and receivables.
- Financial investments held to maturity.
- Financial investments available for sale.

The management's classification depends on the purpose of the investments at the time of its purchase.

E/1 Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss

This group includes financial assets held for trading

Financial instrument are recorded as held for trading if it is acquired for resale in short term, or if it represents a part of specific financial instrument portfolio that are managed together and there is an evidence for actual recent transactions refers to the gain of income in short term.

Financial assets are recognized in the early recognition at fair value through profit and loss.

In managing some investment portfolio like investment in equity instruments they are evaluated and reported with fair value according to investment strategy or risk management and preparing reports to top management according to these bases, these investments are designated at fair value through profit and loss.

Under all circumstances, the bank does not re-classify any financial instrument into financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss or to a group of financial assets held for trading.

E/2 Financings and receivables

Financings and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than those:

- That the bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading, or that classified as financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss.

- Assets that classified as available for sale in the early recognition.

- That the bank upon initial recognition designates as available for sale or for which the bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of a credit deterioration of the issuer.

- Financings and receivables are measured at fair value in the early recognition and it is the pricing of transaction in which includes cost of the transaction that includes fees and commissions paid to agents, brokers, merchants and advisors.

- Historical probability of default for retail portfolio was calculated according to the realized loss for the past 3 to 6 months and based on average delinquency period for each product. For corporate portfolio, Historical probability of default was calculated as per the rates issued by Moody's for the Middle East for each facility as per its facility risk rating.

E/3 Financial Investments held to maturity

Held to maturity financial investments are non-derivative assets which carry fixed or determinable payments and where the bank has the intention and the ability to hold to maturity. All held to maturity financial investments are reclassified as available for Sale in case of a sale of significant amounts unless the sale is in an emergency situation

E/4 Financial investments available for sale

Available for sale financial investments are non-derivatives financial assets that are intended to be held for unspecified period and may be sold to provide liquidity or due to changes in the prices of shares, foreign currencies, or interest rate.

The following principles are followed for the financial assets

Purchases or sales of financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss, held to maturity financial investments, and available for sale financial investments are recognized at the trade date which is the date the bank is committed to purchase or sell the financial asset.

Financial assets that are not classified as designated at fair value through profit and loss at initial measurement are recognize at fair value plus directly attributable costs of acquisition or issue while financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss at initial measurement are recognized only at fair value, any directly attributable acquisition or issue costs are recorded in the "net trading income" in the income statement.

Financial assets are de-recognized where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the bank has transferred all the risks and rewards of the asset to another party, while a financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

Available for sale financial investments and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value.

Held to maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Profit and loss due to changes in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are recorded in income statement during the period it occurred.

Profit and losses arising from changes in fair value of available for sale financial investments are recognized directly in equity, when the asset is disposed of or impaired, the cumulative profit or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the income statement.

Monetary assets' interest/profit income is recognized based on the amortized cost method in the income statement. The foreign currency revaluation differences related to available for sale investments are recognized in the income statement. Available for sale equity instruments related to dividends are recognized in the income statement when they are declared.

Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in liquid markets. Where no active market exists, or quoted prices are unobtainable the fair value is estimated using a variety of valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and other pricing models. Inputs to pricing models are generally market-based where available and taken from reliable external data sources.

If the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed, an entity can measure the equity instrument at cost minus any impairment losses.

Interest/profit calculated using the effective interest/profit method and foreign currency gains and losses on monetary assets classified as available for sale are recognized in the income statement, Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement when the entities right to receive payment is established.

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices, If there is no active market for a financial asset, the bank measures the equity instruments that are classified as available for sale at cost net of impairment loss, if any.

The Bank reclassifies the financial asset previously classified as available for sale to which the definition of loans-debts (bonds or loans) applies by means of transferring the category of the instruments available for sale to the category of loans and debts or the financial assets held to maturity, once the Bank has the intention and ability to hold such financial assets in the near future or up to the maturity date, such reclassification is made at fair value as on that date. Any profits or losses related to such assets which have been previously recognized within equity shall be treated as follows:

- Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity is valued at amortized cost, using the effective interest method in case of impairment the profit/interest and loss that have been previously recognized directly in equity is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

- Profit and loss related to financial assets without fixed or determinable maturity are held in equity till sale or disposal of the asset then removed from equity and recognized in the income statement, In case of impairment the profits and losses that have been previously recognized directly in equity are removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

If the Bank changes its estimates regarding payments or proceeds, the book value of a financial asset (or group of financial assets) has to be adjusted to reflect the actual cash inflows and the change in this estimate through calculating the present value of estimated future cash flows using the effective interest rate for the financial instrument. This adjustment is recognized as either income or expense in the income statement.

In all cases, if the Bank reclassified financial asset in accordance with what is referred to above and the Bank subsequently increase its future cash proceeds estimates resulted from an increase in the recoverable amount from its cash receipts, this increase is recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate not as an adjustment in the book value of the asset at the date of change in estimate.

F) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

REPO and reverse REPO agreements represent by net in balance sheet under treasury bills caption.

G) Profit/Interest income and expenses

G/1 Interest income and expense for all interest/profit-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within 'income from Murabha, Musharka, Mudarba and other similar income and cost of deposits and similar cost in the income statement using the effective profit/interest rate method, The effective profit/interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the profit/interest income or profit/interest expense over the relevant year.

The effective profit/interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective profit/interest rate, the bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options), but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective profit/interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

When financings or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, related profit/interest income are not recognized but rather, are carried off balance sheet in statistical records and are recognized as revenues on the cash basis as follows:

- When collected and after recovery of all areas for retail financings, personal financings, real estate financings for personal housing and financings to small business.

- For corporate financings, profit/interest income is also recognized on the cash basis, according to which interest earned during the periods subsequent to reschedule agreements does not start to accrete on the financing principal until the bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and after payments of the installments continue to be regular for at least one year, interest income will not be recognized as revenue until full payment of the loan balance before the rescheduling and client is considered to be performing.

G/2 Revenue is recognized to the extent that bank has a reasonable assurance of the future benefits related to the transaction will be realized and revenue can be reliably measured, revenue is measured by its fair value of the net consideration paid or received after deducting any discount or sales tax or custom fees.

Mentioned below criteria to be taken in consideration before the recognition of revenue:

Sale of goods: Revenue derived from the sale of goods when the bank transferred all risks and rewards to the buyer and usually happens when the goods are delivered to the buyer or the common carrier.

H) Fees and commission income

Accrued fees for loans or advances service are recognized as revenue at the time service is provided. Fees and commissions income related to non-performing or impaired loans or debts are suspended and are carried off-balance sheet and are recognized under income according to the cash basis, when interest income is recognized as shown in (H/2)

Fees that represent a complementary part of the effective interest on the financial asset in general and treated as adjustment to the effective interest rate.

H/1 Commitment fees on loans granted are deferred if there is a possibility that such loans shall be drawn, since the commitment fees received by the Bank are deemed to be a compensation for the ongoing intervention to acquire the financial instrument; subsequently, they are recognized by adjusting the effective interest rate on the loan. In the event of expiry of the commitment year without issuing the loan by the Bank, the fees are recognized as revenues at the expiry of the commitment Year.

H/2 Fees related to debt instruments which are measured at fair value are recognized under revenue at initial recognition. The fees for promotion of syndication loans are recognized as revenues upon completing the promotion process without retaining any part of the loan by the Bank, or if the Bank maintains a part thereof with the actual interest rate available to other participants.

H/3 Commissions and fees arising from negotiation, or participating in a negotiation in favour of a third party as in share acquisition arrangements or purchase of securities or purchase or sale of businesses are recognized in the consolidated income statement when the transaction is completed

H/4 Management advisory and other service fees are recognized as income on a time proportionate basis over the life time of the service.

I) Dividends Income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive dividends is established.

J) REPO and reverse REPO agreements

Financial instruments sold in accordance to re-purchase agreements are recognized as assets added to the balance of treasury bills on the balance sheet. Liabilities under purchase and re-sale agreements are deducted from the balance of treasury bills and the difference between sale price and re-purchase price is recognized as accrued income over the term of the agreement using effective interest method.

K) Impairments of financial assets

K/1 Financial assets held with cost to depreciation

The bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a portfolio of assets is impaired. A financial asset or a portfolio of assets is impaired and impairment losses is incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and prior to the balance sheet data ('a Loss Event') and that loss event or events has had an impact on the estimated cash flow of the financial asset or the portfolio of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or a portfolio of financial assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the bank about the following loss events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the obligor.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or liquidation.
- Deterioration of Financial position of the borrower.
- The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.
- Impairment in the value of guarantee.
- Deterioration of creditworthiness.

A substantive proof for impairment loss of group of financial assets that shows the existence of clear information indicating a measurable decline in the expected future cash flows of such category since initial recognition including such that cannot be separately determined for each individual asset such as increase of default cases with respect to a banking product.

The bank estimates the period between the date on which the loss event has occurred and the date on which the impairment loss has been identified for each specific portfolio. For application purposes, the bank considers this period from 3 months to one year.

The bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. Taking into consideration the following:

- If the bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment based on the historical loss rates.

- The bank determines that there is an objective evidence that impairment exist, assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

- An asset that is individually assessed for impairment but for which an impairment loss is not recognized is included in a group of other similar assets.

Impairment loss is calculated by the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future recorded cash flow, excluding future expected credit losses not changed yet, discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. This impairment is booked in the income statement as "Impairment loss" and the book value of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment amount using "Impairment loss provision".

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financings and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (asset nature, business nature, geographical location, type of collaterals, delay positions, etc.) that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms. Provisions are then related to estimate future payments as an indication of the borrowers' ability to fulfill his contract.

When assessing the impairment loss for a group of financial assets on the basis of the historical loss rates, future cash flows in the group are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the Bank's assets and the historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

The bank ensures that estimates of changes in future cash flow reflect the changes in related observable data from period to period. For example, changes in unemployment rates, property price, the position of settlement and any other factors that indicate changes in the probable loss of the group or probable loss in its value.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed periodically by the bank to estimate the future cash flow.

K/2 Financial investments available for sale and held to maturity date in associates companies

At each balance sheet date, the bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets that are classified as available for sale has been impaired. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment.
Such decline is presumed to be significant for the equity instruments if it reaches 10% of the cost of the financial instrument, whereas it is presumed a prolonged decline when it extends for a period of more than 9 months.

In respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity. However, if in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss for that debt instrument.

L) Intangible assets

Software (computer programs)

Expenditure on upgrade and maintenance of computer programs is recognized as an expense in the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. Expenditures directly incurred in connection with specific software are recognized as intangible assets if they are controlled by the bank and when it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits that exceed its cost within more than one year. Direct costs include the cost of the staff involved in upgrading the software in addition to a reasonable portion of relative overheads.

Upgrade costs are recognized and added to the original cost of the software when it is likely that such costs will increase the efficiency or enhance the performance of the computers software beyond their original specification.

Cost of the computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the period of expected benefits which shall not exceed three years.

M) Fixed assets

Lands and buildings comprise the head office premises and branches. All fixed assets are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the fixed assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized separately, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss within "other operating costs" line item during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged on all assets, other than land so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method to the extent of their estimated residual values based on the following annual rates:

Item	Life time
Buildings	20 years
Decorations and preparations	20 years
Integrated systems &equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Other equipment	8 years

The residual value and useful life of the fixed assets is reviewed on every balance sheet date and adjusted whenever its necessary.

The bank reviews the carrying amounts of its depreciable fixed assets whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss in other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

N) Leased assets

Leased assets are stated at acquisition cost.
The assets are depreciated using the straight line method according to the useful life of the assets starting from the date of usage.

O) Investment property

Investment property is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Therefore, an investment property generates cash flows largely independently of the other assets held by an entity.
The following are examples of investment property:

- **a.** Land held for long-term capital appreciation rather than for short-term sale in the ordinary course of business.
- **b.** A building that is vacant but is held to be leased out under one or more operates leases.

Investment property are treated the same accounting treatment for fixed assets.

P) Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill, shall not be amortized. These are annually tested for impairment. Depreciable fixed assets are tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered.

Impairment loss is recognized and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount.

For the purpose of estimating the impairment loss, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.
At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets for which an impairment loss is recognized shall be reviewed to assess whether or not such impairment losses should be reversed through profit or loss.

Q) Leasing

This is calculated as per law no. 95 for the year 1995, about finance leasing in case the contract grants the right to the tenant to purchase the asset by a set date and a set value, in addition to contract life covers more than 75% of estimated useful life, or if the fair value of total rental payments represent payments more than 90% of the assets value. Other contracts represent operational rent contracts.

Q/1 Rent

As for leasing contracts, the expense of rent in addition to maintenance, is recognized as expenses in the under income statement, If the bank decides upon the usage of its right in purchasing the rented assets, the expenses of purchase is capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life the same way as other assets are depreciated

The payments are recognized under operational rent decreased by the amount of any payments received within the stated period, registered in the income statement as steady installments.

R) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from date of acquisition; they include cash and balances due from central bank of Egypt, other than those within the mandatory reserve, current accounts with banks and treasury bills.

S) Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow is required to settle an obligation is determine taking into consideration the group of obligations as a whole.
A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any obligation in the group is minimal.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income/expenses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expected required expenditures to settle obligations after one year from financial statement date using the appropriate rate in accordance with the terms of settlement ignoring the tax effect which reflects the time value of money. If the settlement term is less than one year the provision is booked using the present value unless time consideration has a significant effect.

T) Taxes

Taxes include income taxes and deferred taxes, both are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to the owners' equity, which is recognized directly within the owners' equity statement.

The bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, in addition to income tax adjustments related to previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. However, when it is expected that the tax benefit will increase, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall increase to the extent of previous reduction.

U) Employees Benefits

U/1 Employees saving insurance fund

In the first of July 2013 the bank established a private social insurance fund (Alsondoq) according to the law number 54 for the year 1975 "private insurance funds law and the regulations", The bank has registered the fund in 14 January of 2014 with a number of registration (884), Working in this fund started on the first of April 2014, terms and modification of the fund is applied on the employees working in the head office of the bank and its branches in the Arab republic of Egypt.

The bank is committed to pay the subscriptions to the fund monthly calculated according to the rules of the fund and its modifications. Generally the fund is financed through the monthly subscriptions and some other resources specified in fund's list.

The insurance benefits will be paid when the member reaches end of service due to retirement or death or total or partial disability, In case the term of membership is less than 3 years, the member will receive his contribution balance paid by himself to the fund on the date of retirement or membership.

U/2 Legacy staff medical benefit plan

The Bank has a Defined Benefit Medicare Plan for its legacy employees during their service period and post retirement, the liabilities of this system represent in the present value of its liabilities minus its assets at the end of each period including the actuarial loss and revenues settlements and also the prior year cost.
The liability determined by independent actuarial expert using the Projected Unit Credit method.
The fair value of the liabilities are determined by the projected forecasted cash outflow using discount rate of governmental bonds with maturities similar the maturity of liability. The liability recorded in other liabilities.

The actuarial revenues or losses arising from experience change in actuarial assumptions and amendments in the medical plan are hitting the income statement. The bank applies the monthly payment method to the medical plan for current employees; these payments hit the income statement in employee's benefits item.

V) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, for consistency with changes in the current year's presentation (note 39).

3- Management of financial risks

The bank, as a result of conducting its activities, is exposed to various financial risks. Since financial activities are based on the concept of accepting risks and analyzing and managing individual risks or group of risks together, the bank aims at achieving a well-balanced risks and relevant rewards, as appropriate and to reduce the probable adverse effects on the bank's financial performance. The most important types of risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. The market risk comprises foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

The risk management policies have been laid down to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risk and control them through reliable methods and up–to–date systems. The bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amendments thereto, so that they reflect the changes in markets, products and services and the best up-to–date applications.

Risks are managed in accordance with preapproved policies by the board of directors; the risk management department identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks, in close collaboration with the bank's various operating units.
The board of directors provides written rules which cover certain risk areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.

3/1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and will cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The bank deems financings to customers, banks and financial investments in terms of bills, current accounts, deposits at banks, as financial assets exposed to credit risk of settling part or all of the dues by the concerned parties on the maturity date. Credit risk also exists on items not registered in the balance sheet such as financing commitments Management processes and credit risk controls are the main concern of the credit risk management team in Risk Department, who reports to the Board of Directors, senior management and heads of each business unit.

3/1/1 Measurement of credit risk

Financings and facilities to clients

To evaluate credit risk relating to financings and facilities to banks and/or clients the following 3 components are to be considered:

- Probability of default – by the client or counter party on its contractual obligations.
- Exposure at default – current exposure to the counter party and its likely future developments from which the bank derive the exposure at default.
- Loss given default

The banks daily activities include measurement of credit risk, which reflects estimated loss (expected loss model) required by Basel banking observatory committee, a conflict could generate between operational measurements and impairments as per the Egyptian Accounting Standards (no 26), which recognizes losses encountered on balance sheet (Recognized losses) rather than "Expected loss" (note 3/1/3).

The bank evaluates each client through a detailed weight categorization; these methods have been developed for internal evaluation usage and for analysis to reach the appropriate weighting. The banks clients have been categorized to 4 categories, reflecting the delay in payment, therefore clients could move between the various categories depending on evolving circumstances. The bank frequently and periodically reviews the efficiency of this method to estimate any delay cases.

Internal categories:

Category	Description
1	Good debts
2	Regular follow up
3	Special follow up
4	Bad debts

- Exposure at default is based on the amounts the bank expects to be outstanding at the time of default.
- The estimated loss, is the loss incurred when delay in payment occurs, being a percentage of financing which differs depending upon client, nature of claim, available collaterals and guarantees.

Debt instruments and treasury bills

The bank in this case uses external categorization, such as standard and poor or other equivalents. If external classification is not available, the method of credit risk is followed. The investment in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirements at the same time.

3/1/2 Minimization and avoidance of risk

The Bank manages limits and controls concentration of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, and to industries and countries. The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industrial segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by individual, counterparties, product, and industrial sector and by country are approved quarterly by the board of directors.
The exposure to any one borrower including banks is further restricted by subsidiary limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate. some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

Collaterals

Several rules and policies are stated by the bank to minimize credit risk, one of which is collaterals, the bank specifies guidelines for certain types of collaterals. Major types are as follows:

- Real estate mortgage
- Operating asset mortgage such as machinery and goods
- Mortgage of financial instruments such as: securities or equities

Usually the long term facilities and corporate are with collaterals, while credit for retail are without collaterals to minimize any losses to minimal, The bank seeks extra collaterals from related parties if a sign of impairment of any financing or facility occurs.
Collaterals are taken as a guarantee for other assets except for financial and facilities and usually, treasury bills and securities are with no collaterals, except for financial pools covered by asset-backed securities and similar guaranteed by financial instruments.

Commitments related to credits

The major need for commitments related to credits is for the client to have liquidity when needed. Guarantees and standby letters of credit issued by the bank on behalf of the client, to grantee a third party the right to withdrawal from the clients account within a certain limit.

Usually this is guaranteed by shipped merchandise or goods therefore the risk weight is less than direct financings.

Credit commitments represent the hidden unused part of the risk tolerated by the bank such as granting financings, LCs and LGs, the bank then is subject to losses to equal value of credits. Losses indorsed by unused credits are less than the value, due to facilities being granted for possible commitments for a specific client with certain conditions. The bank observes the credits till maturity date (long term credits hold a higher risk weight).

3/1/3 Impairment & provisioning policies

Internal rating system mentioned earlier (Note 3/1/1) focuses more on planning the quality of credit process and this in the beginning of investing and financing activities, other than that. Impairment losses is recognized only on the balance sheet date for financial reporting purposes according to the objective evidence of impairment as per noted in this disclosure and due to the difference in methodologies applied, usually impairment losses that is reported as per Central bank of Egypt laws and regulations using the estimated losses model is higher than those charged to the financial statements (note 3/1/4).

Impairment loss provisions stated on the end of period balance sheet are extracted from the categorized weight risk rating. Provisions are mainly calculated for credits holding the lowest category. The following table clarifies the percentage upon which the provisions are calculated as of 30 June 2016 related financing and facilities and impairment loss provision related to the internal bank rating:

Banks rating	30 June 2016 Loans and facilities	30 June 2016 Impairment loss provisions	31 December 2015 Loans and facilities	31 December 2015 Impairment loss provisions
Good debts	**80%**	**30%**	81%	25%
Regular follow up	**15%**	**11%**	13%	11%
Special follow up	**0%**	**1%**	0%	1%
Bad debts	**5%**	**58%**	6%	63%
	100%	**100%**	100%	100%

Internal evaluation helps to clarify if there are any significant indications existing for provisions, as per Egyptian accounting standards no. 26, guided by the following points set by the bank:

- Financial problems faced by the client.
- Breaching of financing contract for example overdue installments.
- Prediction of bankruptcy or liquidation or financial restructure.
- Deterioration of competitive position.
- The bank granting superior or extraordinary facilities that the bank could normally not agree upon.
- Impairment of the collateral
- Deterioration of credit status.

The bank's policy includes revising all the bank's assets (exceeding a certain percentage of importance) at least once per year or more if needed.
Loss is evaluated at the balance sheet date on all major accounts. Evaluation normally includes the existing collateral, verifying all payments and withdrawals from the account. Impairment loss is charged on similar assets; historical expertise, personal judgment statistical methods.

3/1/4Model of general risk measurement

In addition to the 4 categories stated in note 3/1/1, the management takes on several other detailed measurements, to comply with the CBE requirements. Assets exposed to risk are categorized as per the CBE's conditions and instructions, mainly related to on the client, such as: activity, financial position, payment stability.

The bank calculates the impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules on 16 December 2008 exceeds the provisions as in note (17), that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general reserve for banking risks in the equity section.

Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution (note 33/3) and shows the movement on the general reserve for banking risks during the financial period.

As follows is the statement of credit rating for corporations as per the bank's internal ratings as compared with those of CBE's, it also includes the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	CBE rating description	Required provision %	Internal rating	Internal rating description
1	Low risk	0%	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risk	1%	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risk	2%	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular Follow up
7	Risk needs special attention	5%	3	Special Follow up
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non performing financing
9	Doubtful debts	50%	4	Non performing financing
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non performing financing

3/1/5 Maximum limit for credit risk before guarantees

5/A Maximum limit for credit risk before guarantees

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Balance sheet items exposed to credit risks		
Treasury bills	**5,015,110**	3,159,037
Loans and financing to customers and banks		
Retail loans		
- Overdraft	**20,733**	15,745
- Covered cards	**808,370**	704,670
- Personal financing	**4,404,966**	4,276,405
- Real estate mortgage	**49**	77
Corporate Loans:		
- Overdraft	**1,316,472**	1,099,737
- Direct financing	**6,456,859**	5,459,797
- Syndicated financing	**721,541**	473,031
Financial investments:		
- Debt instruments	**5,549,348**	4,675,234
Total	**24,293,448**	19,863,733
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks		
Letters of credit (Import & confirmed export)	**304,532**	442,748
Letters of guarantee	**727,073**	511,053
Documentary credit	**357,013**	108,385
Bank guarantees	**556,492**	517,525
Total (Note 36-2)	**1,945,110**	1,579,711

The above table represents the maximum limit of risks to be exposed to at the end of 30st June, 2016 and without taking into consideration any guarantees, for balance sheet items, amounts stated depends on the net carrying amount shown in the balance sheet.

As shown in the preceding table, 58.37 % (December 31st, 2015: 60.54 %) of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk results from financings and facilities to customers.

The management is confident in its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from financing portfolio, facilities, and debt instruments as follows:

- 94.6 % (December 31st, 2015: 93.79%) of the financings and facilities portfolio are rated on the highest 2 levels of the internal rating.
- 78.57 % (December 31st, 2015: 80.30%) of the financing portfolio and facilities having no arrears or indicators of impairment.
- Financings and facilities valued on a standalone basis amounting to LE 723mn (December 31st, 2015: LE 711mn) with impairment less than 5,27% from its value against (December 31st, 2015: LE 5.91%).
- The bank applied more prudential selection process on granting financings and facilities during the financial Period ended at June 30st, 2016.
- 100% of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent debt instruments due from the Egyptian government.

3/1/6 Financing and facilities

The status of balances of financing in terms of credit rating is as follows:

	30 June 2016 LE 000's Financing and facilities to customers	31 December 2015 LE 000's Financing and facilities to customers
Neither past due nor impaired	**10,786,718**	9,646,680
Past due not impaired	**2,219,172**	1,658,721
Subject to impairment*	**723,100**	710,688
Total (note 17)	**13,728,990**	12,016,089
Less:		
Impairment loss provision**	**(405,492)**	(312,943)
Interest in suspense	**(25,301)**	(19,767)
Deferred profits	**(1,486,722)**	(1,420,467)
Net (note 17)	**11,811,475**	10,262,912

* Customers financing and facilities subjected to impairment related to the period before acquisition.

** The impairment loss provision for non-performing portfolio before the acquisition amounted to LE 111 mm as of 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: LE 111mn).

- Non-performing financing against guarantees and not subject to impairment after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.
- Financings and facilities portfolio has increased by 14.26% as of 30st June 2016 (31st December 2015: increased by 22.54%).

3/1/6 Financing and facilities - Continued

Financing and facilities to customers and banks

Value in LE 000's

30 June 2016

Rating	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Covered cards	Personal financing	Real estate mortgage	Overdraft	Direct financing	Syndicated financing	Financing and facilities
Good debts	**20,733**	**791,400**	**4,228,935**	**48**	**915,354**	**4,648,018**	**182,230**	**10,786,718**
Regular follow up	**-**	**13,641**	**57,027**	**-**	**401,094**	**1,190,308**	**539,311**	**2,201,381**
Special follow up	**-**	**2,883**	**12,803**	**-**	**24**	**2,081**	**-**	**17,791**
Bad debts	**-**	**447**	**106,201**	**-**	**-**	**616,452**	**-**	**723,100**
Total	**20,733**	**808,371**	**4,404,966**	**48**	**1,316,472**	**6,456,859**	**721,541**	**13,728,990**

Value in LE 000's

31 December 2015

Rating	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Covered cards	Personal financing	Real estate mortgage	Overdraft	Direct financing	Syndicated financing	Financing and facilities
Good debts	15,745	695,575	4,118,602	48	943,584	3,760,025	113,101	9,646,680
Regular follow up	-	6,163	51,661	-	156,007	1,049,048	359,931	1,622,810
Special follow up	-	2,364	10,111	17	45	23,374	-	35,911
Bad debts	-	569	96,029	12	103	613,975	-	710,688
Total	15,745	704,671	4,276,403	77	1,099,739	5,446,422	473,032	12,016,089

3/1/6 Financing and facilities - Continued

Financing and facilities past due but not impaired

The credit worthiness for financings and facilities portfolio that are neither past due nor impaired is based on the banks' internal rating they are financing having arrears until 90 days and they are not subject to impairment unless there is information to the contrary. Financings and facilities to customers having arrears and not subject to impairment and fair value of related guarantees are represented as follows:

Value in LE 000's

30 June 2016			**Retail**		
	Overdraft	**Covered cards**	**Personal financing**	**Real estate mortgage**	**Total**
30 to 60 days arrears	**-**	**13,641**	**57,027**	**-**	**70,668**
60 to 90 days arrears	**-**	**2,883**	**12,803**	**-**	**15,686**
Total	**-**	**16,524**	**69,830**	**-**	**86,354**

			Corporate		
	Overdraft	**Direct financing**	**Syndicated financing**		**Total**
30 to 60 days arrears	**401,094**	**1,190,308**	**539,311**	**-**	**2,130,713**
60 to 90 days arrears	**24**	**2,081**	**-**	**-**	**2,105**
Total	**401,118**	**1,192,389**	**539,311**		**2,132,818**

Value in LE 000's

31 December 2015			Retail		
	Overdraft	Covered cards	Personal financing	Real estate mortgage	Total
30 to 60 days arrears	-	6,163	51,661	-	57,824
60 to 90 days arrears	-	2,364	10,111	17	12,492
Total	-	8,527	61,772	17	70,316

			Corporate		
	Overdraft	Direct financing	Syndicated financing		Total
30 to 60 days arrears	156,007	1,049,048	359,931		1,564,986
60 to 90 days arrears	45	23,374	-		23,419
Total	156,052	1,072,422	359,931		1,588,405

At the initial recognition of financings and facilities, the fair value of the guarantees is determined using similar techniques for similar assets subsequently; its fair value is updated to reflect either the market price or prices of similar assets.

3/1/6 Financing and facilities - Continued

Financings subject to individual impairment

Financings and facilities to clients as follows

30 June 2016	**Retail**			**Corporate**		**Value in LE 000's**
	Covered cards	**Personal financing**	**Real estate mortgage**	**Overdraft**	**Direct financing**	**Total Financing and Facilities to customers**
Financings subject to individual impairment	**447**	**106,201**	**-**	**-**	**616,452**	**723,100**

31 December 2015	Retail			Corporate		Total Financing and Facilities to customers
	Covered cards	Personal financing	Real estate mortgage	Overdraft	Direct financing	
Financings subject to individual impairment	569	96,029	115	103	613,872	710,688

3/1/7 Investments in debt instruments and treasury bills

The following table represents breakdown of debt instruments and Treasury Bills, as per rating agencies at the end of the financial Period (Standard and Poors – Mercis).

30 June 2016	**Treasury bills**	**Investments in debt instruments**	**Total**
	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	**LE 000's**
Less than B-	**5,015,110**	**5,549,348**	**10,564,458**
	5,015,110	**5,549,348**	**10,564,458**

31 December 2015	Treasury bills	Investments in debt instruments	Total
	LE 000's	LE 000's	LE 000's
Less than B-	3,159,037	4,681,065	7,840,102
	3,159,037	4,681,065	7,840,102

3/1/8 Sectors analysis according to activity nature

Value in LE 000's

31 March 2016	Wholesale Banking	Capital Banking	Retail Banking	Other Operation	Total
Revenue and expense according to activities sector					
Revenue from activity sectors	**169,808**	**239,406**	**352,394**	**770,478**	**1,532,086**
Expenses of activity sectors	**(66,611)**	**(6,178)**	**(334,105)**	**(724,947)**	**(1,131,841)**
Profit before tax for the period	**103,197**	**233,228**	**18,289**	**45,531**	**400,245**
Tax	**(79,797)**	**(52,241)**	**(4,115)**	**(73,318)**	**(209,471)**
Profit for the period	**23,400**	**180,987**	**14,174**	**(27,787)**	**190,774**
Assets and liabilities according to activity sector					
Assets related to activity sectors	**9,193,358**	**11,464,377**	**5,234,118**	**-**	**25,891,853**
Non-Classified assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,522,634**	**1,522,634**
Total assets	**9,193,358**	**11,464,377**	**5,234,118**	**1,522,634**	**27,414,487**
Liabilities of activity sectors	**8,311,407**	**2,107,421**	**14,091,757**	**-**	**24,510,585**
Non-classified liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,530,253**	**1,530,253**
Total liabilities	**8,311,407**	**2,107,421**	**14,091,757**	**1,530,253**	**26,040,838**

Value in LE 000's

31 December 2015	Wholesale Banking	Capital Banking	Retail Banking	Other Operation	Total
Revenue and expense according to activity sectors					
Revenue from activity sectors	623,816	318,645	748,476	(319,120)	1,371,817
Expenses of activity sectors	(115,013)	(10,053)	(557,452)	(55,338)	(737,856)
Profit before tax for the year	508,803	308,592	191,024	(374,458)	633,961
Tax	(138,073)	(83,935)	(50,420)	(142,294)	(414,722)
Profit for the year	370,730	224,657	140,604	(516,752)	219,239
Assets and liabilities according to activity sectors					
Assets related to activity sectors	7,664,848	9,577,682	4,996,897	-	22,239,427
Non-Classified assets	-	-	-	1,335,565	1,335,565
Total assets	7,664,848	9,577,682	4,996,897	1,335,565	23,574,992
Liabilities of activity sectors	7,014,257	920,506	13,343,214	-	21,277,977
Non-classified liabilities	-	-	-	1,166,786	1,166,786
Total liabilities	7,014,257	920,506	13,343,214	1,166,786	22,444,763

3/1/9 Geographical sectors

Value in LE 000's

	Arab republic of Egypt				Other countries	
	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total		Total
Treasury bills	**5,015,110**	**-**	**-**	**5,015,110**	**-**	**5,015,110**
Financial assets held for trading	**16,025**	**-**	**-**	**16,025**	**-**	**16,025**
Investments in debt instruments	**5,549,348**	**-**	**-**	**5,549,348**	**-**	**5,549,348**
Financing to customers						
Retail						
Overdraft	**20,271**	**345**	**117**	**20,733**	**-**	**20,733**
Covered cards	**747,632**	**50,475**	**10,263**	**808,370**	**-**	**808,370**
Personal financing	**2,534,918**	**1,395,338**	**474,710**	**4,404,966**	**-**	**4,404,966**
Real estate mortgage	**49**	**-**	**-**	**49**	**-**	**49**
Corporate						
Overdraft	**1,309,206**	**7,261**	**5**	**1,316,472**	**-**	**1,316,472**
Direct financing	**6,340,667**	**108,778**	**7,414**	**6,456,859**	**-**	**6,456,859**
Syndicated financing	**721,541**	**-**	**-**	**721,541**	**-**	**721,541**
Other Assets	**3,105,014**	**-**	**-**	**3,105,014**	**-**	**3,105,014**
Total as of 30 June 2016	**25,359,781**	**1,562,197**	**492,509**	**27,414,487**	**-**	**27,414,487**
Total as of 31 December 2015	21,652,621	1,428,287	494,084	23,574,992	-	23,574,992

3/1/10 Activities sectors

Value in LE 000's

	Financial institution	Manufacturing institution	Services	Wholesale and Retail	Governmental sector	Retail	Total
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	**5,015,110**	-	**5,015,110**
Financial assets held for trading:							
Equity instruments	**16,025**	-	-	-	-	-	**16,025**
Loans and facilities to customers							
Consumer loans:							
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	**20,733**	**20,733**
Covered cards	-	-	-	-	-	**808,370**	**808,370**
Personal financing	-	-	-	-	-	**4,404,966**	**4,404,966**
Mortgage financing	-	-	-	-	-	**49**	**49**
Corporate loans							
Overdrafts	-	**479,319**	**44,984**	**122,178**	**669,991**	-	**1,316,472**
Directs financing	**366,534**	**2,072,179**	**646,410**	**2,842,969**	**528,767**	-	**6,456,859**
Syndicated financing	-	**154,762**	**148,528**	-	**418,251**	-	**721,541**
Financial investments							
Debt instruments	**396**	-	-	-	**5,548,952**	-	**5,549,348**
Total as of 30 June 2016	**382,955**	**2,706,260**	**839,922**	**2,965,147**	**12,181,071**	**5,234,118**	**24,309,473**
Total as of 31 December 2015	187,495	2,534,619	1,069,904	1,864,204	9,230,891	4,996,897	19,884,010

3/2 Market risk

The bank exposed to market risks which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow fluctuation resulted from changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open market related to interest rate, currency, and equity products of which each is exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in sensitivity levels of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity instrument prices. The Bank divides its exposure to market risk into trading and non-trading portfolios.

Bank treasury is responsible for managing the market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities of which monitored by two separate teams. Regular reports about market risk are submitted to the Board of Directors and each business unit head periodically.

Trading portfolios include transactions where the Bank deals direct with clients or with the market; Non-trading portfolios primarily arise from managing assets and liabilities interest rate price relating to retail transactions. Non-trading portfolios also includes foreign exchange risk and equity instruments risks arising from the Bank's held-to-maturity and available-for-sale investments portfolios.

3/2/1Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the Bank undertakes various hedging strategies as well as entering into interest rate swap contracts to offset the associated debt instruments and funds for long -term fixed-income risk if the application of the fair value option. Here are the top measuring tools used to control the risk of the market:

A. Value at risk:

The Bank applies a 'value at risk' methodology (VAR) for trading and non-trading portfolios to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum expected losses based on a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Board sets separate limits for the value of risk that may be accepted by the Bank for trading and non-trading portfolios and monitored by the market risk department.

VAR is a statistical estimation of the expected losses on the current portfolio from adverse market movements in which it represents the 'maximum' amount the Bank expect to lose using confidence level (98%). Therefore there is statistical probability of (2%) that actual losses could be greater than the VAR estimation. The VAR module assumes that the holding year is 10 days before closing the opening position. It also assumes that market movements during the holding year will be the same as 10-days before. The Bank's assessment of past movements is based on data for the past five hundred days. The Bank applies these historical changes in rates prices indicators….etc. directly to its current positions this approach called historical simulation. Actual outcomes are monitored regularly to test the validity of the assumptions and factors used in the VAR calculation.

The use of this approach does not prevent losses from exceeding these limits if there are significant market movements.
As VAR considered a primary part of the Bank's market risk control technique VAR limits are established by the Board annually for all trading and non-trading transactions and allocated to business units. Actual values exposed to market risk are compared to the limits established by the bank and reviewed by the ALCO committee.

The average daily VAR for the Bank during the current
The quality of the VAR model is continuously monitored through examining the VAR results for trading portfolio and results are reported to the top management and Board of Directors.

B. Stress testing:

Stress testing provides an indicator of the expected losses that may arise from sharp adverse circumstances Stress testing are designed to match business using standard analysis for specific scenarios. The stress testing carried out by the Bank treasury. Stress testing include: risk factor stress testing where sharp movements are applied to each risk category and test emerging market stress, as emerging market portfolios are subject to sharp movements; and subject to special stress including possible stress events to specific positions or regions - for example the stress outcome to a region applying a free currency rate.

The results of the stress testing are reviewed by top management and Board of directors

3/2/2 VAR summary

Total value at risk according to type of risk

	Value in LE 000's			Value in LE 000's		
	6 Months ended 30 June 2016			12 Month ended 31 December 2015		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	Average	High	Low
Foreign currency risk	**421**	**-**	**-**	191	-	-
Interest rate risk	**1,634**	**-**	**-**	184,754	-	-
Total value upon risk	**2,054**	**-**	**-**	**184,946**	**-**	**-**

Total value at risk for trading investment held for trade:

	Value in LE 000's			Value in LE 000's		
	6 Months ended 30 June 2016			**12 Month ended 31 December 2015**		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	Average	High	Low
Foreign currency risk	**421**	**-**	**-**	191	-	-
Total value upon risk	**421**	**-**	**-**	191	-	-

Total value at risk for Non-trading investment held for trade upon type of risk:

	Value in LE 000's			Value in LE 000's		
	6 Months ended 30 June 2016			**12 Month ended 31 December 2015**		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	Average	High	Low
Interest rate risk	**1,634**	**-**	**-**	184,754	-	-
Total value upon risk	**1,634**	**-**	**-**	184,754	-	-

The increase in VAR especially the interest rate risk mainly proportion to the increase in market interest rates volatility in the global financial markets.

The above three VAR results (average, high and low) are calculated independently from the underlying positions and historical market movements. The aggregate of the trading and non-trading VAR results does not represent the bank's VAR due to correlations of risk types and portfolio types and their effect.

3/2/3 Foreign exchange volatility risk

30 June 2016 — **Value/ Equivalent in LE 000's**

	EGP	USD	Euro	Sterling	Yen	Others	Total
Assets							
Cash and due from CBE	1,486,882	21,948	172	2,398	18	2,607	1,514,025
Due from banks	271,127	546,923	9,471	189,792	1,151	52,207	1,070,671
Treasury bills	3,788,075	1,168,618	-	58,417	-	-	5,015,110
Financial assets held for trading	16,025	-	-	-	-	-	16,025
Financing and facilities to customers	10,796,009	2,918,250	7,486	7,243	-	2	13,728,990
Financial investments							
- Available for sale	242,706	21,093	-	-	-	-	263,799
- Held to maturity	5,394,720	-	-	-	-	-	5,394,720
Investments in associates	38,821	-	-	-	-	-	38,821
Total Financial Assets	22,034,365	4,676,832	17,129	257,850	1,169	54,816	27,042,161
Liabilities							
Due to banks	1,017,413	852,521	-	-	-	13,055	1,882,989
Customers' deposits	19,759,928	2,233,078	17,690	266,083	1,049	110,289	22,388,117
Long-term financing	-	224,431	-	-	-	-	224,431
Total Financial Liabilities	20,777,341	3,310,030	17,690	266,083	1,049	123,344	24,495,537
Net financial position	1,257,024	1,366,802	(561)	(8,233)	120	(68,528)	2,546,624
31 December 2015							
Total Financial Assets	19,454,940	3,197,926	16,669	364,164	427	35,798	23,069,924
Total Financial Liabilities	18,256,319	2,578,166	17,131	373,456	1,051	37,404	21,263,527
Net Financial Position	1,198,621	619,760	(462)	(9,292)	(624)	(1,606)	1,806,397

3/2/4 Profit rate risk

The Bank is exposed to profit rate risk which is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market profit rates. Fair value profit rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank is exposed to the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Profit margins may increase as a result of such changes but may profit decrease in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board of Director sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate reprising that may be undertaken which is monitored daily by Bank risk department

The following table summarize the extend that the bank is exposed to fluctuation in profit rate that includes the book value for the financial instruments distributed on repricing dates or maturity date which is closest;

Value in LE 000's

30 June 2016	Up to 1 Month	1-3 months	3-12 Months	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from CBE	135,856	-	-	1,378,169	-	1,514,025
Due from banks	812,021	256,841	1,809	-	-	1,070,671
Treasury bills	1,219,214	588,820	3,207,076	-	-	5,015,110
Financial assets held for trading	-	-	16,025	-	-	16,025
Financing and facilities to customers	659,410	1,579,171	3,915,544	5,801,060	1,773,805	13,728,990
Financial investments						
- Available for sale	-	-	172,535	21,093	70,172	263,800
- Held to maturity	1,618,416	-	324,206	865,988	2,586,110	5,394,720
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	38,821	38,821
Other financial assets	381,559	189,597	1,860,266	885,421	1,124,865	4,441,708
Total financial assets	**4,826,476**	**2,614,429**	**9,497,461**	**8,951,731**	**5,593,773**	**31,483,870**
Financial liabilities						
Dues to banks	1,127,909	-	755,080	-	-	1,882,989
Customers deposits	3,557,749	2,028,959	3,165,696	10,669,883	2,965,830	22,388,117
Subordinated financing	-	-	-	-	224,431	224,431
Other financial liabilities	216,838	107,862	1,878,749	2,535,268	2,249,616	6,988,333
Total financial liabilities	**4,902,496**	**2,136,821**	**5,799,525**	**13,205,151**	**5,439,877**	**31,483,870**
Interest re-pricing	**(76,020)**	**477,608**	**3,697,936**	**(4,253,420)**	**153,896**	**-**

3/3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the Bank in meeting its financial commitments when they fall due and replace funds when they are withdrawn. This may results in failure in fulfilling the Bank obligation to repay to the depositors and fulfilling lending commitments.

Liquidity risk management process

The Bank's liquidity management process carried out by the Bank risk department includes:

- Daily funding managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that all requirements can be met when due. This includes availability of liquidity as they due or to be borrowed to customers. To ensure that the Bank reaches its objective the Bank maintains an active presence in global money markets.
- The Bank maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow.
- Monitoring liquidity ratios in relation with internal requirements and central bank of Egypt requirements.
- Managing financing and facilities concentration and dues.

For monitoring and reporting purposes The Bank calculates the expected cash flow for the next day, week and month which are the main time Spain to manage liquidity.
The starting point to calculate these expectations is analyzing the financial liabilities dues and expected financial assets collections.

Its' role is also to monitor the liquidity gaps between average maturity assets and the level and type of unused financing commitments, the ratio of usage of debit current accounts, and the effect of contingent liabilities such as LCs and LGs.

Funding strategy

Liquidity resources are reviewed through a separate team at the risk department to maintain wide diversification by currencies, geographical location, sources as well as maturities.

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover financing commitments include cash, balances with the central bank, Balances due from banks, treasury bills and financings and facilities to banks and customers. Moreover, some financing and facilities to customers may be extended during the normal course of business of the bank. The bank has the ability to meet unexpected net cash flows through selling financial papers, and finding other financing sources.

The CBE regulations require compliance with the following:

- Maintaining LE 500mn as a minimum requirement for the authorized and issued capital.
- Maintaining a ratio between capital elements, asset and contingent liability elements weighted by risk weights at 10% or more.

The capital adequacy ratio consists of the following two tiers:

Tier 1:
It is the basic capital comprising of paid up capital (after deducting the carrying amount of the treasury stocks), retained earnings, reserves resulting from profit appropriations except the general banking risk reserve less any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses.

Tier 2:
Is the sub-ordinate capital comprising the equivalent of the general bank risk reserve in accordance with CBE credit rating deposits not more than 1.25 % of total assets and contingent liabilities (weighted credit risk rates), subordinate deposits / financings maturing after more than 5 years (amortizing 20% of their value each year), and 45 % of the increase between the fair value and carrying amount for the available for sale investments, investments held to maturity, and investments in affiliates and subsidiaries.

The numerator of capital adequacy ratio calculation has to consider:
- Subordinated capital not exceed the basic capital.
- Subordinated financing (deposits) not exceed half basic capital.

Assets are risk weighted in a range from 0% to 100 % according to the type of asset, to reflect related credit risk taking into consideration cash guarantees; the same treatment is used for the off-balance sheet amounts after making relevant adjustments to reflect the contingent nature and the potential loss for these amounts.

The bank has complied with all the capital requirements during the period. Following is a table summarizing capital and capital adequacy ratio:

3) Management of financial risk - Continued

According to Basel II	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Tier 1 Capital		
Going concern capital - Basic		
Capital shares	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	**1,861,418**	1,861,418
Reserves	**65,400**	65,400
Accumulated loss	**(3,014,064)**	(2,974,887)
Deduct: Financial institutions and Insurance Co. investment	**(12,760)**	(11,974)
Total Going concern capital - Basic	**899,994**	939,957
Going concern capital - Additional		
Difference between FV and PV for subordinated financing	**83,009**	29,603
Current year profit	**168,402**	-
Total Going concern capital - Additional	**251,411**	29,603
Total Tier 1 Capital	**1,151,405**	969,560
Tier 2 Capital		
Impairment losses related to financing, facilities, performing contingent liabilities	**153,962**	126,091
Subordinated financing	**186,813**	154,923
45 % of the increase in fair value compared to carrying amount of available for sale investment, investments held to maturity & investments in affiliates and associates	**30,441**	21,986
45% of special reserve	**7,724**	7,724
Total Tier 2 Capital	**378,940**	310,724
Capital base (Tier 1 +Tier2)	**1,530,345**	1,280,284
Contingent assets and liabilities weighted risk	**12,316,933**	11,032,222
Capital requirement for market risk	**29,867**	56,724
Capital requirement for operation risk	**1,661,171**	1,661,171
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	**14,007,971**	12,750,117
***Capital adequacy ratio (%)**	**10.92%**	10.04%

*Based on consolidated Banking group with its financial institutions and in accordance with The CBE instructions issued on 24 December 2012.

3/4 Leverage Financial Ratio

Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on 7 July, 2015 special supervisory instructions related to leverage ratio which maintain a minimum level of leverage ratio of 3% to be reported on quarterly basis as following:

- Guidance ratio starting from reporting year end December 2015 till December 2017.

- Obligatory ratio to start from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement tier 1 (minimum level of capital adequacy ratio) in order to maintain the Egyptian Banking System strong and safe, as long as to keep up with the best international regulatory treatments. Leverage financial ratio reflect relationship between tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (After Exclusions) and other assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that are not risk weighted assets.

Ratio Elements:

Ratio Elements

A-The numerator elements

The numerator consists of tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (After Exclusions) in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE).

B-The denominator elements:

The denominator consists of all bank assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) as per the financial statements “Bank exposure” which includes the total of the following:

1-On balance sheet exposure items after deducting some of tier 1 exclusions for capital base

2-Derivatives contracts exposures.

3-Financing financial notes operations exposures.

4-Off-balance sheet items (weighted by credit conversion factor)

3/4 **Leverage Financial Ratio** Continued

The tables below summarize the leverage financial ratio:

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Tier 1 capital after exclusions (1)	**1,151,405**	969,560
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	**2,030,426**	2,200,132
Due To Banks	**553,061**	857,698
Treasury bills	**4,832,983**	3,005,329
Financial assets held for trading	**11,385**	20,210
Financial investments available-for-sale	**253,748**	4,754,823
Financial investments held to maturity	**5,394,720**	10,831
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	**122,199**	122,199
Loans and credit facilities to customers	**12,300,656**	10,690,177
Fixed assets (Net of Accumulated depreciation & Impairment loss Provisions)	**364,368**	361,878
Other assets	**1,536,298**	1,515,010
Deducted amounts from exposures (some of tier 1 exclusions for capital base)	**(296,112)**	(240,468)
Total on-balance sheet exposures items after deducting some of tier 1 exclusions for capital base	**27,103,732**	23,297,819
Total on-balance sheet exposures, Derivatives contracts and financing financial securities	**27,103,732**	23,297,819
Import L/Cs	**60,906**	88,004
L/Gs	**347,852**	241,984
L/Gs according to foreign banks	**277,995**	258,763
Contingent liabilities for general collaterals for financing facilities and similar collaterals	**27,450**	22,821
Bank acceptance	**357,013**	108,385
Total contingent liabilities	**1,071,216**	719,957
Capital commitments	**25,601**	4,650
Operating lease commitments	**53,979**	60,588
Loan commitments to clients /banks (unutilized part) original maturity period	**542,098**	512,806
Total commitments	**621,678**	578,044
Total exposures off-balance sheet	**1,692,894**	1,298,001
Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet (2)	**28,796,626**	24,595,820
Leverage financial ratio (1/2)	**4.00%**	3.94%

4- Significant accounting estimates

The bank undertakes estimations and judgments that affect the value of assets and liabilities that have been disclosed during the next financial period, consistently estimations and judgments are based on historical experience and other factors, including the expectations of future events that are reasonably estimated in accordance with the available information and circumstances.

4/1) Impairment loss for financings and facilities

The bank reviews the portfolio of financings and facilities on at least a quarterly basis to evaluate the impairment. The bank uses discretionary judgment on determining whether it is necessary to record impairment in the income statement using reliable data indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from financing portfolio before identifying any decline at the level of one financing. This evidence include data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having credit risks. Such experience refers to impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question.
The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on given experience.

4/2) Impairment loss of equity instruments available for sale

In the case of investment in available for sale equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as impairment. Where such evidence exists, significant or prolonged decline needs a personal judgment. To make this judgment the bank assesses- besides other factors- the common share price volatility. In addition, impairment exists when there is objective evidence that a certain company has a financial difficulty in its cash flow from operating and financing activities, industry tool or sector or technological advances.

4/3) financial investments held to maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as investments held to maturity. This category requires personal judgment and therefore the bank tests whether there is a genuine intent and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the bank fails to hold such investments till maturity (except for certain tightly defined circumstance such as if an entity sells an insignificant amount of held to maturity investments close to maturity date), investments should be reclassified as available for sale, which will be` measured at fair value instead of amortized cost.

5- Net revenue from funds

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Income from Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudaraba and other similar income				
Financing and facilities to customers	**655,128**	515,053	**348,485**	270,427
Treasury bills and bonds	**551,325**	344,961	**292,939**	181,571
Deposits and current accounts	**18,840**	25,274	**12,325**	6,088
Total	**1,225,293**	885,288	**653,749**	458,086
Cost of deposits and similar expenses				
Deposits and current accounts:				
To banks	**(47,985)**	(11,273)	**(34,862)**	(6,779)
To customers	**(539,965)**	(432,289)	**(277,801)**	(217,934)
Total	**(587,950)**	(443,562)	**(312,663)**	(224,713)
Net Revenue from funds	**637,343**	441,726	**341,086**	233,373

6- Net fees and commission income

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Fees and commissions income:				
Fees and commissions related to financing	**50,622**	22,666	**22,215**	9,006
Fees related to corporate finance	**83,989**	62,040	**46,764**	29,816
Other fees	**48,088**	37,725	**26,127**	18,004
Total	**182,699**	122,431	**95,106**	56,826
Fees and commissions expenses:				
Other fees paid	**(6,474)**	(1,295)	**(3,144)**	(388)
Net fees and commission income	**176,225**	121,136	**91,962**	56,438

7- Dividends income

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Investments held for trading	**553**	111	**212**	84
Available for sale investments	**860**	5,034	**845**	4,607
Investments in associates	**1,223**	-	**1,223**	-
Total	**2,636**	5,145	**2,280**	4,691

8- Net trading income

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Foreign currencies operations:				
Gain from foreign currencies exchange	**90,977**	68,250	**26,699**	30,465
Equity instruments held for trading	**319**	(2,043)	**912**	(361)
Total	**91,296**	66,207	**27,611**	30,104

9- Administrative expenses

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Employees' cost				
Salaries and wages and benefits	**(206,653)**	(160,139)	**(102,992)**	(82,361)
Social insurance	**(9,278)**	(7,174)	**(4,598)**	(3,643)
Employees' benefits				
Defined contribution plan	**(13,624)**	(13,060)	**(5,700)**	(6,245)
Defined benefit plan	**(4,623)**	(5,395)	**(2,273)**	(2,762)
Depreciation and amortization	**(39,981)**	(47,229)	**(19,901)**	(21,432)
Other administrative expenses	**(176,464)**	(129,806)	**(91,178)**	(63,357)
Total	**(450,623)**	(362,803)	**(226,642)**	(179,800)

10- Other operating income

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Profit from revaluations of monetary assets & liabilities other than trading	**171,401**	58,645	**13,634**	-
(loss) Gain on sale of assets reverted to bank	**(2)**	-	**-**	-
Gain on sale of investment properties	**8,707**	28,673	**1,978**	27,270
Gain from sale of Leased Assets	**140**	958	**73**	229
Gain on sale of sell & lease back assets	**2**	20	**-**	-
Software cost	**(2,224)**	(3,987)	**(1,460)**	(3,122)
Operating lease	**(17,482)**	(10,325)	**(9,197)**	(5,424)
Impairment of other provisions	**(180,486)**	(10,998)	**(12,313)**	(2,643)
Others	**50,106**	20,072	**24,080**	8,636
Total	**30,162**	83,058	**16,795**	24,946

11- Impairment credit losses

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	**Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's**	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Financing and facilities to customers after deducting provision no longer required	**(91,508)**	(37,225)	**(74,488)**	(23,722)
Reversal of impairment of HTM investments	**95**	(608)	**(403)**	(608)
Total	**(91,413)**	(37,833)	**(74,891)**	(24,330)

12- Taxes

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	**Three Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's**	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Income tax	**(114,624)**	(110,218)	**33,906**	(30,374)
Deferred tax *	**(94,847)**	(96,116)	**(143,573)**	(46,068)
	(209,471)	(206,334)	**(109,667)**	(76,442)

- Additional information about deferred tax is presented in note 32. The effective tax that has been charged to the income statement could be different from the amount that arises using tax rates as shown below.

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016 LE 000's	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's	**Three Months Ended 30 June 2016** LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015 LE 000's
Income before tax	**400,245**	324,898	**180,642**	147,332
Current Tax Rate	**23%**	30%	**23%**	30%
Income tax (expenses) based on applied tax price	**90,055**	97,469	**40,644**	44,200
Non-deductible expenses	**(5,177)**	(4,797)	**(3,145)**	(288)
Unrecognized deferred tax losses	**9,969**	4,114	**4,175**	2,625
Tax Provision	**114,624**	109,548	**67,993**	29,906
Income tax according to effective tax rate	**219,440**	210,448	**109,667**	76,442
Effective tax rate	**55%**	65%	**61%**	52%

- On August, 20 2015, The law no. 96 for the year 2015 had been issued amending the provisions of the income tax law no. 91 for the year 2005, also amending the law no. 44 for the year 2015 with the imposition of a temporary additional income tax, And it has necessitated the re-measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities using tax rate of (22.5%) provided in the law above-referred.

13- Cash and due from central bank of Egypt

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Cash	**135,856**	175,795
Due from Central Bank mandatory reserve requirement	**1,378,169**	1,006,049
Total	**1,514,025**	1,181,844
Non-profit bearing balances	**1,514,025**	1,181,844

14- Due from banks

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Current accounts	**134,276**	254,891
Deposits	**936,395**	1,622,554
Total	**1,070,671**	1,877,445
Due from Central bank except mandatory reserve requirement	**516,841**	1,018,967
Local banks	**247,402**	370,277
Foreign banks	**306,428**	488,201
Total	**1,070,671**	1,877,445
Non-profit bearing balances	**394,276**	514,891
Fixed profit balances	**676,395**	1,362,554
Total	**1,070,671**	1,877,445

15- Treasury bills

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Treasury bills maturing within 91 days	**10,325**	4,925
Treasury bills maturing within 182 days	**311,450**	82,175
Treasury bills maturing within 273 days	**2,054,825**	1,173,750
Treasury bills maturing within 364 days	**2,638,510**	1,898,187
	5,015,110	3,159,037
Unearned revenues	**(178,457)**	(153,708)
Subtotal	**4,836,653**	3,005,329
Total	**4,836,653**	3,005,329

16- Financial assets held for trading

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Equity Instruments		
Domestic companies shares	**9,701**	10,349
Mutual funds certificates	**6,324**	9,928
Total Equity instruments	**16,025**	20,277
Total	**16,025**	20,277

17- Financing and Facilities to customers

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Retail		
Overdraft	**20,733**	15,745
Covered cards	**808,370**	704,670
Personal financing	**4,404,966**	4,276,405
Real estate mortgage	**49**	77
Total (1)	**5,234,118**	4,996,897
Corporate (including SMEs)		
Overdraft	**1,316,472**	1,099,737
Direct financing*	**6,456,859**	5,446,424
Syndicated financing	**721,541**	473,031
Total (2)	**8,494,872**	7,019,192
Total financing and facilities (1+2)	**13,728,990**	12,016,089
Impairment losses	**(405,492)**	(312,943)
Profit in suspense**	**(25,301)**	(19,767)
Deferred profit	**(1,486,722)**	(1,420,467)
Net	**11,811,475**	10,262,912
Classified in balance sheet as follow		
Conventional loans to customers after deducting impairment loss	**241,905**	229,760
Financing to customers after deducting impairment loss	**11,569,570**	10,033,152
Net	**11,811,475**	10,262,912

* Profit in suspense was previously formed in accordance with credit instructions issued by CBE.

17- Financing and facilities to customers – Continued

Movement analysis for impairment loss provision related to financing and facilities to customers;

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Impairment loss provision		
Balance at the beginning of the period	**312,943**	251,061
Impairment loss charged during the period	**95,467**	76,210
Recoveries from written off debts	**3,959**	26,440
Used from provision during the period	**(4,947)**	(15,014)
Transferred (to) other provisions	**-**	(118)
Provisions no longer required	**(3,959)**	(26,322)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	**2,029**	686
Balance at the end of period	**405,492**	312,943

The following are the total Financing and facilities to customers (Net of Deferred Profit)

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Retail		
Overdraft	**20,733**	15,745
Covered cards	**280,193**	225,687
Personal financing	**3,512,968**	3,400,508
Real estate mortgage	**49**	77
Total (1)	**3,813,943**	3,642,017
Corporate (including SMEs)		
Overdraft	**1,316,471**	1,099,737
Direct financing	**6,406,268**	5,380,837
Syndicated financing	**705,586**	473,031
Total (2)	**8,428,325**	6,953,605
Total financing and facilities (1+2)	**12,242,268**	10,595,622
Impairment losses provisions	**(405,492)**	(312,943)
Profit in suspense **	**(25,301)**	(19,767)
Net	**11,811,475**	10,262,912
Classified in balance sheet as follow		
Conventional financing (after deducting impairment loss)	**241,905**	229,760
Islamic financing (after deducting impairment loss)	**11,569,570**	10,033,152
Net	**11,811,475**	10,262,912

** Profit in suspense was previously formed in accordance with credit instructions issued by CBE.

17-Financing and facilities to customers – Continued

Movement analysis for impairment loss provision related to financing to customers as per type

Value in LE 000's

30 June 2016			**Retail**		
	Overdraft	**Covered cards**	**Personal financing**	**Real estate mortgage**	**Total**
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**-**	**2,120**	**95,808**	**20**	**97,948**
Impairment loss charged during the period	**-**	**3,601**	**14,059**	**(20)**	**17,640**
Used from provision during the period	**-**	**(2,533)**	**(2,414)**	**-**	**(4,947)**
Recoveries from written off debts	**-**	**1,413**	**839**	**-**	**2,252**
Provision no longer required	**-**	**(1,413)**	**(839)**	**-**	**(2,252)**
Balance as of 30 June 2016	**-**	**3,188**	**107,453**	**-**	**110,641**

31 December 2015			Retail		
	Overdraft	Covered cards	Personal financing	Real estate mortgage	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2015	-	553	93,578	236	94,367
Impairment loss charged during the year	-	5,493	9,762	(216)	15,039
Used from provision during the year	-	(3,926)	(7,532)	-	(11,458)
Recoveries from written off debts	-	719	615	-	1,334
Provisions no longer required	-	(719)	(615)	-	(1,334)
Balance as of 31 December 2015	-	2,120	95,808	20	97,948

			Corporate		
	Overdraft	**Direct financing**	**Syndicated financing**	**Others**	**Total**
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**7,966**	**198,400**	**8,629**	**-**	**214,995**
Impairment loss charged during the period	**4,924**	**67,105**	**5,798**	**-**	**77,827**
Recoveries from written off debts	**-**	**1,707**	**-**	**-**	**1,707**
Provisions no longer required	**-**	**(1,707)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,707)**
Foreign currency revaluation differences	**-**	**2,029**	**-**	**-**	**2,029**
Balance as of 30 June 2016	**12,890**	**267,534**	**14,427**	**-**	**294,851**

			Corporate		
	Overdraft	Direct financing	Syndicated financing	Others	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2015	6,651	145,305	4,738	-	156,694
Impairment loss charged during the year	1,315	55,965	3,891	-	61,171
Used from provision during the year	-	(3,555)	-	-	(3,555)
Recoveries from written off debts	-	25,106	-	-	25,106
Transferred to other provisions	-	(118)	-	-	(118)
Provisions no longer required	-	(24,988)	-	-	(24,988)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	-	685	-	-	685
Balance as of 31 December 2015	7,966	198,400	8,629	-	214,995

18- Financial investments

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
18/1 Available for sale investment		
Debt instruments - at fair value		
Listed	**165,555**	4,675,234
Equity instruments - at fair value		
Listed	**35,008**	43,157
Unlisted	**63,237**	46,857
Total available for sale investments (1)	**263,800**	4,765,248
18/2 Financial investment held to maturity		
Debt instruments- at amortized cost		
Listed	**5,383,793**	-
Mutual fund certificates - Sanabel (*)	**5,927**	5,831
Mutual fund certificates - El-Naharda (**)	**5,000**	5,000
Total investments held to maturity (2)	**5,394,720**	10,831
Total financial investments (1 + 2)	**5,658,520**	4,776,079
Categorized as follows:		
Current	**5,584,356**	4,718,391
Non-current	**74,164**	57,688
	5,658,520	4,776,079
Categorized as follows:		
Fixed profit debt instruments	**5,548,952**	4,674,246
Variable profit debt instruments	**11,323**	11,819
Variable profit equity instruments	**98,245**	90,014
	5,658,520	4,776,079

Unlisted Financial Investment Available for Sale were recorded at cost since its inception date as there is no active market for these investments to determine its fair value.

Mutual fund

*** Sanabel Islamic Mutual Fund**

- The investments held to maturity include the bank's investment in Sanabel Islamic mutual fund in association with ABC bank, managed by HC Company.

- The number of bank's certificates share is 75k and 7.5% of par value LE 100. The acquisition cost amounted to LE 7,635k and market value of the certificate amounted to LE 79.02 (December 31, 2015: LE 77.75).

**** Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank (El-Naharda) Mutual Fund**

- The Bank has established Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank (El-Naharda) Mutual Fund (compatible with the principles of Islamic Sharia law, the fund is managed by Beltone management of investment funds.

- The number of bank's certificates share is 50k and 2% of par value LE 100, market value of the certificate amounted to LE 112,247 (31 December 2015: LE 108).

18- Financial investments – Continued

	Available for sale investment	Financial investment held to maturity	Total
	LE 000's	LE 000's	LE 000's
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**4,765,248**	**10,831**	**4,776,079**
Additions	**1,392,139**	**154,548**	**1,546,687**
Disposals (sales/redemption)	**(546,902)**	**(111,805)**	**(658,707)**
Transferred from AFS to HTM	**(5,341,050)**	**5,341,050**	**-**
Foreign currency revaluation difference	**2,576**	**-**	**2,576**
Net change in the fair value	**(8,211)**	**-**	**(8,211)**
Impairment loss provisions	**-**	**96**	**96**
Balance as of 30 June 2016	**263,800**	**5,394,720**	**5,658,520**
Balance as of 1 January 2015	1,694,472	12,555	1,707,027
Additions	5,697,731	-	5,697,731
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(2,587,829)	(56)	(2,587,885)
Foreign currency revaluation difference	1,446	-	1,446
Net change in the fair value	(40,085)	-	(40,085)
Impairment loss provisions	(487)	(1,668)	(2,155)
Balance as of 31 December 2015	4,765,248	10,831	4,776,079

- The Bank reclassified treasury bonds amounted to LE 5,341 Million from Available For Sale investment portfolio into Held to maturity investment portfolio using last trade price on the date of reclassification, and the revaluation difference for the reclassified bonds amounted to 19.8 Million included as Available For Sale fair value reserve, the bank management reclassification has been executed in accordance with market risk management strategy

18/3 Gain from financial investment

	Six Months Ended 30 June 2016	Six Months Ended 30 June 2015	**Three Months Ended 30 June 2016**	Three Months Ended 30 June 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	LE 000's
Gain from sale of available for sale investments	**475**	763	**151**	320
Gain on sale of treasury bills	**4,476**	8,126	**2,290**	2,217
Impairment loss of investments in associates	**(332)**	(464)	**-**	(464)
Impairment loss of Equity instilment available for sale	**-**	(163)	**-**	(163)
Total	**4,619**	8,262	**2,441**	1,910

19- Financial Investments in associates (Net)

Value in LE 000's

	30 June 2016 Value	30 June 2016 Share %	31 December 2015 Value	31 December 2015 Share %
Arab Oriental Company for Takaful insurance - Egypt	**35,443**	**20%**	35,443	20%
Upper Egypt National Company for Construction	**-**	**0%**	332	23%
Assuit National Company for Agricultural Development	**2,612**	**22%**	2,612	22%
United Group for Trading and Engineering	**766**	**24%**	766	24%
	38,821		39,153	

20- Intangible assets

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Computer software		
Net book value at the beginning of the period	**6,003**	4,482
Additions	**-**	23,270
Amortization for the period	**(4,365)**	(21,749)
Net book value at the end of the period	**1,638**	6,003

21- Other assets

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Accrued revenues	**293,257**	184,875
Pre-paid expenses	**104,279**	87,954
Down payments under purchase fixed assets	**4,561**	4,961
Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts (Net of impairment)	**99,013**	99,017
Deposits and custody	**8,963**	8,181
Due from tax authority - Debit balances*	**271,828**	271,828
Settlement account- leasing	**16,054**	15,923
Inventory	**49,402**	36,806
Other debit balances	**252,378**	236,934
Total	**1,099,735**	946,479

* Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the tax authority Note (38)

22- Projects under construction

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Balance for beginning of the period	**15,850**	18,730
Additions	**5,416**	19,628
Disposal	**(7,360)**	(22,508)
Net book value at the end of the period	**13,906**	15,850

23- Fixed assets – Net of accumulated depreciation

Value in LE 000's

	Land& premises	Machinery & equipment	Other assets	Total
Net book value as of 1 January 2016	**201,849**	**101,604**	**301,962**	**605,415**
Additions	**22,777**	**182**	**15,249**	**38,208**
Disposals	**(7,016)**	**(41)**	**(11,546)**	**(18,603)**
Depreciation	**(3,543)**	**(5,858)**	**(24,071)**	**(33,472)**
Depreciation related to disposals	**5,637**	**41**	**4,790**	**10,468**
Net book value as of 30 June 2016	**219,704**	**95,928**	**286,384**	**602,016**
Cost	**230,224**	**113,595**	**428,224**	**772,043**
Accumulated depreciation	**(10,520)**	**(17,667)**	**(141,840)**	**(170,027)**
Net book value as of 30 June 2016	**219,704**	**95,928**	**286,384**	**602,016**

Value in LE 000's

	Land& premises	Machinery & equipment	Other assets	Total
Net book value as of 1 January 2015	205,470	73,842	266,976	546,288
Additions	11,332	42,070	83,441	136,843
Disposals	(9,909)	(16,504)	(22,941)	(49,354)
Depreciation	(7,053)	(9,834)	(48,436)	(65,323)
Depreciation related to disposals	2,009	12,030	22,922	36,961
Net book value as of 31 December 2015	201,849	101,604	301,962	605,415
Cost	214,463	113,454	424,521	752,438
Accumulated depreciation	(12,614)	(11,850)	(122,559)	(147,023)
Net book value as of 31 December 2015	201,849	101,604	301,962	605,415

- Fixed Assets not registered to the name of the bank amounted to LE 8.43mn as of 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: EGP 8.43mn) Legal registration procedures are under progress.
- Fully depreciated assets as of 30 June 2016 and still in use amounted to LE 707mn (31 December 2015: LE 282mn)

24- Investment property (Net)

Value in LE 000's

	Land	Premises	Others	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**27,125**	**58,662**	**410**	**86,197**
Depreciation expense	**-**	**(2,077)**	**(68)**	**(2,145)**
Balance as of 30 June 2016	**27,125**	**56,585**	**342**	**84,052**
Balance as of 1 January 2015	34,725	88,113	547	123,385
Disposals	(7,600)	(33,928)	-	(41,528)
Depreciation expense	-	(5,610)	(137)	(5,747)
Depreciation expense related to disposals	-	2,887	-	2,887
Balance as of 31 December 2015	27,125	58,662	410	86,197

25- Financial leased assets (Net)

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Cost		
Beginning balance	**305,961**	228,290
Additions	**52,111**	131,107
Disposals	**(33,831)**	(53,436)
	324,241	305,961
Accumulated depreciation		
Beginning balance	**(119,469)**	(95,721)
Depreciation	**(41,361)**	(76,124)
Disposals	**32,752**	52,376
	(128,078)	(119,469)
Net book value at the end of the period	**196,163**	186,492

26- Due to banks

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Current accounts	**23,109**	16,838
Deposits	**1,859,880**	645,463
Total	**1,882,989**	662,301
Local banks	**1,021,536**	140,819
Foreign banks	**861,453**	521,482
Total	**1,882,989**	662,301
Non-profit bearing balances	**23,109**	16,838
Fixed profit bearing balances	**1,859,880**	645,463
Total	**1,882,989**	662,301

27- Customers' deposits

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Demand deposits	**6,017,077**	4,928,579
Time deposits and call accounts	**3,575,845**	3,478,319
Term saving certificates	**7,879,686**	6,915,438
Savings deposits	**4,124,070**	4,233,056
Other deposits	**791,439**	787,629
Total	**22,388,117**	20,343,021
Corporate deposits	**8,296,359**	6,999,807
Retail deposit	**14,091,758**	13,343,214
Total	**22,388,117**	20,343,021
Non-profit balances	**4,202,722**	3,317,717
Variable profit balances	**18,185,395**	17,025,304
Total	**22,388,117**	20,343,021
Current balances	**14,508,430**	13,427,582
Non-current balances	**7,879,687**	6,915,439
Total	**22,388,117**	20,343,021

28- Subordinated financing

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Subordinated Financing *	**224,431**	258,205
Total	**224,431**	258,205
Balance at the beginning of the period	**258,205**	226,493
Cost of subordinated loan using EIR	**7,453**	12,830
Closure of subordinated financing given on 27 Dec 2012	**(76,296)**	-
Foreign exchange difference	**35,069**	18,882
Total	**224,431**	258,205

- Subordinated financing represents amount of USD 39 Million granted from Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank- UAE under Wakala investment agreement for 6 years starting from 27 December 2012 with a profit rate equals to 0.125% from the investment amount and the expected profit equals to (LIBOR USD) on any extension period after those 6 years. On 27 March 2016, a supplementary agreement for the subordinated financing has been made to increase the tenor period for 3 tranches of the agreement ending 27 March 2023 instead of 27 March 2018 by an amount of USD 29,250 Thousands. The bank has recorded the mentioned tranches by its present value using a discount rate of 7.51% which affected the shareholder's equity by a net amount of LE 60,587 Thousands, which is represents the difference between the face value and the present value of the subordinated financing as of subordinated financing extension agreement date. It also resulted in difference of LE 15,519 Thousands which was recorded in the Income Statement for the period ended 30 June 2016.

29- Other liabilities

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Accrued revenue	**56,342**	44,409
Unearned revenues from the sale & leaseback assets	**1,379**	78
Accrued expenses	**153,881**	137,422
Down payment - leasing clients	**40,252**	37,282
Due to tax authority - Credit balances *	**271,828**	271,828
Other credit balances	**622,536**	470,367
Total	**1,146,218**	961,386

* Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority note (38)

30- Other Provisions

Value in LE 000's

	Provision * for Contingent Claims	Provision for Tax	Provision for Contingent Liabilities	Other Provision	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**101,281**	**49,451**	**12,437**	**3,686**	**166,855**
Provisions charged during the period	**157,616**	**9,950**	**7,273**	**5,646**	**180,485**
Provisions used during the period	**(201)**	**(2,597)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,798)**
Foreign exchange difference	**-**	**-**	**448**	**-**	**448**
Balance as of 30 June 2016	**258,696**	**56,804**	**20,158**	**9,332**	**344,990**
Balance as of 1 January 2015	22,557	43,106	12,388	2,517	80,568
Provisions charged during the year	98,052	(34,796)	(202)	1,169	64,223
Provisions used during the year	(19,328)	(859)	-	-	(20,187)
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	251	-	251
Transferred to tax provision	-	42,000	-	-	42,000
Balance as of 31 December 2015	101,281	49,451	12,437	3,686	166,855

* Reference to ADIB Egypt General Assembly Meeting minutes dated 18 October 2015, which documents that Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank – UAE reserves its right to claim the repayment of its full dues from ADIB Egypt SAE and from any other party and objects against the reissuance of the audited financial statements of the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 by adopting an accounting treatment that considers the USD deposits under Capital increase as EGP deposits from the deposit date, the matter which might result in potential claim in case that Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank –UAE claims for the loss amount resulted from such treatment of their payments under capital increase, and according to external legal advisor opinion on probability of loss, the Bank decided to build a provision of EGP 234 million for the foreign currency movement from 31 December 2014 up to 30 June 2016.

31- Deferred tax

The deferred tax calculated on the differences based on the liability using the actual tax rate.

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
	Assets / (Liabilities)	Assets / (Liabilities)
The following is balance of assets/liabilities of deferred tax:		
Fixed assets	**(25,359)**	(29,136)
Provisions (other than the impairment loss for financing)	**28,951**	26,053
Profit in suspense	**5,693**	4,448
Tax losses carried forward	**460,506**	563,156
Net tax resulted in assets	**469,791**	564,521

	30 June 2016	**31 December 2015**
	LE 000's	**LE 000's**
	Assets / (Liabilities)	**ssets / (Liabilities)**
Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities method:		
Beginning balance of the period	**564,521**	829,056
Additions	**7,884**	16,279
Disposals	**(102,614)**	(280,814)
Ending balance of the period	**469,791**	564,521

Deferred tax assets resulted from tax losses carried forward are not recognized unless there's future taxable profits is likely to happen by which the bank can benefit from on the short term.

The Bank does not recognize deferred tax assets resulting from potential claims and dedicated to the uncertainty of the timing of the payment of those claims and the existence of future taxable profits in time.

Deferred Tax Assets of LE 1,622k related to ADI Lease (subsidiary), were not recognized due to absence of reasonable assurance that the company will achieve future taxable profits which the company can benefit from increase in these assets.

32- Capital

32/1 Authorized capital

The authorized capital amounts to LE 4bn (December 31st, 2015: LE 4bn)

32/2 Issued and paid-In capital:

The issued and paid in capital amounted to LE 1,9Bn (December 31st, 2015: LE 1,9Bn) represented by 199.5mn shares with a nominal value of LE 10 per share

32/3 Amounts paid under capital increase

ADIB – UAE made cash deposit of LE 1,662k as amounts paid under capital increase up till year 2012, on 28 December, 2011 ADIB – UAE approved to transfer the full amount of subordinated financing of LE 199mn to amounts paid under capital increase, Accordingly balance of total amounts paid under capital increase reached LE 1,861mn at 30 June 2016 (December 31, 2015 LE 1,861Mn).

33- Reserves and accumulated losses

Reserves	**30 June 2016 LE 000's**	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Legal reserves	**22,878**	22,878
General reserve	**42,522**	42,522
Special reserves	**26,257**	26,257
Fair value reserve – Investments available for sale	**27,237**	35,448
General Banking Risk Reserve	**70,214**	72,784
Total	**189,108**	199,889

33/1 Special reserves

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Adjustments resulted from change in the valuation policy of AFS Investments related to prior years	**17,165**	17,165
Adjustment resulted from valuation policy of impairment loss for financing and facilities of prior years	**9,092**	9,092
Total	**26,257**	26,257

- Distribution from this reserve prohibited unless there is CBE approval

33/2 Fair value reserve – Available for sale investments

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Beginning balance	**35,448**	75,533
Net Change in fair value	**(8,157)**	(40,383)
(Loss) Profit transferred to income statement related to AFS disposals	**(54)**	298
Ending balance of the period	**27,237**	35,448

33/3 General banking risk reserves

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Beginning balance	**72,784**	83,434
Adjustments related to change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for financing and facilities	**(2,504)**	(11,276)
Adjustments related to the 10% provision based on the value of assets reverted to the bank	**(66)**	626
Ending balance	**70,214**	72,784
Balance of general banking risk reserve is represented as follows:		
General Banking Risk Reserve for financing and facilities	**69,547**	72,051
General Banking Risk Reserve related to assets reverted to the Bank	**667**	733
Ending Balance	**70,214**	72,784

The CBE instructions require the bank to provide general bank reserves to guarantee any differences in impairment loss measurement methods for financings/facilities and assets reverted to the bank (Note 3/1/4)

33/4 Accumulated losses

	30 June 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Beginning balance	**(2,980,943)**	(3,199,602)
Net income for the period	**-**	(17,110)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	**198,459**	212,289
Difference in FV from PV of subordinated financing	**2,570**	10,650
Amortization of the difference between FV and PV of the subordinated financing	**-**	-
Adujsment on Investments in Subsidiaries	**7,453**	12,830
Prior periods adjustment - Subsidiaries	**(8,744)**	-
Ending balance of the period	**(2,781,205)**	(2,980,943)

34- Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of presenting the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balances maturing within less than 3 months from the date of acquisition.

	30 June 2016	30 June 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Cash and due from CBE (Note 13)	**1,514,025**	1,268,278
Due from banks (Note 14)	**1,070,671**	1,064,685
Treasury bills (Note 15)	**4,836,653**	3,302,746
Due from banks maturities more than 3 months	**(935,974)**	(823,594)
Treasury bills maturities more than 3 months	**(4,826,388)**	(3,689,479)
Total	**1,658,987**	1,122,636

35- Contingent liabilities and commitments

35/1 Capital commitments:

The Banks contracts for capital commitments reached LE 6,990 Thousands as of 30 June 2016 (31 December 2015: LE 4,078 Thousands). Representing purchases of fixed assets and the management is adequately confident that finance shall be made available to cover these commitments when due.

35/2 Contingent liabilities

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Financing commitment	**304,532**	442,748
Letter of guarantee	**727,073**	511,053
Documentary credit	**357,013**	108,385
Bank guarantees	**556,492**	517,525
Total	**1,945,110**	1,579,711

35/3 Operating lease commitment

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
From 1 year up to 5 years	**22,136**	27,653
More than 5 years	**31,843**	20,761
Total	**53,979**	48,414

36- Related party transactions

36/1 The related party balances included in the consolidated financial statement were as follows

	Associates	**Major shareholder**	**Total**
	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	**LE 000's**
30 June 2016			
Due from banks	**-**	**32,762**	**32,762**
Other assets	**-**	**99**	**99**
Total	**-**	**32,861**	**32,861**
Due to banks	**-**	**756,080**	**756,080**
Customers' deposits	**51,181**	**-**	**51,181**
Subordinated financing	**-**	**224,431**	**224,431**
Paid under capital increase	**-**	**1,861,418**	**1,861,418**
Difference between face value and present value of subordinated loan	**-**	**83,009**	**83,009**
Total	**51,181**	**2,924,938**	**2,976,119**

	Associates	Major shareholder	Total
	LE 000's	LE 000's	LE 000's
31 December 2015			
Due from banks	-	19,203	19,203
Other assets	-	39	39
Total	-	19,242	19,242
Due to banks	-	357,382	357,382
Customers' deposits	79,935	-	79,935
Subordinated financing	-	258,205	258,205
Paid under capital increase	-	1,861,418	1,861,418
Difference between face value and present value of subordinated loan	-	29,605	29,605
Total	79,935	2,506,610	2,586,545

36/2 During the year significant transactions with related parties included in the consolidated income statement are as follows:

	Associates	**Major shareholder**	**Total**
	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	**LE 000's**
30 June 2016			
Cost of subordinated loan using EIR	**-**	**(7,453)**	**(7,453)**

	Associates	Major shareholder	Total
	LE 000's	LE 000's	LE 000's
30 June 2015			
Cost of subordinated loan using EIR	-	(6,248)	(6,248)

* Salaries and wages for the period ended 30 June 2016 includes an amount of Thousand LE 5,758 which represents average total top 20 salaries paid during the period.

37- Employees Benefits

	30 June 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Liabilities listed in Balance sheet		
Medical benefits past retirement	**54,093**	52,995
Total	**54,093**	52,995
Amounts recognized in Income statement		
Pension benefits	**(13,624)**	(13,060)
Medical benefits past retirement	**(4,623)**	(5,395)
Total	**(18,247)**	(18,455)

37/1 Private insurance fund

At the first of July 2013, the bank established private insurance fund (the fund) according to Law No.54 for year 1975, the fund registered in EFSA on 14 January 2014 with No. (884), on 1 April 2014 the fund started its work. The employees in the head office and all branches are committed to the fund regulations.

The bank obligated to pay monthly contributions, in which, calculated according to fund regulation, generally the fund financed through monthly contributions in addition to other resources that detected in fund regulation.

The insurance benefits will be paid when the member reaches end of service due to retirement or death or total or partial disability, In case the term of membership is less than 3 years, the member will receive his contribution balance paid by himself to the fund on the date of retirement or membership.

Through March 2015 EFSA has approved to start investing the monthly contributions accrued to employees and depositing the amount in the fund manager investment account.

37/2 Legacy staff medical benefit plan

The Bank has a Defined Benefit Medicare Plan for its legacy employees during their service period and post retirement, the bank hired independent actuarial expert to conduct the study and determine the necessary amount of the obligation to be recorded in financial statements using the projected unit credit method.

- The main assumptions are used by the actuarial expert listed as follows:-
- Death rate from British table A49-ULT52
- Inflation rate 14%
- Discount rate 12.5%
- Using projected unit credit method in calculating liabilities

37/3 End of service fund - Defined benefit plan for employees in National Company for Glass and Crystal

The national company for Crystal and Glass has End of service Defined benefit plan for workers. The company has assigned an independent actuarial expert to estimate the obligations resulting from the end of service mentioned above applying the total present value method of end of service reward discharged when the employees stay at work until they reach the legal age of retirement or death prior to that calculated in accordance with the terms of the actual service until 12/31/2014 and inserted at an annual salary until the end of the service.

The main assumptions used by the actuarial expert were represented as follows:

- The life rate according to the British table A67-70ULT of life rates.
- Discount rate 12%
- According to the restated labor law which were decided to have a minimum annual premium of 7% has been considered that rate of 7% calculated annually
- Legal retirement age is 60 years.

The expense of the liability was charged to the accumulated losses according to the Egyptian accounting standard No. 5 (Accounting policies and changes in accounting estimations and faults).

38- Prior Year Adjustments:

The bank has amended the opening balances for the accumulated losses as of January 2015 with the impact of Tax claims related to assets acquired by the bank in settlement of customer's financings. These claims were not known by the bank at the time of acquiring the assets during 2014. The liability amounted to LE 4,254 thousand Egyptian pounds.

39- Tax position

<u>Tax position for ADIB - EG</u>

Corporate tax:

- Tax inspections for the years prior 2008 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid and the internal committee was set and no due taxes were reported.
- The tax authority has inspected the corporate tax due for the period from 2009 till 2012 and informed the bank through form no. 19A. The bank objected the deemed tax claim at the due date.
- The bank prepared and presented the tax return for the years till 2013 to the tax authority as per law no. 91 for the year 2005.
- Starting from February 2012, and based on the Banks legal and tax advisor, the Bank raised a legal case against the unconstitutional nature of taxes on Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds for taxable loss making entities during the loss years from 2010 up to 2012 accordingly the Bank suspended paying those taxes and its related penalties, which is recorded under other debit balances" note (no.21) to the financial statements. As per the Bank's tax and legal advisors opinions that it is probable that the bank will win such legal case, noting that the legal case session was not determined yet.
- The bank accrued for Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds income tax for the periods with taxable net income.

Salary tax:

- Tax inspections and internal committee for the years prior 2008 has been finalized and no tax due for this period
- The tax authority inspection and settlement took place for the period since 2009 till 2012 and all taxes due were paid in full.
- The bank pays the payroll taxes on monthly basis on the due dates as stated by law.

Stamp duty tax

<u>First: In light of law no. 111 for the year 1980 (before amendments)</u>

- Inspection of all 18 branches of Upper Egypt branches has been finalized starting from opening date of those branches till 31/7/2006 and with all tax liabilities has been settled.
- Inspection of 15 out of 20 of East Delta branches has been finalized from opening of the branches till 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.
- Inspections of 12 out of 14 West Delta branches have been finalized from opening of the branches till 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.

39-Tax position - Continued

- Inspection of 12 out of 17 Cairo branches has been finalized from start of their activities to 31/7/2006. Tax liabilities for 10 branches were settled and 7 branches are still under settlement after tax disputes.

- The bank raised appeal in the court For 45 branches. The bank paid all the branches' due settlement to avoid delay penalties since the court appeal does not stop the tax liability due.

Second: In light of law no. 143 for the year 2006 amended by law 111 of 1980 (After amendments)

- Inspections of the bank branches have been completed for the years starting 1/8/2006 to 31/12/2007. A tax claim has been raised and the bank objected on it, an internal committee has been formed and transferred to appeal committee.

Sales tax:

- Inspection of the bank branches from 2002 till 2006 has been finalized and all taxes due were paid.

- Year 2007 up to 2011, the tax inspection is in process till 31 December 2011, All supporting documents has been submitted to the tax authority, the bank is still waiting for tax authority claims.

Real estate Tax

- The bank received claims for real estate tax for some branches and the bank objected on these claims in the legal deadlines.

Tax position for National Company for glass and crystal

Corporate tax

Tax inspections for the years prior 2006 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.
Company books have not been inspected from beginning of their activities from 2007 till 2014 noting that there are accumulated tax losses.

Sales tax

Tax inspections for the years prior to 2012 have been fully completed all due taxes have been paid.
Company books have not been inspected for year ended 2013 and 2014.

Salary tax

Tax inspections for the years prior 2004 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.
Company books have not been inspected from 2005 till 2014.

Stamp duty tax

Tax inspections for the years prior 2012 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.
Company books have not been inspected for year ended 2013 and 2014

Tax position for national company for trading and development (ENTAD):

Sales tax

Tax inspection has been completed up to 31 December 2011. The company received form (15) which includes the inspection results and presented checks to pay all due amounts.

39-Tax position - Continued

Stamp duty tax
Tax inspection for the periods prior to 31 December 2005 has been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.

Salary tax
- Period from the beginning of the activity till 31/12/2004:

Tax inspection for the periods prior to 31 December 2004 has been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.

- Period from 1/1/2005 up to 31/12/2013

Company is paying due taxes regularly as per the monthly salary schedules in its due dates, Tax inspection is not performed till date.

Corporate tax:
Period from the beginning of the activity till 31 December 2004 (Except years 1999/ 2001):
There is a final claims other than late payment penalty and it is going to be settled with tax authorities.

Note: In the Other debit balances there is 1 million LE withholding taxes for the tax years till 31 December 2004 going to be settled with the tax authority.

Tax position for Cairo national company for investment
Income tax

From 1995 till 2010:
Tax inspection has been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.

From 2005 till 2013:

The tax return was prepared and delivered to tax authority for this period in accordance with income tax law No.91 for the year 2005 and its executive regulations.

Tax inspection for the years 2009/2010 has been fully completed and company received form 19 for these years and it is being objected and dispute is settled without tax differences.

Bank is going to end the file with collection committee for the accrued treasury bills tax for the years 2009/2010 that paid from the withholding.

Salary tax
Tax inspection from 1995 till 2011 has been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.
The taxes paid monthly and in regular basis.
Tax inspection from 2012 till 2013 has not completed yet.

Stamp duty tax
Tax inspection from 1995 to 2010 has been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.
Tax inspection for the periods from 2011 to 2014 is not performed yet.

39-Tax position - Continued

Tax position for Assiut Islamic company for trading and development

Income tax

From 1989 till 1991:
Tax inspections for the years have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid.

From 1992 till 1995:

Processing by the experts committee.

From 1996 and 1997:

Processing by an appeal committee.

From 1998 till 2002:

Processing by an internal committee.

For 2003 till 2004:

Tax inspection for these years has not been inspected.

For 2005 till 2013:

Tax inspection has been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid according to law No. 91 for the year 2005.

Salary tax

Tax inspections have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid till 31 December 1994.
The taxes paid monthly and in regular basis until the balance sheet date

Withholding tax

Tax inspection have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid till 31 December 2014.
The taxes paid quarterly and in regular basis until the balance sheet date.

Stamp duty tax
Tax inspection has been completed and all the due taxes have been paid up to 31 December 2010.
Tax inspection for 2011 till 2013 has not been inspected.

Sales Tax
The company is not subjected to this tax.

Social insurance
The insurance due taxes are paid on regular basis until the balance sheet date.

39-Tax position - Continued

Tax position for ADI lease

Corporate tax

Tax inspections till year ended 2000 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.
Tax inspections from 1/1/2001 till 31/12/2009 have been fully completed and the company notified of the tax inspection result with form (19) and objected on legal due dates to the result of the tax inspection and the internal committee is currently considering the tax dispute.

No tax inspection has been carried out from 2010 up till now.

Salary tax
Salary tax inspections till 2001 have been fully completed and the company objected to the result of the tax inspection and the internal committee was notified and all due taxes have been settled.

Salary tax inspections from 1/1/2002 till 31/12/2009 have been fully completed and the internal committee was held and all due taxes have been settled.

No tax inspection has been carried out from 2010 up till now.

Stamp tax
Tax inspections till 31/12/2010 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.
No tax inspection has been carried out from 2011 up till now.

Tax position for ADI Holding

Corporate tax
No tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

Salary tax
Salary tax is paid on regular monthly payments.

Stamp tax
No tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

Income tax
The company is subjected to the tax of financial institutions. The company refers to an expert to estimate the provision for income tax and when there are differences between the actual results and the primary ones these differences affects the provision for income tax and the deferred tax for these periods.

39- Tax position - Continued

Tax position for ADIB capital

Commercial & Industrial income tax
Company is subject to tax law no. 91 year 2005 and its amendments.
No tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

Stamp tax
Company is subject to tax law no. 143 year 2006 and its amendments.

Tax position for ADI properties

Commercial and manufacturing profits tax
The company is subject to the corporate tax No.91 for 2005 and its amendments.
There is no tax inspection has taken place for the period from the inception date till date.

Stamp duty taxes
The company is subject to the corporate tax No.143 for 2006 and its amendments.

Tax position for Cairo national company for brokerage and securities:

Corporate tax
Tax inspections from 1995 to 2004 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.
Years from 2005 to 2013 tax returns have been sent on time according to law regulations 1991 – 2005 and settled.

Salary tax
Tax inspections from 2002 to 2012 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.
Tax inspections for 2013 have been fully inspected.

39- Tax position - Continued

Tax position for Alexandria national company for investment:

Corporate tax

Tax inspections from the beginning of the activity till 31 December 2004 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.

Years from 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2013 no tax inspection has been carried out and tax returns have been sent on time and no tax dues have been recognized.

Movable values tax

Years from the beginning of the of the company's activity till 31 December 1999 no agreement has been set with the tax authority regarding the tax pools for 1996/1999 and a court case was raised without judgment till now.

Tax inspections from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2004 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.

Salary tax

Tax inspections till 2006 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.

Tax inspections from 1/1/2007 till 31/12/2009 have been fully completed.

Salary tax is paid to tax authority on regular monthly payments from employees' salaries

Stamp tax

Tax inspections till 2010 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been settled.

No tax inspection has been carried out from 1 January 2011 till 31 December 2013.