ADIB مصرف أبوظبي الإسلامي

Separate Financial Statements and

The Auditors' Report thereon

For the period ended 30 September 2016

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

Separate Balance Sheet as of 30 September 2016

	Note	30 September 2016 LE 000's	Restated 31 December 2015 LE 000's
ASSETS			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	14	**1,406,404**	1,181,031
Due from banks	15	**1,338,205**	1,873,873
Treasury bills	16	**4,170,310**	2,996,510
Conventional loans to customers (After deducting impairment loss)	17	**219,739**	229,760
Financing to customers (After deducting impairment loss)	17	**12,470,726**	10,655,702
Financial Investments			
Available for sale	18/1	**28,470**	4,696,467
Held to maturity	18/2	**5,684,371**	10,831
Financial Investments in subsidiaries and associates (Net)	19	**215,255**	209,480
Intangible assets (Net of accumulated amortization)	20	**699**	5,953
Other assets	21	**1,003,939**	879,355
Fixed assets (Net of accumulated depreciation)	22	**398,312**	366,724
Deferred tax asset	28	**417,673**	564,199
TOTAL ASSETS		**27,354,103**	23,669,885
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Due to banks	23	**1,222,352**	662,301
Customers' deposits	24	**22,704,660**	20,357,471
Subordinated financing	25	**307,154**	258,205
Other liabilities	26	**1,136,599**	903,017
Other provisions	27	**335,734**	156,078
Defined benefits obligation	34	**30,559**	30,559
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**25,737,058**	22,367,631
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Paid in capital	2/29	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	3/29	**1,861,418**	1,861,418
Reserves	30	**155,831**	161,732
Difference between face value and present value for subordinated financing		**80,404**	29,605
Accumulated losses		**(2,480,608)**	(2,750,501)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1,617,045**	1,302,254
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**27,354,103**	23,669,885
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	2/32	**1,920,131**	1,579,711

The auditors' report is attached

-The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are integral part of these separate financial statements

Nevine Loutfy	Soha El Turky
Acting As Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	**Chief Financial Officer**

Cairo 7 November 2016

Separate Statement of Income for the period ended 30 September 2016

	Note	**Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016**	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015	**Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016**	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015
		LE 000's	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	LE 000's
Income from Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudaraba and similar income	5	**1,960,758**	1,411,742	**713,477**	509,072
Cost of deposits and similar expenses	5	**(922,095)**	(685,053)	**(333,584)**	(243,571)
NET REVENUE FROM FUNDS		**1,038,663**	726,689	**379,893**	265,501
Fees and commission income	6	**265,631**	183,070	**83,452**	60,908
Fees and commission expense	6	**(8,020)**	(4,472)	**(1,546)**	(1,991)
NET FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME		**257,611**	178,598	**81,906**	58,917
Dividends income	7	**1,236**	3,035	**0**	0
Net trading income	8	**157,704**	94,349	**50,183**	26,099
Administrative expenses	9	**(631,590)**	(515,103)	**(220,650)**	(182,204)
Other operating income (expenses)	10	**(29,255)**	(23,159)	**(15,382)**	(67,016)
Impairment of credit losses	11	**(208,701)**	(20,785)	**(66,236)**	17,102
Gain from financial investments	18/3	**5,722**	11,800	**672**	2,911
PROFITS BEFORE TAXES		**591,390**	455,424	**210,386**	121,310
Taxes	12	**(327,753)**	(298,673)	**(117,938)**	(93,741)
NET PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**263,637**	156,751	**92,448**	27,569
EARNINGS PER SHARE	13	**1.32**	0.78	**0.46**	0.14

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are integral part of these separate financial statements

Separate Statement of Change in Shareholders' Equity for the period ended 30 September 2016

	Paid in capital	Paid under capital increase	Reserves					Difference between face value and present value of subordinated financing	Accumulated losses	Total
			Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Available for sale investments revaluation reserve	General banking risk reserve			
Balance at 1 January 2015	2,000,000	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	22,668	83,433	73,137	(2,969,610)	1,162,703
Prior years adjustments (Note 35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,254)	(4,254)
Balance at 1 January 2015 (Restated)	2,000,000	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	22,668	83,433	73,137	(2,973,864)	1,158,449
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,634	-	(4,634)	-
Net change in fair value of available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	(3,173)	-	-	-	(3,173)
Amortization of the difference between face value and present value for subordinated financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,331)	8,331	-
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,751	156,751
Balance as of 30 September 2015	2,000,000	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	19,495	88,067	64,806	(2,813,416)	1,312,027
Balance at 1 January 2016	**2,000,000**	**1,861,418**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**(2,707)**	**72,782**	**29,605**	**(2,735,725)**	**1,317,030**
Prior years adjustments (Note 35)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(14,776)**	**(14,776)**
Balance at 1 January 2016 (Restated)	**2,000,000**	**1,861,418**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**(2,707)**	**72,782**	**29,605**	**(2,750,501)**	**1,302,254**
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,900**	-	**(4,900)**	-
Net change in fair value of available for sale investments	-	-	-	-	-	**(10,801)**	-	-	-	**(10,801)**
Amortization of the difference between face value and present value for subordinated financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(11,156)**	**11,156**	-
Effect of extending subordinated financing tenor guaranteed in 27 December 2012 (note 24)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**61,955**	-	**61,955**
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**263,637**	**263,637**
Balance as of 30 September 2016	**2,000,000**	**1,861,418**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**(13,508)**	**77,682**	**80,404**	**(2,480,608)**	**1,617,045**

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are integral part of these separate financial statements

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

Separate Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30 September 2016

	Note	**30 September 2016 LE 000's**	30 September 2015 LE 000's
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Profit before tax		**591,390**	455,424
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	22	**32,347**	34,861
Amortization of intangible assets	20	**5,254**	15,967
Impairment losses for financing and held to maturity investments	17-18/2	**211,623**	36,544
Other provisions formed	27	**180,984**	99,261
Credit loss impairment no longer required	17/2	**(2,922)**	(15,759)
Foreign currency revaluation of financing provisions	17	**1,993**	702
Foreign currency revaluation of other provisions	27	**491**	345
Foreign currency revaluation of Available for Sale Investments	18/1	**(2,576)**	(1,448)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	10	**(16,762)**	(266)
Loss on sale of assets reverted to the bank	10	**2**	(1,567)
Gain on sale of Available For Sale investments	18/1	**(5,143)**	(10,585)
Gain on sale of Treasury Bills	18/1	**(579)**	(1,215)
Dividends income	7	**(1,236)**	(3,035)
Amortization of subordinated financing using EIR method	25	**11,156**	8,331
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities utilized in operational activities		**1,026,185**	615,619
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		**413,558**	(209,979)
Treasury bills maturing in more than 30 days		**(1,176,201)**	960,942
Financing and facilities to customers		**(2,024,219)**	(1,813,276)
Other assets		**(104,398)**	55,821
Due to banks		**560,051**	490,455
Customers' deposits		**2,347,190**	2,669,249
Other liabilities		**52,160**	11,491
Defined Benefit Obligation		**-**	(14,461)
Cash flows resulting from operating activities		**1,094,893**	1,975,978
Used provisions - Other than financing losses	27	**(1,820)**	(18,707)
Used provisions - Financing losses	17/2	**(12,167)**	(5,218)
Net cash flow resulting from operating activities		**1,080,906**	1,952,053

Separate Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30 September 2016– Continued

	Note	30 September 2016 LE 000's	30 September 2015 LE 000's
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Available for Sale Investments	18	**(1,393,199)**	(3,922,498)
Proceeds from sale of Available for Sale Investments	18	**717,065**	1,516,819
Payments to acquire fixed assets and preparation of branches	22	**(67,443)**	(22,373)
Payments to acquire of intangible assets	20	**-**	(20,206)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**20,270**	269
Payments to acquire investment in subsidiaries and associate		**(5,775)**	-
Proceeds from sale of investments in subsidiaries & Associate	18/2	**(448,625)**	-
Proceeds from redemption of investment Held to Maturity	18/2	**116,827**	-
Proceeds from sale of Treasury Bills	18/3	**579**	1,215
Dividends income	7	**1,236**	3,035
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(1,059,065)**	(2,443,739)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the period		**100,861**	(491,686)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**1,435,126**	1,461,550
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**1,535,987**	969,864
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period are represented in :			
Cash and due from CBE	14	**1,406,404**	698,000
Due from banks	15	**1,338,205**	1,570,858
Treasury bills	16	**4,170,310**	3,143,251
Due from banks (maturing in more than 3 months)	15	**(1,208,622)**	(1,299,145)
Treasury bills (maturing in more than 3 months)		**(4,170,310)**	(3,143,100)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	31	**1,535,987**	969,864

- The accompanying notes from (1) to (36) are integral part of these separate financial statements.

Notes to the Separate financial statements as of 30 September 2016

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.

On April 3rd, 2013 the Bank's name was changed in the commercial register from the National Bank for Development" to "Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt".

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 2,260 employees at 30 September 2016

The separate financial statements for the period ended 30 September 2016 were approved by the bank's Board of Directors on 7 November 2016.

2- Summary of significant accounting policies

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

A) Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

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

There separate 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 issued on 6th December 2008 and according to EAS, 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.

Consolidated and separate financial statements are to be read together as of 30 September 2016 to gather sufficient information to understand the banks' activities, results, cash flows and change in equity.

B) Going concern principle

The accumulated losses were LE 2,480mn as of 30 September 2016 (31 December 2015: LE 2,750mn), which exceeds 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) Associates and Subsidiary Companies

C/1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities which the bank has the power to govern its financial and operating policies either directly or indirectly. Usually the bank's ownership exceeds half the voting power taking into consideration potential future voting power where the bank has the option to exercise or convert that option at the time of assessment.

C/2 Associates

Associates are companies where the bank owns (from 20% to 50%) either directly or indirectly enough shares to influence the financial and operating policies of the company whilst not reaching control.

The purchase method is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates by the Bank. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value or/and asset given or/and equity instruments issued or/and liabilities assumed at the date of exchange plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Net assets including contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the minority Profit. The excess of acquisition cost over the Banks' share of the fair value in the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement under the item "Other operating income/(expenses)".

Associates and subsidiaries in the financial statements are accounted for using the cost basis, investments are recognized by the acquisition expenses basis, deducting any impairment loss in value and dividend income is recognized in the income statement when it is declared, and the bank's right to receive payments is established.

D) Segment Reports

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in producing products and services which have similar risks and benefits; each sector is distinct from the other. Geographical sectors are related within an economic environment each with distinct characteristics.

The bank does not have any geographical sectors that operate in a different economic environment as at 30 September 2016.

E) Foreign Currency Transactions

E/1 Trade and presentation currency

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

E/2 Transactions and balances in foreign currency

The Banks' accounting records are maintained in Egyptian pounds whilst transactions in other currencies are recorded at rates of exchange ruling on the transaction date. Monetary assets and the liabilities in foreign currencies are revalued into Egyptian pounds at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date with any resultant gain or loss being 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 Income Statement 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 Income Statement in Income from Murabha, Musharka, Mudarba and similar income.
- Differences due to changes in foreign currencies exchange rates; these are recognized through Income Statement in "Other operating income /expense"
- Differences due to change in fair value of the instrument which are 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" .

F) Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following groups:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through Income Statement.
- 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.

F-1 Financial assets designated at fair value through Income Statement

Financial assets include investments Held for Trading:

- Financial instrument are recorded as held for trading if they are acquired for resale in the short term, or if they represent part of a specific financial instrument or portfolio that are managed together and there is an evidence of actual recent transactions which refers to gains\losses of income in the short term.

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

F-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 are classified as financial assets designated at fair value through the income statement account.

- That the bank upon initial recognition designates the asset as available for sale.

- For which the bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of a credit deterioration of the issuer.

- Financing to Customers are measured by fair value on initial recognition which includes all transaction costs, fees and commissions and payments to agents, brokers and suppliers.

- Historical probability of default for the 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.

F-3 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 portion unless the sale is in an emergency situation.

F-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 Profit 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' 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.

Profit calculated using the effective 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 Profit method in case of impairment the profit 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 Profit 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 Profit rate not as an adjustment in the book value of the asset at the date of change in estimate.

G) 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 are netted in balance sheet under treasury bills.

H) Profit income and expenses

H/1) Profit income and expense for all 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 'profit income' and 'profit expense' in the income statement using the effective Profit rate method, The effective profit/Profit rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the profit income or profit expense over the relevant period.

The effective profit 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 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 rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Profit income on financings is recognized on accrual basis except for the Profit income on non-performing financings, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of Profit or principle is in doubt.

When financings or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, related profit 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 income is also recognized on the cash basis, according to which Profit 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, Profit income will not be recognized as revenue until full payment of the loan balance before the rescheduling and client is considered to be performing.

I) 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 Profit income is recognized.

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

I/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 Profit 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.

I/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 Profit rate available to other participants.

I/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.

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

J) Dividends Income

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

K) 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 Profit method.

L) Impairments of financial assets

L-1 Financial assets at amortized cost

At each balance sheet date, the bank assesses whether there is an objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired .These financial asset or group of financial assets is considered to be impaired if there is an objective evidence as a result of one or more events that occurred after its initial recognition of the asset (loss event), and this loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flow of financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The indicators used by the bank to determine that there is an objective evidence of impairment losses includes any of the following:

-Significant financial difficulties facing the client.
-Violation to the terms of financing agreement, such as non-payment.
-Expecting customer bankruptcy or entering into lawsuit liquidation or re-structuring of the facilities and financing granted to him.
-The deterioration of the competitive position of the client.
-The bank may not approve granting the client privileges or concessions in normal circumstances due to the existence of financial difficulties of the customer due to economic or legal reasons.
-The impairment of the collateral value.
-The deterioration of the credit worthiness.

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 Profit 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 Profit 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 collateral, delay position 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.

L-2 Financial investments available for sale and held to maturity date in associates and subsidiary 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. In case there is 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.

M) Intangible Assets

M-1 Software (computer programs)

Expenditure on the 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.

N) 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 so as 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.

O) 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.

P) 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.

P-1 Rent

For leasing contracts the expense of rent in addition to maintenance is recognized as expenses in the income statement in the period incurred. If the Bank exercises its right to purchase the rented asset, the expenses of purchase is capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life as the same way other assets are depreciated.
The payments are recognized under operational rent and decreased by the amount of any payments received within the stated period and registered in the income statement as steady installments.

Q) 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.

R) 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.

S) Taxes

Taxes include income taxes and deferred taxes 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 income tax recognized for current period 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 separate 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.

T) Employees Benefits

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.

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 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; this payment hit the income statement in employee's benefits item.

U) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, for consistency with changes in the current year's presentation (note 35).

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, Profit 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, Profit 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 moreon 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 September 2016 related financing and facilities and impairment loss provision related to the internal bank rating:

	30 September 2016		31 December 2015	
Banks Rating	**Financings and Facilities**	**Impairment loss provisions**	Financings and facilities	Impairment loss provisions
Good debts	**82%**	**35%**	81%	25%
Regular follow up	**13%**	**9%**	13%	11%
Special follow up	**0%**	**1%**	0%	1%
Bad debts	**4%**	**56%**	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 expected from the account.
Impairment loss provision is charged on similar group of assets using historical expertise available, personal judgment and statistical methods.

3/1/4 Model 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 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 September 2008, exceeds the provisions, 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 30/3) 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	Normal watch list
7	Watch list	5%	3	Special watch list
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

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Balance sheet items exposed to credit risks		
Treasury bills	**4,284,258**	3,150,037
Financing to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdraft	**10,550**	15,745
- Covered cards	**2,135,107**	704,670
- Personal financing	**4,542,552**	4,276,405
- Real estate mortgage	**49**	77
Corporate loans:		
- Overdraft	**1,351,417**	1,099,737
- Direct financing	**7,514,372**	6,105,453
- Syndicated financing	**540,111**	473,031
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	**5,673,244**	4,675,234
Total	**26,051,660**	20,500,389
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks		
Letters of credit (import & confirmed export)	**345,602**	442,748
Letters of guarantee	**852,098**	511,053
Documentary credit	**199,549**	108,385
Bank guarantees	**522,882**	517,525
Total (note 31/2)	**1,920,131**	1,579,711

The above table represents the maximum limit of risk to be exposed to at the end of 30 September 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 61.78 % (31 December 2015: 61.83%) of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk results from financings and facilities to customers, while investments in debt instruments represents 21.78% (31 December 2015: 22.81%).

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:

- 95.25 % (31 December 2015: 94 %) of the financings and facilities portfolio are rated on the highest 2 levels of the internal rating.

- 82.44 % (31 December 2015:81.31 %) of the financing portfolio and facilities having no arrears or indicators of impairment.

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

- Financings and facilities valued on a separate basis amounting to LE 723mn (31 December 2015: LE 711mn) with impairment less than 5.01 % from its value against (31 December 2015: 5.61 %).

- The bank applied more prudential selection process on granting financings and facilities during the financial Period ended 30 September 2016

- 100 % of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent debt instruments due from the Egyptian government.

3/1/6 Financing and facilities to customers:

The status of balances of financings and facilities in terms of credit rating are as follows:

Financings and facilities	**30 September 2016 Financings and facilities to customers LE 000's**	31 December 2015 Financings and facilities to customers LE 000's
Neither past due nor impaired	**13,267,614**	10,305,709
Past due not impaired	**2,103,350**	1,658,721
Subject to impairment*	**723,194**	710,688
Total (note 16/2)	**16,094,158**	12,675,118
Less:		
Impairment loss provision **	**(556,142)**	(349,422)
profit in suspense	**(28,594)**	(19,767)
Deferred profits	**(2,818,957)**	(1,420,467)
Net (note 16/2)	**12,690,465**	10,885,462

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

** The impairment loss provision for non-performing portfolio amounted to LE 111 mn as of 30 September 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 26.97% as of 30 September 2016 (31 December 2015: increased by 23.42%).

3/1/6 Financing and facilities to customers – Continued

Financing to banks and customers:

30 September 2016 — **Value in LE 000's**

Rating	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Covered cards	Personal financing	Real estate mortgage	Overdraft	Direct facilities	Syndicated financing	Financing and Facilities
Good financing	**10,550**	**2,118,969**	**4,359,151**	**49**	**1,132,103**	**5,561,756**	**85,036**	**13,267,614**
Regular follow up	**-**	**11,000**	**55,514**	**-**	**219,304**	**1,320,619**	**455,075**	**2,061,512**
Special follow up	**-**	**4,351**	**14,991**	**-**	**10**	**22,486**	**-**	**41,838**
Bad debts	**-**	**787**	**112,896**	**-**	**-**	**609,511**	**-**	**723,194**
Total	**10,550**	**2,135,107**	**4,542,552**	**49**	**1,351,417**	**7,514,372**	**540,111**	**16,094,158**

31 December 2015 — Value in LE 000's

Rating	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Covered cards	Personal financinc	Real estate mortgage	Overdraft	Direct facilities	Syndicated financing	Financing and Facilities
Good financing	15,745	695,574	4,118,604	48	943,582	4,419,055	113,100	10,305,708
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	613,976	-	710,689
Total	15,745	704,670	4,276,405	77	1,099,737	6,105,453	473,031	12,675,118

Financing and facilities neither past due nor impaired

The credit worthiness for financings and facilities portfolio that are neither past due nor impaired is based on the banks' internal rating.

3/1/6 Financing and facilities to customers – Continued

Financing and facilities past due but not impaired

They are financings and facilities 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 are represented as follows:

30 September 2016 **Value in LE 000'**

			Retail		
	Overdraft	**Covered cards**	**Personal financings**	**Real Estate Mortgage**	**Total Financing and**
30 to 60 days arrears	**-**	**11,000**	**55,514**	**-**	**66,514**
60 to 90 days arrears	**-**	**4,350**	**14,991**	**-**	**19,341**
Total	**-**	**15,350**	**70,505**	**-**	**85,855**

			Corporate		
	Overdraft	**Direct financing**	**Syndicated financings**		**Total Financing and**
30 to 60 days arrears	**219,304**	**1,320,619**	**455,075**		**1,994,998**
60 to 90 days arrears	**10**	**22,486**	**-**		**22,496**
Total	**219,314**	**1,343,105**	**455,075**		**2,017,494**

31 December 2015			Retail		
	Overdraft	Covered cards	Personal financings	Real Estate Mortgage	Total Financing and facilities
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 financings		Total Financing and facilities
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 to customers – Continued

Financing subject to individual impairment

Financing and facilities to customers

Value in LE 000's

30 September 2016	**Retail**			**Corporate**		**Total**
	Covered cards	**Personal financing**	**Real estate mortgage**	**Overdrafts**	**Direct financing**	**Financing and**
Financings subject to individual impairment	**787**	**112,896**	**-**	**-**	**609,511**	**723,194**

31 December 2015	Retail			Corporate		Total
	Covered cards	Personal financing	Real estate mortgage	Overdrafts	Direct financing	Financing and Facilities
Financings subject to individual impairment	569	96,029	114	103	613,874	710,689

Re-structured financing

Restructuring activities include renegotiating, extending payment terms, applying mandatory management policies, and adjusting/postpone repayment terms. Renegotiating policies depend on indicators or standards in addition to the management personal judgment to show that regular payments are of high probability. These policies are subject to regular review. Long-term financings, especially financings to customers are usually subject to renegotiation.

Financing and facilities to customers

Corporate	**30 September 2016**	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
- Direct financing	**-**	208,950
	-	208,950

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 September 2016	**Treasury bills**	**Investments in debt instruments**	**Total**
	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	**LE 000's**
Less than B-	**4,284,258**	**5,673,244**	**9,957,502**
Total	**4,284,258**	**5,673,244**	**9,957,502**

3/1/8 Sectors analysis according to the activity nature

Value in LE 000's

30 September 2016	Wholesale Banking	Capital Banking	Retail Banking	Other Operation	Total
Revenue and expense according to activity sector					
Revenue from activity sectors	654,181	361,229	537,401	(91,877)	1,460,934
Expenses of activity sectors	(113,025)	(9,401)	(450,172)	(296,946)	(869,544)
Profit before tax for the period	541,156	351,828	87,229	(388,823)	591,390
Tax	(121,759)	(79,161)	(9,610)	(117,223)	(327,753)
Profit for the period	419,397	272,667	77,619	(506,046)	263,637
Assets and liabilities according to activity sectors					
Assets related to activity sectors	9,405,900	11,221,356	6,688,258	-	27,315,514
Non-classified assets	-	-	-	38,589	38,589
Total assets	9,405,900	11,221,356	6,688,258	38,589	27,354,103
Liabilities of activity sectors	7,734,220	1,529,507	14,970,440	-	24,234,167
Non-classified liabilities	-	-	-	1,502,891	1,502,891
Total liabilities	7,734,220	1,529,507	14,970,440	1,502,891	25,737,058

Value in LE 000's

31 December 2015	Wholesale Banking	Capital Banking	Retail Banking	Other Operation	Total
Revenue and expense according to activity sector					
Revenue from activity sector	623,816	318,645	748,476	(319,120)	1,371,817
Expenses of activity sector	(115,013)	(10,053)	(557,452)	(74,354)	(756,872)
Profit before tax for the year	508,803	308,592	191,024	(393,474)	614,945
Tax	(138,073)	(83,935)	(50,420)	(139,531)	(411,959)
Profit for the year	370,730	224,657	140,604	(533,005)	202,986
Assets and liabilities according to activity sectors					
Assets related to activity sectors	7,678,221	9,577,682	4,996,897	-	22,252,800
Non-classified assets	-	-	-	1,417,085	1,417,085
Total assets	7,678,221	9,577,682	4,996,897	1,417,085	23,669,885
Liabilities of activity sectors	7,014,257	920,506	13,343,214	-	21,277,977
Non-classified liabilities	-	-	-	1,089,654	1,089,654
Total liabilities	7,014,257	920,506	13,343,214	1,089,654	22,367,631

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	4,284,258	-	-	4,284,258	-	4,284,258
Investments in debt instruments	5,673,244	-	-	5,673,244	-	5,673,244
Financing to customers						
Retail:						
Overdraft	10,063	372	115	10,550	-	10,550
Covered cards	2,060,223	62,438	12,446	2,135,107	-	2,135,107
Personal Financing	2,631,455	1,460,817	450,280	4,542,552	-	4,542,552
Real-estate mortgage	49	-	-	49	-	49
Corporate financing:						
Overdraft	1,347,261	4,145	11	1,351,417	-	1,351,417
Direct financing	7,430,779	75,343	8,250	7,514,372	-	7,514,372
Syndicated financing	540,111	-	-	540,111	-	540,111
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total as of 30 September 2016	**23,977,443**	**1,603,115**	**471,102**	**26,051,660**	**-**	**26,051,660**
Total as of 31 December 2015	21,738,942	1,428,287	494,084	23,661,313	-	23,661,313

3/1/10 Activities segments

Value in LE 000's

	Financial institution	Manufacturing institution	Services	Wholesale and retail	Governmental sector	Retail	Total
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	4,284,258	-	4,284,258
Financings and facilities to customers							
Consumer loans:							
-Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	10,550	10,550
-Covered cards	-	-	-	-	-	2,135,107	2,135,107
-Personal financing	-	-	-	-	-	4,542,552	4,542,552
-Mortgage financing	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
Corporate financing							
-Overdrafts	91	494,714	36,614	114,207	705,791	-	1,351,417
-Directs financing	314,059	3,482,156	604,914	2,400,834	689,872	22,537	7,514,372
-Syndicated financing	-	164,881	126,071	-	249,159	-	540,111
Financial investments							
-Debt instruments	396	-	-	-	5,672,848	-	5,673,244
Total as of 30 September 2016	**314,546**	**4,141,751**	**767,599**	**2,515,041**	**11,601,928**	**6,710,795**	**26,051,660**
Total as of 31 December 2015	167,218	3,180,275	1,069,904	1,864,204	9,221,891	4,996,897	20,500,389

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 Profit 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 Profit 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 Profit 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.

3/2/1 Market Risk Measurement techniques

The following are the major measurement techniques used to manage the market risk:

- **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 ALCO committee 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 (99%). Therefore there is statistical probability of (1%) that actual losses could be greater than the VAR estimation.

The Bank's assessment of past movements is based on data for the past three years. 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 ALCO Committee periodically 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 daily by the market risk department.

The quality of the VAR model is continuously monitored through examining the VAR results for trading portfolio and results are reported to the ALCO Committee.

- **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 per Risk category:

Value in LE 000's

	9 months to 30 September 2016			12 months to 31 December 2015		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	Average	More	Less
Foreign Currency risk	**1,141**	**-**	**-**	191	**-**	**-**
Profit rate risk	**3,797**	**-**	**-**	184,754	**-**	**-**
Total value upon risk	**4,938**	**-**	**-**	184,945	-	-

Total value at risk for Trading portfolio per Risk category:

Value in LE 000's

	9 months to 30 September 2016			12 months to 31 December 2015		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	Average	More	Less
Foreign Currency risk	**1,141**	**-**	**-**	191	-	-
Total value upon risk	**1,141**	**-**	**-**	191	-	-

Total value at risk for Non Trading portfolio per Risk category:

Value in LE 000's

	9 months to 30 September 2016			12 months to 31 December 2015		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	Average	High	Low
Profit rate risk	**3,797**	**-**	**-**	184,754	**-**	**-**
Total value upon risk	**3,797**	**-**	**-**	184,754	-	-

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

The above three VAR results 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 September 2016 — **Value in LE 000's**

	LE	USD	Euro	Sterling	Yen	Others	Total
Assets							
Cash and due from CBE	1,390,641	13,482	206	1,118	-	957	1,406,404
Due from banks	615,507	506,491	6,490	159,269	-	50,448	1,338,205
Treasury bills	3,056,575	1,168,618	-	59,065	-	-	4,284,258
Financing and facilities to customers	12,701,288	3,353,218	14,524	25,126	-	2	16,094,158
Financial Investments							
-Available for sale	7,375	21,095	-	-	-	-	28,470
-Held to maturity	5,684,371	-	-	-	-	-	5,684,371
-Investment in associates and subsidiaries	215,255	-	-	-	-	-	215,255
Total Financial Assets	23,671,012	5,062,904	21,220	244,578	-	51,407	29,051,121
Liabilities							
Due to banks	492	1,179,921	-	21,591	13,306	7,042	1,222,352
Customers' deposits	20,096,699	2,306,738	21,076	238,502	1,091	40,554	22,704,660
Subordinated financing	-	307,154	-	-	-	-	307,154
Total Financial Liabilities	20,097,191	3,793,813	21,076	260,093	14,397	47,596	24,234,166
Net Financial Position	3,573,821	1,269,091	144	(15,515)	(14,397)	3,811	4,816,955
31 December 2015							
Total Financial Assets	20,181,853	3,197,926	16,669	364,164	427	35,798	23,796,837
Total Financial Liabilities	18,270,769	2,578,166	17,131	373,456	1,051	37,404	21,277,977
Net Financial Position	1,911,084	619,760	(462)	(9,292)	(624)	(1,606)	2,518,860

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 Profit rates. The Bank is exposed to the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market Profit 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 Profit 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 re-pricing dates or maturity date which is closest;

Value in LE 000's

30 September 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	611,629	-	-	794,775	-	1,406,404
Due from banks	1,075,578	262,627	-	-	-	1,338,205
Treasury bills	1,146,199	1,052,585	1,965,474	120,000	-	4,284,258
Financing and facilities to customers	729,996	2,052,876	3,514,833	7,153,670	2,642,783	16,094,158
Financial Investments						
Available for sale	-	-	7,377	21,093	-	28,470
Held to maturity	1,775,311	29,400	110,119	979,853	2,789,688	5,684,371
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	-	-	215,255	-	215,255
Other financials assets	420,087	208,668	2,568,800	835,435	521,886	4,554,876
Total Financial Assets	5,758,800	3,606,156	8,166,603	10,120,081	5,954,357	33,605,997
Financial Liabilities						
Dues to banks	467,272	-	755,080	-	-	1,222,352
Customers deposits	3,526,710	1,429,507	3,371,038	11,191,829	3,185,576	22,704,660
Subordinated financing	-	-	-	-	307,154	307,154
Other financials liabilities	282,110	136,531	2,781,641	3,901,271	2,270,278	9,371,831
Total Financial Liabilities	4,276,092	1,566,038	6,907,759	15,093,100	5,763,008	33,605,997
Profit re-pricing	1,482,708	2,040,118	1,258,844	(4,973,019)	191,349	-

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.

Banks liquidity management

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, and balances due from banks, treasury bills and financings and facilities to banks and customers. Moreover, some financing and facilities to customers that are maturing during the year 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.

3/4 Capital Management

The bank's objectives in managing its capital include elements in addition to equity shown in the balance sheet are represented in the following:

- Compliance with capital legal requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth.

Capital adequacy ratio and capital usage is reviewed on a daily basis in accordance with regulatory authority's requirements (CBE), through set models based on Basel II instructions; the required information is presented to the CBE on a quarterly basis.

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 banking risk reserve in accordance with CBE credit rating deposits not more than 1.25 % of total assets and contingent liabilities (credit risk weights), subordinate deposits / financings maturing after more than 5 years (amortizing 20% of their value each year from the last 5 years of its life time), 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 debit party for each 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 local capital requirements during the period. Following is a table summarizing capital and capital adequacy ratio:

3/4 Capital Management – Continued

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Tier 1 - Part A		
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	**(2,997,355)**	(2,974,887)
Deduct: Financial institutions or insurance co investment	**(15,392)**	(11,974)
Total Going concern capital - Basic	**914,071**	939,957
Tier 1 - Part B Going concern capital - Additional		
Difference between FV and PV for subordinated financing	**80,403**	29,603
Current period Profit	**261,116**	-
Total Tier 1 - Part A - Gone concern capital - Additional	**341,519**	29,603
Total qualifying Capital (Tier 1)	**1,255,590**	969,560
Tier 2		
Impairment losses related to financing, facilities, performing contingent liabilities	**150,449**	126,091
Subordinated financing	**265,237**	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	**27,230**	21,986
45% of special reserve	**7,724**	7,724
Total qualifying Tier 2	**450,640**	310,724
Capital Base	**1,706,230**	1,280,284
Contingent assets and liabilities weighted risk	**12,035,947**	11,032,222
Capital requirement for market risk	**121,510**	56,724
Capital requirement for operation risk	**1,661,171**	1,661,171
Total assets and contingent liabilities weighted risk , Market and operations	**13,818,628**	12,750,117
Total Going concern capital - Basic ratio (%)	**6.61%**	7.37%
Capital adequacy ratio (%) *	**12.35%**	10.04%

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

3/5 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 ended December 2015 till year 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

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)

3/5 Leverage Financial Ratio – Continued

The tables below summarize the leverage financial ratio:

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Tier 1 capital after exclusions (1)	**1,255,590**	969,560
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	**2,275,282**	2,200,132
Due to banks	**471,257**	857,698
Treasury bills	**4,195,706**	3,005,329
Financial assets held for trading	**10,372**	20,210
Financial investments available-for-sale	**83,393**	4,754,823
Financial investments held to maturity	**5,684,371**	10,831
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	**129,926**	122,199
Loans and credit facilities to customers	**12,610,787**	10,690,177
Fixed assets (Net of Accumulated depreciation & impairment loss Provisions)	**401,890**	361,878
Other assets	**1,497,247**	1,515,010
Deducted amounts from exposures (some of tier 1 exclusions for capital base)	**(267,948)**	(240,468)
Total on-balance sheet exposures, Derivatives contracts and financing financial securities	**27,092,283**	23,297,819
Import L/Cs	**69,120**	88,004
L/Gs	**407,581**	241,984
L/Gs according to foreign banks	**258,142**	258,763
Contingent liabilities for general collaterals for financing facilities and similar collaterals	**33,038**	22,821
Bank acceptance	**199,549**	108,385
Total contingent liabilities	**967,430**	719,957
Capital commitments	**23,211**	4,650
Operating lease commitments	**52,390**	60,588
Loan commitments to clients /banks (unutilized part) original maturity period:	**493,801**	512,806
Total commitments	**569,402**	578,044
Total exposures off-balance sheet	**1,536,832**	1,298,001
Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet (2)	**28,629,115**	24,595,820
Leverage financial ratio (1/2)	**4.39%**	3.94%

-Based on consolidated financial statements after the disposal of insurance activity.

4- Significant accounting estimates and assumption

The bank undertakes estimations and assumption that affect the value of assets and liabilities that has been disclosed during the next financial period, consistently estimations and judgments are based on historical experience and other factors, including the expectations that has that 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. 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 instrument below its cost the bank considers it 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.

Notes to Separate Financial Statements as of 30 September 2016 – Continued

5- Net revenue from fund

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Income from Murabha, Musharka, Mudarba and similar income				
Financing and facilities				
To customers	**1,074,546**	832,623	**396,776**	299,334
Treasury bills and bonds	**851,807**	550,632	**301,135**	206,523
Deposits and current accounts	**34,405**	28,487	**15,566**	3,215
	1,960,758	1,411,742	**713,477**	509,072
Cost of Deposits and similar expenses				
Deposits and Current Accounts:				
- To banks	**(79,301)**	(21,902)	**(31,316)**	(10,629)
- To customers	**(842,794)**	(663,151)	**(302,268)**	(232,942)
	(922,095)	(685,053)	**(333,584)**	(243,571)
Net Revenue from fund	**1,038,663**	726,689	**379,893**	265,501

6- Net fees and commission income

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Fees and commissions income:				
Fees and commissions related to financing	**68,849**	40,243	**18,227**	17,577
Fees related to corporate finance	**127,163**	88,769	**40,929**	25,543
Other fees	**69,619**	54,058	**24,296**	17,788
	265,631	183,070	**83,452**	60,908
Fees and commissions expenses:				
Other fees paid	**(8,020)**	(4,472)	**(1,546)**	(1,991)
Net fees and commission income	**257,611**	178,598	**81,906**	58,917

7- Dividends income

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Available for sale investments	**13**	1,306	**-**	-
Investments in associates and subsidiaries	**1,223**	1,729	**-**	-
Total	**1,236**	3,035	**-**	-

8- Net trading income

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Foreign currencies operations				
Gain from foreign currencies exchange	**157,137**	92,408	**49,616**	24,158
Total	**157,704**	94,349	**49,616**	24,158

Notes to Separate Financial Statements as of 30 September 2016 – Continued

9- Administrative expenses

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	**Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's**	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Employees Costs:				
Salaries, wages and benefits	**(289,366)**	(236,963)	**(99,029)**	(86,043)
Social insurance	**(13,376)**	(10,965)	**(4,609)**	(3,945)
Employees benefits:				
Defined contribution plan	**(19,069)**	(16,537)	**(6,118)**	(5,787)
Defined benefit plan	**(10,019)**	(9,328)	**(5,396)**	(3,933)
Depreciation and amortization	**(37,600)**	(50,827)	**(11,786)**	(16,024)
Other administrative expenses	**(262,160)**	(190,483)	**(93,712)**	(66,472)
Total	**(631,590)**	(515,103)	**(220,650)**	(182,204)

10- Other Operating Income

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	**Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's**	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Gain in revaluation of monetary assets & liabilities in foreign currencies other than trading	**153,788**	88,555	**(1,218)**	29,910
Gain (loss) on sale of assets reverted to Bank	**(2)**	1,567	**-**	1,567
Gain on sale of fixed assets	**16,762**	266	**2,779**	266
Software cost	**(2,277)**	(4,701)	**(53)**	(714)
Operating lease	**(27,103)**	(16,730)	**(9,621)**	(6,405)
Impairment of other provisions (Note 27)	**(180,984)**	(99,261)	**(10,873)**	(94,134)
Others	**11,561**	7,145	**4,604**	2,494
Total	**(29,255)**	(23,159)	**(15,382)**	(67,016)

11- Impairment loss of credit losses

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	**Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's**	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Financing and facilities to customers after deduction of provisions no longer required (Note 17)	**(209,391)**	(19,260)	**(66,831)**	18,019
Impairment loss reversal of HTM investments (Note	**690**	(1,525)	**595**	(917)
Total	**(208,701)**	(20,785)	**(66,236)**	17,102

12- Taxes

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2016 LE 000's	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015 LE 000's
Income Tax	**(181,227)**	(109,673)	**(67,112)**	(741)
Deferred tax	**(146,526)**	(189,000)	**(50,826)**	(93,000)
	(327,753)	(298,673)	**(117,938)**	(93,741)
Income before tax	**591,390**	455,424	**210,386**	121,310
Current Tax rate	**22.5%**	23%	**22.5%**	23%
Income tax expense based on the applicable tax	**133,063**	102,470	**47,337**	27,295
Expenses non-deductible	**51,167**	19,529	**7,307**	10,800
Loss / income tax unrecognized	**(3,492)**	547	**851**	6,703
Income tax	**-**	86,156	**(5,279)**	50,204
Income tax according to effective tax rate	**145,852**	188,452	**50,433**	92,452
Effective tax rate	**18122600%**	10967300%	**6711100%**	74100%

- Additional information about deferred tax is presented in note 27.

13- Earnings per share

Earnings per share calculated by dividing the net profit of the period by weighted average number of ordinary issued shares during the period.

Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015	Three Months Ended 30 September 2016	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015
LE 000's	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	LE 000's
5,143	10,585	**576**	2,459
579	1,215	**96**	452
5,722	11,800	**672**	2,911

* For the purpose of presenting earning per share, the bank did not discount board members and staff bonus due to accumulated loss which comply with companies' law no. 159 for 1981 article 194.

Notes to Separate Financial Statements as of 30 September 2016 – Continued

14- Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Cash	117,630	174,982
Due from Central Bank mandatory reserve requirements	1,288,774	1,006,049
Ending Balance	**1,406,404**	1,181,031
Non-profit bearing balances	1,406,404	1,181,031

15- Due from banks

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Current accounts	129,583	251,693
Deposits	1,208,622	1,622,180
Ending Balance	**1,338,205**	1,873,873
Due from Central bank except mandatory reserve requirement	868,627	1,018,967
Local banks	182,565	366,705
Foreign banks	287,013	488,201
Ending Balance	**1,338,205**	1,873,873
Non profit bearing balances	241,583	511,693
Fixed profit balances	1,096,622	1,362,180
Ending Balance	**1,338,205**	1,873,873

16- Treasury bills

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Treasury Bills maturing within - 91 days	-	2,425
Treasury Bills maturing within - 182 days	104,475	75,675
Treasury Bills maturing within - 273 days	1,874,675	1,173,750
Treasury Bills maturing within - 364 days	2,305,108	1,898,187
Total	**4,284,258**	3,150,037
Unearned revenues	(113,948)	(153,527)
Ending Balance	**4,170,310**	2,996,510

17- Financing and facilities to customers

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Retail		
Overdraft	**10,550**	15,745
Covered cards	**2,135,107**	704,670
Personal financing	**4,542,552**	4,276,405
Real estate mortgage	**49**	77
Total (1)	**6,688,258**	4,996,897
Corporate (including SMEs)		
Overdraft	**1,351,417**	1,099,737
Direct financing	**7,514,372**	6,105,453
Syndicated financing	**540,111**	473,031
Total (2)	**9,405,900**	7,678,221
Total financing and facilities (1 + 2)	**16,094,158**	12,675,118
Deduct :		
Impairment loss provision	**(556,142)**	(349,422)
Profit in suspense *	**(28,594)**	(19,767)
Deferred profit	**(2,818,957)**	(1,420,467)
Net	**12,690,465**	10,885,462
Net classified in the balance sheet as follows:		
Conventional loans to customers after deducting impairment loss	**219,739**	229,760
Financing to customers after deducting impairment	**12,470,726**	10,655,702
Net	**12,690,465**	10,885,462

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

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Balance at the beginning of the period	**349,422**	256,492
Impairment loss charged during the period	**212,314**	107,258
Recoveries of bad debt expense during the period	**7,502**	26,440
Used from provision during the period	**(12,167)**	(15,014)
Transferred to other liabilities	**-**	(118)
Provision no longer required	**(2,922)**	(26,322)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	**1,993**	686
Balance at the end of the period	**556,142**	349,422

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

17-Financing and facilities customers – Continued

The following are the total financing and facilities to customers (net of deferred profit)

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Retail		
Overdraft	**10,550**	15,745
Covered cards	**303,497**	225,687
Personal financing	**3,610,838**	3,400,508
Real estate mortgage	**49**	77
Total (1)	**3,924,934**	3,642,017
Corporate (including SMEs)		
Overdraft	**1,351,418**	1,099,737
Direct financing	**7,473,107**	6,039,866
Syndicated financing	**525,742**	473,031
Total (2)	**9,350,267**	7,612,634
Total financing and facilities to customers (1+2)	**13,275,201**	11,254,651
Less		
Impairment loss provision	**(556,142)**	(349,422)
Profit in suspense *	**(28,594)**	(19,767)
Net	**12,690,465**	10,885,462
Net classified in the balance sheet as follows:		
Conventional financing (after deducting impairment loss)	**219,739**	229,760
Financing to customer (after deducting impairment loss)	**12,470,726**	10,655,702
Net	**12,690,465**	10,885,462

- 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 for financing and facilities to customers as per type:

Value in LE 000's

	Retail				
	Overdraft	**Covered Cards**	**Personal Financing and Facilities**	**Real Estate Mortgage**	**Total**
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**-**	**2,120**	**95,807**	**20**	**97,947**
Impairment loss charged during the period	**-**	**3,986**	**16,013**	**(20)**	**19,979**
Used from provision during the period	**-**	**(4,451)**	**(3,136)**	**-**	**(7,587)**
Recoveries of bad debt expense during the period	**-**	**1,559**	**2,131**	**-**	**3,690**
Provision no longer required	**-**	**(1,559)**	**(2,131)**	**-**	**(3,690)**
Balance as of 30 September 2016	**-**	**1,655**	**108,684**	**-**	**110,339**

	Retail				
	Overdraft	Covered Cards	Personal Financing and Facilities	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)	(7,533)	-	(11,459)
Recoveries of bad debt expense during the year	-	719	615	-	1,334
Provision no longer required	-	(719)	(615)	-	(1,334)
Balance as of 31 December 2015	-	2,120	95,807	20	97,947

	Corporate				
	Overdraft	**Direct Financing**	**Personal Financing and Facilities**	**Other Financing and Facilities**	**Total**
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**7,966**	**234,880**	**8,629**	**-**	**251,475**
Impairment loss charged during the period	**(38)**	**187,926**	**4,447**	**-**	**192,335**
Recoveries of bad debt expense during the period	**-**	**3,812**	**-**	**-**	**3,812**
Provision no longer required	**-**	**768**	**-**	**-**	**768**
Foreign currency revaluation differences	**-**	**1,993**	**-**	**-**	**1,993**
Balance as of 30 September 2016	**7,928**	**424,799**	**13,076**	**-**	**445,803**

	Corporate				
	Overdraft	Direct Financing	Personal Financing and Facilities	Other Financing and Facilities	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2015	6,651	150,736	4,738	-	162,125
Impairment loss charged during the year	1,315	87,013	3,891	-	92,219
Used from provision during the year	-	(3,555)	-	-	(3,555)
Recoveries of bad debt expense during the year	-	25,106	-	-	25,106
Transferred to other liabilities	-	(118)	-	-	(118)
Provisions not required	-	(24,988)	-	-	(24,988)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	-	686	-	-	686
Balance as of 31 December 2015	7,966	234,880	8,629	-	251,475

Notes to Separate Financial Statements as of 30 September 2016 – Continued

18-Financial investments

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
18/1 Available for sale investment		
Debt instruments - at Fair value		
Listed	**396**	4,675,234
Equity instruments - at fair value		
Unlisted	**28,074**	21,233
Total available for sale investments (1)	**28,470**	4,696,467
18/2 Financial Investment Held to maturity		
Debt Instruments- at amortized cost		
Listed	**5,672,848**	-
Mutual fund certificates - Sanabel Fund *	**6,523**	5,831
Mutual fund certificates - El-Naharda Fund **	**5,000**	5,000
Total Investments held to maturity (2)	**5,684,371**	10,831
Total Financial Investments (1) + (2)	**5,712,841**	4,707,298
Categorized as follows:		
Current	**5,684,768**	4,675,234
Non-Current	**28,073**	32,064
Total	**5,712,841**	4,707,298
Categorized as follows:		
Fixed profit debt instruments	**5,672,848**	4,674,246
Variable profit debt instruments	**11,919**	11,819
Variable profit equity instruments	**28,074**	21,233
Total	**5,712,841**	4,707,298

- Mutual Funds

* 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 86.949 (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 112,47 (31 December 2015: LE 108).

- 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

Notes to Separate Financial Statements as of 30 September 2016 – Continued

18- Financial investments – Continued

	Financial Investment AFS	Financial Investment HTM	Total
	LE 000's	LE 000's	LE 000's
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**4,696,467**	**10,831**	**4,707,298**
Additions	**1,393,199**	**448,625**	**1,841,824**
Disposals (sales/redemption)	**(711,922)**	**(116,827)**	**(828,749)**
Transferred from Financial investment AFS to HTM	**(5,341,050)**	**5,341,050**	**-**
Foreign monetary investment revaluation difference	**2,577**	**-**	**2,577**
Net change in the fair value	**(10,801)**	**-**	**(10,801)**
Reversal of Impairment loss	**-**	**692**	**692**
Balance as of 30 September 2016	**28,470**	**5,684,371**	**5,712,841**
Balance as of 1 January 2015	1,610,492	12,555	1,623,047
Additions	5,697,731	-	5,697,731
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(2,587,829)	(56)	(2,587,885)
Foreign monetary investment revaluation difference	1,448	-	1,448
Net change in the fair value	(25,375)	-	(25,375)
Impairment loss provisions	-	(1,668)	(1,668)
Balance as of 31 December 2015	4,696,467	10,831	4,707,298

18/3 Gain from financial investment

	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2016	Nine Months Ended 30 September 2015	Three Months Ended 30 September 2016	Three Months Ended 30 September 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	LE 000's
Gain on sale of investments available for sale	**5,143**	10,585	**576**	2,459
Gain on sale of treasury bills	**579**	1,215	**96**	452
Total	**5,722**	11,800	**672**	2,911

19- Financial investments in subsidiaries and associates (Net)

Value in LE 000's

	30 September 2016		31 December 2015	
	Value	**Share**	Value	Share
Investments in subsidiaries		**%**		%
National Company for Crystal and Glass*	**10,036**	**5.42%**	10,036	5.42%
Cairo National Company for Investment	**76,797**	**64.75%**	76,797	64.75%
National Company for Trading and Development (Entad)	**19,206**	**40.00%**	19,206	40.00%
Assuit Islamic National for Trading and Development	**23,477**	**40.00%**	23,477	40.00%
ADI Holding Company	**4,980**	**99.60%**	4,980	99.60%
ADI Capital Company	**125**	**2.50%**	125	2.50%
ADI Properties	**13**	**5.00%**	13	5.00%
ADIB Invest	**4,900**	**98.00%**	-	0.00%
Cairo National Company for Brokerage and Securities	**1,413**	**46.16%**	538	32.00%
Alexandria National Company for Investments	**2,181**	**9.04%**	2,181	9.04%
ADILease Leasing Company	**52,127**	**95.80%**	52,127	95.80%
	195,255		189,480	
Investments in associates				
Youth Company For Investment and General Services (SERVICO)	**-**	**1.83%**	126	1.83%
Arab Mashriq Company for Takaful Insurance	**20,000**	**20.0%**	20,000	20.0%
	20,000		20,126	
Investment in subsidiaries and associate companies	**215,255**		209,606	
Less: impairment loss	**-**		(126)	
Net investment in subsidiary and associate companies (1)	**215,255**		209,480	

**During year of 2015, ADIB has acquired 35.74% of ADILEASE capital stock, the acquisition was completed with a fair value of LE 20,478k

- As per a study by the bank's management to determine the level of control exercised over the companies, classified as associated companies, has resulted in some of these companies being reclassified to be subsidiaries.

19- Financial investments in subsidiaries and associates - Continued

The bank's contribution percentage in associates and subsidiaries is as follow:

Value in LE 000's

	Country of company	Company's assets	Company's liabilities	Company's revenues	Net profit/loss for company	Contribution percentage
Contribution in subsidiaries						
National Company for Crystal and Glass	**Egypt**	267,725	341,181	32,581	(14,304)	**5.42%**
Cairo National Company for Investment	**Egypt**	98,115	83	1,800	(1,157)	**64.75%**
National Company For Trade and development (ENTAD)	**Egypt**	66,789	10,753	407	(15,339)	**40.00%**
Assuit Islamic Company For Trade and Development	**Egypt**	74,198	10,440	6,101	2,378	**40.00%**
ADI Holding	**Egypt**	186,783	183,801	1,363	(2,633)	**99.60%**
ADI Capital	**Egypt**	7,002	3,331	9,334	(1,635)	**2.50%**
ADI Properties	**Egypt**	96,860	123,898	568	(11,493)	**5.00%**
ADIB Invest	**Egypt**	5,000	23	-	(23)	**98.00%**
Cairo National Company for Brokerage & Securities	**Egypt**	5,440	1,992	1,434	(333)	**46.16%**
Alexandria National Company for Financial Investments	**Egypt**	12,709	410	82	(546)	**9.04%**
ADI Lease	**Egypt**	250,242	201,370	16,716	(4,615)	**95.80%**
Contribution in associates						
Youth Company For investment and General Services (SERVICO)	**Egypt**	538,865	336,700	91,952	39,759	**20.00%**
		1,609,728	**1,213,982**	**162,338**	**(9,941)**	

- Based upon last approved financial statement

20- Intangible assets (Net of accumulated amortization)

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Computer software		
Net book value at the beginning of the period	**5,953**	4,093
Additions	**-**	23,204
Amortization for the period	**(5,254)**	(21,344)
Net book value at end of the period	**699**	5,953

21- Other assets

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Accrued revenues	**287,603**	243,467
Pre-paid expenses	**81,519**	86,786
Down payments under purchase fixed assets	**4,561**	4,843
Assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts (Net of Impairment)	**119,013**	99,017
Deposits and custody	**11,718**	6,609
Due from related Parties*	**180**	290
Due from tax authority - Debit balance **	**271,828**	271,828
Other debit balances	**227,517**	166,515
Ending Balance	**1,003,939**	879,355

***Due from related parties consists of**

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank(Emirates)	**99**	39
ADI Holding ***	**51**	234
ADI Lease	**1**	17
ADIB Invest	**23**	-
Ending Balance	**180**	290

** Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority (Note 36).

22- Fixed assets (Net of accumulated depreciation)

Value LE 000's

	Land & Premises	Machinery & Equipment	Other Assets	Total
Net book value at 1 January 2016	**139,668**	**1,322**	**225,734**	**366,724**
Additions	**5,908**	**341**	**61,194**	**67,443**
Disposals	**(9,181)**	**(180)**	**(2,990)**	**(12,351)**
Depreciation	**(4,133)**	**(273)**	**(27,941)**	**(32,347)**
Depreciation related to disposals	**6,769**	**180**	**1,894**	**8,843**
Net book value at 30 September 2016	**139,031**	**1,390**	**257,891**	**398,312**
Cost	**169,977**	**4,791**	**587,687**	**762,455**
Accumulated depreciation	**(30,946)**	**(3,401)**	**(329,796)**	**(364,143)**
Net book value at 30 September 2016	**139,031**	**1,390**	**257,891**	**398,312**

	Land & Premises	Machinery & Equipment	Other Assets	Total
Net book value at 1 January 2015	138,519	1,586	224,043	364,148
Additions	6,714	94	40,928	47,736
Disposals	(60)	(178)	(2,189)	(2,427)
Depreciation	(5,565)	(358)	(39,233)	(45,156)
Depreciation related to disposals	60	178	2,185	2,423
Net book value at 31 December 2015	139,668	1,322	225,734	366,724
Cost	173,250	4,630	529,483	707,363
Accumulated depreciation	(33,582)	(3,308)	(303,749)	(340,639)
Net book value at 31 December 2015	139,668	1,322	225,734	366,724

- Fixed Assets not registered to the name of the bank amounted to LE 8.43mn (31 December 2015: EGP 8.43mn) as of 30 September 2016. Legal registration procedures are under progress.
- Fully depreciated assets as of 30 September 2016 and still in use amounted to LE 214mn (31 December 2015: LE 282mn)

23- Due to banks

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Current accounts	**45,832**	16,838
Deposits	**1,176,520**	645,463
Ending Balance	**1,222,352**	662,301
Local banks	**39,167**	140,819
Foreign banks	**1,183,185**	521,482
Ending Balance	**1,222,352**	662,301
Non - profit balances	**45,832**	16,838
Fixed profit balances	**1,176,520**	645,463
Ending Balance	**1,222,352**	662,301

24- Customers' deposits

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Demand deposits	**5,614,831**	4,936,744
Time deposits and call accounts	**3,750,913**	3,484,594
Term saving certificates	**8,359,531**	6,915,438
Savings deposits	**4,102,111**	4,233,056
Other deposits	**877,274**	787,639
Ending Balance	**22,704,660**	20,357,471
Corporate deposits	**7,734,220**	7,014,257
Retail deposit	**14,970,440**	13,343,214
Ending Balance	**22,704,660**	20,357,471
Non profit balances	**3,971,809**	3,325,892
Variable profit balances	**18,732,851**	17,031,579
Ending Balance	**22,704,660**	20,357,471
Current balances	**14,345,129**	13,442,032
Non-current balances	**8,359,531**	6,915,439
Ending Balance	**22,704,660**	20,357,471

Notes to Separate Financial Statements as of 30 September 2016 – Continued

25- Subordinated financing

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
subordinated financing - Non profit bearing	**228,134**	258,205
subordinated financing - profit bearing	**79,020**	-
	307,154	258,205

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Balance at the beginning of the period	**258,205**	226,493
Cost of subordinated loan using EIR	**11,156**	12,830
Foreign exchange differences	**35,070**	18,882
Closure of subordinated financing given in 27-dec-	**(76,297)**	-
Balance at the end of the period	**228,134**	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 61,955 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 14,421 Thousands which was recorded in the Income Statement for the period ended 30 September 2016.

- On 29 September 2016 the bank was granted an additional subordinated financing of USD 9mn from Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank-UAE under Wakala investment agreement for 7 years starting from 29 September 2016 with a profit rate equals to 5.88% from the investment amount.

26- Other liabilities

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Accrued revenues	**58,566**	44,409
Unearned revenues from the sale & leaseback assets	**0**	0
Accrued expenses	**176,818**	129,520
Due to Tax Authority - Credit balances *	**271,828**	271,828
Due to related parties	**500**	18,272
Other credit balances	**628,887**	438,988
Ending Balance	**1,136,599**	903,017

* Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority (Note 36).

27- Other provisions

	Provisions for contingent claims*	Provisions for tax	Provisions for contingent liabilities	Value LE 000's Total
Balance as of 1 January 2016	**100,002**	**43,639**	**12,437**	**156,078**
Formed during the period	**160,501**	**6,000**	**14,484**	**180,985**
Used during the period	**(812)**	**(1,008)**	**-**	**(1,820)**
Foreign exchange difference	**-**	**-**	**491**	**491**
Balance as of 30 September 2016	**259,691**	**48,631**	**27,412**	**335,734**

	Provisions for contingent claims*	Provisions for tax	Provisions for contingent liabilities	Value LE 000's Total
Balance as of 1 January 2015	21,278	40,593	12,388	74,259
Formed during the year	97,734	(38,500)	(202)	59,032
Used during the year	(19,010)	(454)	-	(19,464)
Foreign exchange difference	-	-	251	251
Transferred from contingent liabilities to tax provision	-	42,000	-	42,000
Balance as at 31 December 2015	100,002	43,639	12,437	156,078

- 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 September 2016.

28- Deferred tax assets

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

	30 September 2016 Assets / (Liabilities) LE 000's	31 December 2015 Assets / (Liabilities) LE 000's
The following is balance of assets/liabilities of deferred tax:		
Fixed assets depreciation	**(27,766)**	(28,371)
Provisions (other than the impairment loss for financing)	**25,584**	25,299
Profits in suspense	**6,434**	4,448
Tax losses carried forward	**413,421**	562,823
Net tax resulted in assets	**417,673**	564,199

	30 September 2016 Assets / (Liabilities) LE 000's	31 December 2015 Assets / (Liabilities) LE 000's
Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities :		
Beginning balance of the period	**564,199**	828,065
Additions	**2,876**	16,949
Disposals	**(149,402)**	(280,815)
Ending balance of the period	**417,673**	564,199

- 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.

29- Capital

29/1 Authorized capital

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

29/2 Issued and paid in capital

The issued and paid in capital amounted to LE 2bn (31 December 2015: LE 2bn) represented by 200mn shares with a nominal value of LE 10 per share.

29/3 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 till 30 September 2016 (31 December 2015 LE 1,861mn).

30- Reserves and accumulated losses

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Reserves		
Legal reserves	**22,878**	22,878
General reserves	**42,522**	42,522
Special reserves	**26,257**	26,257
Fair value reserves - investments available for sale	**(13,508)**	(2,707)
General banking risk reserve	**77,682**	72,782
Ending Balance	**155,831**	161,732

The reserves movement is presented as follows:

30/1 Special reserves*

	30 September 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
Ending Balance	**26,257**	26,257

* Distribution from this reserve prohibited unless there is CBE approval.

30/2 Fair value reserve – available for sale investments

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Beginning balance	**72,782**	83,433
Adjustments related to change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for financings and facilities	**4,867**	(11,276)
Adjustments related to the 10% provision based on the value of assets reverted to the bank	**33**	625
Ending Balance	**77,682**	72,782

30/3 General Banking Risk Reserves

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Beginning balance	**72,782**	83,433
Adjustments related to change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for financings and facilities	**4,867**	(11,276)
Adjustments related to the 10% provision based on the value of assets reverted to the bank	**33**	625
Ending Balance	**77,682**	72,782

Balance of general banking risk reserve is represented as follows:

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
General banking risk reserve for financing and facilities	**76,916**	72,049
General Banking Risk Reserve related to assets reverted to the Bank	**766**	733
Ending Balance	**77,682**	72,782

- 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.

30/4 Accumulated Losses

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Balance at the beginning of the period	**(2,750,501)**	(2,976,968)
prior period adjustments		
Closure of subordinated loan given on 27 December 2012		
Net profit for the period	**263,637**	202,986
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	**(4,900)**	10,651
Amortization of the subordinated financing using EIR	**11,156**	12,830
Ending Balance	**(2,480,608)**	(2,750,501)

31- 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 September 2016 LE 000's	30 September 2015 LE 000's
Cash and due from CBE (Note13)	**1,406,404**	698,000
Due from banks (Note14)	**1,338,205**	1,570,858
Treasury bills (Note 15)	**4,170,310**	3,143,251
Due from banks maturities more than3 months	**(1,208,622)**	(1,299,145)
Treasury bills maturities more than 3 months	**(4,170,310)**	(3,143,100)
Ending Balance	**1,535,987**	969,864

32- Contingent liabilities and Commitments

32/1 Capital Commitments

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

32/2 Contingent Liabilities

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
Letters of credit (import and Confirmed export)	**345,602**	442,748
Letters of guarantee	**852,098**	511,053
Documentary credit	**199,549**	108,385
Bank guarantees	**522,882**	517,525
Total	**1,920,131**	1,579,711

32/3 Operating Lease commitment

	30 September 2016 LE 000's	31 December 2015 LE 000's
From 1 year up to 5 years	**20,444**	21,857
More than 5 years	**31,946**	38,732
Total	**52,390**	60,589

33- Related party transactions

33/1 The related party balances included in the financial statement are as follows

30 September 2016	**Subsidiaries and Associates**	**Major shareholder**	**Total**
	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	**LE 000's**
Financing and facilities to customers	**720,069**	**-**	**720,069**
Due from banks	**-**	**16,513**	**16,513**
Other assets	**50,154**	**99**	**50,253**
	770,223	**16,612**	**786,835**
Due to banks	**-**	**773,855**	**773,855**
Customers' deposits	**482,394**	**-**	**482,394**
Other liabilities	**487**	**13**	**500**
Subordinated financing	**-**	**307,154**	**307,154**
Paid under capital increase	**-**	**1,861,418**	**1,861,418**
Difference between face value and present value (Subordinated Financing)	**-**	**80,404**	**80,404**
	482,881	**3,022,844**	**3,505,725**

31 December 2015	Subsidiaries and Associates	Major shareholder	Total
	LE 000's	LE 000's	LE 000's
Financing and facilities to customers	780,416	-	780,416
Due from banks	-	19,203	19,203
Other assets	3,720	39	3,760
	784,136	19,242	803,379
Due to banks	-	357,382	357,382
Customers' deposits	106,837	-	106,837
Other liabilities	18,272	-	18,272
Subordinated financing	-	258,205	258,205
Paid under capital increase	-	1,861,418	1,861,418
Difference between face value and present value (Subordinated Financing)	-	29,603	29,603
	125,109	2,506,608	2,631,716

33- Related party transactions - Continued

33/2 During the period significant transactions with related parties included in the income statement are as follows

30 September 2016	**Subsidiaries and Associates**	**Major shareholder**	**Total**
	LE 000's	**LE 000's**	**LE 000's**
Profit from Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudaraba and similar income	**45,440**	**-**	**45,440**
Cost of deposits and similar expenses	**(446)**	**-**	**(446)**
Fees and commissions expenses	**(2,228)**	**-**	**(2,228)**
Cost of subordinated loan using the effective profit rate	**-**	**(11,156)**	**(11,156)**

30 September 2015	Subsidiaries and Associates	Major shareholder	Total
	LE 000's	LE 000's	LE 000's
Profit From Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudaraba and Other Similar Income	32,894	-	32,894
Cost of deposits and similar costs	(1,043)	-	(1,043)
Fees and commissions cost	(3,939)	-	(3,939)
Cost of subordinated loan using the effective profit rate	-	(8,331)	(8,331)

- Salaries and wages for the period ended 30 September 2016 includes an amount of LE 11,201k which represents average total top 20 salaries paid during the period.

34- Employees benefits

	30 September 2016	31 December 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Liabilities listed on balance sheet:		
Medical benefits post retirement	**30,559**	30,559
	30,559	30,559

	30 September 2016	30 September 2015
	LE 000's	LE 000's
Amounts recognized in the income statement		
Pension benefits	**(19,069)**	(16,537)
Medical benefits post retirement	**(10,019)**	(9,328)
	(29,088)	(25,865)

34- Employees benefits - Continued

34/1 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.

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

34/2 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

35- Pervious Year Adjustment

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.
In addition to that, the bank has amended the opening balances for the accumulated losses by the amount of 10,521 thousand Egyptian pounds representing the impact of the selling reversal for some Assets to subsidiary company.

36- Tax position

Corporate Tax

- The Bank's corporate income tax position has been examined, paid and settled with the tax authority since the operations start up until the end of year 2012, pending disputed points are transferred to committees and the courts for adjudication.
- The bank's corporate income tax position under examination for the period 2013:2014 and for 2015 it has been providing the tax declaration for 2015 within the legal deadline.
- 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's started to book the needed provision for AFS and bonds incomes.

Salary tax

- Tax inspections and internal committee for the years prior 2012 has been finalized and no tax due for this period
- The Bank's salary tax is currently under examination for the period 2013:2014.
- The bank pays the payroll taxes on monthly basis on the due dates as stated by law.

Stamp duty tax

First: In light of law no. 111 for the year 1980 (Before amendments)

- Stamp duty tax inspection been completed and paid till 31/7/2006 expect 7 branches still under inspection and pending disputed points are transferred to committees and the courts for adjudication.
- Period from 01/08/2006 till 31/03/2013 been inspected and paid according to the protocol signed between the Federation of Egyptian Banks and Egyptian Tax Authority.
- Period from 01/04/2013 till 31/12/2015 under inspection according to the protocol signed between the Federation of Egyptian Banks and Egyptian Tax Authority.

Sales tax:

- Inspection of the bank branches till 2014 has been finalized and all taxes due were paid.

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.