



Consolidated Financial Statements

December 2017



Deloitte – Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Accountants & Auditors

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountant & Consultants

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Commercial International Bank - Egypt

Report on the consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the consolidated statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Bank's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with central bank of Egypt's rules, pertaining to the preparation and presentation & the financial statements, issued on December 16, 2008 and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws , management responsibility includes, designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; management responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) as of December 31, 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with central bank of Egypt's rules, pertaining to the preparation and presentation & the financial statements, issued on December 16, 2008 and the Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these financial statements.

Auditors


Hassan Basyoni El Basha
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority
Register Number "98"
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants


Kamel Magdy Saleh
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority
Register Number "69"
Deloitte – Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Accountants & Auditors

Cairo, 31 January, 2018

Consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2017

	Notes	Dec. 31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank	15	14,663,289	10,522,040
Due from banks	16	45,319,766	58,011,034
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	54,478,202	39,177,184
Trading financial assets	18	7,295,197	2,445,134
Loans and advances to banks, net	19	1,313	159,651
Loans and advances to customers, net	20	88,427,103	85,224,148
Non current assets held for sale	42	-	4,890,438
Derivative financial instruments	21	40,001	269,269
Financial investments			
- Available for sale	22	30,474,781	5,447,291
- Held to maturity	22	45,167,722	53,924,936
Investments in associates	23	65,039	36,723
Other assets	24	6,886,607	5,434,563
Intangible assets	41	368,923	499,131
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	32	179,630	181,308
Property, plant and equipment	25	1,414,519	1,320,905
Total assets		294,782,092	267,543,755
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	26	1,877,918	3,008,996
Due to customers	27	250,723,052	231,740,795
Non current liabilities held for sale	42	-	3,684,676
Derivative financial instruments	21	196,984	331,091
Current tax liabilities		2,778,973	2,017,034
Other liabilities	29	5,476,531	3,579,330
Long term loans	28	3,674,736	160,243
Other provisions	30	1,615,159	1,514,057
Total liabilities		266,343,353	246,036,222
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	31	11,618,011	11,538,660
Reserves	34	8,725,966	3,451,756
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		489,334	343,460
Retained earnings (losses)		89,873	31,462
Total equity		20,923,184	15,365,338
Net profit for the year		7,515,555	6,009,118
Total equity and net profit for the year		28,438,739	21,374,456
Minority interest		-	133,077
Total minority interest , equity and net profit for the year		28,438,739	21,507,533
Total liabilities, equity, minority interest and net profit for the year		294,782,092	267,543,755

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements .
 (Audit report attached)



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
 Chairman and Managing Director

Consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2017

	<i>Notes</i>	Dec. 31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Continued Operations			
Interest and similar income		28,671,170	19,144,218
Interest and similar expense		<u>(16,167,155)</u>	<u>(9,126,512)</u>
Net interest income	<i>6</i>	<u>12,504,015</u>	<u>10,017,706</u>
Fee and commission income		2,676,944	1,965,529
Fee and commission expense		<u>(624,278)</u>	<u>(417,573)</u>
Net fee and commission income	<i>7</i>	<u>2,052,666</u>	<u>1,547,956</u>
Dividend income	<i>8</i>	34,514	34,236
Net trading income	<i>9</i>	1,292,215	1,315,182
Profits (Losses) on financial investments	<i>22</i>	165,111	(25,533)
Administrative expenses	<i>10</i>	<u>(3,112,508)</u>	<u>(2,432,652)</u>
Other operating (expenses) income	<i>11</i>	<u>(1,063,468)</u>	<u>(1,237,187)</u>
Goodwill impairment		-	(209,842)
Intangible assets amortization	<i>41</i>	<u>(130,208)</u>	<u>(130,208)</u>
Impairment charge for credit losses	<i>12</i>	<u>(1,742,281)</u>	<u>(892,874)</u>
Bank's share in the profits of associates		<u>29,066</u>	<u>2,989</u>
Profit before income tax		<u>10,029,122</u>	<u>7,989,773</u>
Income tax expense	<i>13</i>	<u>(2,778,973)</u>	<u>(2,017,034)</u>
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	<i>32 & 13</i>	<u>(1,678)</u>	<u>(76,849)</u>
Net profit from continued operations		<u>7,248,471</u>	<u>5,895,890</u>
Discontinued Operations			
Net profit from discontinued operations		122,234	127,376
Profit (loss) of disposal from discontinued operations	<i>43</i>	<u>168,900</u>	<u>-</u>
Net profit for the year		<u>7,539,605</u>	<u>6,023,266</u>
Minority interest		<u>24,050</u>	<u>14,148</u>
Bank shareholders		<u>7,515,555</u>	<u>6,009,118</u>
Earning per share			
Basic	<i>14</i>	5.76	4.54
Diluted		5.67	4.47



Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
 Chairman and Managing Director

Consolidated cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2017

	Dec. 31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax from continued operations	10,029,122	7,989,773
Profit before income tax from discontinued operations	-	158,041
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Fixed assets depreciation	351,005	285,381
Impairment charge for credit losses	1,742,281	892,874
Other provisions charges	212,622	150,847
Trading financial investments revaluation differences	(248,072)	(269,283)
Available for sale and held to maturity investments exchange revaluation differences	100,078	(2,219,961)
Goodwill impairment	-	209,842
Intangible assets amortization	130,208	130,208
Financial investments impairment charge	(83,079)	82,428
Utilization of other provisions	(25,463)	(3,696)
Other provisions no longer used	(97,897)	(78,405)
Exchange differences of other provisions	11,840	583,550
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	(607)	(1,682)
Profits from selling financial investments	99,047	(35,193)
Profits from selling investments in associates	-	90,447
Impairment (Released) charges of associates	(9,570)	(131,799)
Shares based payments	290,884	187,000
Bank's share in the profits of associates	(38,636)	-
Associates financial investments revaluation differences	-	2,989
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities	12,463,763	8,023,361
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities		
Due from banks	(2,594,442)	264,072
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	(16,466,420)	(16,057,258)
Trading financial assets	(4,601,991)	3,672,526
Derivative financial instruments	95,161	(2,918)
Loans and advances to banks and customers	(4,019,132)	(29,440,654)
Other assets	(1,121,981)	(4,450,111)
Non current assets held for sale	428,011	-
Due to banks	(1,131,078)	1,408,227
Due to customers	18,802,058	76,506,379
Income tax obligations paid	(2,017,034)	(1,949,694)
Other liabilities	1,897,201	4,354,673
Net cash provided from operating activities	1,734,116	42,328,603
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from redemption of subsidiary and associates	750	(12,036)
Payment (proceeds) for purchases and sell of subsidiary and associates	(44,318)	176,161
Payment for purchases of property, plant, equipment and branches constructions	(745,089)	(560,631)
Proceeds from redemption of held to maturity financial investments	13,354,468	4,094
Payment for purchases of held to maturity financial investments	(4,597,254)	(1,243,669)
Payment for purchases of available for sale financial investments	(25,868,230)	(3,334,122)
Proceeds from selling available for sale financial investments	973,963	2,946,710
Proceeds from selling non current assets held for sale	628,521	(2,989)
Net cash used in investing activities	(16,297,189)	(2,026,482)

Consolidated cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2017 (Cont.)

	Dec. 31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in long term loans	3,524,063	28,915
Dividend paid	(1,350,204)	(1,463,450)
Capital increase	79,351	68,057
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>2,253,210</u>	<u>(1,366,478)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent during the year	(12,309,863)	38,935,643
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent	<u>61,518,700</u>	<u>22,583,057</u>
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	<u>49,208,837</u>	<u>61,518,700</u>
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:		
Cash and balances with central bank	14,663,289	10,522,040
Due from banks	45,319,766	58,011,034
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	54,478,202	39,177,184
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(8,878,986)	(5,438,235)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months	(1,719,586)	(2,565,895)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	<u>(54,653,848)</u>	<u>(38,187,428)</u>
Total cash and cash equivalent	<u>49,208,837</u>	<u>61,518,700</u>

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2016

Dec. 31, 2016	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings (losses)	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S. investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	IFRS 9 risk reserve	Net profit for the year	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	Total Shareholders Equity	Minority Interest	Total
Beginning balance	11,470,603	803,355	1,518,373	(64,566)	30,214	(2,202,462)	2,513	-	4,728,976	248,148	-	16,535,154	47,431	16,582,585
Capital increase	68,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,057	-	68,057
Transferred to reserves	-	232,008	3,035,878	-	564	-	-	-	(3,176,762)	(91,688)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to retained earnings (losses)	-	-	-	88,258	-	-	-	-	(88,258)	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(3,896)	-	-	-	-	(1,463,450)	-	-	(1,467,346)	(1,394)	(1,468,740)
Net profit of the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,009,118	-	-	6,009,118	14,148	6,023,266
Change in ownership percentage	-	-	-	11,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,666	72,892	84,558
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on AFS	-	-	-	-	-	22,219	-	-	-	-	-	22,219	-	22,219
Transferred (from) to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	506	-	(506)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,000	-	187,000	-	187,000
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,588	85,588	-	85,588
Balance at the end of the year	11,538,660	1,035,363	4,554,251	31,462	30,778	(2,180,243)	3,019	-	6,009,118	343,460	85,588	21,374,456	133,077	21,507,533

EGP Thousands

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year ended December 31, 2017

Dec. 31, 2017	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings (losses)	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S. investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	IFRS 9 risk reserve	Net profit for the year	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	Total Shareholders Equity	Minority Interest	Total
Beginning balance	11,538,660	1,035,363	4,554,251	31,462	30,778	(2,180,244)	3,019	-	6,009,118	343,460	8,588	21,374,455	133,077	21,507,532
Capital increase	79,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,351	-	79,351
Transferred to reserves	-	297,444	4,445,620	58,563	1,682	-	-	-	(4,658,299)	(145,010)	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,350,204)	-	-	(1,350,204)	-	(1,350,204)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,515,555	-	-	7,515,555	24,050	7,539,605
Disposal of subsidiary	-	-	152	(152)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,588)	(8,588)	-	(8,588)
Change in ownership percentage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(157,127)	(157,127)
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on AFS	-	-	-	-	-	537,286	-	-	-	-	-	537,286	-	537,286
Transferred (from) to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	615	-	(615)	-	-	-	-	-
IFRS 9 risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411,549	(1,411,549)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	11,618,011	1,332,807	9,000,023	89,873	32,460	(1,642,958)	3,634	1,411,549	6,104,006	489,334	-	28,438,739	-	28,438,739

ECP Thousands

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017

1. General information

Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 174 branches, and 22 units employing 6551 employees on the statement of financial position date.

Commercial international Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. was formed as a commercial bank under the investment law no. 43 of 1974. The address of its registered head office is as follows: Nile tower, 21/23 Charles de Gaulle Street-Giza. The Bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.

CI Capital Holding Co S.A.E it was established as a joint stock company on April 9th, 2005 under the capital market law no. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. Financial register no. 166798 on April 10th, 2005 and the company have been licensed by the Capital Market Authority to carry out its activities under license no. 353 on May 24th, 2006.

As of December 31, 2017 the Bank directly owns 4,114,568 shares representing 10% of CI Capital Holding Company's capital and on December 31, 2017 CI Capital Holding Co. Directly owns the following shares in its subsidiaries:

Company name	No. of shares	Ownership%	Indirect Share%
<input type="checkbox"/> CIBC Co.	1,979,290	98.96	98.94
<input type="checkbox"/> CI Assets Management	478,577	95.72	95.70
<input type="checkbox"/> CI Investment Banking Co.	2,481,578	99.27	99.25
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic Brokerage Co.	3,393,500	99.97	99.95
<input type="checkbox"/> Corplease	1,262,237	72.96	72.94

The bank owns investments in a subsidiary "C-Ventures", in which the bank's share is 99.99%. The company is still under establishment and has not yet started its operations and has not been registered in the commercial register.

2. Summary of accounting policies

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

2.1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian financial reporting standards issued in 2006 and its amendments and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 consistent with the principles referred to.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of trading, financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, available for sale and all derivatives contracts.

2.1.1. Basis of consolidation

The method of full consolidation is the basis of the preparation of the consolidated financial statement of the Bank, given that the Bank's acquisition proportion is 99.98 % (full control) in CI Capital Holding until 20 March 2017.

Consolidated financial statements consist of the financial statements of Commercial International Bank and consolidated financial statements of CI Capital Holding and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved through the Bank's ability to control the financial and operational policies of the companies that the Bank invests in it in order to obtain benefits from its activities. The basis of the consolidation is as follows:

- Eliminating all balances and transactions between the Bank and group companies.
- The cost of acquisition of subsidiary companies is based on the company's share in the fair value of assets acquired and obligations outstanding on the acquisition date.
- Minority shareholders represent the rights of others in subsidiary companies.
- Proportional consolidation is used in consolidating method for companies under joint control.

2.2. Subsidiaries and associates

2.2.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Bank has owned directly or indirectly the control to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Bank has the ability to control the entity or not.

2.2.2. Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Bank has significant influence but do not reach to the extent of control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the purchase of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus any costs directly related to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Bank share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. A gain on acquisition is recognized in profit or loss if there is an excess of the Bank's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired over the cost of the acquisition.

The equity method is applied to account for investments associates, whereby, investments are recorded based on the equity method including any goodwill, deducting any impairment losses, and dividends are recorded in the income statement in the adoption of the distribution of these profits and evidence of the Bank right to collect them.

2.3. Segment reporting

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

2.4. Foreign currency translation

2.4.1. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

2.4.2. Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound. Transactions in foreign currencies during the period are translated into the Egyptian pound using the prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of reporting period at the prevailing exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income from held-for-trading assets and liabilities.
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.

Changes in the fair value of investments in debt instruments; which represent monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies and classified as available for sale assets are analyzed into valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the applicable exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument.

Valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in 'income from loans and similar revenues' whereas differences resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in 'other operating revenues (expenses)'. The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value are deferred in equity and accumulated in the 'revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investments'.

Valuation differences resulting from the non-monetary items include gains and losses of the change in fair value of such equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, as for recognition of the differences of valuation resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments available for sale within the fair value reserve in equity.

2.5. Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- Loans and receivables.
- Held to maturity investments.
- Available for sale financial investments.

Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

2.5.1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories:

- Financial assets held for trading.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss at inception.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit making. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Financial instruments, other than those held for trading, are classified as financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below:

- When the designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement and recognition inconsistencies that would arise from measuring financial assets or financial liabilities, on different bases. Under this criterion, an accounting mismatch would arise if the debt securities issued were accounted for at amortized cost, because the related derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in the income statement. The main classes of financial instruments designated by the Bank are loans and advances and long-term debt issues.
- Applies to groups of financial assets, financial liabilities or combinations thereof that are managed, and their performance evaluated, on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and where information about the groups of financial instruments is reported to management on that basis.
- Relates to financial instruments containing one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows resulting from those financial instruments, including certain debt issues and debt securities held.

Any financial derivative initially recognized at fair value can't be reclassified during the holding period. Re-classification is not allowed for any financial instrument initially recognized at fair value through profit and loss.

2.5.2. Loans and advances

Loans and advances 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 is classified as held for trading, or those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or
- Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than credit deterioration.

2.5.3. Held to maturity financial investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold till maturity. If the Bank has to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be reclassified as available for sale unless in necessary cases subject to regulatory approval.

2.5.4. Available for sale financial investments

Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

The following are applied in respect to all financial assets:

Debt securities and equity shares intended to be held on a continuing basis, other than those designated at fair value, are classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. Financial investments are recognized on trade date, when the group enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase securities.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when the Bank transfers substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Available-for-sale, held-for-trading and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss' are recognized in the income statement in 'net income from financial instruments designated at fair value'. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available for sale investments are recognized directly in equity, until the financial assets are either sold or become impaired. When available-for-sale financial assets are sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is recognized on available for sale debt securities using the effective interest method, calculated over the asset's expected life. Premiums and discounts arising on the purchase are included in the calculation of effective interest rates. Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive payment has been 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, or no current demand prices available, the Bank measures fair value using valuation models. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation models commonly used by market participants. If the Bank has not been able to estimate the fair value of equity instruments classified as available for sale, the value is measured at cost less impairment.

Available for sale investments that would have met the definition of loans and receivables at initial recognition may be reclassified out to loans and advances or financial assets held to maturity. In all cases, when the Bank has the intent and ability to hold these financial assets in the foreseeable future or till maturity. The financial asset is reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification, and any profits or losses that has been recognized previously in equity, is treated based on the following:

- If the financial asset has a fixed maturity, gains or losses are amortized over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate method. In case of subsequent impairment of the financial asset, the previously recognized unrealized gains or losses in equity are recognized directly in the profits and losses.
- In the case of financial asset which has infinite life, any previously recognized profit or loss in equity will remain until the sale of the asset or its disposal, in the case of impairment of the value of the financial asset after the re-classification, any gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recycled to the profits and losses.
- If the Bank adjusts its estimates of payments or receipts of a financial asset that in return adjusts the carrying amount of the asset (or group of financial assets) to reflect the actual cash inflows, the carrying value is recalculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows at the effective yield of the financial instrument and the differences are recognized in profit and loss.
- In all cases, if the Bank re-classifies financial asset in accordance with the above criteria and increases its estimate of the proceeds of future cash flow, this increase adjusts the effective interest rate of this asset only without affecting the investment book value.

2.6. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to be settled on a net basis.

2.7. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are recognized initially, and subsequently, at fair value. Fair values of exchange traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments, such as conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income statement unless the Bank chooses to designate the hybrid contact as at fair value through net trading income in profit or loss.

The timing of recognition in profit and loss, of any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and the nature of the item being hedged. The Bank designates certain derivatives as:

- Hedging instruments of the risks associated with fair value changes of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge).
- Hedging of risks relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge)
- Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore,

At the inception of the hedge, and on ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

2.7.1. Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the 'net interest income' line item of the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss in 'net trading income'.

When the hedging instrument is no longer qualified for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date using the effective interest method.

2.7.2. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the income statement. These gains and losses are reported in 'net trading income', except where derivatives are managed in conjunction with financial instruments designated at fair value, in which case gains and losses are reported in 'net income from financial instruments designated at fair value'.

2.8. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held-for-trading or designated at fair value are recognized in 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees

and points paid or received between parties to the contract that represents an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once loans or debts are classified as nonperforming or impaired, the revenue of interest income will not be recognized and will be recorded off balance sheet, and are recognized as income subsequently based on a cash basis according to the following:

- When all arrears are collected for consumer loans, personnel mortgages and micro-finance loans.
- When calculated interest for corporate are capitalized according to the rescheduling agreement conditions until paying 25% from rescheduled payments for a minimum performing period of one year, if the customer continues to perform, the calculated interest will be recognized in interest income (interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance) without the marginalized before the rescheduling agreement which will be recognized in interest income after the settlement of the outstanding loan balance.

2.9. Fee and commission income

Fees charged for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost, are recognized as revenue as the service is provided. Fees and commissions on non-performing or impaired loans or receivables cease to be recognized as income and are rather recorded off balance sheet. These are recognized as revenue, on a cash basis, only when interest income on those loans is recognized in profit and loss, at that time, fees and commissions that represent an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset, are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset.

Commitment fees and related direct costs for loans and advances where draw down is probable are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognized at the maturity of the term of the commitment.

Fees are recognized on the debt instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition and syndicated loan fees received by the Bank are recognized when the syndication has been completed and the Bank does not hold any portion of it or holds a part at the same effective interest rate used for the other participants portions.

Commission and fee arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of properties are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction in the income statement .

Other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis. Financial planning fees related to investment funds are recognized steadily over the period in which the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management; financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis also.

Operating revenues in the holding company are:

- Commission income is resulting from purchasing and selling securities to a customer account upon receiving the transaction confirmation from the Stock Exchange.
- Mutual funds and investment portfolios management which is calculated as a percentage of the net value of assets under management according to the terms and conditions of agreement. These amounts are credited to the assets management company's revenue pool on a monthly accrual basis.

2.10. Dividend income

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

2.11. Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold subject to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. Securities borrowed or purchased subject to a commitment to resell them (Reverse Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and added to treasury bills balance. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

2.12. Impairment of financial assets

2.12.1. Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event/s') and that loss event/s has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (for example, equity ratio, net income percentage of sales)
- Violation of the conditions of the loan agreement such as non-payment.
- Initiation of Bankruptcy proceedings.
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position.

- The Bank for reasons of economic or legal financial difficulties of the borrower by granting concessions may not agree with the Bank granted in normal circumstances.
- Deterioration in the value of collateral or deterioration of the creditworthiness of the borrower.

The objective evidence of impairment loss for a group of financial assets is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, for instance an increase in the default rates for a particular Banking product.

The Bank estimates the period between a losses occurring and its identification for each specific portfolio. In general, the periods used vary between three months to twelve months.

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 and in this field the following are considered:

- 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 according to historical default ratios.
- If the Bank determines that an objective evidence of financial asset impairment exist 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.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. If a loan or held to maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract when there is objective evidence for asset impairment. As a practical expedient, the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e., on the basis of the group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

For the purposes of evaluation of impairment for a group of a financial assets according to historical default ratios future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the Bank and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Bank. 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 currently exist.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other indicative factors of changes in the probability of losses in the Bank and their magnitude. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank.

2.12.2. Available for sale investments

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets classify under available for sale is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired. During periods start from first of January 2009, the decrease consider significant when it became 10% from the book value of the financial instrument and the decrease consider to be extended if it continues for period more than 9 months, and if the mentioned evidences become available then any cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in the income statement , in respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through the income statement.

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 the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement to the extent of previously recognized impairment charge from equity to income statement.

2.13. Real estate investments

The real estate investments represent lands and buildings owned by the Bank in order to obtain rental returns or capital gains and therefore do not include real estate assets which the Bank exercised its work through or those that have owned by the Bank as settlement of debts. The accounting treatment is the same used with property, plant and equipment.

2.14. Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their residual values over estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	20 years.
Leasehold improvements	3 years, or over the period of the lease if less
Furniture and safes	3/5 years.
Typewriters, calculators and air-conditions	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Computers and core systems	3/10 years
Fixtures and fittings	3 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Depreciable assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable value if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the selling proceeds with the asset carrying amount and charged to other operating expenses in the income statement.

2.15. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized -except goodwill- and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Assets are tested for impairment with reference to the lowest level of cash generating unit/s. A previously recognized impairment loss relating to a fixed asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstances leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the fixed asset's recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the fixed asset will only be increased up to the amount that it would have been had the original impairment not been recognized.

2.15.1. Goodwill

Goodwill is capitalized and represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Bank's share in the acquired entity's net identifiable assets on the date of acquisition. For the purpose of calculating goodwill, the fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows. Goodwill is included in the cost of investments in associates and subsidiaries in the Bank's separate financial statements. Goodwill is tested for impairment, impairment loss is charged to the income statement.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The cash generating units represented in the Bank main segments.

2.15.2. Other intangible assets

Is the intangible assets other than goodwill and computer programs (trademarks, licenses, contracts for benefits, the benefits of contracting with clients).

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset with definite life. Intangible assets with indefinite life are not amortized and tested for impairment.

2.16. Leases

The accounting treatment for the finance lease is complied with law 95/1995, if the contract entitles the lessee to purchase the asset at a specified date and predefined value, or the current value of the total lease payments representing at least 90% of the value of the asset. The other leases contracts are considered operating leases contracts.

2.16.1. Being lessee

Finance lease contract recognizes the lease cost, including the cost of maintenance of the leased assets in the income statement for the period in which they occurred. If the Bank decides to exercise the right to purchase the leased asset the leased assets are capitalized and included in 'property, plant and equipment' and depreciated over the useful life of the expected remaining life of the asset in the same manner as similar assets.

Operating lease payments leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases and are included in 'general and administrative expenses'.

2.16.2. Being lessor

For finance lease, assets are recorded in the property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet and amortized over the expected useful life of this asset in the same manner as similar assets. Lease income is recognized on the basis of rate of return on the lease in addition to an amount corresponding to the cost of depreciation for the period. The difference between the recognized rental income and the total finance lease clients' accounts is transferred to the in the income statement until the expiration of the lease to be reconciled with a net book value of the leased asset. Maintenance and insurance expenses are charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are not charged to the tenant.

In case there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect the of financial lease obligations, the finance lease payments are reduced to the recoverable amount.

For assets leased under operating lease it appears in the balance sheet under property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the expected useful life of the asset in the same way as similar assets, and the lease income recorded less any discounts given to the lessee on a straight-line method over the contract period.

2.17. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and non-restricted balances with Central Bank, treasury bills and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

2.18. Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

In case of similar obligations, the related cash outflow should be determined in order to settle these obligations as a group. The provision is recognized even in case of minor probability that cash outflow will occur for an item of these obligations.

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

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 months from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. An appropriate pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions. For obligations due within less than twelve months from the balance sheet date, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

2.19. Share based payments

The Bank applies an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of equity instruments recognized as an expense over the vesting period using appropriate valuation models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the equity instruments were granted. The vesting period is the period during which all the specified vesting conditions of a share-based payment arrangement are to be satisfied. Vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions and market performance conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of equity instruments at the date of grant. At each balance sheet date the number of options that are expected to be exercised are estimated. Recognizes estimate changes, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

2.20. Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of equity that are recognized directly in equity.

Income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with the principles of accounting and value according to the foundations of the tax, this is determining the value of deferred tax on the expected manner to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets of the Bank recognized when there is likely to be possible to achieve profits subject to tax in the future to be possible through to use that asset, and is reducing the value of deferred tax assets with part of that will come from tax benefit expected during the following years, that in the case of expected high benefit tax, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the above reduced.

2.21. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost also any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.22. Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares and profit sharing are recognized as a charge of equity upon the general assembly approval. Profit sharing includes the employees' profit share and the Board of Directors' remuneration as prescribed by the Bank's articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

2.23. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current period where necessary.

2.24. Noncurrent assets held for sale

a non-current asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

Determining whether (and when) an asset stops being recovered principally through use and becomes recoverable principally through sale.

For an asset (or disposal group) to be classified as held for sale:

- (a) It must be available for immediate sale in its present condition, subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets (or disposal groups);
- (b) Its sale must be highly probable;

The standard requires that non-current assets (and, in a 'disposal group', related liabilities and current assets,) meeting its criteria to be classified as held for sale be:

- (a) Measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, with depreciation on them ceasing; and
- (b) Presented separately on the face of the statement of financial position with the results of discontinued operations presented separately in the income statement.

2.25. Discontinued operation

Discontinued operation as 'a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and

- (a) Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations,
- (b) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or
- (c) Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

When presenting discontinued operations in the income statement, the comparative figures should be adjusted as if the operations had been discontinued in the comparative period.

3. Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and rewards and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Also market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Bank treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units.

The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, credit risk management is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

3.1. Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, debt securities and other bills. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team in Bank treasury and reported to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

3.1.1. Credit risk measurement

3.1.1.1. Loans and advances to banks and customers

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to banks and customers at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects three components:

- The 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations

- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the ‘exposure at default.
- The likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the ‘loss given default’).

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the ‘expected loss model’) are required by the Basel committee on banking regulations and the supervisory practices (the Basel committee), and are embedded in the Bank’s daily operational management. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under EAS 26, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date (the ‘incurred loss model’) rather than expected losses (note 3.1).

The Bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer judgment and are validated, where appropriate. Clients of the Bank are segmented into four rating classes. The Bank’s rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The Bank regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

Bank’s rating	description of the grade
1	performing loans
2	regular watching
3	watch list
4	non-performing loans

Loss given default or loss severity represents the Bank expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

3.1.1.2. Debt instruments and treasury and other bills

For debt instruments and bills, external rating such as standard and poor’s rating or their equivalents are used for managing of the credit risk exposures, and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are uses. The investments 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 requirement at the same time.

3.1.2. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manages, limits and controls concentrations 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 industry 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 industry sector and by country are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-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:

3.1.2.1. Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Mortgage business assets such as premises, and inventory.
- Mortgage financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other governmental securities are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

3.1.2.2. Derivatives

The Bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts), by both amount and term. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the Bank (i.e., assets with positive fair value), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the Bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank market transactions on any single day.

3.1.2.3. Master netting arrangements

The Bank further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favorable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Bank overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

3.1.2.4. Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

3.1.3. Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating system described in Note 3.1.1 focus on the credit-quality mapping from the lending and investment activities perspective. Conversely, for only financial reporting purposes impairment losses are recognized for that has been incurred at the balance sheet date when there is an objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred impairment losses in balance sheet are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and CBE regulation purposes.

The impairment provision reported in balance sheet at the end of the period is derived from each of the four internal credit risk ratings. However, the majority of the impairment provision is usually driven by the last two rating degrees. The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and advances reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal credit risk ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

Bank's rating	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	<u>Loans and advances</u> (%)	<u>Impairment provision</u> (%)	<u>Loans and advances</u> (%)	<u>Impairment provision</u> (%)
1-Performing loans	69.53	11.61	68.27	13.78
2-Regular watching	15.53	21.51	18.43	19.53
3-Watch list	7.99	23.70	6.54	16.81
4-Non-Performing Loans	6.95	43.18	6.76	49.88

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under EAS 26, based on the following criteria set by the Bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower or debtor
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position

- Bank granted concessions may not be approved under normal circumstances due to economic, legal reasons and financial difficulties facing the borrower
- Deterioration of the collateral value
- Deterioration of the credit situation

The Bank's policy requires the review of all financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when circumstances require. Impairment provisions on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance-sheet date, and are applied to all significant accounts individually. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account. Collective impairment provisions are provided portfolios of homogenous assets by using the available historical loss experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

3.1.4. Pattern of measuring the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the Bank's internal credit ratings indicated in note 3.1.1, management classifies loans and advances based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE regulations. Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record. The Bank calculates required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provisions by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance with EAS. That excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so, that reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution.

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings compared with CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings, compared to CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Categorization	Provision %	Internal rating	Categorization
1	Low risk	0%	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular watching
7	Watch list	5%	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non performing loans

3.1.5. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	Dec. 31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2016 EGP Thousands
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	54,653,848	39,216,387
Trading financial assets:		
- Debt instruments	6,728,843	1,933,420
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,383	161,451
Less: Impairment provision	(70)	(1,800)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	1,780,416	1,901,875
- Credit cards	2,899,930	2,423,125
- Personal loans	13,910,837	10,745,352
- Mortgages	416,616	306,930
- Other loans	-	20,838
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	12,450,826	12,452,698
- Direct loans	44,200,770	44,503,511
- Syndicated loans	26,627,825	24,840,803
- Other loans	112,802	110,382
Unamortized bills discount	(12,476)	(5,533)
Impairment provision	(10,994,446)	(9,818,007)
Unearned interest	(2,965,997)	(2,257,826)
Derivative financial instruments	40,001	269,269
Financial investments:		
- Debt instruments	74,767,989	58,601,911
- Investments in associates	65,039	36,723
Total	224,684,136	185,441,509
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	3,605,001	2,832,705
Customers acceptances	1,017,690	650,607
Letters of credit (import and export)	1,700,516	2,382,849
Letter of guarantee	69,514,413	65,575,370
Total	75,837,620	71,441,531

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on December 31, 2017, before taking into account any held collateral.

For assets recognized on balance sheet, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

As shown above 39.35% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represents 36.26%.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk resulting from both its loans and advances portfolio and debt instruments based on the following:

- 85.06% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.
- 93.05% of loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.
- Loans and advances assessed individually are valued EGP thousands 7,120,106
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial year ended on December 31, 2017.
- 96.80% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments.

3.1.6. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Dec.31, 2017		Dec.31, 2016	
	EGP Thousands		EGP Thousands	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Neither past due nor impaired	89,395,036	1,383	85,586,627	161,451
Past due but not impaired	5,884,880	-	5,133,220	-
Individually impaired	7,120,106	-	6,585,667	-
Gross	102,400,022	1,383	97,305,514	161,451
Less:				
Impairment provision	10,994,446	70	9,818,007	1,800
Unamortized bills discount	12,476	-	5,533	-
Unearned interest	2,965,997	-	2,257,826	-
Net	88,427,103	1,313	85,224,148	159,651

Impairment provision losses for loans and advances reached EGP 10,994,516 thousand.

During the year, the Bank's total loans and advances increased by 5.06%.

In order to minimize the probable exposure to credit risk, the Bank focuses more on the business with large enterprises, banks or retail customers with good credit rating or sufficient collateral.

Net loans and advances to customers and banks (after deducting impairment provision):

Dec. 31, 2017	Individual				Corporate				EGP Thousands	
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans		
Grades:									Total loans and advances to customers	Total loans and advances to banks
Performing loans	1,648,245	2,781,232	13,101,740	405,931	8,828,336	22,580,167	20,475,961	94,665	69,916,277	-
Regular watching	76,768	56,114	123,173	-	800,290	9,619,251	2,848,444	15,190	13,539,230	1,313
Watch list	12,976	22,537	18,120	-	463,257	3,918,513	1,141,383	-	5,576,786	-
Non-performing loans	39,130	14,380	440,808	1,189	651,816	975,149	250,811	-	2,373,283	-
Total	1,777,119	2,874,263	13,683,841	407,120	10,743,699	37,093,080	24,716,599	109,855	91,405,576	1,313
Dec. 31, 2016	Individual				Corporate				EGP Thousands	
Grades:									Total loans and advances to customers	Total loans and advances to banks
Performing loans	1,784,301	2,312,458	10,137,283	296,473	9,279,904	22,692,882	18,424,107	100,340	65,027,748	159,651
Regular watching	75,133	51,696	227,952	-	1,000,619	10,215,887	4,470,640	7,598	16,049,525	-
Watch list	13,589	19,202	85,313	-	352,793	4,251,195	-	-	4,722,092	-
Non-performing loans	17,686	14,713	104,211	2,657	477,372	901,320	170,183	-	1,688,142	-
Total	1,890,709	2,398,069	10,554,759	299,130	11,110,688	38,061,284	23,064,930	107,938	87,487,507	159,651

Loans and advances past due but not impaired:

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless there is an objective evidence of impairment.

	Individual				Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Dec.31, 2017									
Past due up to 30 days	530,593	395,709	33,155	580	960,037	445,730	3,634,181	3,071	4,082,982
Past due 30 - 60 days	77,071	59,927	19,547	199	156,744	30,531	58,688	-	89,219
Past due 60-90 days	13,038	27,020	10,520	69	50,647	427,811	117,440	-	545,251
Total	620,702	482,656	63,222	848	1,167,428	904,072	3,810,309	3,071	4,717,452

	Individual				Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Dec.31, 2016									
Past due up to 30 days	582,120	422,066	24,732	751	1,029,669	400,439	2,522,360	43,878	2,966,677
Past due 30-60 days	75,290	54,952	14,679	66	144,987	74,593	55,022	-	129,615
Past due 60-90 days	13,801	22,964	9,382	21	46,168	423,474	392,630	-	816,104
Total	671,211	499,982	48,793	838	1,220,824	898,506	2,970,012	43,878	3,912,396

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances individually assessed without taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees are totaled EGP 7,120,106 thousand.

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by product, along with the fair value of related collateral held by the Bank, are as follows:

	Individual				Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Dec.31, 2017									
Individually impaired loans	40,792	24,067	621,211	3,960	-	1,726,440	3,445,855	1,257,781	7,120,106
Dec.31, 2016									
Individually impaired loans	26,350	25,180	248,302	7,479	20,838	1,368,375	3,569,454	1,319,689	6,585,667

Loans and advances restructured

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, applying obligatory management programs, modifying and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies are based on indicators or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the personal judgment of the management, which indicate that payment will most likely continue. Restructuring is commonly applied to term loans, specially customer loans. Renegotiated loans totaled at the end of the period:

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
Loans and advances to Corporate		
- Direct loans	8,577,197	7,771,415
Total	8,577,197	7,771,415

3.1.7. Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes

The table below presents an analysis of debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes by rating agency designation at end of financial year, based on Standard & Poor's ratings or their equivalent:

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2017	Treasury bills and other gov. notes	Trading financial debt instruments	Non-trading financial debt instruments	Total
AAA	-	-	-	-
AA- to AA+	-	-	431,011	431,011
A- to A+	-	-	1,724,358	1,724,358
Lower than A-	-	1,721,360	4,457,964	6,179,324
Unrated	54,478,202	5,007,483	68,154,656	127,640,341
Total	54,478,202	6,728,843	74,767,989	135,975,034

3.1.8. Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure
3.1.8.1. Geographical sectors

Following is a breakdown of the Bank's main credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the year.

The Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

EGP Thousands

Dec.31, 2017	<u>Cairo</u>	<u>Alex, Delta and Sinai</u>	<u>Upper Egypt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	54,653,848	-	-	54,653,848
Trading financial assets:				
- Debt instruments	6,728,843	-	-	6,728,843
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,383	-	-	1,383
Less: Impairment provision	(70)	-	-	(70)
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	956,756	621,743	201,917	1,780,416
- Credit cards	2,329,790	488,529	81,611	2,899,930
- Personal loans	8,632,679	4,437,647	840,511	13,910,837
- Mortgages	342,764	66,414	7,438	416,616
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	10,228,588	1,731,524	490,714	12,450,826
- Direct loans	29,818,885	11,262,255	3,119,630	44,200,770
- Syndicated loans	23,487,639	2,831,056	309,130	26,627,825
- Other loans	87,088	25,714	-	112,802
Unamortized bills discount	(12,476)	-	-	(12,476)
Impairment provision	(10,994,446)	-	-	(10,994,446)
Unearned interest	(2,362,942)	(495,481)	(107,574)	(2,965,997)
Derivative financial instruments	40,001	-	-	40,001
Financial investments:				
-Debt instruments	74,767,989	-	-	74,767,989
-Investments in associates	65,039	-	-	65,039
Total	198,771,358	20,969,401	4,943,377	224,684,136

3.1.8.2. Industry sectors

The following table analysis the Group's main credit exposure at their book value categorized by the Bank's customers activities.

Dec.31, 2017	EGP Thousands							
	<u>Financial institutions</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Real estate</u>	<u>Wholesale and retail trade</u>	<u>Government sector</u>	<u>Other activities</u>	<u>Individual</u>	<u>Total</u>
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	-	-	-	54,653,848	-	-	54,653,848
Trading financial assets:								
- Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	6,728,843	-	-	6,728,843
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,383	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,383
Less: Impairment provision	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)
Gross loans and advances to customers								
Individual:								
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,780,416	1,780,416
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,899,930	2,899,930
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,910,837	13,910,837
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	416,616	416,616
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	391,918	5,845,706	817,441	521,605	616,248	4,257,908	-	12,450,826
- Direct loans	1,067,591	20,149,100	543,867	574,934	3,047,151	18,818,127	-	44,200,770
- Syndicated loans	112,801	11,536,893	784,161	-	12,633,579	1,560,391	-	26,627,825
- Other loans	-	111,202	-	-	-	1,600	-	112,802
Unamortized bills discount	(12,476)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,476)
Impairment provision	(35,702)	(4,119,526)	(21,606)	(152,558)	(38,857)	(6,360,741)	(265,456)	(10,994,446)
Unearned interest	(989)	(922,660)	-	(22,077)	-	(2,020,271)	-	(2,965,997)
Derivative financial instruments	40,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,001
Financial investments:								
- Debt instruments	2,155,369	-	-	-	72,612,620	-	-	74,767,989
- Investments in associates and subsidiaries	65,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,039
Total	3,784,865	32,600,715	2,123,863	921,904	150,253,432	16,257,014	18,742,343	224,684,136

3.2. Market risk

Market risk represents as fluctuations in fair value, future cash flow, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices, and it may reduce the Bank's income or the value of its portfolios. The bank assigns the market risk management department to measure, monitor and control the market risk. In addition, regular reports are submitted to the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), Board Risk Committee and the heads of each business unit.

The bank separates exposures to market risk into trading or non-trading portfolios.

Trading portfolios include positions arising from market-making, position taking and others designated as marked-to-market. Non-trading portfolios include positions that primarily arise from the interest rate management of the group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, financial investments designated as available for sale and held-to-maturity.

3.2.1. Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the Bank undertakes various hedging strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term debt instrument and loans to which the fair value option has been applied.

3.2.1.1. Value at Risk

The Bank applies a "Value at Risk" methodology (VaR) to its trading and non-trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected under normal market conditions, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions.

VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (95%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (5%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (1 Day). The Bank assesses the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations data for the past five years. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

As VaR constitutes an integral part of the Bank's market risk control regime, the Market Risk Management set VaR Limits, for the trading book, which have been approved by the board, and are monitored and reported on a daily basis to the Senior Management. In addition, monthly limits compliance is reported to the ALCO.

The Bank has developed the internal model to calculate VaR, however, it is not yet approved by the Central Bank as the regulator is currently applying and requiring banks to calculate the Market Risk Capital Requirements according to Basel II Standardized Approach.

3.2.1.2. Stress tests

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, the bank computes on a daily basis trading Stressed VaR, combined with the trading VaR, to capture the abnormal movements in financial markets and to give more comprehensive picture of risk. The results of the stress tests are reviewed by the ALCO on a monthly basis and the board risk committee on a quarterly basis.

3.2.2. Value at risk (VaR) Summary

EGP Thousands

Total VaR by risk type	Dec.31, 2017			Dec.31, 2016		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	13,647	82,695	275	31,561	300,218	276
Interest rate risk	588,938	815,249	363,366	365,258	1,028,396	112,744
- For non trading purposes	553,426	739,977	351,674	340,853	973,882	102,443
- For trading purposes	35,512	75,272	11,692	24,405	54,514	10,301
Portfolio managed by others risk	7,280	10,454	4,854	4,775	10,341	2,682
Investment fund	370	692	215	392	643	264
Total VaR	591,508	826,941	364,408	381,247	1,193,075	113,480

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type	Dec.31, 2017			Dec.31, 2016		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	13,647	82,695	275	31,561	300,218	276
Interest rate risk	35,512	75,272	11,692	24,405	54,514	10,301
- For trading purposes	35,512	75,272	11,692	24,405	54,514	10,301
Funds managed by others risk	7,280	10,454	4,854	4,775	10,341	2,682
Investment fund	370	692	215	392	643	264
Total VaR	46,039	113,250	13,804	51,651	335,888	11,285

Non trading portfolio VaR by risk type

Non trading portfolio VaR by risk type	Dec.31, 2017			Dec.31, 2016		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Interest rate risk						
- For non trading purposes	553,426	739,977	351,674	340,853	973,882	102,443
Total VaR	553,426	739,977	351,674	340,853	973,882	102,443

The aggregate of the trading and non-trading VaR results does not constitute the Bank's VaR due to correlations and consequent diversification effects between risk types and portfolio types.

3.2.3. Foreign exchange risk

The Bank's financial position and cash flows are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange rate risk and financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by currency.

	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Equivalent EGP Thousands						
Dec.31, 2017						
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central bank	10,910,051	2,419,832	849,425	71,041	412,940	14,663,289
Due from banks	4,465,131	31,854,175	7,996,060	875,492	128,908	45,319,766
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	45,189,229	12,145,247	1,382,300	-	-	58,716,776
Trading financial assets	5,573,837	1,721,360	-	-	-	7,295,197
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	1,383	-	-	-	1,383
Gross loans and advances to customers	53,565,401	46,899,704	1,893,051	41,866	-	102,400,022
Derivative financial instruments	39,714	287	-	-	-	40,001
Financial investments						
- Available for sale	24,667,305	5,807,476	-	-	-	30,474,781
- Held to maturity	45,167,722	-	-	-	-	45,167,722
Investments in associates	65,039	-	-	-	-	65,039
Total financial assets	189,643,429	100,849,464	12,120,836	988,399	541,848	304,143,976
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	534,701	1,212,410	45,974	26,079	58,754	1,877,918
Due to customers	152,712,537	85,772,953	10,952,101	935,525	349,936	250,723,052
Derivative financial instruments	55,547	141,437	-	-	-	196,984
Long term loans	129,196	3,545,540	-	-	-	3,674,736
Total financial liabilities	153,431,981	90,672,340	10,998,075	961,604	408,690	256,472,690
Net on-balance sheet financial position	36,211,448	10,177,124	1,122,761	26,795	133,158	47,671,286

3.2.4. Interest rate risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but profit may decrease in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the gaps of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the bank's Risk Management Department.

3.3.1. Liquidity risk management process

The Bank's liquidity management process, carried by the assets and Liabilities Management Department and monitored independently by the Risk Management Department, and includes

Projecting cash flows by major currency under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto:

- Maintaining an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities.
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and CBE regulations.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.
- Monitoring and reporting takes the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management.

The starting point for those assets projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets.

Bank's Risk Management Department also monitors unmatched medium-term

3.3.2. Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed jointly by the Bank's Assets & Liabilities Management Department and Consumer Banking to maintain a wide diversification within currencies, geographical area, depositors, products and tenors.

3.3.3. Non-derivative cash flows

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities, measured by the remaining contractual maturities and the maturities assumption for non contractual products are based on there behavior studies.

	<u>Up to 1 month</u>	<u>One to three months</u>	<u>Three months to one year</u>	<u>One year to five years</u>	<u>Over five years</u>	<u>Total</u> EGP Thousands
Dec.31, 2017						
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,877,918	-	-	-	-	1,877,918
Due to customers	31,348,143	21,728,194	71,335,328	109,570,301	16,741,086	250,723,052
Long term loans	36,393	6,743	82,631	3,429	3,545,540	3,674,736
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	33,262,454	21,734,937	71,417,959	109,573,730	20,286,626	256,275,706
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	57,644,515	33,970,656	79,938,643	96,174,026	36,636,599	304,364,439
Dec.31, 2016						
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	3,008,996	-	-	-	-	3,008,996
Due to customers	30,227,170	24,495,657	55,763,261	108,564,259	12,690,448	231,740,795
Long term loans	49,862	11,298	84,614	14,469	-	160,243
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	33,286,028	24,506,955	55,847,875	108,578,728	12,690,448	234,910,034
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	63,513,318	35,561,586	67,012,053	81,180,812	23,129,786	270,397,555

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from CBE and due from banks, treasury bills, other government notes, loans and advances to banks and customers.

In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt instrument and treasury bills and other governmental notes have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources such as asset-backed markets.

3.3.4. Derivative cash flows

Derivatives settled on a net basis

The Bank's derivatives that will be settled on a net basis include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: exchange traded options and over-the-counter (OTC), exchange traded forwards currency options.

Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, OTC and exchange traded interest rate options, other interest rate contracts and exchange traded futures.

The table below analyses the Bank's derivative undiscounted financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into maturity groupings based on the remaining period of the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	EGP Thousands				
Dec.31, 2017	<u>Up to 1 month</u>	<u>One to three months</u>	<u>Three months to one year</u>	<u>One year to five years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities					
Derivatives financial instruments					
- Foreign exchange derivatives	28,136	15,784	11,627	-	55,547
- Interest rate derivatives	100	165	38,577	102,595	141,437
Total	28,236	15,949	50,204	102,595	196,984

Off balance sheet items

Dec.31, 2017

Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

Total

	EGP Thousands			
Dec.31, 2017	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	47,214,887	18,219,180	6,798,552	72,232,619
Total	47,214,887	18,219,180	6,798,552	72,232,619

Credit facilities commitments

Total

	EGP Thousands		
Dec.31, 2017	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Total
Credit facilities commitments	1,295,563	5,728,813	7,024,376
Total	1,295,563	5,728,813	7,024,376

3.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

3.4.1. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the book value and fair value of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank's balance sheet at their fair value.

	<u>Book value</u>		<u>Fair value</u>	
	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
Financial assets				
Due from banks	45,319,766	58,011,034	44,782,984	56,270,958
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,383	161,451	1,383	161,451
Gross loans and advances to customers	102,400,022	97,305,514	96,397,613	99,578,137
Financial investments				
Held to Maturity	45,167,722	53,924,936	45,595,034	51,541,583
Total financial assets	192,888,893	209,402,935	186,777,014	207,552,129
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	1,877,918	3,008,996	1,813,466	2,924,416
Due to customers	250,767,370	231,740,795	245,616,661	234,065,309
Long term loans	3,674,736	160,243	3,674,736	160,243
Total financial liabilities	256,320,024	234,910,034	251,104,863	237,149,968

Due from banks

The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and similar maturity date.

Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks are represented in loans that do not consider bank placing. The expected fair value of the loans and advances represents the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are discounted using the current market rate to determine fair value.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Financial Investments

Investment securities include only interest-bearing assets, held to maturity assets, and available for sale assets that are measured at fair value. Fair value for held-to-maturity assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar maturity date.

3.5 Capital management

For capital management purposes, the Bank's capital includes total equity as reported in the balance sheet plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Complying with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling the generation of yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored on a daily basis by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the Central Bank of Egypt. The required data is submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt on a monthly basis.

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining EGP 500 million as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 11.25%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the Bank (credit risk, market risk and operational risk). While taking into consideration the conservation buffer.

Tier one:

Tier one comprises of paid-in capital (after deducting the book value of treasury shares), retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits except the banking risk reserve, interim profits and deducting previously recognized goodwill and any retained losses

Tier two:

Tier two represents the gone concern capital which is composed of general risk provision according to the impairment provision guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Egypt to the maximum of 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities, subordinated loans with more than five years to maturity (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity) and 45% of the increase in fair value than book value for available for sale, held to maturity, subsidiaries and associates investments.

When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, the rules set limits of total tier 2 to no more than tier 1 capital and also limits the subordinated to no more than 50% of tier 1.

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 100% is based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into consideration the cash collaterals. Similar criteria are used for off balance sheet items after adjustments to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts. The Bank has complied with all local capital adequacy requirements for the current year.

The tables below summarize the compositions of tier 1, tier 2, the capital adequacy ratio and leverage ratio .

1-The capital adequacy ratio	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
		Restated**
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital (net of the treasury shares)	11,618,011	11,538,660
Goodwill	-	(22,981)
Reserves	10,543,783	10,542,939
Retained Earnings (Losses)	89,873	90,025
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	(2,450,136)	(2,793,404)
Net profit for the period	7,515,555	-
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	27,317,086	19,355,239
Tier 2 capital		
45% of special reserve	49	49
45% of foreign currencies translation differences	-	3,865
Subordinated Loans	3,545,540	-
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities	1,679,656	1,606,644
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	5,225,245	1,610,558
Total capital 1+2	32,542,331	20,965,797
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	141,154,879	128,698,992
Total market risk	9,241,563	6,701,579
Total operational risk	18,222,831	14,696,762
Total	168,619,273	150,097,333
*Capital adequacy ratio (%)	19.30%	13.97%

*Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 24 December 2012.

**After 2016 profit distribution.

2-Leverage ratio

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
		Restated**
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	27,317,086	19,355,239
On-balance sheet items & derivatives	300,593,997	271,962,373
Off-balance sheet items	44,965,272	41,080,543
Total exposures	345,559,269	313,042,916
*Percentage	7.91%	6.18%

*Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 14 July 2015.

**After 2016 profit distribution.

For December 2017 NSFR ratio record 195.33% (LCY 232.44% and FCY 152.27%), and LCR ratio record 1018.68% (LCY 626.59% and FCY 377.14%).

For December 2016 NSFR ratio record 183.3% (LCY 234.4% and FCY 140.0%), and LCR ratio record 1116.8% (LCY 1769.8% and FCY 434.8%) .

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and available information.

4.1. Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment on monthly and quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating the availability of a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may indicate that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in the Bank, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Bank. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. To the extent that the net present value of estimated cash flows differs by +/-5%

4.2. Impairment of available-for-sale equity investments

The Bank determines that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price. In addition, impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of a deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

4.3. Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. these valuation techniques (as models) are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. For practicality purposes, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments.

4.4 Held-to-Maturity investments

The non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are being classified as held to maturity. This requires significant judgment, in which the bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the bank fails to keep these investments to maturity other than for the specific circumstances – for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity it will be required to reclassify the entire category as available for sale. The investments would therefore be measured at fair value not amortized cost.

5. Segment analysis

5.1. By business segment

The Bank is divided into four main business segments on a worldwide basis:

- Corporate banking – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products
- Investment banking – incorporating financial instruments Trading, structured financing, Corporate leasing, and merger and acquisitions advice.
- Retail banking – incorporating private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages;
- Others – Including other banking business, such as Assets Management.

Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

	EGP Thousands					
	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>SME's</u>	<u>Investment banking</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Asset Liability Mangement</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2017						
Revenue according to business segment	5,656,651	2,342,539	2,955,690	4,841,757	639,646	16,436,283
Expenses according to business segment	(3,550,176)	(696,877)	(105,293)	(1,780,505)	(7,226)	(6,140,077)
Profit before tax	2,106,475	1,645,662	2,850,397	3,061,252	632,420	10,296,206
Tax	(576,762)	(442,854)	(767,053)	(823,795)	(170,187)	(2,780,651)
Profit for the year	1,529,713	1,202,808	2,083,344	2,237,457	462,233	7,515,555
Total assets	82,149,279	2,352,091	137,645,556	18,444,909	54,190,257	294,782,092

	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>SME's</u>	<u>Investment banking</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Asset Liability Mangement</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2016						
Revenue according to business segment	5,117,764	1,558,634	2,367,468	3,017,976	201,808	12,263,650
Expenses according to business segment	(2,327,301)	(475,389)	(53,393)	(1,268,235)	(5,667)	(4,129,985)
Profit before tax	2,790,463	1,083,245	2,314,075	1,749,741	196,141	8,133,665
Tax	(724,546)	(281,954)	(611,561)	(455,433)	(51,053)	(2,124,547)
Profit for the year	2,065,917	801,291	1,702,514	1,294,308	145,088	6,009,118
Total assets	107,923,620	3,826,756	101,472,259	15,011,250	39,309,870	267,543,755

5.2. By geographical segment

	EGP Thousands			
	<u>Cairo</u>	<u>Alex, Delta & Sinai</u>	<u>Upper Egypt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2017				
Revenue according to geographical segment	13,445,181	2,499,912	491,190	16,436,283
Expenses according to geographical segment	(5,306,193)	(670,176)	(163,708)	(6,140,077)
Profit before tax	8,138,988	1,829,736	327,482	10,296,206
Tax	(2,200,134)	(492,390)	(88,127)	(2,780,651)
Profit for the year	5,938,854	1,337,346	239,355	7,515,555
Total assets	265,665,575	22,598,945	6,517,572	294,782,092
Dec.31, 2016				
Revenue according to geographical segment	10,972,520	1,104,147	186,983	12,263,650
Expenses according to geographical segment	(3,464,852)	(499,518)	(165,615)	(4,129,985)
Profit before tax	7,507,668	604,629	21,368	8,133,665
Tax	(1,961,608)	(157,377)	(5,562)	(2,124,547)
Profit for the year	5,546,060	447,252	15,806	6,009,118
Total assets	240,916,621	21,740,165	4,886,969	267,543,755

6 . Net interest income

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	3,532,278	2,568,172
- Clients	<u>10,921,054</u>	<u>6,656,743</u>
Total	<u>14,453,332</u>	<u>9,224,915</u>
Treasury bills and bonds	14,039,447	9,794,089
Financial investments in held to maturity and available for sale debt instruments	<u>178,391</u>	<u>125,214</u>
Total	<u>28,671,170</u>	<u>19,144,218</u>
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	(463,409)	(111,249)
- Clients	<u>(15,686,959)</u>	<u>(9,010,782)</u>
Total	<u>(16,150,368)</u>	<u>(9,122,031)</u>
Financial instruments purchased with a commitment to re-sale (Repos)	(2,037)	(153)
Other loans	<u>(14,750)</u>	<u>(4,328)</u>
Total	<u>(16,167,155)</u>	<u>(9,126,512)</u>
Net interest income	<u>12,504,015</u>	<u>10,017,706</u>

7 . Net fee and commission income

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Fee and commission income		
Fee and commissions related to credit	1,362,658	965,388
Custody fee	117,268	69,967
Other fee	<u>1,197,018</u>	<u>930,174</u>
Total	<u>2,676,944</u>	<u>1,965,529</u>
Fee and commission expense		
Other fee paid	<u>(624,278)</u>	<u>(417,573)</u>
Total	<u>(624,278)</u>	<u>(417,573)</u>
Net income from fee and commission	<u>2,052,666</u>	<u>1,547,956</u>

8 . Dividend income

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Trading securities	11,475	5,045
Available for sale securities	<u>23,039</u>	<u>29,191</u>
Total	<u>34,514</u>	<u>34,236</u>

9 . Net trading income

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Profit (losses) from foreign exchange	764,732	603,565
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(17,118)	12,947
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	(23,732)	(15,055)
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	(21,230)	38,472
Trading debt instruments	<u>589,563</u>	<u>675,253</u>
Total	<u>1,292,215</u>	<u>1,315,182</u>

10 . Administrative expenses

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
. 1.Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	(1,620,326)	(1,188,799)
Social insurance	(65,033)	(50,542)
Other benefits	(51,682)	(44,146)
. 2.Other administrative expenses	<u>(1,375,467)</u>	<u>(1,149,165)</u>
Total	<u>(3,112,508)</u>	<u>(2,432,652)</u>

11 . Other operating (expenses) income

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Profits (losses) from non-trading assets and liabilities revaluation	(61,065)	(682,556)
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	607	1,682
Release (charges) of other provisions	(114,725)	(72,442)
Other income/expenses	<u>(888,285)</u>	<u>(483,871)</u>
Total	<u>(1,063,468)</u>	<u>(1,237,187)</u>

12 . Impairment charge for credit losses

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Loans and advances to customers	<u>(1,742,281)</u>	<u>(892,874)</u>
Total	<u>(1,742,281)</u>	<u>(892,874)</u>

13 . Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Profit before tax	10,320,256	8,147,813
Tax rate	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax based on accounting profit	<u>2,322,058</u>	<u>1,833,258</u>
Add / (Deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	379,390	922,754
Tax exemptions	(173,358)	(127,439)
Effect of provisions	256,358	(584,097)
Depreciation	(6,797)	42,922
10% Withholding tax	<u>3,000</u>	<u>6,485</u>
Income tax / Deferred tax	<u>2,780,651</u>	<u>2,093,883</u>
Effective tax rate	26.94%	25.70%

14 . Earning per share

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Net profit for the year, available for distribution	7,549,043	5,948,258
Board member's bonus	(113,236)	(89,224)
Staff profit sharing	<u>(754,904)</u>	<u>(594,826)</u>
* Profits shareholders' Stake	6,680,903	5,264,208
Weighted Average number of shares	<u>1,159,156</u>	<u>1,159,156</u>
Basic earning per share	5.76	4.54
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:		
Average number of shares including ESOP shares	<u>1,177,722</u>	<u>1,176,718</u>
Diluted earning per share	5.67	4.47

* Based on separate financial statement profits.

15. Cash and balances with central bank

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Cash	5,784,303	5,083,805
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		
- Current accounts	8,878,986	5,438,235
Total	<u>14,663,289</u>	<u>10,522,040</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	<u>14,663,289</u>	<u>10,522,040</u>

16. Due from banks

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	2,679,189	4,090,352
Deposits	42,640,577	53,920,682
Total	<u>45,319,766</u>	<u>58,011,034</u>
Central banks	15,863,399	37,447,892
Local banks	3,894,775	204,309
Foreign banks	25,561,592	20,358,833
Total	<u>45,319,766</u>	<u>58,011,034</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	-	33
Fixed interest bearing balances	45,319,766	58,011,001
Total	<u>45,319,766</u>	<u>58,011,034</u>
Current balances	45,319,766	58,011,034

17. Treasury bills and other governmental notes

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
91 Days maturity	-	1,051,375
182 Days maturity	1,289,425	4,350,975
364 Days maturity	57,602,997	36,010,730
Unearned interest	(4,238,574)	(2,196,693)
Total 1	<u>54,653,848</u>	<u>39,216,387</u>
Repos - treasury bills	(175,646)	(39,203)
Total 2	<u>(175,646)</u>	<u>(39,203)</u>
Net	<u>54,478,202</u>	<u>39,177,184</u>

18. Trading financial assets

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Debt instruments		
- Governmental bonds	6,728,843	1,933,420
Total	<u>6,728,843</u>	<u>1,933,420</u>
Equity instruments		
- Mutual funds	99,587	180,157
Total	<u>99,587</u>	<u>180,157</u>
- Portfolio managed by others	466,767	331,557
Total	<u>7,295,197</u>	<u>2,445,134</u>

19 . Loans and advances to banks, net

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Time and term loans	1,383	161,451
Less: Impairment provision	(70)	(1,800)
Total	1,313	159,651
Current balances	1,313	110,053
Non-current balances	-	49,598
Total	1,313	159,651

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to banks

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	(1,800)	(9,899)
Release during the year	1,697	20,368
Exchange revaluation difference	33	(12,269)
Ending balance	(70)	(1,800)

20 . Loans and advances to customers, net

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Individual		
- Overdraft	1,780,416	1,901,875
- Credit cards	2,899,930	2,423,125
- Personal loans	13,910,837	10,745,352
- Real estate loans	416,616	306,930
- Other loans	-	20,838
Total 1	19,007,799	15,398,120
Corporate		
- Overdraft	12,450,826	12,452,698
- Direct loans	44,200,770	44,503,511
- Syndicated loans	26,627,825	24,840,803
- Other loans	112,802	110,382
Total 2	83,392,223	81,907,394
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	102,400,022	97,305,514
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	(12,476)	(5,533)
Impairment provision	(10,994,446)	(9,818,007)
Unearned interest	(2,965,997)	(2,257,826)
Net loans and advances to customers	88,427,103	85,224,148
Distributed to		
Current balances	38,960,491	36,671,277
Non-current balances	49,466,612	48,552,871
Total	88,427,103	85,224,148

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to customers

	Individual				Total
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	
Dec.31, 2017					
Beginning balance	(11,166)	(25,056)	(190,592)	(7,801)	(20,838)
Released (charged) released during the year	(5,556)	(15,328)	(37,906)	(3,743)	20,838
Write off during the year	13,425	36,477	1,561	2,080	-
Recoveries during the year	-	(21,760)	(59)	(32)	-
Ending balance	(3,297)	(25,667)	(226,996)	(9,496)	(265,456)

	Corporate			Total
	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	
Dec.31, 2017				
Beginning balance	(1,342,010)	(6,442,227)	(1,775,873)	(9,562,554)
Released (charged) released during the year	(387,038)	(1,125,372)	(189,364)	(1,702,283)
Write off during the year	-	382,185	-	382,185
Recoveries during the year	-	(23,054)	-	(23,054)
Exchange revaluation difference	21,921	100,778	54,011	176,716
Ending balance	(1,707,127)	(7,107,690)	(1,911,226)	(10,728,990)

	Individual				Total
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	
Dec.31, 2016					
Beginning balance	(11,835)	(26,985)	(135,339)	(10,192)	(20,881)
Released (charged) released during the year	669	(20,366)	(55,022)	2,391	43
Write off during the year	-	37,099	6	-	-
Recoveries during the year	-	(14,804)	(237)	-	-
Ending balance	(11,166)	(25,056)	(190,592)	(7,801)	(20,838)

	Corporate			Total
	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	
Dec.31, 2016				
Beginning balance	(589,620)	(2,888,702)	(1,024,226)	(4,503,875)
Released (charged) released during the year	(132,021)	(1,206,476)	498,657	(840,957)
Write off during the year	-	71,767	-	71,767
Recoveries during the year	-	(33,221)	-	(33,221)
Exchange revaluation difference	(620,369)	(2,385,595)	(1,250,304)	(4,256,268)
Ending balance	(1,342,010)	(6,442,227)	(1,775,873)	(9,562,554)

21 . Derivative financial instruments

21.1 . Derivatives

The Bank uses the following financial derivatives for non hedging purposes.

Forward contracts represent commitments to buy foreign and local currencies including unexecuted spot transactions. Future contracts for foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual commitments to receive or pay net on the basis of changes in foreign exchange rates or interest rates, and/or to buy/sell foreign currencies or financial instruments in a future date with a fixed contractual price under active financial market.

Credit risk is considered low, and future interest rate contract represents future exchange rate contracts negotiated for case by case. These contracts require financial settlements of any differences in contractual interest rates and prevailing market interest rates on future interest rates on future dates based on contractual amount (nominal value) pre agreed upon.

Foreign exchange and/or interest rate swap represents commitments to exchange cash flows, resulting from these contracts are exchange of currencies or interest (fixed rate versus variable rate for example) or both (meaning foreign exchange and interest rate contracts). Contractual amounts are not exchanged except for some foreign exchange contracts.

Credit risk is represented in the expected cost of foreign exchange contracts that takes place if other parties default to fulfill their liabilities. This risk is monitored continuously through comparisons of fair value and contractual amount, and in order to control the outstanding credit risk, the Bank evaluates other parties using the same methods as in borrowing activities.

Options contracts in foreign currencies and/or interest rates represent contractual agreements for the buyer (issuer) to the seller (holders) as a right not an obligation whether to buy (buy option) or sell (sell option) at a certain day or within certain year for a predetermined amount in foreign currency or interest rate. Options contracts are either traded in the market or negotiated between The Bank and one of its clients (Off balance sheet). The Bank is exposed to credit risk for purchased options contracts only and in the line of its book cost which represent its fair value.

The contractual value for some derivatives options is considered a base to analyze the realized financial instruments on the balance sheet, but it doesn't provide an indicator for the projected cash flows of the fair value for current instruments, and those amounts don't reflect credit risk or interest rate risk.

Derivatives in the Bank's benefit that are classified as (assets) are conversely considered (liabilities) as a result of the changes in foreign exchange prices or interest rates related to these derivatives. Contractual / expected total amounts of financial derivatives can fluctuate from time to time as well as the range through which the financial derivatives can be in benefit for the Bank or conversely against its benefit and the total fair value of the financial derivatives in assets and liabilities. Hereunder are the fair values of the booked financial derivatives:

21.1.1 . For trading derivatives

	Dec.31, 2017			Dec.31, 2016		
	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Notional amount</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
Foreign currencies derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	6,820,350	36,597	49,687	2,174,176	182,508	178,479
- Currency swap	1,640,985	3,117	5,860	2,662,940	79,890	61,404
Total 1		<u>39,714</u>	<u>55,547</u>		<u>262,398</u>	<u>239,883</u>
Interest rate derivatives						
- Interest rate swaps	-	-	-	34,706	144	-
Total 2		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>144</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets (liabilities) for trading derivatives (1+2)		<u>39,714</u>	<u>55,547</u>		<u>262,542</u>	<u>239,883</u>

21.1.2 . Fair value hedge

Interest rate derivatives						
- Governmental debt instruments hedging	655,925	-	25,996	675,861	-	45,629
- Customers deposits hedging	11,506,784	287	115,441	16,382,128	6,727	45,579
Total 3		<u>287</u>	<u>141,437</u>		<u>6,727</u>	<u>91,208</u>
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3)		<u>40,001</u>	<u>196,984</u>		<u>269,269</u>	<u>331,091</u>

21.2 . Hedging derivatives

21.2.1 . Fair value hedge

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential decrease in fair value of its fixed rate governmental debt instruments in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 25,996 thousand at December 31, 2017 against EGP 45,629 thousand at the December 31, 2016, Resulting in gains from hedging instruments at December 31, 2017 EGP 19,633 thousand against losses EGP 19,333 thousand at the December 31, 2016. Losses arose from the hedged items at December 31, 2017 reached EGP 44,924 thousand against losses of EGP 30,579 thousand at December 31, 2016.

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 115,154 thousand at the end of December 31, 2017 against EGP 38,852 thousand at December 31, 2016, resulting in losses from hedging instruments at December 31, 2017 of EGP 76,302 thousand against losses of EGP 28,916 thousand at December 31, 2016. Gains arose from the hedged items at December 31, 2017 reached EGP 81,488 thousand against gains EGP 56,314 thousand at December 31, 2016.

22 . Financial investments

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Available for sale		
- Listed debt instruments with fair value	29,632,780	4,709,487
- Listed equity instruments with fair value	83,346	97,631
- Unlisted instruments	758,655	640,173
Total	30,474,781	5,447,291
Held to maturity		
- Listed debt instruments	45,135,209	53,892,423
- Unlisted instruments	32,513	32,513
Total	45,167,722	53,924,936
Total financial investment	75,642,503	59,372,227
- Actively traded instruments	73,721,199	57,097,553
- Not actively traded instruments	1,921,304	2,274,674
Total	75,642,503	59,372,227
Fixed interest debt instruments	72,612,620	56,090,139
Floating interest debt instruments	2,155,369	2,511,772
Total	74,767,989	58,601,911

	<u>Available for sale</u> <u>financial</u> <u>investments</u>	<u>Held to maturity</u> <u>financial</u> <u>investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
			EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	46,289,075	9,261,220	55,550,295
Addition	3,334,122	44,667,810	48,001,932
Deduction	(46,335,658)	(4,094)	(46,339,752)
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	2,219,961	-	2,219,961
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	42,132	-	42,132
Available for sale impairment charges	(102,341)	-	(102,341)
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2016	<u>5,447,291</u>	<u>53,924,936</u>	<u>59,372,227</u>
Beginning balance	5,447,291	53,924,936	59,372,227
Addition	25,868,230	4,597,254	30,465,484
Deduction	(1,361,027)	(13,354,468)	(14,715,495)
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	(100,078)	-	(100,078)
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	512,016	-	512,016
Released (Impairment) charges of available for sale	108,349	-	108,349
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2017	<u>30,474,781</u>	<u>45,167,722</u>	<u>75,642,503</u>

22.1 . Profits (Losses) on financial investments

Profit (Loss) from selling available for sale financial instruments			
Released (Impairment) charges of available for sale equity instruments			
Profit (Loss) from selling investments in associates			
Released (Impairment) charges of non current assets held for sale			
Total			

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands	
	(99,047)	35,193	
	254,588	(102,078)	
	-	(90,447)	
	9,570	131,799	
	<u>165,111</u>	<u>(25,533)</u>	

23 Investments in associates

Dec.31, 2017

Associates

- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)

Total

Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit	EGP Thousands	
					Investment book value	Stake %
Egypt	<u>512,388</u>	<u>367,470</u>	<u>505,461</u>	<u>52,695</u>	<u>65,039</u>	<u>32.5</u>
	<u>512,388</u>	<u>367,470</u>	<u>505,461</u>	<u>52,695</u>	<u>65,039</u>	

Dec.31, 2016

Associates

- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)

Total

Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit	EGP Thousands	
					Investment book value	Stake %
Egypt	<u>300,739</u>	<u>208,188</u>	<u>301,390</u>	<u>12,478</u>	<u>36,723</u>	<u>35</u>
	<u>300,739</u>	<u>208,188</u>	<u>301,390</u>	<u>12,478</u>	<u>36,723</u>	

24 . Other assets

Accrued revenues	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Prepaid expenses	3,870,454	3,318,761
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	230,296	144,422
Accounts receivable and other assets	522,211	203,410
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	2,193,590	1,691,603
Insurance	45,083	56,599
Total	24,973	19,768
	6,886,607	5,434,563

25 . Property, plant and equipment

	Dec.31, 2017					Total	
Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting -out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	EGP Thousands
Beginning gross assets (1)	64,709	919,258	1,395,638	607,773	459,572	144,454	3,679,064
Additions during the year	-	77,371	250,549	50,570	57,191	7,235	444,619
Ending gross assets (2)	64,709	996,629	1,646,187	658,343	516,763	151,689	4,123,683
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	315,192	1,029,244	468,368	372,522	124,929	2,358,159
Current year depreciation	-	44,507	176,155	70,311	47,595	7,253	351,005
Accumulated depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	359,699	1,205,399	538,679	420,117	132,182	2,709,164
Ending net assets (2-4)	64,709	636,930	440,788	119,664	96,646	19,507	1,414,519
Beginning net assets (1-3)	64,709	604,066	366,394	139,405	87,050	19,525	1,320,905
Depreciation rates	%5	%33.3	%20	%33.3	%20	%20	

Net fixed assets value on the balance sheet date includes EGP 353,462 thousand non registered assets while their registrations procedures are in process.

26 Due to banks

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Current accounts	1,067,374	271,470
Deposits	810,544	2,737,526
Total	1,877,918	3,008,996
Central banks	128,527	163,420
Local banks	714,294	2,636,009
Foreign banks	1,035,097	209,567
Total	1,877,918	3,008,996
Non-interest bearing balances	740,158	545,463
Fixed interest bearing balances	1,137,760	2,463,533
Total	1,877,918	3,008,996
Current balances	1,877,918	3,008,996

27 Due to customers

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Demand deposits	72,442,872	60,068,884
Time deposits	49,952,470	57,478,218
Certificates of deposit	70,486,930	69,215,320
Saving deposits	53,075,098	38,519,158
Other deposits	4,765,682	6,459,215
Total	250,723,052	231,740,795
Corporate deposits	107,753,682	110,157,621
Individual deposits	142,969,370	121,583,174
Total	250,723,052	231,740,795
Non-interest bearing balances	43,229,085	26,385,328
Fixed interest bearing balances	207,493,967	205,355,467
Total	250,723,052	231,740,795
Current balances	178,786,275	159,492,892
Non-current balances	71,936,777	72,247,903
Total	250,723,052	231,740,795

28 Long term loans

	Interest rate %	Maturity date	<u>Maturing</u> <u>through next</u> <u>year</u>	Balance on	Balance on
			EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
				EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Financial Investment & Sector Cooperation (FISC)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	-	-	2,778
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	83,886	87,314	88,800
Social Fund for Development (SFD)	3 months T/D or 9% which is more	4 January 2020	41,882	41,882	68,665
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) subordinated Loan	3 months libor + 6.2%	10 years	-	1,772,770	-
International Finance Corporation (IFC) subordinated Loan	3 months libor + 6.2%	10 years	-	1,772,770	-
Balance			125,768	3,674,736	160,243

The variable interest rate on the subordinated loan is determined in advance every 3 months and the subordinated loans are not repaid before their due dates.

29 . Other liabilities

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Accrued interest payable	1,516,471	1,455,029
Accrued expenses	507,543	645,979
Accounts payable	3,277,350	1,329,189
Other credit balances	175,167	149,133
Total	5,476,531	3,579,330

30 . Other provisions

Dec.31, 2017	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Charged amounts</u>	<u>Exchange revaluation difference</u>	<u>Utilized amounts</u>	<u>Reversed amounts</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
	EGP Thousands					
Provision for income tax claims	22,145	-	-	-	-	22,145
Provision for legal claims	34,267	549	(57)	(725)	(29)	34,005
Provision for contingent	1,434,704	118,370	12,627	-	(95,398)	1,470,303
* Provision for other claim	22,941	93,703	(730)	(24,738)	(2,470)	88,706
Total	1,514,057	212,622	11,840	(25,463)	(97,897)	1,615,159

Dec.31, 2016	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Charged amounts</u>	<u>Exchange revaluation difference</u>	<u>Utilized amounts</u>	<u>Reversed amounts</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
	EGP Thousands					
Provision for income tax claims	22,145	-	-	-	-	22,145
Provision for legal claims	29,556	9,630	1,456	(924)	(5,451)	34,267
Provision for Stamp Duty	31,000	-	-	-	(31,000)	-
Provision for contingent	759,174	132,845	579,997	-	(37,312)	1,434,704
Provision for other claim	19,886	8,372	2,097	(2,772)	(4,642)	22,941
Total	861,761	150,847	583,550	(3,696)	(78,405)	1,514,057

* To face the potential risk of banking operations.

31 . Equity
31.1 Capital

The authorized capital reached EGP 20 billion according to the extraordinary general assembly decision on March 17, 2010.

Issued and Paid in Capital reached EGP 11,618,011 thousand to be divided on 1,161,801 thousand shares with EGP 10 par value for each share and registered in the commercial register dated 17th May 2017.

- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 79,351 thousand on May 24,2017 to reach EGP 11,618,011 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on November 9, 2016 by issuance of eighth tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 68,057 thousand on April 19,2016 to reach EGP 11,538,660 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on November 10, 2015 by issuance of seventh tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 2,294,121 thousand on December 10, 2015 to reach 11,470,603 according to Ordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on March 12 ,2015 by distribution of a one share for every four outstanding shares by capitalizing on the General Reserve.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 94,748 thousand on April 5,2015 to reach EGP 9,176,482 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on November 11, 2014 by issuance of sixth tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 79,299 thousand on March 23,2014 to reach EGP 9,081,734 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on December 10, 2013 by issuance of fifth tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 3,000,812 thousand on December 5, 2013 according to Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting decision on July 15 ,2013 by distribution of a one share for every two outstanding shares by capitalizing on the General Reserve.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 29,348 thousand on April 7,2013 to reach EGP 6,001,624 thousand according to Board of Directors decision on october 24,2012 by issuance of fourth tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 37,712 thousand on April 9, 2012 in according to Board of Directors decision on December 22,2011 by issuance of third tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 33,119 thousand on July 31, 2011 in according to Board of Directors decision on November 10,2010 by issuance of second tranche for E.S.O.P program.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly approved in the meeting of June 26, 2006 to activate a motivating and rewarding program for the Bank's employees and managers through Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) by issuing a maximum of 5% of issued and paid-in capital at par value ,through 5 years starting year 2006 and delegated the Board of Directors to establish the rewarding terms and conditions and increase the paid in capital according to the program.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly approved in the meeting of April 13,2011 continue to activate a motivating and rewarding program for The Bank's employees and managers through Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) by issuing a maximum of 5% of issued and paid-in capital at par value ,through 5 years starting year 2011 and delegated the Board of Directors to establish the rewarding terms and conditions and increase the paid in capital according to the program.
- Dividend deducted from shareholders' equity in the Year that the General Assembly approves the dispersment of this dividend, which includes staff profit share and remuneration of the Board of Directors stated in the law.

31.2 Reserves

According to The Bank status 5% of net profit is used to increase the legal reserve to reaches 50% of The Bank's issued and paid in capital. Central Bank of Egypt concurrence for usage of special reserve is required.

32 . Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets (Liabilities) Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Assets (Liabilities) Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Fixed assets (depreciation)	(31,409)	(28,741)
Other provisions (excluded loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	31,038	16,300
Intangible Assets & Good will	36,712	17,090
Other investments impairment	56,698	86,845
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	110,100	79,981
Interest rate swaps revaluation	5,340	3,722
Trading investment revaluation	(37,478)	18,338
Forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	8,629	(12,227)
Balance	179,630	181,308

33 . Share-based payments

According to the extraordinary general assembly meeting on June 26, 2006, the Bank launched new Employees Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) scheme and issued equity-settled share-based payments. Eligible employees should complete a term of 3 years of service in The Bank to have the right in ordinary shares at face value (right to share) that will be issued on the vesting date, otherwise such grants will be forfeited. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the grant date, and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period (3 years) with corresponding increase in equity based on estimated number of shares that will eventually vest (True up model). The fair value for such equity instruments is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

Details of the rights to share outstanding during the year are as follows:

	Dec.31, 2017 No. of shares in thousand	Dec.31, 2016 No. of shares in thousand
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	22,351	20,373
Granted during the year	7,601	9,262
Forfeited during the year	(737)	(478)
Exercised during the year	(7,935)	(6,806)
Outstanding at the end of the year	21,280	22,351

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

Maturity date	EGP Exercise price	EGP Fair value	No. of shares in thousand
2018	10.00	31.67	5,077
2019	10.00	28.43	8,791
2020	10.00	65.55	7,412
Total			21,280

The fair value of granted shares is calculated using Black-Scholes pricing model with the following:

	11th tranche	10th tranche
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	73.08	38.09
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	16.8%	12%
Dividend yield%	0.68%	2.50%
Volatility%	30%	31%

Volatility is calculated based on the daily standard deviation of returns for the last three years.

34 . Reserves

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Legal reserve	1,332,807	1,035,363
General reserve	9,000,023	4,554,251
Retained earnings (losses)	89,873	31,462
Special reserve	32,460	30,778
Reserve for A.F.S investments revaluation difference	(1,642,958)	(2,180,243)
Banking risks reserve	3,634	3,019
Cumulative foreign currencies translation differences	-	8,588
Total	8,815,839	3,483,218

On 28 January 2018, Central Bank of Egypt issued instructions indicating the following:

Creating IFRS 9 risk reserve (1% of the total weighted credit risk) deducted from 2017 net profit after tax, to be used after obtaining CBE's approval.

34.1 . Banking risks reserve

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	3,019	2,513
Transferred to bank risk reserve	615	506
Ending balance	3,634	3,019

34.2 . Legal reserve

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	1,035,363	803,355
Transferred from previous year profits	297,444	232,008
Ending balance	1,332,807	1,035,363

34.3 . Reserve for A.F.S investments revaluation difference

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	(2,180,244)	(2,202,462)
Unrealized gain (loss) from A.F.S investment revaluation	537,286	22,219
Ending balance	(1,642,958)	(2,180,243)

34.4 . Retained earnings

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	31,462	(64,566)
Dividend previous year	-	(3,896)
Change in ownership percentage	-	11,666
Transferred from special reserve	(152)	-
Transferred to retained earnings (losses)	-	88,258
Transferred from previous year profits	58,563	-
Ending balance	89,873	31,462

35 . Cash and cash equivalent

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Cash and balances with central bank	14,663,289	10,522,040
Due from banks	45,319,766	58,011,034
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	54,478,202	39,177,184
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(8,878,986)	(5,438,235)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months	(1,719,586)	(2,565,895)
Treasury bills with maturities more than three months	(54,653,848)	(38,187,428)
Total	49,208,837	61,518,700

36 . Contingent liabilities and commitments

36.1 . Legal claims

There is a number of existing cases filed against the bank on December 31,2017 without provision as the bank doesn't expect to incur losses from it

36.2 . Capital commitments

36.2.1 . Financial investments

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position EGP 166,798 thousand as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
Available for sale financial investments	368,650	201,853	166,798

36.2.2 . Fixed assets and branches constructions

The value of commitments for the purchase of fixed assets, contracts, and branches constructions that have not been implemented till the date of financial statement amounted to EGP 196,284 thousand.

36.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Letters of guarantee	69,514,413	65,575,370
Letters of credit (import and export)	1,700,516	2,382,849
Customers acceptances	1,017,690	650,607
Total	72,232,619	68,608,826

36.4 . Credit facilities commitments

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Credit facilities commitments	7,024,376	7,245,061

37 . Mutual funds

Osoul fund

- CIB established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.331 issued from capital market authority on February 22, 2005. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 4,500,204 with redeemed value of EGP 1,408,654 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 313.02 on December 31, 2017.
- The Bank portion got 295,425 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 92,474 thousands.

Istethmar fund

- CIB bank established the second accumulated return mutual fund under license no.344 issued from capital market authority on February 26, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 518,708 with redeemed value of EGP 96,366 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 185.78 on December 31, 2017.
- The Bank portion got 128,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 23,780 thousands.

Aman fund (CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank Mutual Fund)

- CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.365 issued from capital market authority on July 30, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 334,711 with redeemed value of EGP 33,752 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 100.84 on December 31, 2017.
- The Bank portion got 39,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 3,933 thousands.

Hemaya fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.585 issued from financial supervisory Authority on June 23, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 96,452 with redeemed value of EGP 18,281 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 189.53 on December 31, 2017.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 9,477 thousands.

Thabat fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.613 issued from financial supervisory authority on September 13, 2011. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 94,470 with redeemed value of EGP 18,237 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 193.05 on December 31, 2017.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 9,653 thousands.

Takamol fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.431 issued from financial supervisory authority on February 18, 2015. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 139,586 with redeemed value of EGP 23,241 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 166.50 on December 31, 2017.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 8,325 thousands.

38 . Transactions with related parties

All banking transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with the normal banking practices and regulations applied to all other customers without any discrimination.

38.1. . Loans, advances, deposits and contingent liabilities

	EGP Thousands
Loans and advances	5,936
Deposits	64,779
Contingent liabilities	1,372

38.2. . Other transactions with related parties

	Income EGP Thousands	Expenses EGP Thousands
International Co. for Security & Services	185	228,429

39 . Main currencies positions

	Dec.31, 2017 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2016 EGP Thousands
Egyptian pound	182,639	1,371,677
US dollar	(313,246)	(1,360,474)
Sterling pound	(1,566)	266
Japanese yen	(523)	851
Swiss franc	637	25
Euro	46,768	4,440

40 . Tax status
Corporate income 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 2014.

The Bank's corporate income tax has been examined and paid for the period 2015 - 2016.

Corporate income tax annual report is submitted.

Salary tax

The Bank's salary tax has been examined, paid and settled since the operations start up until the end of 2015.

Stamp duty tax

The Bank's stamp duty tax has been examined and paid since the operations start up until 31/7/2006. Any disputes are currently under discussion at the tax appeal committee and the court for adjudication.

The Bank's stamp duty tax is being re-examined for the period from 1/8/2006 till 31/12/2016 according to the protocol between the Federation of Egyptian banks and the tax authority.

41 . Intangible assets:

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Book value	651,041	651,041
Amortization	(282,118)	(151,910)
Net book value	368,923	499,131

According to CBE's regulation issued on Dec 16, 2008, an annual amortization of 20% has been applied on intangible assets starting from acquisition date.

42 . Non current assets held for sale
Assets

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Due from banks	-	653,742
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	21,214
Trading financial assets	-	36,894
Brokerage clients - debit balances	-	463,052
Financial investments available for sale	-	9,850
Goodwill	-	22,981
Other assets	-	3,576,254
Property, plant and equipment	-	106,451
Total	-	4,890,438

Liabilities

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Brokerage clients - credit balances	-	616,845
Due to customers	-	19,589
Other liabilities	-	2,972,202
Current tax liabilities	-	37,214
Other provisions	-	38,826
Total	-	3,684,676
Minority interest	-	89,689
Net	-	1,116,073

43 . Profits from disposal of investments in subsidiaries

	Dec.31, 2017	Dec.31, 2016
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Profits from disposal of investments in subsidiaries	168,900	-
Total	168,900	-

On the 2nd of March 2017, the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA) granted the bank its non-objection on a number of non-related Egyptian and Gulf investors for the sale of part of its ownership stake in CI Capital Holding ("CI Capital"), CIB has successfully executed the transfer of 76.55% of CICH's shares.

CIB has executed the transfer of 13.44% of CICH's shares and remained a minority stake of 10.00% of CI Capital Holding. Minority stake has been transferred to available for sale due to the bank's intention for maintaining the ownership percentage of such investment.

CI Capital Holding
Co. S.A.E
Dec.31, 2017
EGP Thousands

Subsidiary net assets	(701,170)
Less:	
Add/Deduct:	
FX translation reserve	8,588
Non-controlling interests	157,127
CI Capital Holding Co. S.A.E sold stocks (Net)	704,355
Net	168,900

Although the effective date of selling process is 20 March 2017, however, for the purpose of facilitating the calculation of the value of profits arising from the sale of shares, the net assets of the subsidiary as at 31 December 2016 were adjusted by 2017 first quarter financial statements which is the earliest reliable date in the calculation of CI Capital shares selling profit.

Important Events
On 28 January 2018, the Central Bank of Egypt issued instructions on the following:

IFRS 9 will be applied starting from 1st of January 2019. The bank will issue audited financial statements under the current CBE regulations as at 31 March 2018, in addition to issuing a drafted financial statements in compliance with the new instructions received from CBE regarding IFRS 9.

IFRS 9 risk reserve has been created (1% of the total weighted credit risk) of 2017 net profit after tax, to be used after obtaining the CBE's consent.



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