CIB

Separate
Financial Statements

September - 2016

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KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountant & Consultants

Deloitte – Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Accountants & Auditors

Review Report

To the Board of Directors of Commercial International Bank (Egypt)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying Separate statement of Financial Position of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E as of 30 September 2016 and the related Separate statements of income, cash flows and changes in equity for the nine months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim Separate financial statements in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on 16 December 2008. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim Separate financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements of an Entity Performed by its Separate Auditor." A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the bank, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim Separate financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim Separate financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Commercial International Bank - Egypt (S.A.E) as at 30 September 2016 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the nine months then ended in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on 16 December 2008 and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these financial statements.

Auditors

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

Hassan Bas
Hassan Basyoni El Besha
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority
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Public Accountants and Consultants

Cairo, 9 November, 2016

Separate balance sheet as at September 30,2016

	Notes	Sep. 30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec. 31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank	15	12,434,973	9,848,954
Due from banks	16	41,177,611	21,002,305
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	21,613,272	22,130,170
Trading financial assets	18	3,661,744	5,848,377
Loans and advances to banks, net	19	77,334	38,443
Loans and advances to customers, net	20	61,157,352	57,172,705
Derivative financial instruments	21	66,018	80,995
Financial investments			
- Available for sale	22	29,879,804	46,289,075
- Held to maturity	22	26,312,316	9,261,220
Investments in associates	23	11,100	12,600
Non current assets held for sale	42	428,011	503,066
Other assets	24	4,366,371	4,799,937
Goodwill	41	177,280	209,842
Intangible assets	41	531,683	629,340
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	32	258,066	258,157
Property, plant and equipment	25	1,235,121	1,107,905
Total assets		203,388,056	179,193,091
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	26	477,662	1,600,769
Due to customers	27	178,170,297	155,369,922
Derivative financial instruments	21	65,622	145,735
Current tax liabilities		1,452,955	1,949,694
Other liabilities	29	2,888,038	2,622,269
Long term loans	28	147,628	131,328
Other provisions	30	1,037,363	861,761
Total liabilities		184,239,565	162,681,478
Equity			
Issued and paid up capital	31	11,538,660	11,470,603
Reserves	34	2,874,876	152,144
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		302,441	248,148
Total equity		14,715,977	11,870,895
Net profit for the period/year		4,432,514	4,640,718
Total equity and net profit for the period/year		19,148,491	16,511,613
Total liabilities and equity		203,388,056	179,193,091

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

Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Separate income statement for the period ended September 30,2016

	Notes	Last 3 Months Sep. 30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep. 30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep. 30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep. 30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income		4,891,477	13,486,623	3,821,976	10,739,385
Interest and similar expense		(2,359,500)	(6,420,760)	(1,722,940)	(4,831,979)
Net interest income	6	2,531,977	7,065,863	2,099,036	5,907,406
Fee and commission income		448,520	1,385,726	458,750	1,383,052
Fee and commission expense		(105,876)	(279,399)	(77,303)	(199,589)
Net fee and commission income	7	342,644	1,106,327	381,447	1,183,463
Dividend income	8	3,108	32,019	19,402	33,769
Net trading income	9	287,889	696,412	249,284	439,725
Profits on financial investments	22	(14,822)	44,236	(87)	158,337
Administrative expenses	10	(589,251)	(1,793,713)	(460,188)	(1,412,574)
Other operating (expenses) income	11	(240,802)	(557,683)	(190,084)	(334,540)
Goodwill amortization	41	(10,854)	(32,561)	-	-
Intangible assets amortization	41	(32,552)	(97,656)	-	-
Impairment charge for credit losses	12	(73,705)	(577,684)	(471,838)	(1,120,280)
Profit before income tax		2,203,632	5,885,560	1,626,972	4,855,306
Income tax expense	13	(495,533)	(1,452,955)	(299,414)	(1,430,088)
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	32 & 13	(4,984)	(91)	(15,400)	85,687
Net profit for the period		1,703,115	4,432,514	1,312,158	3,510,905
Earning per share	14				
Basic		1.31	3.40	1.01	2.69
Diluted		1.29	3.35	0.99	2.65

Hisham Ezz Al-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Separate cash flow for the period ended September 30,2016

	Sep. 30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Sep. 30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	**5,885,560**	4,855,306
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Fixed assets depreciation	**205,146**	163,728
Impairment charge for credit losses	**577,684**	1,120,280
Other provisions charges	**165,575**	113,569
Trading financial investments revaluation differences	**50,748**	352,177
Available for sale and held to maturity investments exchange revaluation differences	**(263,567)**	(96,639)
Goodwill amortization	**32,561**	-
Intangible assets amortization	**97,656**	-
Financial investments impairment charge	**46,492**	(28,083)
Utilization of other provisions	**(2,822)**	(4,649)
Other provisions no longer used	**(47,405)**	-
Exchange differences of other provisions	**60,254**	19,004
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	**(575)**	(1,127)
Profits from selling financial investments	**(10,935)**	(161,897)
Profits from selling associates	**(84,948)**	-
Shares based payments	**145,981**	127,827
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**6,857,405**	6,459,496
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities		
Due from banks	**(19,125,704)**	(7,329,312)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**(531,505)**	2,335,423
Trading financial assets	**2,135,885**	(2,978,385)
Derivative financial instruments	**(65,136)**	(106,398)
Loans and advances to banks and customers	**(4,601,222)**	(9,479,160)
Other assets	**541,151**	(315,794)
Due to banks	**(1,123,107)**	(201,313)
Due to customers	**22,800,375**	32,133,953
Income tax obligations paid	**(1,949,694)**	(1,814,609)
Other liabilities	**265,769**	(21,732)
Net cash provided from operating activities	**5,204,217**	18,682,169
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from selling subsidiary and associates	**161,503**	-
Payment for purchases of property, plant, equipment and branches constructions	**(439,372)**	(233,948)
Proceeds from redemption of held to maturity financial investments	**4,094**	3,917,715
Payment for purchases of held to maturity financial investments	**(2,367,123)**	(4,019,548)
Payment for purchases of available for sale financial investments	**(3,024,361)**	(21,237,674)
Proceeds from selling available for sale financial investments	**4,427,351**	4,698,647
Proceeds (payments) from real estate investments	**-**	884,094
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,237,908)**	(15,990,714)

Separate cash flow for the period ended September 30,2016 (Cont.)

	Sep. 30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Sep. 30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in long term loans	16,300	(74,422)
Dividend paid	(1,463,450)	(1,563,646)
Capital increase	68,057	94,748
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,379,093)	(1,543,320)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent during the period	2,587,216	1,148,135
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent	12,622,530	14,811,360
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	15,209,746	15,959,495
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:		
Cash and balances with central bank	12,434,973	9,230,657
Due from banks	41,177,611	15,690,424
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	21,613,272	28,542,497
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(9,846,334)	(7,032,352)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months	(33,025,910)	(10,696,968)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	(17,143,866)	(19,774,763)
Total cash and cash equivalent	15,209,746	15,959,495

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended September 30, 2015

Sep. 30, 2015	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	Net profit for the year / period	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
									EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	9,081,734	621,084	1,850,648	28,108	(593,237)	1,991	3,647,530	177,766	14,815,624
Capital increase	94,748	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,748
Transferred to reserves	-	182,271	1,961,998	2,106	-	-	(2,083,362)	(63,013)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,563,646)	-	(1,563,646)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,510,905	-	3,510,905
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on AFS	-	-	-	-	(1,200,599)	-	-	-	(1,200,599)
Transferred (from) to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	522	(522)	-	-
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,827	127,827
Balance at the end of the period	9,176,482	803,355	3,812,646	30,214	(1,793,836)	2,513	3,510,905	242,580	15,784,859

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended September 30, 2016

Sep. 30, 2016	Issued and paid up capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	Net profit for the year / period	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
									EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	11,470,603	803,355	1,518,525	30,214	(2,202,463)	2,513	4,640,718	248,148	16,511,613
Capital increase	68,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,057
Transferred to reserves	-	232,008	3,035,878	564	-	-	(3,176,762)	(91,688)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,463,450)	-	(1,463,450)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,432,514	-	4,432,514
Net unrealised gain/(loss) on AFS	-	-	-	-	(546,224)	-	-	-	(546,224)
Transferred (from) to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	506	(506)	-	-
Cost of employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,981	145,981
Balance at the end of the period	11,538,660	1,035,363	4,554,403	30,778	(2,748,687)	3,019	4,432,514	302,441	19,148,491

Notes to the separate financial statements for the period ended 30 September, 2016

1. General information

Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 163 branches, and 24 units employing 6336 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.

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 separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian financial reporting standards issued in 2006 and its amendments and in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008.

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

The separate and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the relevant domestic laws and the Egyptian financial reporting standards, the affiliated companies are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly – has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies, regardless of the type of activity, the Bank’s consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Bank's management. The Bank accounts for investments in subsidiaries and associate companies in the separate financial statements at cost minus impairment loss.

The separate financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the period ended on September 30, 2016 to get complete information on the Bank’s financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in ownership rights.

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 cost method is applied to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates, whereby, investments are recorded based on the acquisition cost 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 on 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 and loss.

- Those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates and 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, 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 have been recognized previously in equity, are 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 and 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.

Agreements of repos & reverse repos are shown by the net in the financial statement in treasury bills and other governmental notes.

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 contract as at fair value through net trading income through profit and loss.

The timing method 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 and loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is 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 and 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 and 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 and 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.

2.10. Dividend income

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

2.11. Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold according to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. Securities borrowed or purchased according 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 rate method.

2.12. Impairment of financial assets

2.12.1. Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses on 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 (e.g, 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 is 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 be reflected together with changes in related observable data from period to period (e.g. 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 on 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 and 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

Lands 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	5 years.
Typewriters, calculators and air-conditions	8 years
Transportations	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, on 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 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 banks, 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 on 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, performance conditions and market performance conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of equity instruments on the date of grant. On 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 and 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 on 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 on 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 with changes in the presentation of the current period where necessary.

2.24. Non-current 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 (i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'exposure at default'; and (iii) 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 on 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 sets 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 on 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:

	September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015	
Bank's rating	**Loans and advances (%)**	**Impairment provision (%)**	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)
1-Performing loans	**77.75**	**20.48**	82.27	30.70
2-Regular watching	**14.59**	**24.89**	9.32	12.97
3-Watch list	**2.40**	**13.53**	4.43	21.78
4-Non-Performing loans	**5.26**	**41.10**	3.98	34.55

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 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

	Sep. 30, 2016	Dec. 31, 2015
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**EGP Thousands**	EGP Thousands
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**21,613,272**	22,130,170
Trading financial assets:		
- Debt instruments	**3,286,910**	5,504,524
Gross loans and advances to banks	**81,600**	48,342
Less:Impairment provision	**(4,266)**	(9,899)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	**1,563,486**	1,583,233
- Credit cards	**2,288,926**	2,001,159
- Personal loans	**9,781,542**	8,073,622
- Mortgages	**295,417**	298,817
- Other loans	**20,844**	20,881
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	**9,851,657**	8,936,219
- Direct loans	**28,676,796**	27,811,737
- Syndicated loans	**15,558,631**	14,088,786
- Other loans	**94,318**	84,402
Unamortized bills discount	**(5,102)**	(14,375)
Impairment provision	**(5,674,330)**	(4,709,107)
Unearned interest	**(1,294,833)**	(1,002,669)
Derivative financial instruments	**66,018**	80,995
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	**55,503,134**	54,818,500
- Investments in associates	**11,100**	12,600
Total	**141,715,120**	139,757,937
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	**2,832,705**	2,741,310
Customers acceptances	**477,838**	504,774
Letters of credit (import and export)	**869,729**	862,279
Letter of guarantee	**36,892,055**	29,640,729
Total	**41,072,327**	33,749,092

The above table represents the Bank's Maximum exposure to credit risk on September 30, 2016, 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, 43.26% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represent 41.48%.

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

- 92.34% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.
- 94.74% of loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.
- Loans and advances assessed individualy are valued EGP thousands 3,586,195.
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial period ended on September 30, 2016.
- 97.10% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments.

3.1.6. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Sep.30, 2016		Dec.31, 2015	
	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	**59,805,716**	**67,881**	56,649,081	27,567
Past due but not impaired	**4,753,425**	**-**	3,765,257	-
Individually impaired	**3,572,476**	**13,719**	2,484,518	20,775
Gross	**68,131,617**	**81,600**	62,898,856	48,342
Less:				
Impairment provision	**5,674,330**	**4,266**	4,709,107	9,899
Unamortized bills discount	**5,102**	**-**	14,375	-
Unearned interest	**1,294,833**	**-**	1,002,669	-
Net	**61,157,352**	**77,334**	57,172,705	38,443

Impairment provision losses for loans and advances reached EGP 5,678,596 thousand.

During the period the Bank's total loans and advances increased by 8.37% .

In order to minimize the propable 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):

Sep. 30, 2016	**Individual**				**Corporate**					**EGP Thousands**
Grades:	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total loans and advances to customers**	**Total loans and advances to banks**
Performing loans	**1,518,124**	**2,168,783**	**9,163,549**	**285,118**	**8,209,997**	**18,345,393**	**12,034,809**	**84,725**	**51,810,498**	**67,202**
Regular watching	**-**	**57,659**	**220,454**	**-**	**544,398**	**5,346,641**	**2,359,541**	**7,619**	**8,536,312**	**-**
Watch list	**16,414**	**18,754**	**106,735**	**-**	**49,015**	**676,891**	**-**	**-**	**867,809**	**-**
Non-performing loans	**19,964**	**15,616**	**101,575**	**2,481**	**319,050**	**692,995**	**90,987**	**-**	**1,242,668**	**10,132**
Total	**1,554,502**	**2,260,812**	**9,592,313**	**287,599**	**9,122,460**	**25,061,920**	**14,485,337**	**92,344**	**62,457,287**	**77,334**

Dec. 31, 2015	Individual				Corporate					EGP Thousands
Grades:	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total loans and advances to customers	Total loans and advances to banks
Performing loans	1,512,038	1,907,963	7,585,578	286,266	7,662,663	20,014,726	11,257,517	83,075	50,309,826	25,881
Regular watching	37,236	39,542	211,668	-	243,102	3,001,782	1,720,835	-	5,254,165	1,355
Watch list	8,661	16,795	65,985	-	200,937	1,447,610	21,997	-	1,761,985	-
Non-performing loans	13,463	9,874	75,052	2,359	239,897	458,917	64,211	-	863,773	11,207
Total	1,571,398	1,974,174	7,938,283	288,625	8,346,599	24,923,035	13,064,560	83,075	58,189,749	38,443

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.

EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	Individual					Corporate			
	Overdrafts	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Total**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Total**
Past due up to 30 days	542,905	345,713	124,562	1,021	1,014,201	1,646,203	1,052,306	128,451	2,826,960
Past due 30 - 60 days	138	61,786	48,098	106	110,128	50,845	91,352	-	142,197
Past due 60-90 days	16,576	23,010	27,297	95	66,978	364,713	217,596	10,652	592,961
Total	559,619	430,509	199,957	1,222	1,191,307	2,061,761	1,361,254	139,103	3,562,118

Dec.31, 2015	Individual					Corporate			
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	496,599	319,812	107,881	491	924,783	1,024,665	1,289,946	4,300	2,318,911
Past due 30-60 days	37,361	42,765	40,608	142	120,876	54,301	40,768	-	95,069
Past due 60-90 days	8,735	20,820	19,823	41	49,419	143,274	112,925	-	256,199
Total	542,695	383,397	168,312	674	1,095,078	1,222,240	1,443,639	4,300	2,670,179

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances individually assessed without taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees are totaled EGP 3,586,195 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:

EGP Thousands

	Individual					Corporate			
Sep.30, 2016	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Other loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Total**
Individually impaired loans	26,704	27,809	239,694	7,303	20,844	750,154	1,854,243	659,444	3,586,195

	Individual					Corporate			
Dec.31, 2015	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	19,154	21,581	157,450	9,456	20,881	567,565	1,118,675	590,531	2,505,293

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 indicator 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:

	Sep.30, 2016	Dec.31, 2015
Loans and advances to customer		
Corporate		
- Direct loans	4,223,231	3,126,928
Total	4,223,231	3,126,928

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 period, based on Standard & Poor's ratings or their equivalent:

EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	Treasury bills and other gov. notes	Trading financial debt instruments	Non-trading financial debt instruments	Total
AAA	-	-	96,233	**96,233**
AA- to AA+	-	-	381,823	**381,823**
A- to A+	-	-	1,023,436	**1,023,436**
Lower than A-	-	-	950,546	**950,546**
Unrated	21,613,272	3,286,910	53,051,096	**77,951,278**
Total	**21,613,272**	**3,286,910**	**55,503,134**	**80,403,316**

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 current period.

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

EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	Cairo	Alex, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	21,613,272	-	-	**21,613,272**
Trading financial assets:				
- Debt instruments	3,286,910	-	-	**3,286,910**
Gross loans and advances to banks	81,600	-	-	**81,600**
Less:Impairment provision	(4,266)	-	-	**(4,266)**
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	853,337	521,059	189,090	**1,563,486**
- Credit cards	1,852,719	372,506	63,701	**2,288,926**
- Personal loans	6,370,809	2,849,916	560,817	**9,781,542**
- Mortgages	236,356	52,963	6,098	**295,417**
- Other loans	-	20,844	-	**20,844**
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	7,778,611	1,649,422	423,624	**9,851,657**
- Direct loans	20,101,155	7,097,308	1,478,333	**28,676,796**
- Syndicated loans	13,549,557	1,705,654	303,420	**15,558,631**
- Other loans	74,318	20,000	-	**94,318**
Unamortized bills discount	(5,102)	-	-	**(5,102)**
Impairment provision	(5,674,330)	-	-	**(5,674,330)**
Unearned interest	(1,027,982)	(231,933)	(34,918)	**(1,294,833)**
Derivative financial instruments	66,018	-	-	**66,018**
Financial investments:				
-Debt instruments	55,503,134	-	-	**55,503,134**
- Investments in associates	11,100	-	-	**11,100**
Total	**124,667,216**	**14,057,739**	**2,990,165**	**141,715,120**

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.

EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Other activities	Individual	Total
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	-	-	-	21,613,272	-	-	**21,613,272**
Trading financial assets:			-					
- Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	3,286,910	-	-	**3,286,910**
Gross loans and advances to banks	81,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81,600**
Less:Impairment provision	(4,266)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(4,266)**
Gross loans and advances to customers								
Individual:								
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,563,486	**1,563,486**
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,288,926	**2,288,926**
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,781,542	**9,781,542**
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	295,417	**295,417**
- Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,844	**20,844**
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	140,288	4,267,505	1,163,590	690,192	741,318	2,848,764	-	**9,851,657**
- Direct loans	1,003,684	13,849,011	189,348	749,645	2,528,509	10,356,599	-	**28,676,796**
- Syndicated loans	110,880	7,286,339	460,605	-	6,681,020	1,019,787	-	**15,558,631**
- Other loans	5,938	88,380	-	-	-	-	-	**94,318**
Unamortized bills discount	(5,102)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(5,102)**
Impairment provision	(25,161)	(2,622,665)	(13,152)	(54,183)	(28,302)	(2,663,828)	(267,039)	**(5,674,330)**
Unearned interest	(9,101)	(561,760)	-	(1,646)	-	(653,067)	(69,259)	**(1,294,833)**
Derivative financial instruments	66,018	-	-	-	-	-	-	**66,018**
Financial investments:								
-Debt instruments	1,501,492	-	-	-	54,001,642	-	-	**55,503,134**
- Investments in associates	11,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	**11,100**
Total	**2,877,370**	**22,306,810**	**1,800,391**	**1,384,008**	**88,824,369**	**10,908,255**	**13,613,917**	**141,715,120**

3.2. Market risk

Market risk represnts 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 Soft VaR Limits, 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 cu 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 Stress VaR, combined with trading Normal 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	**Sep.30, 2016**			Dec.31, 2015		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	**4,439**	**21,446**	**276**	248	1,894	5
Interest rate risk	**226,349**	**356,097**	**112,744**	157,097	258,851	96,690
- For non trading purposes	**205,455**	**319,482**	**101,651**	134,436	217,625	88,109
- For trading purposes	**20,894**	**36,615**	**11,093**	22,661	41,227	8,581
Equities risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Portfolio managed by others risk	**4,108**	**6,654**	**2,682**	5,072	7,426	2,689
Investment fund	**351**	**485**	**264**	361	492	287
Total VaR	**228,504**	**364,561**	**113,317**	156,811	257,954	96,562

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Sep.30, 2016			Dec.31, 2015		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	**4,439**	**21,446**	**276**	248	1,894	5
Interest rate risk						
- For trading purposes	**20,894**	**36,615**	**11,093**	22,661	41,227	8,581
Equities risk	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Funds managed by others risk	**4,108**	**6,654**	**2,682**	5,072	7,426	2,689
Investment fund	**351**	**485**	**264**	361	492	287
Total VaR	**21,979**	**35,756**	**11,285**	23,462	41,655	11,345

Non trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Sep.30, 2016			Dec.31, 2015		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Interest rate risk						
- For non trading purposes	**205,455**	**319,482**	**101,651**	134,436	217,625	88,109
Total VaR	**205,455**	**319,482**	**101,651**	134,436	217,625	88,109

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.

Equivalent EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central bank	11,144,553	987,521	143,397	26,291	133,211	**12,434,973**
Due from banks	22,477,731	14,451,170	3,540,060	376,903	331,747	**41,177,611**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	16,265,050	6,015,178	689,274	-	-	**22,969,502**
Trading financial assets	3,661,744	-	-	-	-	**3,661,744**
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	81,600	-	-	-	**81,600**
Gross loans and advances to customers	40,184,151	26,267,078	1,400,677	118,188	161,523	**68,131,617**
Derivative financial instruments	32,458	33,560	-	-	-	**66,018**
Financial investments						
- Available for sale	28,062,722	1,817,082	-	-	-	**29,879,804**
- Held to maturity	26,312,316	-	-	-	-	**26,312,316**
Investments in associates	11,100	-	-	-	-	**11,100**
Total financial assets	**148,151,825**	**49,653,189**	**5,773,408**	**521,382**	**626,481**	**204,726,285**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	176,424	257,350	6,788	4,887	32,213	**477,662**
Due to customers	125,965,509	45,988,033	5,448,713	510,494	257,548	**178,170,297**
Derivative financial instruments	32,579	33,043	-	-	-	**65,622**
Long term loans	147,628	-	-	-	-	**147,628**
Total financial liabilities	**126,322,140**	**46,278,426**	**5,455,501**	**515,381**	**289,761**	**178,861,209**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	**21,829,685**	**3,374,763**	**317,907**	**6,001**	**336,720**	**25,865,076**

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.

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of repricing or contractual maturity dates.

Sep.30, 2016	Up to1 Month	1-3 Months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- Interest Bearing	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with central bank	-	-	-	-	-	12,434,973	**12,434,973**
Due from banks	34,981,437	5,588,670	464,462	-	-	143,042	**41,177,611**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes*	1,396,100	3,090,383	18,483,019	-	-	-	**22,969,502**
Trading financial assets	167,740	-	658,659	1,402,785	1,225,466	207,094	**3,661,744**
Gross loans and advances to banks	22,307	17,427	28,147	13,719	-	-	**81,600**
Gross loans and advances to customers	40,496,414	12,671,382	6,239,738	7,215,612	1,508,471	-	**68,131,617**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	359,949	38,240	1,889,280	5,588,997	237,060	33,560	**8,147,086**
Financial investments							
- Available for sale	199,583	635,897	9,158,274	15,834,105	3,483,856	568,089	**29,879,804**
- Held to maturity	-	430	3,172,766	17,596,739	5,542,381	-	**26,312,316**
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	11,100	**11,100**
Total financial assets	**77,623,530**	**22,042,429**	**40,094,345**	**47,651,957**	**11,997,234**	**13,397,858**	**212,807,353**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	376,814	-	-	-	-	100,848	**477,662**
Due to customers	65,283,876	22,396,292	22,277,343	39,806,803	1,404,312	27,001,672	**178,170,298**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	3,236,123	4,552,664	-	324,860	-	33,043	**8,146,690**
Long term loans	54,910	2,743	70,020	19,955	-	-	**147,628**
Total financial liabilities	**68,951,723**	**26,951,699**	**22,347,363**	**40,151,618**	**1,404,312**	**27,135,563**	**186,942,278**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**8,671,807**	**(4,909,270)**	**17,746,982**	**7,500,339**	**10,592,922**	**(13,737,705)**	**25,865,075**

** After adding Reverse repos and deducting Repos.*

3.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk occurs when the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities as they fall due or to replace funds when they are withdrawn. Consequently, the bank may fail to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill lending commitments.

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.

Sep.30, 2016	**Up to 1 month**	**One to three months**	**Three months to one year**	**One year to five years**	**Over five years**	**Total** EGP Thousands
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	477,662	-	-	-	-	477,662
Due to customers	13,325,455	21,935,937	46,909,685	83,767,535	12,231,685	178,170,297
Long term loans	54,910	2,743	70,020	19,955	-	147,628
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	13,858,027	21,938,680	46,979,705	83,787,490	12,231,685	178,795,587
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	49,206,594	16,489,528	44,500,205	74,162,758	20,729,193	205,088,278

Dec.31, 2015	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total EGP Thousands
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,450,264	73,900	76,605	-	-	1,600,769
Due to customers	21,653,305	18,636,129	42,695,183	69,919,823	2,465,482	155,369,922
Long term loans	46,925	3,649	46,372	34,382	-	131,328
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	23,150,494	18,713,678	42,818,160	69,954,205	2,465,482	157,102,019
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	29,723,449	15,309,386	32,853,492	78,479,205	22,348,416	178,713,948

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

Sep.30, 2016	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Liabilities						
Derivatives financial instruments						
- Foreign exchange derivatives	26,331	6,248	-	-	-	**32,579**
- Interest rate derivatives	-	-	879	32,164	-	**33,043**
Total	**26,331**	**6,248**	**879**	**32,164**	**-**	**65,622**

Off balance sheet items

EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	23,920,279	11,113,679	3,205,664	**38,239,622**
Total	**23,920,279**	**11,113,679**	**3,205,664**	**38,239,622**

EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Credit facilities commitments	22,188,286	2,024,265	258,921	**24,471,472**
Total	**22,188,286**	**2,024,265**	**258,921**	**24,471,472**

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.

	Book value		Fair value	
	Sep.30, 2016	Dec.31, 2015	**Sep.30, 2016**	Dec.31, 2015
Financial assets				
Due from banks	**41,177,611**	21,002,305	**41,177,611**	21,002,305
Gross loans and advances to banks	**81,600**	48,342	**81,600**	48,342
Gross loans and advances to customers				
- Individual	**13,950,215**	11,977,712	**13,104,355**	11,292,972
- Corporate	**54,181,402**	50,921,144	**52,892,986**	49,738,382
Financial investments				
Held to Maturity	**26,312,316**	9,261,220	**24,009,481**	8,864,356
Total financial assets	**135,703,144**	93,210,723	**131,266,033**	90,946,357
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	**477,662**	1,600,769	**477,662**	1,600,769
Due to customers	**178,170,297**	155,369,922	**173,499,162**	151,400,615
Long term loans	**147,628**	131,328	**147,628**	131,328
Total financial liabilities	**178,795,587**	157,102,019	**174,124,452**	153,132,712

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
with the bank.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank's operations.

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 quarterly 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 10%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the Bank.

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 and deducting previously recognized goodwill and any retained losses

Tier two:

Tier two represents the gone concern capital which is comppposed of general risk provision according to the impairment provision guidelines 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 tier1.

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 100% is based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into considration the cash collatrals. 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 period.

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

1-The capital adequacy ratio	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands Restated**
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital (net of the treasury shares)	11,538,660	11,470,603
Goodwill	(196,867)	(209,842)
Reserves	5,756,206	5,755,642
Retained Earnings (Losses)	29,753	-
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	(3,355,753)	(2,666,248)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	13,771,999	14,350,155
Tier 2 capital		
45% of special reserve	303	50
45% of foreign currencies translation differences	3,865	-
45% of the Increase in fair value than the book value for available for sale and held to maturity investments	40,564	13,957
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities	1,137,418	991,210
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	1,182,150	1,005,217
Total capital 1+2	14,954,149	15,355,372
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	91,046,574	79,363,222
Total market risk	4,309,273	4,030,779
Total operational risk	12,225,993	12,225,993
Total	107,581,840	95,619,994
***Capital adequacy ratio (%)**	13.90%	16.06%

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

***After 2015 profit distribution.*

2-Leverage ratio	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands Restated**
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	13,771,999	14,350,155
On-balance sheet items & derivatives	209,961,001	182,221,419
Off-balance sheet items	27,422,612	23,224,714
Total exposures	237,383,613	205,446,133
***Percentage**	5.80%	6.98%

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

***After 2015 profit distribution.*

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

Sep.30, 2016	**Corporate banking**	**SME's**	**Investment banking**	**Retail banking**	**Asset Liability Mangement**	**Total**
Revenue according to business segment	2,299,415	1,094,581	1,677,335	2,303,882	1,585,356	8,960,569
Expenses according to business segment	(1,478,426)	(406,775)	(50,069)	(1,134,668)	(5,071)	(3,075,009)
Profit before tax	820,989	687,806	1,627,266	1,169,214	1,580,285	5,885,560
Tax	(203,790)	(169,658)	(401,391)	(288,405)	(389,802)	(1,453,046)
Profit for the period	617,199	518,148	1,225,875	880,809	1,190,483	4,432,514
Total assets	54,126,545	3,015,582	81,907,069	13,610,705	50,728,155	203,388,056

Dec.31, 2015	Corporate banking	SME's	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset Liability Mangement	Total
Revenue according to business segment	5,076,710	916,342	2,248,793	2,465,783	246,862	10,954,490
Expenses according to business segment	(3,059,901)	(209,692)	(93,958)	(1,134,143)	(2,431)	(4,500,125)
Profit before tax	2,016,809	706,650	2,154,835	1,331,640	244,431	6,454,365
Tax	(566,713)	(198,566)	(605,499)	(374,185)	(68,684)	(1,813,647)
Profit for the year	1,450,096	508,084	1,549,336	957,455	175,747	4,640,718
Total assets	52,915,471	2,800,385	84,044,508	10,401,499	29,031,228	179,193,091

5.2. By geographical segment

EGP Thousands

Sep.30, 2016	**Cairo**	**Alex, Delta & Sinai**	**Upper Egypt**	**Total**
Revenue according to geographical segment	7,983,203	757,949	219,417	8,960,569
Expenses according to geographical segment	(2,574,941)	(357,203)	(142,865)	(3,075,009)
Profit before tax	5,408,262	400,746	76,552	5,885,560
Tax	(1,315,419)	(111,166)	(26,461)	(1,453,046)
Profit for the period	4,092,843	289,580	50,091	4,432,514
Total assets	185,198,171	14,762,713	3,427,172	203,388,056

Dec.31, 2015	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenue according to geographical segment	9,343,597	1,167,385	443,508	10,954,490
Expenses according to geographical segment	(3,877,962)	(420,704)	(201,459)	(4,500,125)
Profit before tax	5,465,635	746,681	242,049	6,454,365
Tax	(1,535,819)	(209,814)	(68,014)	(1,813,647)
Profit for the year	3,929,816	536,867	174,035	4,640,718
Total assets	161,706,218	13,712,913	3,773,960	179,193,091

6 . Net interest income

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Interest and similar income				
- Banks	753,663	1,680,146	122,572	226,373
- Clients	1,706,586	4,763,805	1,316,612	3,782,254
	2,460,249	6,443,951	1,439,184	4,008,627
Treasury bills and bonds	2,402,368	6,954,222	2,360,678	6,656,455
Reverse repos	-	-	-	2,338
Financial investments in held to maturity and available for sale debt instruments	28,860	88,450	22,114	71,965
Total	4,891,477	13,486,623	3,821,976	10,739,385
Interest and similar expense				
- Banks	(25,218)	(69,629)	(13,298)	(58,698)
- Clients	(2,334,282)	(6,351,131)	(1,706,633)	(4,764,687)
	(2,359,500)	(6,420,760)	(1,719,931)	(4,823,385)
Financial instruments purchased with a commitment to re-sale (Repos)	-	-	(3,009)	(7,762)
Other	-	-	-	(832)
Total	(2,359,500)	(6,420,760)	(1,722,940)	(4,831,979)
Net interest income	2,531,977	7,065,863	2,099,036	5,907,406

7 . Net fee and commission income

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Fee and commission income				
Fee and commissions related to credit	204,653	663,199	256,219	770,544
Custody fee	17,198	52,569	16,555	60,459
Other fee	226,669	669,958	185,976	552,049
Total	448,520	1,385,726	458,750	1,383,052
Fee and commission expense				
Other fee paid	(105,876)	(279,399)	(77,303)	(199,589)
Total	(105,876)	(279,399)	(77,303)	(199,589)
Net income from fee and commission	342,644	1,106,327	381,447	1,183,463

8 . Dividend income

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Trading securities	623	3,272	611	2,767
Available for sale securities	2,485	28,747	18,791	31,002
Total	3,108	32,019	19,402	33,769

9 . Net trading income

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Profit (losses) from foreign exchange	94,609	251,460	56,710	131,330
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(4,787)	8,989	9,169	8,606
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	(3,496)	(8,393)	(1,482)	(5,337)
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	9,269	19,793	43,552	32,553
Trading debt instruments	192,294	424,563	141,335	272,573
Total	287,889	696,412	249,284	439,725

10 . Administrative expenses

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
1.Staff costs				
Wages and salaries	**(291,623)**	**(882,529)**	(224,463)	(738,394)
Social insurance	**(14,472)**	**(36,064)**	(8,756)	(35,842)
Other benefits	**(10,188)**	**(32,916)**	(7,814)	(28,914)
2.Other administrative expenses	**(272,968)**	**(842,204)**	(219,155)	(609,424)
Total	**(589,251)**	**(1,793,713)**	(460,188)	(1,412,574)

11 . Other operating (expenses) income

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Profits from non-trading assets and liabilities revaluation	**1,592**	**(21,603)**	(54,654)	13,782
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	**38**	**575**	329	1,127
Release (charges) of other provisions	**(103,935)**	**(118,170)**	(69,475)	(113,569)
Other income/expenses	**(138,497)**	**(418,485)**	(66,284)	(235,880)
Total	**(240,802)**	**(557,683)**	(190,084)	(334,540)

12 . Impairment charge for credit losses

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Loans and advances to customers	**(73,705)**	**(577,684)**	(471,838)	(1,120,280)
Total	**(73,705)**	**(577,684)**	(471,838)	(1,120,280)

13 . Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Profit after settlement	**2,203,632**	**5,885,560**	1,626,972	4,855,306
* Tax rate	**22.50%**	**22.50%**	22.50%	22.50%
Income tax based on accounting profit	**495,817**	**1,324,251**	123,994	1,092,444
Add / (Deduct)				
Non-deductible expenses	**-30,061**	**83,287**	132,031	170,036
Tax exemptions	**(11,545)**	**(6,231)**	14,829	(67,180)
Effect of provisions	**46,119**	**48,926**	46,426	141,301
Depreciation	**-**	**-**	(6,536)	(6,536)
10% Withholding tax	**187**	**2,813**	4,070	14,336
Income tax / Deferred tax	**500,517**	**1,453,046**	314,814	1,344,401
Effective tax rate	**22.71%**	**24.69%**	19.35%	27.69%

* *As per the law no. 96 of 2015 tax rate became 22.5%.*

14 . Earning per share

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Net profit for the period available for distribution	**1,703,115**	**4,432,514**	1,312,158	3,510,905
Board member's bonus	**(25,547)**	**(66,488)**	(19,682)	(52,664)
Staff profit sharing	**(170,312)**	**(443,251)**	(131,216)	(351,091)
Profits shareholders' Stake	**1,507,256**	**3,922,775**	1,161,260	3,107,150
Average number of shares	**1,153,866**	**1,153,866**	1,153,866	1,153,866
Basic earning per share	**1.31**	**3.40**	1.01	2.69
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:				
Average number of shares including ESOP shares	**1,171,868**	**1,171,178**	1,171,896	1,171,809
Diluted earning per share	**1.29**	**3.35**	0.99	2.65

15 . Cash and balances with central bank

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Cash	2,588,639	1,580,752
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		
- Current accounts	9,846,334	8,268,202
Total	12,434,973	9,848,954
Non-interest bearing balances	12,434,973	9,848,954

16 . Due from banks

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	3,060,049	1,386,078
Deposits	38,117,562	19,616,227
Total	41,177,611	21,002,305
Central banks	27,954,116	14,121,507
Local banks	2,235,006	3,263,306
Foreign banks	10,988,489	3,617,492
Total	41,177,611	21,002,305
Non-interest bearing balances	143,042	353,197
Fixed interest bearing balances	41,034,569	20,649,108
Total	41,177,611	21,002,305
Current balances	41,177,611	21,002,305

17 . Treasury bills and other governmental notes

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
91 Days maturity	4,486,483	5,595,527
182 Days maturity	5,387,448	7,513,324
364 Days maturity	13,095,571	9,892,302
Unearned interest	(1,356,230)	(870,983)
Net	21,613,272	22,130,170

18 . Trading financial assets

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Debt instruments		
- Governmental bonds	3,286,910	5,504,524
Total	3,286,910	5,504,524
Equity instruments		
- Mutual funds	167,740	157,336
Total	167,740	157,336
- Portfolio managed by others	207,094	186,517
Total	3,661,744	5,848,377

19 . Loans and advances to banks, net

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Time and term loans	**81,600**	48,342
Less:Impairment provision	**(4,266)**	(9,899)
Total	**77,334**	38,443
Current balances	**30,202**	3,090
Non-current balances	**47,132**	35,353
Total	**77,334**	38,443

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to banks

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	**(9,899)**	(14,582)
Release during the period/year	**6,376**	4,902
Exchange revaluation difference	**(743)**	(219)
Ending balance	**(4,266)**	(9,899)

20 . Loans and advances to customers, net

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Individual		
- Overdraft	**1,563,486**	1,583,233
- Credit cards	**2,288,926**	2,001,159
- Personal loans	**9,781,542**	8,073,622
- Real estate loans	**295,417**	298,817
- Other loans	**20,844**	20,881
Total 1	**13,950,215**	11,977,712
Corporate		
- Overdraft	**9,851,657**	8,936,219
- Direct loans	**28,676,796**	27,811,737
- Syndicated loans	**15,558,631**	14,088,786
- Other loans	**94,318**	84,402
Total 2	**54,181,402**	50,921,144
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	**68,131,617**	62,898,856
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	**(5,102)**	(14,375)
Impairment provision	**(5,674,330)**	(4,709,107)
Unearned interest	**(1,294,833)**	(1,002,669)
Net loans and advances to customers	**61,157,352**	57,172,705
Distributed to		
Current balances	**26,249,158**	25,011,678
Non-current balances	**34,908,194**	32,161,027
Total	**61,157,352**	57,172,705

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to customers

	Individual					
Sep.30, 2016	**Overdraft**	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Real estate loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Beginning balance	**(11,835)**	**(26,985)**	**(135,339)**	**(10,192)**	**(20,881)**	**(205,232)**
(Charged) released during the period	**2,851**	**(15,427)**	**(53,790)**	**2,374**	**37**	**(63,955)**
Write off during the period	**-**	**23,000**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**23,002**
Recoveries during the period	**-**	**(8,702)**	**(102)**	**-**	**-**	**(8,804)**
Ending balance	**(8,984)**	**(28,114)**	**(189,229)**	**(7,818)**	**(20,844)**	**(254,989)**

	Corporate				
Sep.30, 2016	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Beginning balance	**(589,620)**	**(2,888,702)**	**(1,024,226)**	**(1,327)**	**(4,503,875)**
(Charged) released during the period	**(72,016)**	**(511,798)**	**64,356**	**(647)**	**(520,105)**
Write off during the period	**-**	**23,791**	**-**	**-**	**23,791**
Recoveries during the period	**-**	**(13,159)**	**-**	**-**	**(13,159)**
Exchange revaluation difference	**(67,561)**	**(225,008)**	**(113,424)**	**-**	**(405,993)**
Ending balance	**(729,197)**	**(3,614,876)**	**(1,073,294)**	**(1,974)**	**(5,419,341)**

	Individual					
Dec.31, 2015	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Other loans	Total
Beginning balance	(10,550)	(7,434)	(81,153)	(8,422)	(20,934)	(128,493)
(Charged) released during the year	(1,281)	(28,331)	(59,317)	(1,770)	53	(90,646)
Write off during the year	-	14,120	5,148	-	-	19,268
Recoveries during the year	(4)	(5,340)	(17)	-	-	(5,361)
Ending balance	(11,835)	(26,985)	(135,339)	(10,192)	(20,881)	(205,232)

	Corporate				
Dec.31, 2015	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Beginning balance	(491,763)	(2,172,426)	(644,225)	(4,850)	(3,313,264)
(Charged) released during the year	(79,462)	(1,201,442)	(349,313)	3,523	(1,626,694)
Write off during the year	-	545,777	-	-	545,777
Recoveries during the year	-	(3,399)	-	-	(3,399)
Exchange revaluation difference	(18,395)	(57,212)	(30,688)	-	(106,295)
Ending balance	(589,620)	(2,888,702)	(1,024,226)	(1,327)	(4,503,875)

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 period 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 reflects 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

EGP Thousands

	Sep.30, 2016			Dec.31, 2015		
	Notional amount	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currencies derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	**1,317,449**	**14,490**	**14,418**	972,438	16,766	25,683
- Currency swap	**2,895,459**	**17,968**	**18,161**	3,448,349	51,258	71,244
- Options	-	-	-	26,830	47	47
Total 1		**32,458**	**32,579**		68,071	96,974
Interest rate derivatives						
- Interest rate swaps	**16,682**	**166**	**-**	14,687	395	-
Total 2		**166**	**-**		395	-
Total assets (liabilities) for trading derivatives (1+2)		**32,624**	**32,579**		68,466	96,974

21.1.2 . Fair value hedge

	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate derivatives						
- Governmental debt instruments hedging	**324,860**	**-**	**31,556**	286,014	-	26,296
- Customers deposits hedging	**7,739,526**	**33,394**	**1,487**	7,965,211	12,529	22,465
Total 3		**33,394**	**33,043**		12,529	48,761
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3)		**66,018**	**65,622**		80,995	145,735

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 31,556 thousand at September 30, 2016 against EGP 26,296 thousand at the December 31, 2015, Resulting in losses form hedging instruments at September 30, 2016 EGP 5,260 thousand against net gains EGP 37,106 thousand at the December 31, 2015. Net losses arose from the hedged items at September 30, 2016 reached EGP 7.672 thousand against EGP 48,941 thousand at December 31, 2015.

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 31,907 thousand at the end of September 30, 2016 against EGP 9,936 thousand at December 31, 2015, resulting in net gains fromm hedging instruments at September 30, 2016 of EGP 41,843 thousand against net losses of EGP 26,618 thousand at December 31, 2015. Losses arose from the hedged items at September 30, 2016 reached EGP 34,388 thousand against gains EGP 27,540 thousand at December 31 , 2015.

22 . Financial investments

	Sep.30, 2016	Dec.31, 2015
Available for sale	**EGP Thousands**	EGP Thousands
- Listed debt instruments with fair value	**29,223,330**	45,589,793
- Listed equity instruments with fair value	**26,972**	28,496
- Unlisted instruments	**629,502**	670,786
Total	**29,879,804**	46,289,075
Held to maturity		
- Listed debt instruments	**26,279,803**	9,228,707
- Unlisted instruments	**32,513**	32,513
Total	**26,312,316**	9,261,220
Total financial investment	**56,192,120**	55,550,295
- Actively traded instruments	**54,699,841**	53,957,991
- Not actively traded instruments	**1,492,279**	1,592,304
Total	**56,192,120**	55,550,295
Fixed interest debt instruments	**54,001,642**	53,244,689
Floating interest debt instruments	**1,501,492**	1,573,811
Total	**55,503,134**	54,818,500

* *On the 28th of April 2016 and 30th of May 2016, an amount of EGP 14,688,066 thousands of governmental bonds has been re-classified from available-for-sale to held to maturity.*

	Available for sale financial investments	**Held to maturity financial investments**	**Total**
			EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	27,688,410	9,160,746	36,849,156
Addition	25,392,460	4,019,548	29,412,008
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	(5,138,456)	(3,919,074)	(9,057,530)
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	96,638	-	96,638
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	(1,572,274)	-	(1,572,274)
Impairment charges	(177,703)	-	(177,703)
Ending Balance as of Dec.31, 2015	46,289,075	9,261,220	55,550,295
Beginning balance	**46,289,075**	**9,261,220**	**55,550,295**
Addition	**3,024,361**	**17,055,190**	**20,079,551**
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	**(19,104,483)**	**(4,094)**	**(19,108,577)**
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	**263,567**	**-**	**263,567**
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	**(540,806)**	**-**	**(540,806)**
Impairment charges	**(51,910)**	**-**	**(51,910)**
Ending Balance as of Sep.30, 2016	**29,879,804**	**26,312,316**	**56,192,120**

22.1 . Profits (Losses) on financial investments

	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Last 3 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands	Last 9 Months Sep.30, 2015 EGP Thousands
Profit (Loss) from selling available for sale financial instruments	(5,308)	10,935	(15,498)	161,897
Impairment charges of available for sale equity instruments	(9,514)	(51,910)	15,411	(3,559)
Profit (Loss)from selling investments in associates	-	84,948	-	-
Profit (Loss) from selling held to maturity debt investments	-	263	-	(1)
Total	(14,822)	44,236	(87)	158,337

23 . Investments in associates

Sep.30, 2016

EGP Thousands

	Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit	Investment book value	Stake %
Associates							
- Haykala for investment	Egypt	5,615	272	440	250	600	40
- Egypt Factors	Egypt	283,020	263,843	10,028	(20,140)	-	49
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	Egypt	285,783	201,851	194,011	4,782	10,500	35
Total		574,418	465,966	204,479	(15,108)	11,100	

Dec.31, 2015

EGP Thousands

	Company's country	Company's assets	Company's liabilities (without equity)	Company's revenues	Company's net profit	Investment book value	Stake %
Associates							
- Haykala for Investment	Egypt	5,010	211	272	41	600	40
- Egypt Factors	Egypt	313,515	272,665	20,827	(15,672)	-	49
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	Egypt	193,470	109,644	257,943	36,190	12,000	40
Total		511,995	382,520	279,042	20,559	12,600	

24 . Other assets

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Accrued revenues	**2,738,668**	2,903,149
Prepaid expenses	**140,206**	123,436
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	**264,787**	157,202
Accounts receivable and other assets	**1,147,998**	1,547,660
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	**55,696**	52,569
Insurance	**19,016**	15,921
Total	**4,366,371**	4,799,937

25 . Property, plant and equipment

	Sep.30, 2016							
	Land	**Premises**	**IT**	**Vehicles**	**Fitting -out**	**Machines and equipment**	**Furniture and furnishing**	**Total**
								EGP Thousands
Beginning gross assets (1)	64,709	822,646	1,192,514	70,161	483,217	415,795	131,641	3,180,683
Additions during the period	-	67,828	130,371	14,337	86,148	27,095	6,583	332,362
Ending gross assets (2)	**64,709**	**890,474**	**1,322,885**	**84,498**	**569,365**	**442,890**	**138,224**	**3,513,045**
Accumulated depreciation at beginning of the period (3)	-	273,768	897,584	42,250	413,848	327,697	117,631	2,072,778
Current period depreciation	-	30,475	95,159	4,359	36,390	33,514	5,249	205,146
Accumulated depreciation at end of the period (4)	**-**	**304,243**	**992,743**	**46,609**	**450,238**	**361,211**	**122,880**	**2,277,924**
Ending net assets (2-4)	**64,709**	**586,231**	**330,142**	**37,889**	**119,127**	**81,679**	**15,344**	**1,235,121**
Beginning net assets (1-3)	**64,709**	**548,878**	**294,930**	**27,911**	**69,369**	**88,098**	**14,010**	**1,107,905**
Depreciation rates		**%5**	**%33.3**	**%20**	**%33.3**	**%20**	**%20**	

Net fixed assets value on the balance sheet date includes EGP 52,388 thousand non registered assets while their registrations procedures are in process.

26 . Due to banks

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Current accounts	**259,052**	224,002
Deposits	**218,610**	1,376,767
Total	**477,662**	1,600,769
Central banks	**68,861**	816,844
Local banks	**203,971**	271,845
Foreign banks	**204,830**	512,080
Total	**477,662**	1,600,769
Non-interest bearing balances	**100,848**	59,127
Fixed interest bearing balances	**376,814**	1,541,642
Total	**477,662**	1,600,769
Current balances	**259,052**	224,002
Non-current balances	**218,610**	1,376,767
Total	**477,662**	1,600,769

27 . Due to customers

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Demand deposits	**50,439,161**	43,418,352
Time deposits	**45,256,362**	42,996,421
Certificates of deposit	**44,987,268**	37,518,922
Saving deposits	**32,609,926**	25,790,179
Other deposits	**4,877,580**	5,646,048
Total	**178,170,297**	155,369,922
Corporate deposits	**87,933,959**	82,320,757
Individual deposits	**90,236,338**	73,049,165
Total	**178,170,297**	155,369,922
Non-interest bearing balances	**27,001,672**	26,385,328
Fixed interest bearing balances	**151,168,625**	128,984,594
Total	**178,170,297**	155,369,922
Current balances	**130,278,050**	115,250,582
Non-current balances	**47,892,247**	40,119,340
Total	**178,170,297**	155,369,922

28 . Long term loans

	Interest rate %	Maturity date	Maturing through next year EGP Thousands	Balance on Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Balance on Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Financial Investment & Sector Cooperation (FISC)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	**1,111**	**2,778**	3,889
Environmental Compliance Project (ECO)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	**-**	**-**	550
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	**56,343**	**66,400**	28,000
Social Fund for Development (SFD)	3 months T/D or 9% which is more	1/4/2020	**70,219**	**78,450**	98,889
Balance			**127,673**	**147,628**	131,328

29 . Other liabilities

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Accrued interest payable	**1,009,817**	763,040
Accrued expenses	**720,558**	586,640
Accounts payable	**1,064,145**	1,078,821
Other credit balances	**93,518**	193,768
Total	**2,888,038**	2,622,269

30 . Other provisions

Sep.30, 2016	**Beginning balance**	**Charged amounts**	**Exchange revaluation difference**	**Utilized amounts**	**Reversed amounts**	**Ending balance** **EGP Thousands**
Provision for income tax claims	**6,910**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,910**
Provision for legal claims	**41,324**	**1,341**	**118**	**(441)**	**(5,451)**	**36,891**
Provision for Stamp Duty	**31,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,000**
Provision for contingent	**759,173**	**160,042**	**60,095**	**-**	**(37,312)**	**941,998**
* **Provision for other claim**	**23,354**	**4,192**	**41**	**(2,381)**	**(4,642)**	**20,564**
Total	**861,761**	**165,575**	**60,254**	**(2,822)**	**(47,405)**	**1,037,363**

Dec.31, 2015	Beginning balance	Charged amounts	Exchange revaluation difference	Utilized amounts	Reversed amounts	Ending balance EGP Thousands
Provision for income tax claims	6,910	-	-	-	-	6,910
Provision for legal claims	40,247	1,686	53	(157)	(505)	41,324
Provision for Stamp Duty	31,000	-	-	-	-	31,000
Provision for contingent	620,546	125,764	12,863	-	-	759,173
Provision for other claim	19,653	8,416	414	(5,129)	-	23,354
Total	718,356	135,866	13,330	(5,286)	(505)	861,761

* Provision for other claim formed on September 30, 2016 amounted to EGP 4,192 thousand to face the potential risk of banking operations against amount EGP 8,416 thousand on December 31, 2015 .

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 11,538,660 thousand to be divided on 1,153,866 thousand shares with EGP 10 par value for each share and registered in the commercial register dated 19th April 2016.

- 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 tranch 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 tranch 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 tranch 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 tranch 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 tranch 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 tranch 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 reseve 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) Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Assets (Liabilities) Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Fixed assets (depreciation)	**(20,234)**	(22,367)
Other provisions (excluded loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	**12,928**	14,553
Intangible Assets & Good will	**17,905**	3,255
Other investments impairment	**91,242**	123,243
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	**70,792**	60,870
Interest rate swaps revaluation	**2,223**	335
Trading investment revaluation	**90,345**	78,927
Forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	**(7,135)**	(659)
Balance	**258,066**	258,157

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 period are as follows:

	Sep.30, 2016 No. of shares in thousand	Dec.31, 2015 No. of shares in thousand
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	**20,373**	21,872
Granted during the period*	**9,262**	8,653
Forfeited during the period	**-**	(677)
Exercised during the period	**(6,806)**	(9,475)
Outstanding at the end of the period	**22,829**	20,373

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

Maturity date	Exercise price EGP	Fair value EGP	No. of shares in thousand
2017	10.00	18.27	8,139
2018	10.00	31.67	5,428
2019	10.00	28.43	9,262
Total			**22,829**

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

	10th tranche	9th tranche
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	38.09	39.35
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	12.40%	13.40%
Dividend yield%	2.50%	2.00%
Volatility%	31%	31%

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

34 . Reserves

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Legal reserve	1,035,363	803,355
General reserve	4,554,403	1,518,525
Special reserve	30,778	30,214
Reserve for A.F.S investments revaluation difference	(2,748,687)	(2,202,463)
Banking risks reserve	3,019	2,513
Total	2,874,876	152,144

34.1 . Banking risks reserve

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	2,513	1,991
Transferred to bank risk reserve	506	522
Ending balance	3,019	2,513

34.2 . Legal reserve

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	803,355	621,084
Transferred from previous period profits	232,008	182,271
Ending balance	1,035,363	803,355

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

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Beginning balance	(2,202,463)	(593,237)
Unrealized losses from A.F.S investment revaluation	(546,224)	(1,609,226)
Ending balance	(2,748,687)	(2,202,463)

35 . Cash and cash equivalent

	Sep.30, 2016 EGP Thousands	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Cash and balances with central bank	12,434,973	9,848,954
Due from banks	41,177,611	21,002,305
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	21,613,272	22,130,170
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(9,846,334)	(8,268,202)
Due from banks with maturities more than three months	(33,025,910)	(15,478,335)
Treasury bills with maturities more than three months	(17,143,866)	(16,612,361)
Total	15,209,746	12,622,531

36 . Contingent liabilities and commitments

36.1 . Legal claims

There is a number of existing cases filed against the bank on September 30,2016 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 17,560 thousand as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
Available for sale financial investments	87,800	70,240	**17,560**

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 41,327 thousand.

36.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Sep.30, 2016 **EGP Thousands**	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Letters of guarantee	**36,892,055**	29,640,729
Letters of credit (import and export)	**869,729**	862,279
Customers acceptances	**477,838**	504,774
Total	**38,239,622**	31,007,782

36.4 . Credit facilities commitments

	Sep.30, 2016 **EGP Thousands**	Dec.31, 2015 EGP Thousands
Credit facilities commitments	**24,471,472**	24,237,408

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 12,017,826 with redeemed value of EGP 3,251,062 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 270.52 on September 30, 2016.
- The Bank portion got 601,064 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 162,600 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 975,022 with redeemed value of EGP 81,424 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 83.51 on September 30, 2016.
- The Bank portion got 194,744 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 16,263 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 489,144 with redeemed value of EGP 23,591 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 48.23 on September 30, 2016.
- The Bank portion got 56,943 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 2,746 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 127,906 with redeemed value of EGP 20,178 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 157.76 on September 30, 2016.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 7,888 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 1,144,262 with redeemed value of EGP 192,087 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 167.87 on September 30, 2016.
- The Bank portion got 52,404 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 8,797 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 251,573 with redeemed value of EGP 24,154 thousands.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 96.01 on September 30, 2016.
- The Bank portion got 63,440 certificates with redeemed value of EGP 6,091 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	70,143
Deposits	106,839
Contingent liabilities	2,314

38.2 Other transactions with related parties

	Income	**Expenses**
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
International Co. for Security & Services	84	77,835
Egypt Factors	8,421	82
Haykala for Investment	284	2,905

39 . Main currencies positions

	Sep.30, 2016	Dec.31, 2015
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Egyptian pound	838,997	166,732
US dollar	(842,613)	(191,276)
Sterling pound	(350)	(660)
Japanese yen	606	356
Swiss franc	171	32
Euro	1,678	(8,018)

. Important events

The Central Bank of Egypt, in its meeting held on November 3, 2016, decided to float the exchange rate for foreign currencies in order to give the banks operating in Egypt the flexibility to determine the sale and purchase price for foreign currencies within legal channels. Foreign currency exchange rates for the period subsequent to the decision have thus ranged between:

Key currencies	**Buy**	**Sell**
US dollar	15.25	15.75
Euro	16.83	17.53

Accordingly, the value of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities may differ significantly from the values reported in the financial statements for the financial period which ended September 30, 2016. The income statement would also be impacted by the revaluation of the outstanding foreign currency positions on the date of financial position and in subsequent periods. Along with the exchange rate liberalization the Central Bank of Egypt also decided to raise the overnight deposit and lending rates by 300 basis points to 14.75% and 15.75%, respectively, which is expected to impact the Bank's pricing policies for its current and future products.

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 2012.
- The Bank's corporate income tax position under examination for the period 2013-2014.

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 2013.
- The Bank's salary tax is currently under examination for the period 2014-2015.

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 30/9/2015 according to the protocol between the Federation of Egyptian banks and the tax authority.

41 . Goodwill and Intangible assets:

Due to the acquisition process, Goodwill and Intangible assets have been arisen with the following balances :

41.1 . Goodwill:

	Sep.30, 2016	Dec.31, 2015
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Book value at acquisition	**217,078**	217,078
Amortization	**(39,798)**	(7,236)
Net book value	**177,280**	209,842

41.2 . Intangible assets:

Book value at acquisition	**651,041**	651,041
Amortization	**(119,358)**	(21,701)
Net book value	**531,683**	629,340

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

42 . Non current assets held for sale

	Sep.30, 2016	Dec.31, 2015
	EGP Thousands	EGP Thousands
Subsidiaries	**Investment book value**	Investment book value
- CI Capital Holding	**428,011**	428,011
Associates		
- Corplease	**-**	75,055

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