

QNB ALAHLI
(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

**Consolidated Financial Statements
Together With Auditors' Report
For The Year Ended December 31, 2016**

Deloitte - Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz
Accountants & Auditors

Allied for Accounting and Auditing – EY
Accountants & Consultants

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AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholders of QNB ALAHLI Bank (S.A.E)

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of QNB ALAHLI Bank (S.A.E) and its subsidiaries (the group) which comprises the consolidated financial position as at December 31, 2016 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of QNB ALAHLI (S.A.E) as of December 31, 2016 and of its financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the rules of preparation and presentation of the banks financial statements, basis of recognition and measurement issued by Central Bank of Egypt on December 16, 2008 and its explanatory instructions and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations related to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

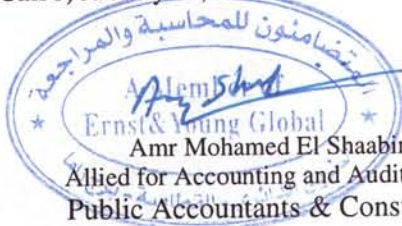
Report on Legal and Other Regulatory Requirements

According to the information and explanations given to us during the financial year ended December 31, 2016 no material contravention to the law of the Central Bank, Banking Sector and Money No. 88 of the year 2003 and Bank's articles of incorporation were noted.

The Bank maintains proper books of accounts, which include all that is required by law and by the statutes of the Bank, the separate financial statements are in agreement thereto.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report, is in agreement with the books of the Bank insofar as such information is recorded therein.

Cairo; January 15, 2017


Amr Mohamed El Shaabini
Allied for Accounting and Auditing - EY
Public Accountants & Consultants

Auditors


Kamel Magdy Saleh
(Deloitte - Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz)
Accountants & Auditors

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December 2016

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets:			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	(15)	11,860,413,621	8,730,776,974
Due from banks	(16)	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149
Treasury bills	(17)	39,134,240,228	29,180,923,109
Trading investments	(18)	41,483,172	157,627,779
Loans and credit facilities to customers, net	(19)	92,576,782,308	60,507,938,644
Financial derivatives	(20)	86,345,544	27,915,326
Financial Investments:			
- Available-for-sale	(21)	2,788,032,396	23,959,112,046
- Held to maturity	(21)	26,800,796,956	786,206,063
Investments in associates	(22)	2,497,430	2,518,717
Intangible assets	(23)	120,534,920	105,086,645
Other assets	(24)	3,349,040,118	2,534,813,662
Deferred tax assets	(33)	172,553,368	167,986,713
Assets leased under finance lease arrangements, net	(25)	2,584,307,326	2,308,853,139
Property and Equipment	(26)	1,828,942,576	1,162,808,466
Total assets		190,932,446,132	132,816,943,432
Liabilities and equity:			
Liabilities:			
Due to banks	(27)	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431
Customer deposits	(28)	158,144,386,625	108,090,320,279
Other loans	(29)	6,837,806,329	2,650,554,595
Other liabilities	(30)	2,550,405,293	1,966,628,547
Other provisions	(31)	921,490,833	793,332,303
Insurance policyholders' rights	(32)	1,356,835,306	898,985,191
Current income tax payable		1,370,980,689	973,478,103
Defined benefits obligation	(34)	308,097,463	260,592,206
Total liabilities		173,817,455,676	117,837,617,655
Equity:			
Issued and paid-up capital	(35)	7,420,189,290	6,452,338,520
Reserves	(37)	5,066,418,318	5,084,875,780
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	(36)	-	9,351,950
Profit for the year and retained earnings	(37)	4,628,357,566	3,432,739,779
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the bank		17,114,965,174	14,979,306,029
Non-controlling interests		25,282	19,748
Total equity		17,114,990,456	14,979,325,777
Total liabilities and equity		190,932,446,132	132,816,943,432


Mohamed Osman El-Dib
 Chairman and Managing Director

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated financial statements.
 (Auditors' report attached)

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Consolidated Income Statement
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	From January 01, 2016 To December 31, 2016	From January 01, 2015 To December 31, 2015
Interest on loans and similar income	(6)	15,598,102,588	11,138,373,342
Cost of deposits and similar expense	(6)	(8,528,726,269)	(6,213,076,151)
Net interest income		7,069,376,319	4,925,297,191
Fee and commission income	(7)	1,525,604,034	1,309,064,141
Fee and commission expense	(7)	(163,448,514)	(100,560,359)
Net interest, fee and commission income		8,431,531,839	6,133,800,973
Dividend income	(8)	11,002,220	11,787,488
Net trading income	(9)	(1,210,058,997)	129,420,148
Gain / Loss on financial investments	(21)	(1,524,130)	1,404,069
Impairment credit losses	(12)	(1,870,435,196)	(509,861,523)
Administrative expenses	(10)	(1,960,751,270)	(1,689,961,221)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	(11)	2,195,102,814	138,997,751
Share of results of associates		(21,288)	(66,005)
Profit before income tax		5,594,845,992	4,215,521,680
Income tax expense	(13)	(1,391,386,804)	(1,023,496,653)
Net profit for the year		4,203,459,188	3,192,025,027
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the bank		4,203,453,654	3,192,021,510
Non-controlling interests		5,534	3,517
Net profit for the year		4,203,459,188	3,192,025,027
Earnings per share	(14)	4.86	3.72


Mohamed Osman El-Dib
Chairman and Managing Director

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated financial statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Consolidated Statement Of Changes In Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Issued and Paid Up Capital	Legal Reserve	General Reserve	Special Reserve	Capital Reserve	Reserve for Transactions Under Common Control	Available-for- sale Investments Revaluation Reserve	General Banking Risk Reserve	Hedging Reserve - Cash Flow Hedge (CFH)	Reserve for Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)	Retained Earnings	Net Profit for the Year	Equity Attributable to Equity Holders of the Bank	Non-Controlling Interests	Total
December 31, 2015															
Balance at 1 January 2015	5,610,729,150	557,597,833	2,665,043,542	173,681,968	9,219,034	4,000,483	433,280,690	191,304,813	2,466,235	17,653,165	70,084,124	2,185,642,889	11,920,703,926	23,934	11,920,727,860
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	109,890,962	1,742,990,835	-	698,330	-	-	-	-	-	116,810,145	(1,970,390,272)	-	-	-
Remuneration for board members and Employees' profit share from Profit distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,965,998)	(215,252,617)	(220,218,615)	-	(220,218,615)
Transfer from general reserve to capital increase	841,609,370	-	(841,609,370)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on Available-for-sale investments, after deducting gains recycled to profit or loss relating to sold available-for-sale investments as well as taxes - Note No.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,236,076	-	-	-	-	-	88,236,076	-	88,236,076
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,192,021,510	3,192,021,510	3,517	3,192,025,027
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,703)	(7,703)
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,301,215)	8,301,215	-	-	-	-
Net unrealized loss on CFH , net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,436,868)	-	-	-	(1,436,868)	-	(1,436,868)
Transfer from general banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,488,783)	-	-	50,488,783	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	6,452,338,520	667,488,795	3,566,425,007	173,681,968	9,917,364	4,000,483	521,516,766	140,816,030	1,029,367	9,351,950	240,718,269	3,192,021,510	14,979,306,029	19,748	14,979,325,777
December 31, 2016															
Balance at 1 January 2016	6,452,338,520	667,488,795	3,566,425,007	173,681,968	9,917,364	4,000,483	521,516,766	140,816,030	1,029,367	9,351,950	240,718,269	3,192,021,510	14,979,306,029	19,748	14,979,325,777
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	153,998,243	2,664,381,133	-	196,625	-	-	-	-	-	47,461,594	(2,866,037,595)	-	-	-
Remuneration for board members and Employees' profit share from Profit distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,294,575)	(325,983,915)	(332,278,490)	-	(332,278,490)
Transfer from general reserve to capital increase	967,850,770	-	(967,850,770)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net unrealized gain/(loss) on Available-for-sale investments, after deducting gains recycled to profit or loss relating to sold available-for-sale investments as well as taxes - Note No.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,734,486,652)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,734,486,652)	-	(1,734,486,652)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,203,453,654	4,203,453,654	5,534	4,203,459,188
Employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,351,950)	9,351,950	-	-	-	-
Net unrealized loss on CFH , net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,029,367)	-	-	-	(1,029,367)	-	(1,029,367)
Transfer from general banking risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133,666,674)	-	-	133,666,674	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2016	7,420,189,290	821,487,038	5,262,955,370	173,681,968	10,113,989	4,000,483	(1,212,969,886)	7,149,356	-	-	424,903,912	4,203,453,654	17,114,965,174	25,282	17,114,990,456

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated financial statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Consolidated Statement Of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		5,594,845,992	4,215,521,680
Adjusted by:			
Property and Equipment depreciation and Intangible assets amortization		177,047,450	151,745,467
Leased assets depreciation		624,660,195	536,325,761
Impairment credit losses	(12)	1,870,435,196	509,861,523
Loans written off during the year		(168,573,163)	(122,314,934)
Recovery from loans previously written off		38,226,808	8,189,608
Net formed / (reversed) other provisions		50,681,321	110,559,589
Utilized provisions other than loans provision		(8,987,552)	(2,355,214)
Translation differences of other provisions in foreign currencies		86,464,761	4,200,864
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency Available-for-sale investments		(1,551,695,147)	(95,155,452)
Amortization of premium / discount for bonds		(366,494,597)	(357,422,502)
Formed insurance policyholders' rights provisions during the year		457,850,115	196,132,909
(Gain) on sale of Property and Equipment		(2,821)	(240,725)
Dividend income	(8)	(11,002,220)	(11,787,488)
Share of results of associates applying the equity method		21,288	66,005
(Gain) on sale of Available-for-sale investments	(21)	(4,756,887)	(3,937,147)
Loss on impairment of Available-for-sale equity instruments	(21)	6,281,017	2,533,078
Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities resulting from operating activities		6,795,001,756	5,141,923,022
Net decrease / increase in assets and liabilities			
Due from banks		(1,994,901,912)	(1,590,594,855)
Treasury bills		(10,311,287,720)	(8,362,339,460)
Trading investments		116,144,607	91,156,424
Loans and credit facilities to customers		(33,808,932,505)	(13,963,027,000)
Financial derivatives		(59,477,184)	(61,473,986)
Other assets		(814,226,457)	(468,334,974)
Due to banks		123,726,707	809,573,023
Customer deposits		50,054,066,346	22,632,792,635
Other liabilities		583,776,746	391,654,579
Defined benefits obligation		47,505,257	47,981,842
Leased assets - Lease contracts settlement		(279,285,477)	(14,297,857)
Income tax paid		(992,465,173)	(1,032,694,888)
Net cash flows resulting from operating activities (1)		9,459,644,991	3,622,318,505
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of Property and Equipment and branches preparation		(859,864,718)	(245,955,274)
Proceeds from sale of Property and Equipment		1,237,704	448,875
Proceeds from financial investments other than held for trading investments		4,749,323,573	2,623,935,807
Acquisition of financial investments other than held for trading investments		(9,416,623,955)	(8,188,476,970)
Acquisition of leased assets		(837,451,386)	(966,409,537)
Proceeds from leased assets		216,622,481	227,597,970
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		-	(7,703)
Dividends received		11,002,220	11,787,488
Cash dividends received from investments in associates		-	48,188
Net cash flows used in investing activities (2)		(6,135,754,081)	(6,537,031,156)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Other loans		4,187,251,734	2,302,709,635
Dividends paid		(332,278,490)	(220,218,615)
Net cash flows resulting from financing activities (3)		3,854,973,244	2,082,491,020
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year (1+2+3)		7,178,864,154	(832,221,631)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,435,344,312	7,267,565,943
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(38)	13,614,208,466	6,435,344,312
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year are represented in :			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt	(15)	11,860,413,621	8,730,776,974
Due from banks	(16)	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149
Treasury bills		39,134,240,228	29,180,923,109
Balances with Central Bank of Egypt (mandatory reserve)		(8,421,974,392)	(6,680,571,128)
Balances due from banks with maturities more than 3 months		(957,954,024)	(704,455,376)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months		(37,586,993,136)	(27,275,705,416)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		13,614,208,466	6,435,344,312

The accompanying notes from (1) to (41) are an integral part of these Consolidated financial statements.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

1. Background:

QNB ALAHLI "S.A.E" was incorporated as an investment and commercial Bank on April 13, 1978, in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law no 43 of 1974 and its Executive Regulations and the amendments thereon. The Bank provides all Banking services related to its activity, through its Head Office located in 5 Champlion Street - Downtown - Cairo and its 207 branches served by 5,803 staff at the date of the financial statements. The Bank is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

These Financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on January 15, 2017.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:-

2.1 Basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules approved by its Board of Directors on 16 December 2008; to under the historical cost convention, as modified by the measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value or amortized cost, as appropriate, including financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, held to maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and all derivative instruments.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable laws of Egypt.

2.2.1 Basis of Combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the purchase method unless the transaction does not constitute an acquisition in form or substance. Application of the purchase method involves the following steps:

- Identifying an acquirer.
- Measuring the cost of the business combination.
- And allocating, at the acquisition date, the cost of the combination to the assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed.

On acquisition date where control is obtained, the cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree, in addition to any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

Thus, the acquirer recognizes the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for non-current assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale, that are recognized and measured at the lower of their carrying amounts, or fair value less costs to sell.

Goodwill arising on acquisition date is recognized as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized.

If, after reassessment, the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the cost of the business combination, the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The non-controlling interest in an acquiree is initially measured at the non-controlling interest proportionate share in the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized at acquisition date.

When a business combination agreement provides for an adjustment to the cost of the combination contingent on future events, the acquirer includes the amount of that adjustment in the cost of the combination at the acquisition date if the adjustment is probable and can be measured reliably.

A business combination agreement may allow for adjustments to the cost of the combination that are contingent on one or more future events. The acquirer usually estimates the amount of any such adjustment at the time of initially accounting for the combination, even though some uncertainty exists. If the future events do not occur or the estimate needs to be revised, the cost of the business combination is adjusted accordingly.

However, when a business combination agreement provides for such an adjustment, that adjustment is not included in the cost of the combination at the time of initially accounting for the combination if it either is not probable or cannot be measured reliably. If that adjustment subsequently becomes probable and can be measured reliably, the additional consideration shall be treated as an adjustment to the cost of the combination.

In case of a business combination - made through step acquisitions for a Group reorganization purposes - involving entities or businesses under common control in which all of the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties, both before and after the business combination, the acquirer recognizes the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria at their carrying amounts previously reported at the books of the Group with common control.

Any difference between the consideration paid or transferred and the carrying amounts of the acquiree's net assets and contingent liabilities is reflected within equity as a reserve for transactions under common control. This policy is also applied in case of the groups' full or partial acquisition of shares held by the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary or the partial disposition of the Group's interest in a subsidiary while retaining control over that subsidiary.

QNB ALAHLI S.A.E
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts are shown in Egyptian Pounds)

Therefore, no adjustments are made to reflect new fair value at the date of the combination; rather fair value for net assets, and contingent liabilities acquired in such cases shall be determined based on the fair value that was previously determined when control was initially obtained, as adjusted by any changes in equity components that have occurred during the period from the date when control was initially obtained up to the date when control has increased or decreased.

Since combinations of entities or businesses under common control are scoped out of the CBE basis of preparation and presentation of the banks financial statements, EAS (29) and IFRS (3) Business Combinations, management applied the requirements of EAS (5) and IAS (8), which allows it, in the absence of a specific Standard or Interpretation specifically addressing certain transaction, event or other circumstances, to set and develop an appropriate accounting policy that results in information that is more reliable and relevant to the economic decisions making needs of the financial statements users.

2.2.2 Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

Intra-group balances, and income and expenses (except for foreign currency transaction gains or losses) arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.2.3 Loss of Control

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments, depending on the level of influence retained.

2.2.4 Basis of presentation of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group incorporate the financial statements of QNB ALAHLI (Parent) and entities controlled by the bank (its Subsidiaries) at the end of each reporting date.

A Subsidiary is an entity (including Special Purpose Entities) that is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the bank (Parent). Control exists when the bank has the power, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. This is usually achieved when the bank owns, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries, more than half of the voting power of an entity, the existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group has control.

The Group fully consolidates its subsidiaries from the effective date in which control is obtained and deconsolidates them when such control ceases to exist.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated income statement from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of a Group entity to bring its accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Group's equity therein. Non-controlling interests consist of the amount of those interests at the date of the original business combination and their share of changes in equity since the date of the combination. Losses applicable to owners of the non-controlling interests in excess of their interest in the subsidiary's equity are allocated against the interests of the Group except to the extent that owners of the non-controlling interests have a binding obligation and are able to make an additional investment to cover the losses.

Since QNB ALAHLI incorporated QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company in which it owns 99.9% of its capital, increased its interest in QNB ALAHLI Leasing Company to 100%, and increased in QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company to 100% instead of 25%, and increased in QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company to 100% instead of 4.875%, therefore, the full consolidation basis has been used for the preparation of the Group accompanying consolidated financial statements which comprise the financial statements of QNB ALAHLI (the parent) and its subsidiaries, QNB ALAHLI Factoring, QNB ALAHLI Leasing Company, QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company and QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company from the date in which control over each subsidiary was obtained.

Non-controlling interest in these consolidated financial statements represents interests held by investors other than QNB ALAHLI in the subsidiaries. Information on subsidiaries is set out below.

Company name	Origin Country	Company Capital EGP	Year of Controlling (Acquisition or Incorporation)	Group Stake %
QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company	Egypt	75,000,000	2012	99.99
QNB ALAHLI Leasing Company	Egypt	80,000,000	2012	100
QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company	Egypt	120,000,000	2014	100
QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company	Egypt	5,000,000	2014	100

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2.2.5 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence that is not control or joint control. Significant influence exists where the bank holds voting rights of 20% to 50% in an entity.

Acquisitions of Associates are accounted for using the purchase method; goodwill arising on acquisition of an associate, if any, is not presented separately, but is rather included within the carrying amount of the investment. Investments in associates are accounted for subsequently in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.

According to the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the statement of financial position at cost and is subsequently adjusted to recognize the Group's share in profit or loss, and other changes in the net assets, of the associate.

2.3 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a group of assets and operations providing products or services whose risks and benefits are different from those associated with products or services provided by other operating segments. A geographical segment provides products or services within a specific economic environment characterized by risks and benefits different from those related to other geographical segments operating in a different economic environment.

The Bank is divided into two main business lines, which are Corporate Banking and Retail Banking. In addition, a Corporate Center acts as a central funding department for the Bank's core businesses. The dealing room, proprietary activity and other noncore businesses are reported under the Corporate Banking business line.

For the purpose of preparation of segment reporting by geographical region, segment profit and loss and assets and liabilities are presented based on the location of the branches. Given that the bank does not have any entity abroad, and unless otherwise stated in a specific disclosure, all equity and debt instruments of the bank issued by foreign institutions and credit facilities granted to foreign counterparties are reported based on the location of the domestic branch where such assets are recorded.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

2.4.1 Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements of the group are presented in the 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 Pounds. Transactions in foreign currencies during the period are translated into the Egyptian Pounds using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at end of reporting period at the exchange rates then prevailing. 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 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. Differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in 'Interest on loans and similar income' 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 recognized in equity and accumulated in the 'revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investments'.

Valuation differences arising on the measurement of non-monetary items at fair value include gains or losses resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates used to translate those items. Total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement, whereas total fair value changes arising on the measurement of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognized directly in equity in the 'revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investments'.

Leased assets denominated in foreign currency which the group leases to others are measured at historical cost and translated to Egyptian Pounds using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the initial recognition.

2.5 Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

Financial assets classified as at fair value through profits or loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity financial assets, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined by management at the time of initial recognition.

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2.5.1 Financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss

This category includes financial assets held for trading, and financial derivatives.

A financial instrument is classified as an instrument held for trading if it is primarily acquired for the purpose of the sale in the short term or if it represents a part of a portfolio of specific financial instruments that are managed together and there is evidence of recent actual transactions that resulted in short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

2.5.2 Loans and receivables

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

- The group intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which are classified as held for trading.
- The group upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale.
- The group may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of deterioration in the credit worthiness of the issuer.

2.5.3 Held to maturity financial assets

Held to maturity financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. The group will not classify any financial assets as held to maturity if the group has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held to maturity investments before maturity other than those allowed in specific circumstances.

2.5.4 Investments held for trading

Investments held for trading, including investment portfolios managed by others and investment in Mutual Funds not issued by Insurance Companies and acquired for trading purposes, are valued at fair value (market value or redemption value) at the balance sheet date. Profit / Loss arising from revaluation is recorded under Net trading income.

2.5.5 Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets 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 is applied in respect of all financial assets:

- Regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held to maturity and available-for-sale are recognized using the settlement-date, which is the date that an asset is delivered to or by the entity.
- All financial assets, other than those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs associated with those assets are expensed and reported in the income statement in 'net trading income'.
- The group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished; that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or it expires.
- Available-for-sale, held for trading And financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.
- Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized directly in equity, until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the income statement.
- Interest income calculated using the amortized cost method, and gains and losses arise from the foreign currency on monetary financial assets classified as available-for-sale financial investments shall be recognized in the income statement. Dividends resulted from the equity instruments classified as available-for-sale shall be recognized in the income statement when the entity's right to receive payment is established.
- The fair value of quoted investments in an active market is based on current bid prices. If there is no active market for a financial asset, it is measured at cost less of any impairment losses.

2.6 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the group has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and it intends to settle these amounts on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Items of purchase agreements of treasury bills with the obligation to resell and sale agreement of treasury bills with the obligation to repurchase (repos and reverse repos) are shown net in the balance sheet under the item of treasury bills.

2.7 Financial derivatives and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair values are determined based on quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, or valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and options pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are recognized as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives, such as the conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives if they meet the definition of a financial derivative, and 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 or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement unless the group chooses to designate the hybrid contract as a whole as at fair value through profit or loss.

The timing of recognition in profit or 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 parent 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 an ongoing basis, the bank documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows 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 qualify as fair value hedges are recognized immediately in profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss. Additionally, interest differential on interest rate swaps is recognized in profit or loss as part of 'net interest income' line item in the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss in 'net trading income'.

When the hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date to maturity of the asset using the effective interest method. Adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged equity instrument that has been deferred in equity remains in equity until the asset is derecognized.

2.7.2 Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated and effective for cash flow hedge is recognized in equity while changes in fair value relating to the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement in "net trading income".

Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to income statement in the relevant periods when the hedged item affects the income statement. The effective portion of changes in fair value of interest rate swaps and options are reported in "net trading income".

When a hedging item expires or is sold or if hedging instrument no longer qualifies for hedge accounting requirements, gains or losses that have been previously accumulated in equity remain in equity and are only recognized in profit or loss when the forecast transaction ultimately occurs. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur any related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in equity shall be reclassified immediately to profit or loss.

2.7.3 Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Where a derivative instrument does not qualify for hedge accounting, changes in fair value of that derivative and related interest are recognized immediately in the income statement in "net trading income" line item. However, gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives that are managed in conjunction with financial assets or financial liabilities, designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, are included in "net income from financial instruments designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss".

2.8 Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense on all interest-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized in 'interest income' and 'interest expense' line items in the income statement using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument whether a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating its 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 debt instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability on initial recognition. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the future cash flows, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

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Interest income on loans is recognized on an accrual basis except for the interest income on non-performing loans, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of interest or principle is in doubt.

Interest income on non-performing or impaired loans and receivables ceases to be recognized in profit or loss and is rather recorded off balance sheet in statistical records. Interest income on these loans is recognized as revenue on a cash basis as follows:

- 1- For retail loans, personal loans, small and medium business loans, real estate loans for personal housing and small loans for businesses, when interest income is collected and after recovery of all arrears.
- 2- For corporate loans, interest income is recognized on a cash-basis after the bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and provided these installments continue to be paid for at least one year.

If a loan continues to be performing thereafter, interest accrued on the principal then outstanding starts to be recognized as revenues. Interest that is marginalized prior to the date when the loan becomes performing is not recognized in profit or loss except when the total balance of loan, prior to that date, is paid in full.

2.9 Fees 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 or loss, at which time, fees and commissions that are 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 received by the bank to originate a loan are deferred if it is probable that the bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement and are regarded as a compensation for an ongoing involvement with the acquisition of the financial instrument and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. If the commitment expires without the bank making the loan, the fees are recognized as revenue on expiry.

Loan syndication fees received by the bank are recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed, only if the bank arranges the loan and retains no part of the loan package for itself (or retains a part at the same effective interest rate for comparable risk as other participants).

Fees and commissions that are earned on negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction in favor of another entity, such as arrangements for the allotment of shares or another financial instrument or acquisition or sale of an enterprise on behalf of a client, are recognized as revenue when the transaction has been completed. Administrative consultations and other service fees are usually recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period in which the service is rendered. Fees from financial planning management and custodian services provided to clients over long periods are usually recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the period in which these services are rendered.

Leasing revenues

Revenues from lease contracts are recognized based on the interest rate implicit in each contract plus an amount equal to depreciation of the leased asset. Debit/credit differences between revenue recognized in profit or loss and rental value for each period are recorded in "leased assets – lease contracts settlement" account in the balance sheet whose balance is to be settled against the carrying amount of leased asset at the end of the contract period.

Insurance revenues

Premium income and Claim expense is recognized on accrual basis.

2.10 Dividends income

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments and similar assets, other than investments in subsidiaries and associates, is recognized in the income statement when the bank's right to receive payment is established.

2.11 Purchase and resale agreements and sale and repurchase agreements (repos and reverse repos)

Securities may be lent or sold according to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) 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

The group reviews all its financial assets, except those classified as at fair value through profit or loss, to assess whether an indication exists that these assets have suffered an impairment loss as described below:

2.12.1 Financial assets carried at amortized cost

At end of each reporting period, an assessment is made whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired as a result of one or more events occurring since they were initially recognized (a "loss event") and whether that loss event has impacted the future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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The group considers the following indicators to determine the existence of substantive evidence for impairment losses:

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

An objective evidence for impairment loss of the financial asset includes observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with an individual financial asset in the group.

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

The group first assesses is made 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.

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

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment. An asset that is individually assessed for impairment but for which an impairment loss is not recognized is included in a group of other similar assets.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the 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 (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

If a loan, receivable or held to maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate(s) determined under the contract at the date on which an objective evidence for impairment of the asset has been identified.

As a practical expedient, the bank may measure impairment of a financial asset carried at amortized cost 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 purpose of a collective assessment of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms.

When assessing the impairment loss for a group of financial assets on the basis of the historical loss rates, future cash flows in the group are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the group's assets and the historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted based on current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. The group ensures that estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect and are directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the management to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

2.12.2 Available-for-sale financial assets

At the end of each financial period, the bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets classified as available-for-sale has been impaired.

According to the central bank of Egypt's rules, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment. Such decline is presumed to be significant for the equity instruments if it reaches 10% of the cost of the financial instrument, whereas it is presumed a prolonged decline when it extends for a period of more than 9 months.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired the cumulative loss that had been recognized in the equity reserve shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognized.

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

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2.13 Intangible assets

2.13.1 Goodwill

Goodwill, arising from the acquisition or legal merger of subsidiaries, represents the difference between the cost of the combination and the acquiree interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and qualifying contingent liabilities of the acquiree at the acquisition date. Goodwill is annually tested for impairment and is written-down to profit or loss at an annual amortization of 20% or impairment loss whichever is higher.

2.13.2 Software (computer programs)

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

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

Cost of computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the period of expected benefits from three till five years except for the core IT system that is amortized over ten years.

2.14 Property and Equipment

The Group's property and equipment include lands and buildings of the bank which basically comprise the head office premises and branches building. All property and equipment are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

The group considers the residual value of its property and equipment as insignificant and immaterial in relation to the depreciable amount; therefore, the depreciable amount of the bank's property and equipment is determined without any deduction for residual values. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method based on the following annual rates:

Buildings		50 years
Fixtures	Decoration & installations	10 years
	Lifts	15 years
	Electricity & Air conditioning	10 years
	Generators	30 years
	Telephone network & CCTV	10 years
	Firefighting system & Plumbing system	10 years
	Other installations	10 years
Leasehold improvements		The shortest of 10 years or contract period

Depreciation periods for property and equipment, other than buildings, depend on their useful lives which are usually estimated as specified below:

Furniture	10 years
Armored vaults	20-30 years
IT equipment	5 years
Electric appliances	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

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

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

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2.15 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill are not amortized. These are annually tested for impairment. Depreciable property and equipment are tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Impairment loss is recognized and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's net realizable value or value in use. For the purpose of estimating the impairment loss, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated.

At end of each year, the Group reviews non-financial assets for which an impairment loss is recognized to assess whether or not all or part of such impairment losses should be reversed through profit or loss.

2.16 Leasing

lease contracts are accounted according to Law 95 of 1995 for financial lease. All other lease contracts are recognized as operating leases.

2.16.1 As a lessee

Lease payments made under operating leases, net of any discounts received from the lessor, are recognized as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.16.2 As a lessor

Assets leased out under operating lease contracts are reported as part of the fixed assets in the statement of financial position and are depreciated over the expected useful lives of the assets, on the same basis as other property assets. Lease rental income is recognized in profit or loss, net of any discounts granted to the lessee, using the straight line method over the contract term.

Assets leased out under finance lease contracts, are reported in the statement of financial position within fixed assets and are depreciated over the expected useful life of the assets using the same method followed in depreciating similar assets. Lease income is recognized using the rate of return implicit in each lease contract in addition to an amount equal to depreciation charge for the period. Differences between lease income recognized in the income statement and rental receivable from lease customers are accumulated and reported in the statement of financial position in a separate account until duration of the lease contract expires, at which time offset occurs between the account balance and net book value of leased assets.

Maintenance and insurance expenses shall be charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are chargeable to the lessee. If substantive evidence indicates that the group could not be able to collect all balances due from finance lease debtors, these balance are reduced to their expected realizable value.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of leased assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method based on the following annual rates:

Computers	2-8 years
Equipment	4-10 years
Vehicles	4-5 years
Building	17-50 years

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from date of placement or acquisition. They include cash and balances placed with the Central Bank of Egypt (other than those required under the mandatory reserve), current accounts with Banks and treasury bills, certificates of deposits and other governmental notes.

2.18 Other provisions

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 months from the date of consolidated financial statements are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting 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 date of consolidated financial statements, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money is material, in which case provisions are measured at present value.

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

2.19 Insurance activity

2.19.1 Technical reserves

2.19.1.1 Mathematical reserve

The mathematical reserve is calculated by the actuarial expert according to the technical basis approved by the board of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (Formerly Egyptian Insurance Supervisory Authority), in addition to the portion of each certificate from the increase (decrease) in the capital value resulting from insurance premiums invested in investment portfolio for the account of policyholders.

2.19.1.2 Provision for outstanding claims

A provision for outstanding claims is established for life and personal accident insurance policies. Which were reported before the year-end but not settled at the balance sheet date.

2.19.2 Receivables arising from insurance contracts

Receivables arising from insurance contract either as instalments under collection or current accounts of insured parties are carried at amortized cost which represent nominal balances, net of impairment loss.

2.19.3 Due from insurance and reinsurance companies

Insurance and reinsurance companies stated at amortized cost, which represent its book value, net of allowance for impairment loss.

2.20 Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract issued by the group as security for loans or overdrafts due from its clients to other entities that requires the group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are generally issued by the Bank to beneficiary banks, corporations and other entities on behalf of the bank's clients.

When a financial guarantee is recognized initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, transaction costs that is directly attributable to the issue of such financial guarantee.

After initial recognition, a financial guarantee contract issued by the Bank is measured at the higher of:

- (I) The amount initially recognized less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization of security fees recognized as income in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the term of the guarantee; and
- (II) The best estimate for the payments required to settle any financial obligation resulting from the financial guarantee at the reporting date.

Such estimates are made based on experience in similar transactions and historical losses as supported by management judgment.

Any increase in the obligations resulting from the financial guarantee, is recognized within other operating income (expenses) in the income statement.

2.21 Employee benefits

2.21.1 Post-employment benefits (defined benefit plans) and defined contribution plans:

The bank is liable for all obligations arising from its plans for employee benefits which comply, in all material respects, with the principles set out below. Starting 1 January 2009, the Bank has fully complied with the policy referred to below, and recognized any adjustments, resulting from the first full implementation of amendments to the CBE rules, directly on retained earnings.

The bank provides several post-employment benefits to its employees, such as the medical care scheme which qualifies as a defined-benefit plan. A defined benefit plan commits the Bank, either formally or constructively, to pay a certain amount or level of future benefits and therefore bears the medium- or long-term risk.

The Bank recognizes the defined benefit obligation as a liability in the statement of financial position under "obligations for post-retirement schemes" to cover the total value of such obligations. This is assessed regularly by independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. This valuation technique incorporates assumptions about demographics variables, staff turnover, salary growth rate and discount and inflation rates.

When these plans are financed from external funds classified as plan assets, the fair value of these funds is subtracted from the defined benefit obligation. Differences arising from changes in the actuarial assumptions and estimates are recognized in the income statement as actuarial gains or losses to the extent of the higher of the following two amounts as of the end of the previous financial period:

- 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (before deducting plan assets) and
- 10% of the fair value of the plan assets.

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Actuarial gains and losses that exceed the 10 percent criteria above are amortized to profit or loss over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees.

Past service cost is recognized immediately to the extent that the benefits have already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. Annual cost of employee benefits plans is reported as part of general and administrative expenses (employee costs).

Defined contribution plans are pension schemes whereby the group pays defined contributions to an independent entity. The group shall not be under legal or constructive obligation to pay more contributions if this entity doesn't maintain adequate assets to pay-off the employees' benefits in return for their service in the current and previous periods.

According to the defined contribution plans, contributions are paid to private sector pension scheme under mandatory or voluntary contractual arrangement. The group shall be under no additional obligation other than the contribution payments. Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as employee benefits cost when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Prepaid contributions shall be recognized as assets to the extent that these contribution payments will reduce future payments or result in cash refunds.

2.21.2 Share based payments arrangements:

Until the end of the first quarter of 2013, the Bank applies a share-based payment scheme (ESOP) that is settled in its parent Societe Generale Bank (formerly parent) own equity instruments. The bank follows IFRS 2 since the CBE requirements and EAS 39 do not address the accounting for share based payment arrangements involving equity instruments of the parent. The fair value of services rendered by qualifying employees is reported in the income statement in "administrative expenses" line item. Total amount of employees' services is determined by reference to the fair value of granted options at the grant date and is expensed on a straight-line basis over the relevant vesting period. Non-market based vesting conditions, such as profit targets, are not taken into account in determining the fair value of equity settled share-based payments (options) at the grant date, therefore, such fair value shall not change subsequently. Non-market based vesting conditions are included in the assumptions used by the Bank to estimate the number of equity instruments expected to vest at the end of each reporting period. At the end of each reporting period, the bank revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest based on information provided from the parent. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the Employee Stock Ownership Plan reserve in equity.

2.22 Income taxes

Income tax expense on the period's profit or loss represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax and is recognized in the income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognized in equity.

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

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

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

2.23 Borrowings

Loans obtained by the Bank are initially recognized at fair value net of transaction costs incurred in connection with obtaining the loan. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost, with the difference between net proceeds and the value to be paid over the borrowing period, recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

2.24 Capital

2.24.1 Capital issuance cost

Issued and paid up-capital (i.e. bank's own equity instruments) is initially measured at the cash proceeds received, less transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares, issuance of shares to effect business combination, or issue of share options. Transaction costs, net of tax benefits, are reported as a deduction from equity.

2.24.2 Dividends

Dividends on equity instruments issued by the group entities are recognized when the general assembly of the group's shareholders approves them. Dividends include the non-controlling interests' share in the subsidiaries' dividends, and employees' profit share and board of directors' remuneration as prescribed by the articles of incorporation of the bank and Group entities as well as the corporate law.

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2.25 Fiduciary activities

The bank carries out fiduciary activities that result in ownerships or management of assets on behalf of individuals, trusts, and retirement benefit plans and other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are not recognized in the group's consolidated financial statements, as they are not assets or income of the bank or the group.

2.26 Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, to conform to changes in the current year's financial statements presentation.

3. Management of financial risks

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

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

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

Risk management strategy

The bank operates in business lines, which generate a range of risks whose frequency, severity and volatility can be of different and significant magnitudes. A greater ability to calibrate its risk appetite and risk parameters, the development of risk management core competencies, as well as the implementation of a high-performance and efficient risk management structure are therefore critical undertakings for the bank.

Thus, the primary objectives of the bank's risk management framework are:

- To contribute to the development of the Bank in various business lines to reach an ideal level of general risk.
- To guarantee the Bank's sustainability as a going concern, through the implementation of a high-quality risk management infrastructure.
- In defining the Bank's overall risk appetite, the bank management takes various considerations and variables into account, including:
 - The relative balance between risk and reward of the bank's various activities.
 - Earnings sensitivity to business, credit and economic cycles.
 - The aim of achieving a well-balanced portfolio of earnings streams.

Risk management governance and risk principles

Bank's risk management governance is based on:

- i) Strong managerial involvement, throughout the entire organization, starting from the Board of Directors down to operational field management teams.
- ii) A tight framework of internal procedures and guidelines.
- iii) Continuous supervision by business lines and support functions as well as by an independent body to monitor risks and to enforce rules and procedures.

Within the Board, the Risk and Audit Committees are more specifically responsible for examining the consistency of the internal framework for monitoring risks and compliance.

Risk categories

The following are part of the risks associated with the bank's Banking activities:

a- Credit risk:

(including country risk): represents risk of losses arising from the inability of the Bank's customers, sovereign issuers or other counterparties to meet their financial commitments.

Credit risk also includes the replacement risk linked to market transactions. In addition, credit risk may be further increased by a concentration risk, which arises either from large individual exposures or from groups of counterparties with a high default probability.

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- b- Market risk:**
represents risk of loss resulting from changes in market prices and interest rates.
- c- Operational risk:**
(including legal, compliance, accounting, environmental, reputational risks, etc.): represents risk of loss or fraud or of producing inaccurate financial and accounting data due to inadequacies or failures in procedures and internal systems, human error or external events. Additionally, operational risks may also take the form of compliance risk, which is the risk of the bank incurring either legal, administrative or disciplinary sanctions or financial losses due to failure to comply with relevant rules and regulations.
- d- Structural interest and exchange rate risk:**
represents risk of loss or of residual depreciation in the bank's balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets arising from changes in interest or exchange rates. Structural interest and exchange rate risk arises from banking commercial activities and on Corporate Center transactions (operations on equities, investments and bond issues).
- e- Liquidity risk:**
represents the risk that the bank might not be able to meet its obligations as they become due.

The bank dedicates significant resources to constantly adapting its risk management to its activities and ensures that its risk management framework operates in full compliance with the following fundamental principles of:

- Full independence of risk assessment departments from the operating divisions.
- Consistent approach to risk assessment and monitoring applied throughout the Bank.

The Risk Division is independent from the Bank's operating entities and reports directly to general management. Its role is to contribute to the development and profitability of the bank by ensuring that the risk management framework in place is both robust and effective. It employs various teams specializing in the operational management of credit and market risk.

More specifically, the Risk Division:

- Defines and approves the methods used to analyze, assess, approve and monitor credit risks, country risks, market risks and operational risks; conducts a critical review of commercial strategies in high risk areas and continually seeks to improve such risk forecasting and management.
- Contributes to independent assessment by analyzing transactions implying a credit risk and by providing guidance on transactions proposed by sales managers.

Identifying a frame for all Banks' operational risks.

The Assets and Liabilities Unit under the Finance Division, for its part, is entrusted with assessing and managing other major types of risks, namely liquidity and structural risks (resulting from interest rate, exchange rate and liquidity) as well as the bank's long term financing, management of capital requirements and equity structure.

The Internal Legal Counsel deals with compliance and legal risks.

Responsibility for devising the relevant risk management structure and defining risk management operating principles lies mainly with both the Risk Division and, in particular fields, the assets and liabilities management under Finance Division.

The Bank's Risk Committee is in charge of reviewing all the Bank's key risk management issues and meets at least on quarterly basis. Risk Committee's monthly meetings involve members of the Executive Committee, the heads of the business lines and the Risk Division managers and are used to review all the core strategic issues: risk-taking policies, assessment methods, material and human resources, analysis of credit portfolios and of the cost of risk, market and credit concentration limits (by product, country, sector, region, etc.)

On the other hand, the Assets and Liabilities management committee (ALCO) is competent for matters relating to funding and liquidity policymaking and planning.

All new products and activities or products under development must be submitted to the New Product Committee.

This New Product Committee aims at ensuring that, prior to the launch of a new activity or product, all associated risks are fully understood, measured, approved and subject to adequate procedures and controls, using the available information and processing systems.

Operational risks, permanent control and audit (periodic) control process are supervised by the Audit and Accounts Committee that meets on a quarterly basis.

Finally, the Bank's risk management principles, procedures and infrastructures and their implementation are monitored by the Internal Audit team and the External Auditors.

(A) CREDIT RISKS

The Bank is exposed to the credit risk which is the risk resulting from failure of the client to meet its contractual obligations towards the Bank. The credit risk is considered to be the most significant risk for the Bank, therefore requiring careful management. The credit risk manifests itself in the lending activities and debt instruments in Bank's assets as well as off balance sheet financial instruments, such as letters of credit and letters of guarantee.

(A/1) Credit risk management: organization and structure

Maintaining comprehensive and efficient management and monitoring of credit risk – which constitutes the bank's primary source of risk – is vital to preserving bank financial strength and profitability. As a result, the Bank implements a tight credit risk control framework, whose cornerstone is the Credit Risk Policy and Authorities defined jointly by the Risk Division and the Business Lines, and is subject to periodic review and approval by the Board of Directors.

Within the Risk Division, persons are responsible for:

- Setting credit limits by customer, customer group or transaction type.
- Approving credit score or internal customer rating criteria.
- Monitoring and surveillance of large exposures and various credit portfolios.
- Reviewing specific and general provisioning policies.

In addition, comprehensive portfolio analysis is performed in order to provide guidance to the General Management on the bank's overall credit risk exposure as well as reporting to Risk Committee.

The Risk Division also helps define criteria for measuring risk and defining appropriate provisioning practices.

Risk approval

Embedded in bank's credit policy is the concept that approval of any credit risk undertaking must be based on sound knowledge of the client and a thorough understanding of the client's business, the purpose, nature and structure of the transaction and the sources of repayment, while bearing in mind the Bank's risk strategy and risk appetite.

The risk approval process is based on four core principles:

- All transactions involving replacement risk must be pre-authorized, replacement risk is bearing a loss when a bank is forced to replace a contract in case of breaching the original party's contract (debtor risk, non-settlement or non-delivery risk and issuer risk).
- Staff assessing credit risk is fully independent from the decision-making process.
- Subject to relevant credit delegations, responsibility for analyzing and approving risk lies with the most appropriate business line or credit risk unit, which reviews all authorization requests relating to a specific client or client group, to ensure a consistent approach to risk management.
- All credit decisions systematically include internal obligor risk ratings, as proposed by business lines and vetted by the Risk Division and approved by concerned Credit Committee.

Risk management and audit

Changes in the quality of outstanding commitments are reviewed on a periodic basis and at least once a quarter, as part of the "sensitive names" and provisioning procedures. This review is based on analyses performed by the business divisions and the risk function. Furthermore, the Internal Audit also carries out file reviews or risk audits in the Bank's Branch Groups and reports its findings to the General Management.

Replacement risk

Replacement risk provides the measurement of the replacement cost of a transaction in the event of default by the original counterparty and the necessity to close the ensuing position with counterparty; hence, the replacement cost is the result of the market price between the date on which the original transaction is entered into and the default date. Transactions giving rise to replacement risk include interest rate swaps and forward FX deals.

Replacement risk management

The bank places great emphasis on carefully monitoring its replacement risk exposure in order to minimize its losses in case of default of its counterparties and counterparty limits are, therefore, assigned to all trading counterparties, irrespective of their status (bank, other financial institution, corporate and public institutions).

(A/2) Risk measurement and internal ratings

Bank rating system is based on three key pillars:

- The internal ratings models used to measure and quantify counterparty risk.
- A set of procedures defining guidelines for devising and using ratings (scope, frequency of rating revision, procedure for approving ratings, etc.)
- Reliance on human judgment to improve modeling results to include elements outside the scope of rating model.

Credit risk rating is supported by a set of procedures ensuring reliable, consistent and timely default and loss data detection.

Rating models are reviewed and developed when necessary. The Bank regularly evaluates performance of credit rating models and their capacity to predict default cases.

The calculations used to measure and monitor replacement risk include:

- Current Average Risk (CAR) is a calculation of the Average risk of all the future scenarios, excluding the negative scenarios, i.e., when the replacement makes a gain.
- Credit VAR is a calculation of the largest loss that would be incurred in 99% of cases.

Following are some risk mitigations methods:

Collaterals

The bank designs several policies and controls for credit risk mitigation such as collaterals for funds provided. The bank lays down guidelines for specific categories of the accepted collaterals.

The main types of collaterals for Loans and credit facilities are:

- Real estate mortgage.
- Pledge on business assets like machinery and merchandise.
- Pledge in financial instruments like debt instruments and equity.

The long term financing and lending for companies are often collateralized while credit facilities for persons are not collateralized. The bank attempts to mitigate the credit risk through additional collaterals from the concerned parties immediately on arising of impairment indicators for any of the loans or facilities.

Collaterals taken to secure assets other than Loans and credit facilities are identified according to the nature of the instrument.

Debit instruments and treasury bills are often not collateralized.

Derivatives

The Bank exercise prudential strict control procedures on net open positions of derivatives. i.e. The difference between sale and purchase agreements at the level of value and duration. The amount exposed to credit risk at any time is determined at fair value of the instrument that may achieve benefit to the bank. i.e. any assets with high positive fair value which represents insignificant part of contractual imputed value used to reflect the volume of existing instruments. This credit risk is managed as part of overall lending limit granted to the customer together with the potential risk as a result of market changes.

The bank doesn't obtain collaterals for credit risk related to such instruments except for the amounts requested by the bank as marginal deposits from other parties.

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(A/3) Provisioning policy

The Bank policies require review of all financial assets exceeding a specific level of materiality at least each period or more frequently when changes in circumstances require the Bank to do so. Impairment is determined for accounts that are assessed individually for impairment based on the losses experienced at the reporting date on a case by case basis. Such policies are applied to all individual accounts that are assessed to be significant. Assessment usually includes the existing collateral, reconfirmation of enforcement on such collateral and collections expected from such accounts.

Allowance for impairment loss is formed for a group of similar financial assets based on the available historical experience, personal judgment and statistical methods.

At each balance sheet date, The bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets has been impaired as a result of one or more events occurring since they were initially recognized (a "loss event") and whether that loss event (or events) has (have) an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

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 irrespective from any collaterals obtained. The Bank considers the following factors in determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment:

- The existence of unpaid installments (overdue installments over three months).
- The existence of an objective evidence of counterparty credit risk or when The counterparty is subject to judiciary proceedings.

The allowance for impairment losses reported in the balance sheet at the end of the reporting year is derived from the four internal credit risk ratings; however, major part of that allowance is usually driven by the last two rating degrees.

The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of Loans and credit facilities reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss	Loans and credit facilities	Allowance for impairment loss
1- Good debts	88.42%	22.83%	91.67%	18.41%
2- Normal watch-list	7.25%	17.33%	5.31%	22.94%
3- Special watch-list	1.77%	18.35%	0.37%	1.35%
4- Non performing loans	2.56%	41.49%	2.65%	57.30%
	100%	100%	100%	100%

(A/4) General Model for Measurements of Banking Risks:

In addition to the four categories of the Bank's internal credit ratings indicated above, management classifies Loans and credit facilities based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE requirements. 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 the allowances required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the allowance required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the provisions as required by the application of the discounted cash flow method or the loss rates method, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general banking reserve risk in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution; note (37) shows the movement on the general banking risk reserve during the financial year.

Below is a statement of credit rating for corporations as per the Bank's internal ratings compared with those of CBE's; it also includes the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	Description	Required Provision According to % ORR	Internal Rating	Internal Description
1	Low risk	0%	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risks	1%	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risks	1%	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risks	2%	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risks	2%	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risks	3%	2	Normal watch-list
7	Watch-list	5%	3	Special watch-list
8	Substandard debts	20%	4	Non-performing loans
9	Doubtful debts	50%	4	Non-performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non-performing loans

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(A/5) Maximum limit for credit risk before collaterals

Balance sheet items exposed to credit risks	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Treasury bills	39,134,240,228	29,180,923,109
Loans and credit facilities to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdrafts	2,217,986,422	1,359,018,492
- Credit cards	524,638,361	448,470,503
- Personal loans	11,838,608,238	10,615,014,624
- Real estate loans	911,180,080	667,466,104
Corporate loans		
- Overdrafts	41,947,642,485	24,709,803,151
- Direct loans	21,994,722,388	13,397,405,849
- Syndicated loans and facilities	14,571,017,774	9,446,706,213
- Other loans	3,502,366,956	2,291,172,143
Allowance for impairment loss, segregated interest & unearned discount	(4,931,380,396)	(2,427,118,435)
Financial derivatives	86,345,544	27,915,326
Financial investments		
- Debt instrument	29,335,629,066	24,441,885,462
Other financial assets	1,493,401,882	972,536,291
Total	162,626,399,028	115,131,198,832
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks		
Financial guarantees	357,500	507,500
Loans and other irrevocable credit commitments	28,983,255	10,824,220
L/Cs	3,894,422,062	2,505,111,744
Accepted papers	993,379,636	810,619,315
L/Gs	38,790,243,480	18,721,449,035
Other contingent liabilities	5,508,831,742	2,593,492,546
Total	49,216,217,675	24,642,004,360

The preceding table shows the maximum limit exposure to risks at the end of December, 2016 and December, 2015 without taking into consideration collaterals held by the bank, if any. For balance sheet items, amounts stated depend on the net carrying amount shown in the balance sheet.

The preceding table related to Balance sheet items exposed to credit risks shows that 57% of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk at the end of current reporting year is attributable to Loans and credit facilities to customers against 53% at the end of the prior year, investments in debt instruments constitute 18% against 21% at the end of the prior year and treasury bills constitute 24% against 25% at the end of the prior year.

The management is confident of its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from loan portfolio, facilities, and debt instruments based on the following facts:

- 96% of the loans and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting year comprises Loans and credit facilities classified at the top 2 categories of the internal rating against 97% at the end of the prior year.
- 95% of the loans and credit facilities portfolio at the end of the current reporting year does not have arrears or indicators of impairment against 95% at the end of the prior year.
- Loans and credit facilities that are individually assessed for impairment at the end of the current reporting year have a carrying amount of EGP 2,499,504,522 Impairment on these Loans and credit facilities represents 78% from their carrying amount. Loans and credit facilities, that are individually assessed for impairment at the end of the prior year had a carrying amount of EGP 1,667,035,725 and their impairment represents 80% from such carrying amount.
- The Bank applied more prudential selection process on granting Loans and credit facilities during the current reporting year ended December 31, 2016.
- 96% of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills at the end of the current reporting year comprise local sovereign debt instruments against 97% at the end of the prior year.

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(A/6) Loans and credit facilities

Balances of Loans and credit facilities in terms of credit risk rating are analyzed below:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Loans and credit facilities to customers	Loans and credit facilities to banks	Loans and credit facilities to customers	Loans and credit facilities to banks
Neither have arrears nor impaired	93,035,591,667	-	60,003,097,340	-
Have arrears but not impaired	1,973,066,515	-	1,264,924,014	-
Impaired	2,499,504,522	-	1,667,035,725	-
Total	97,508,162,704	-	62,935,057,079	-
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(4,658,372,868)	-	(2,297,814,596)	-
Less: Segregated interest	(10,766,966)	-	(12,734,933)	-
Less: Unearned discount	(262,240,562)	-	(116,568,906)	-
Net	92,576,782,308	-	60,507,938,644	-

Total credit allowance for Loans and credit facilities at the end of the current reporting year amounted to EGP 4,658,372,868 (EGP 2,297,814,596 at the end of the prior year) of which EGP 1,932,668,254 represent impairment on individual loans (EGP 1,316,571,372 at the end of the prior year) and EGP 2,725,704,614 represent impairment for groups of financial assets in the credit portfolio (EGP 981,243,224 at the end of the prior year).

Note (19-A) includes additional information on the allowance for impairment losses for Loans and credit facilities to customers during the current reporting year.

During the current accounting year the Loans and credit facilities portfolio increase by 55% due to the increase on lending activity and change in foreign currencies rates.

Loans and credit facilities which do not have arrears and are not subject to impairment

The credit quality of Loans and credit facilities that do not have arrears and which are not subject to impairment is assessed by reference to the bank's internal rating.

Loans and credit facilities to customers

Rating	December 31, 2016				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Good debts	2,184,838,127	408,172,639	10,942,969,820	832,969,962	14,368,950,548
Normal watch-list	1,159,812	-	-	-	1,159,812
Special watch-list	583,135	-	-	-	583,135
Total	2,186,581,074	408,172,639	10,942,969,820	832,969,962	14,370,693,495

Rating	December 31, 2016				
	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Good debts	38,225,072,474	18,911,377,320	11,082,482,169	3,256,624,312	71,475,556,275
Normal watch-list	2,543,961,335	517,362,328	3,005,784,696	18,453,642	6,085,562,001
Special watch-list	830,050,742	125,307,850	-	148,421,304	1,103,779,896
Total	41,599,084,551	19,554,047,498	14,088,266,865	3,423,499,258	78,664,898,172

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

Rating	December 31, 2015				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Good debts	1,346,707,156	347,594,364	9,624,999,896	593,925,096	11,913,226,512
Normal watch-list	-	-	-	-	-
Special watch-list	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,346,707,156	347,594,364	9,624,999,896	593,925,096	11,913,226,512

Rating	December 31, 2015				
	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Good debts	24,146,559,820	11,565,082,551	7,780,244,608	2,187,914,604	45,679,801,583
Normal watch-list	437,103,687	161,328,766	1,666,461,605	65,359,389	2,330,253,447
Special watch-list	72,507,401	7,308,397	-	-	79,815,798
Total	24,656,170,908	11,733,719,714	9,446,706,213	2,253,273,993	48,089,870,828

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees.

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Loans and credit facilities which have arrears but are not subject to impairment

These are Loans and credit facilities with past-due installments but are not subject to impairment, unless information has otherwise indicated. Loans and credit facilities to customers which have arrears but are not subject to impairment are analyzed below.

December 31, 2016					
Retail					
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	69,612,523	540,646,157	48,500,975	658,759,655
More than 30 – 60 days	-	16,000,568	78,245,238	5,500,083	99,745,889
More than 60 – 90 days	-	5,701,652	45,774,262	11,574,938	63,050,852
Total	-	91,314,743	664,665,657	65,575,996	821,556,396

Corporate					
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	9,157,734	-	47,891,174	57,048,908
More than 30 – 60 days	-	-	-	189,185	189,185
More than 60 – 90 days	-	79,283,315	-	6,346,029	85,629,344
More than 90 days	-	511,945,355	482,750,909	13,946,418	1,008,642,682
Total	-	600,386,404	482,750,909	68,372,806	1,151,510,119

December 31, 2015					
Retail					
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	52,773,710	623,423,975	44,978,741	721,176,426
More than 30 – 60 days	-	10,866,322	103,777,046	11,417,989	126,061,357
More than 60 – 90 days	-	4,986,994	17,252,955	3,241,807	25,481,756
Total	-	68,627,026	744,453,976	59,638,537	872,719,539

Corporate					
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Up to 30 days	-	72,658,070	-	34,775,805	107,433,875
More than 30 – 60 days	-	10,635,313	-	-	10,635,313
More than 60 – 90 days	-	-	-	-	-
More than 90 days	-	274,135,287	-	-	274,135,287
Total	-	357,428,670	-	34,775,805	392,204,475

Past due Loans and credit facilities are those amounts, or any part thereof, which have fallen due but for which no payment has been received in accordance with the contractual terms. These include arrears for periods more than one day.

Amounts shown in the note represent the whole balance of the loan or facility and not only the past due amounts. These do not include the remaining Loans and credit facilities of the same customer so long default has not fully or partially occurred on those loans.

On initial recognition of Loans and credit facilities, the fair value of collaterals, if any, is assessed based on valuation methods used for similar assets but are not recognized in the financial statements since these do not represent assets of the bank at that date. In subsequent periods, the fair value is updated to reflect the market price or prices for similar assets.

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Loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired
Loans and credit facilities to customers

At the end of the current reporting year, the carrying amount of Loans and credit facilities, that are assessed to be individually impaired excluding any cash flows expected to arise from the associated guarantees, amounted to EGP 2,499,504,522 against EGP 1,667,035,725 at the end of the prior year.

The following table provides a breakdown of the balance of such Loans and credit facilities which are individually impaired including the fair value of the collaterals shall prevail when calculating the provisions.

	December 31, 2016				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	31,405,348	25,150,979	230,972,761	12,634,122	300,163,210
Fair value of collaterals	-	3,879,344	9,784,507	818,163	14,482,014
	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	348,557,934	1,840,288,486	-	10,494,892	2,199,341,312
Fair value of collaterals	-	-	-	-	-
	December 31, 2015				
	Retail				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	12,311,336	32,249,113	245,560,752	13,902,471	304,023,672
Fair value of collaterals	-	4,573,151	14,830,807	1,419,463	20,823,421
	Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Loans which are individually impaired	53,632,243	1,306,257,465	-	3,122,345	1,363,012,053
Fair value of collaterals	-	131,417,154	-	-	131,417,154

Restructured loans and facilities:

The bank applies different types of restructuring policies to its Loans and credit facilities, which include extending payment terms, executing forced management programmes and applying prepayment and extension provisions to the loan. The applied restructuring policies depend on factors or criteria that indicate, in management judgment that the counterparty's continuous payment of the loan is unlikely to occur in the absence of such restructuring policies that are subject to ongoing review. Within the bank renegotiated outstanding loans relate to long-term loans made to any type of clientele (retail and corporate loans clients).

Total renegotiated loans amounted to EGP 332,862,156 at the end of the current reporting year against EGP 306,843,975 at the end of the prior year. These balances do not include any amounts whose commercial terms were renegotiated to preserve the quality of the bank's relationship with its clients, including those terms pertaining to loans interest rates and/or loans repayment years.

The bank practice calls for most clients whose loans have been renegotiated to be maintained in the "non-performing" category, as long as the bank remains uncertain of their ability to meet their future commitments in accordance with the definition of default under Basel II.

Loans and credit facilities to customers

Corporate loans	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Direct loans	332,862,156	306,843,975
Total	332,862,156	306,843,975

(A/7) Debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes

The following table shows a breakdown of debt instruments, treasury bills, and other governmental notes per last rating for Standard and Poor's and its equivalent:

	Rating	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Egyptian Treasury Bills	B-	39,134,240,228	29,180,923,109
Available- for- sale financial assets			
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	B-	40,681,475	21,998,703,250
US Treasury Bonds	AA+	2,509,150,635	1,317,981,359
German Treasury Bonds	AAA	-	353,994,790
Held to maturity investments			
Egyptian Treasury Bonds	B-	26,785,796,956	771,206,063
Total		68,469,869,294	53,622,808,571

(A/8) Acquisition of collaterals

During the current reporting year, the Bank has not acquired any additional foreclosed assets in order to settle debts. During the prior year, the bank foreclosed some assets previously held as collaterals as follows:

Nature of the asset	Book Value
Part of Factory with share in land	483,657

Assets acquired were classified under other Assets in the financial position. Such Assets shall be sold, if practical.

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(A/9) Concentration of risks of financial assets exposed to credit risks

(Geographical segments)

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting year (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets including loans and credit facilities is segmented into the geographical regions of the bank's clients except for investments in foreign treasury bonds which are reported in the "other countries" category.

	Arab Republic of Egypt						Total	Other Countries	Total
	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red Sea & Upper Egypt			
Treasury bills	39,134,240,228	-	-	-	-	-	39,134,240,228	-	39,134,240,228
Loans and credit facilities to customers									
Retail loans									
Overdrafts	744,216,363	436,687,897	354,604,198	370,243,779	172,019,391	140,214,794	2,217,986,422	-	2,217,986,422
Credit cards	133,127,644	122,571,514	123,369,037	75,381,113	45,400,157	24,788,896	524,638,361	-	524,638,361
Personal loans	2,652,329,569	2,741,707,141	2,401,966,682	1,703,563,068	1,824,214,498	514,827,280	11,838,608,238	-	11,838,608,238
Real estate loans	198,163,100	249,619,948	219,506,781	109,115,432	56,327,185	78,447,634	911,180,080	-	911,180,080
Corporate loans									
Overdrafts	10,757,715,274	10,015,443,438	10,026,243,219	6,092,028,068	3,278,913,385	1,777,299,101	41,947,642,485	-	41,947,642,485
Direct loans	7,459,333,687	2,330,728,833	5,950,811,974	3,160,888,863	2,254,143,619	838,815,412	21,994,722,388	-	21,994,722,388
Syndicated loans and facilities	7,478,999,657	1,229,784,880	2,429,223,369	339,549,905	3,061,693,783	31,766,180	14,571,017,774	-	14,571,017,774
Other loans	3,195,507,881	15,430,993	139,941,754	3,065,024	-	148,421,304	3,502,366,956	-	3,502,366,956
Financial derivatives	97,446,964	-	-	-	-	-	97,446,964	(11,101,420)	86,345,544
Financial Investments									
Debt instruments	26,826,478,431	-	-	-	-	-	26,826,478,431	2,509,150,635	29,335,629,066
Other financial assets	1,247,296,825	47,474,635	65,813,209	35,137,096	43,247,303	12,640,980	1,451,610,048	41,791,834	1,493,401,882
Total at the end of the current year	99,924,855,623	17,189,449,279	21,711,480,223	11,888,972,348	10,735,959,321	3,567,221,581	165,017,938,375	2,539,841,049	167,557,779,424
Total at the end of the comparative year	72,980,718,271	10,928,221,908	13,657,949,952	7,930,539,736	7,852,345,021	2,513,052,716	115,862,827,604	1,695,489,663	117,558,317,267

(Business segments)

The following table provides a breakdown of the gross amount of the most significant credit risk limits to which the bank is exposed at the end of the current reporting year (excluding allowances for impairment). The gross amount of all financial assets is segmented into business sectors in which the bank's clients operate.

	Agricultural entities	Industrial entities	Trading institutions	Service institutions	Governmental sector	Foreign governmental	Other activities	Individuals	Total
Treasury bills	-	-	-	-	39,134,240,228	-	-	-	39,134,240,228
Loans and credit facilities to customers									
Retail loans									
Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,217,986,422	2,217,986,422
Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524,638,361	524,638,361
Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,838,608,238	11,838,608,238
Real estate loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	911,180,080	911,180,080
Corporate loans									
Overdrafts	233,979,877	22,961,656,363	5,669,968,553	13,082,037,692	-	-	-	-	41,947,642,485
Direct loans	494,535,767	12,606,824,555	3,546,596,424	5,346,765,642	-	-	-	-	21,994,722,388
Syndicated loans and facilities	-	11,404,187,837	400,000,000	2,766,829,937	-	-	-	-	14,571,017,774
Other loans	-	1,600,085,085	473,367,687	1,418,739,089	-	-	10,175,095	-	3,502,366,956
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	97,446,965	-	-	(11,101,421)	-	86,345,544
Financial Investments									
Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	26,826,478,431	2,509,150,635	-	-	29,335,629,066
Other financial assets	2,972,539	196,009,993	39,238,154	91,496,214	1,058,679,963	41,791,834	-	63,213,185	1,493,401,882
Total at the end of the current year	731,488,183	48,768,763,833	10,129,170,818	22,803,315,539	67,019,398,622	2,550,942,469	(926,326)	15,555,626,286	167,557,779,424
Total at the end of the comparative year	498,195,289	31,014,538,015	6,579,550,668	11,948,540,165	52,648,780,149	1,699,623,545	27,565,376	13,141,524,060	117,558,317,267

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(B) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses resulting from unfavorable changes in market parameters. It contains all trading book transactions as well as some banking book portfolios valued using the mark-to-market approach. The bank's policy on market risk transactions is "Prudent" in that:

- Products subject to "market risk" which are offered by the bank to its customers are restricted to cash and simple financial derivatives such as interest rate swaps and foreign exchange swap and forward contracts.
- The only trading activity conducted by the bank is over-night foreign exchange position, within a prudent limit that cannot be exceeded.
- Open positions must be centrally managed and matched.

The front-office managers assume primary responsibility in terms of risk exposure; however, global management lies with an independent structure being the Market Risk Controller (MRC), within Risk Division. The main function of MRC is the ongoing analysis, independently from the trading rooms, of the positions and risks linked to the market activities of the Bank and the comparison of these positions to the allowed limits. The MRC carries out the following functions:

- Daily and periodic analysis and reporting (independently from the front office) of the exposures, stress tests and risks incurred by the Bank's market activities and comparison of said exposure and risks with the pre-set limits.
- Definition of The risk-measurement methods and control procedures, approval of The valuation methods used to calculate and monitor risks, including those made on a gross or nominal basis.
- Management of the approval process for limits.
- Reviewing new products or services from market risk aspect under New Product Committee to ensure that market risks are properly identified and controlled.

At the proposal of this MRC and Head of Risk Division, the Board sets the levels of authorized risk by type of market activity and makes the main decisions concerning Bank's market risk management.

(B/1) Methods of Measuring Market Risk and Defining Exposure Limits

As a part of managing market risk, the Bank has several hedging strategies and enters into interest rate swaps to balance the risks inherent in debt instruments and fixed rate long term loans, if the fair value option is applied. The bank uses a lot of methods to control market risk such as stress testing "ST".

Stress testing gives indicator of the loss volume expected that may arise from sharp adverse circumstances. Stress testing is designed to match business using standard analysis for specific scenarios. The bank sets set a maximum limit of expected losses of 10% from authorized limit according to internal bank rules.

(B/2) Stress test for foreign exchange risk

The following table provides F.X position (whether short or long) for all balance sheet items and off balance sheet items.

Currency	Short/Long F.X. positions	F.X. short positions	F.X. long positions	Expected loss at 10%
USD	(2,473,398,757)	(2,473,398,757)	-	(247,339,876)
EUR	24,524,328	-	24,524,328	2,452,433
GBP	1,061,012	-	1,061,012	106,101
JPY	109,384	-	109,384	10,938
CHF	221,852	-	221,852	22,185
DKK	58,143	-	58,143	5,814
NOK	36,874	-	36,874	3,687
SEK	60,521	-	60,521	6,052
CAD	(102,171)	(102,171)	-	(10,217)
AUD	70,676	-	70,676	7,068
AED	21,554	-	21,554	2,155
BHD	14,269	-	14,269	1,427
KWD	(97,062)	(97,062)	-	(9,706)
QAR	(8,949)	(8,949)	-	(895)
SAR	317,451	-	317,451	31,745
CNY	66,744	-	66,744	6,674
EGP	2,480,381,822	-	2,480,381,822	-
Maximum expected loss at December 31, 2016				(244,704,415)
Maximum expected loss at December 31, 2015				(71,626,067)

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(B/3) Foreign exchange rate volatility risk (concentration of FX risk on financial instruments)

The Bank is exposed to foreign exchange rate volatility risk in terms of the financial position and cash flows. The board of directors set limits for foreign exchange risk at the total value of positions at the end of the day and during the day when timely control is exercised. The following table summarizes the bank's exposure to the risks of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting year. This table includes the carrying amounts of the financial instruments in terms of their relevant currencies and in EGP equivalent.

	EGP	USD	Euro	GBP	Other currencies	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	10,243,549,721	1,249,798,327	233,073,226	30,720,061	103,272,286	11,860,413,621
Due from banks	3,332,643,992	5,648,134,678	79,985,309	392,765,588	132,946,602	9,586,476,169
Treasury bills	34,800,669,529	4,333,570,699	-	-	-	39,134,240,228
Trading investments	41,483,172	-	-	-	-	41,483,172
Loans and credit facilities to customers, net	55,431,264,634	34,862,912,492	2,232,911,567	45,819,627	3,873,988	92,576,782,308
Financial derivatives	86,345,544	-	-	-	-	86,345,544
Financial investments						
Available-for-sale	171,020,422	2,616,323,261	688,713	-	-	2,788,032,396
Held to maturity	26,800,796,956	-	-	-	-	26,800,796,956
Other financial assets	1,406,679,007	80,585,314	6,095,773	19,268	22,520	1,493,401,882
Total financial assets	132,314,452,977	48,791,324,771	2,552,754,588	469,324,544	240,115,396	184,367,972,276
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,719,416,608	555,202,765	23,268,107	15,561,954	14,003,704	2,327,453,138
Customer deposits	113,789,325,462	39,228,725,316	4,343,035,143	542,006,583	241,294,121	158,144,386,625
Other loans	966,197,542	5,871,608,787	-	-	-	6,837,806,329
Other financial liabilities	1,505,768,218	147,327,148	3,638,480	447,699	11,434	1,657,192,979
Total financial liabilities	117,980,707,830	45,802,864,016	4,369,941,730	558,016,236	255,309,259	168,966,839,071
Net financial position	14,333,745,147	2,988,460,755	(1,817,187,142)	(88,691,692)	(15,193,863)	15,401,133,205
At the end of the comparative year						
Total financial assets	105,516,697,130	20,275,270,783	1,272,758,141	301,024,435	141,661,892	127,507,412,381
Total financial liabilities	93,001,765,604	18,562,207,947	2,182,816,126	300,740,977	139,961,556	114,187,492,210
Net financial position	12,514,931,526	1,713,062,836	(910,057,985)	283,458	1,700,336	13,319,920,171

(B/4) Structural Interest Rate Risk

Structural interest rate risk is linked to commercial activities and corporate center transactions. Structural interest rate risk arises from residual gaps (surplus or deficit) of the Bank's fixed-rate positions. The general principle is to reduce structural interest rate risk to the maximum extent.

Whenever possible, commercial operations are hedged against interest rate, either through micro-hedging (individual hedging of each commercial transaction) or macro-hedging techniques (hedging of portfolios of similar commercial transactions within the treasury department).

Consequently, structural interest rate risk only results from the residual positions remaining after hedging. The absence of interest rate derivative market in Egyptian Pound makes it difficult to hedge positions in this currency.

Organization of the management of Structural Interest Rate risks

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the bank finance department.

Risk assessment, limits and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities management Committee (ALCO) headed by the Chairman with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.

Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room through the financial market. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties

- Decide on the limits for the sensitivity.
- Review, validate and approve any assumptions used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review interest rate Gap and sensitivity position reported through ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for bringing the Gap (if any) within the previously approved limits.

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Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties

- Document and maintain the respective risks management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Provide recommendations for bringing the gaps within limits.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.

Dealing Room duties

- Provide frequent updates on markets movements.
- Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
- Co-ordinate with ALMU on The spontaneous hedging of special transactions according to ALCO approved policy and recommendations.

Bank's Objective of Interest Rate Risk Management

The bank aim is to reduce exposure to structural interest rate risk as much as possible.

Any residual interest rate risk exposure must comply with the sensitivity limits approved by the ALCO. Sensitivity is defined as the variation in the net present value of future residual fixed-rate positions for a 1% parallel increase in the yield curve. Adherence to applicable limits is closely monitored.

Measurement and monitoring of structural interest rate risks

In order to quantify the Bank's exposure to structural interest rate risks, all fixed rate assets and liabilities on future maturities are analyzed to identify any gaps.

On a quarterly basis, assets and liabilities are analyzed independently, without any prior matching. Maturities on outstanding positions are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of the transactions and models of historic client behavior (e.g. saving accounts) as well as conventional assumptions for some balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

Once the gaps have been identified for each major currency, the sensitivity is calculated as the variation of the net present value of the fixed rate position of an instantaneous parallel shift of the 1% in the yield curve of each major currency. The cumulative sensitivity for all currencies as well as for any single currency should not exceed the above mentioned limit.

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The following table summarizes the extent to which the Bank is exposed to the risks of fluctuations in the interest rate including the carrying amount of the financial instruments distributed on the basis of the rate prevailing in re-pricing dates or maturity dates, whichever is earlier.

At the end of the current year	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Interest free	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	-	-	-	-	-	11,860,413,621	11,860,413,621
Due from banks	874,652,335	7,359,856,942	827,954,024	130,000,000	-	394,012,868	9,586,476,169
Treasury bills	9,386,747,750	6,767,951,841	22,979,540,637	-	-	-	39,134,240,228
Trading investments	-	-	-	-	-	41,483,172	41,483,172
Loans and credit facilities to customers, net	81,661,038,541	5,053,337,445	2,712,826,188	3,023,748,481	125,831,653	-	92,576,782,308
Financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	86,345,544	86,345,544
Financial investments							
Available-for-sale	-	-	378,868,217	1,315,921,815	855,042,078	238,200,286	2,788,032,396
Held to maturity	194,461,675	354,096,615	3,567,517,756	12,759,648,958	9,910,071,952	15,000,000	26,800,796,956
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,493,401,882	1,493,401,882
Total financial assets	92,116,900,301	19,535,242,843	30,466,706,822	17,229,319,254	10,890,945,683	14,128,857,373	184,367,972,276
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	1,724,152,947	445,000,000	-	-	-	158,300,191	2,327,453,138
Customer deposits	49,472,517,639	15,795,662,035	19,931,082,233	47,696,961,008	784,773,929	24,463,389,781	158,144,386,625
Other loans	2,651,128,243	2,281,306,414	1,769,453,536	135,918,136	-	-	6,837,806,329
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,657,192,979	1,657,192,979
Total financial liabilities	53,847,798,829	18,521,968,449	21,700,535,769	47,832,879,144	784,773,929	26,278,882,951	168,966,839,071
Re-pricing gap	38,269,101,472	1,013,274,394	8,766,171,053	(30,603,559,890)	10,106,171,754	(12,150,025,578)	15,401,133,205
At the end of the comparative year							
Total financial assets	55,199,187,606	9,835,852,317	24,022,138,461	19,174,806,379	8,942,481,049	10,332,946,569	127,507,412,381
IRS (notional amount)	-	30,920,400	77,301,000	-	-	-	108,221,400
Total financial liabilities	37,583,337,188	16,168,715,917	19,073,628,817	22,567,334,768	197,138,065	18,597,337,455	114,187,492,210
IRS (notional amount)	-	108,221,400	-	-	-	-	108,221,400
Re-pricing gap	17,615,850,418	(6,410,164,600)	5,025,810,644	(3,392,528,389)	8,745,342,984	(8,264,390,886)	13,319,920,171

(C) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to meet cash flow or collateral requirements when they fall due and at a reasonable price.

The bank manages this exposure through modeling of its cash flow under several scenarios.

Organization of Liquidity Risk Management

Identification and measurement of the risk is carried out by the Assets & Liabilities management Unit (ALMU) which comes under the authority of the bank Finance Department.

Risk assessment and corrective actions are decided by the Assets & Liabilities management Committee (ALCO) headed by the Chairman with the participation of the Managing Directors, the Chief Financial Officer and the Commercial Divisions Heads, the Branch Network Head, the General Secretary and the Head of the Dealing Room.

Execution of the necessary actions decided by the ALCO for the rectification of the gaps is carried out by the dealing room and/or the business lines. Progress is reported and notified to the ALMU/ALCO.

Assets & Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) duties

- Review, validate and approve any assumptions and scenarios used for the identification and measurements of the respective risks.
- Review the structured liquidity Gap reported by ALMU.
- Assess, amend and approve recommendations for funding strategy and/or the portfolio composition for the remedy of the gaps.

Assets & Liabilities Management Unit (ALMU) duties

- Document and maintain the respective risks' management policy as approved by the ALCO.
- Construct and continuously elaborate on the models used for the identification and measurement of the respective risks.
- Report to ALCO on the respective exposures and the evolution of such exposures over time.
- Follow up and notify ALCO of the progress made in the implementation of the ALCO decisions.
- Co-ordinate with the various business lines for funding needs and Report potential impact on the liquidity gap.
- Test and advice on the potential impact of any new product offering on the structured liquidity positions.

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Dealing Room duties

- Is responsible for managing short term liquidity.
- Provide frequent updates on markets' status and alerting signals of liquidity stretches.
- Execute and Report progress of ALCO approved recommendations.
- Communicate their funding needs to ALMU for the construction of the liquidity gap.

Bank's Objective of Liquidity Risk Management

The bank's objective is to finance its activities at the best possible rates under normal conditions and to ensure it can meet its obligations in the event of a crisis.

To this end, the main principles of the bank's liquidity management are as follows:

- Management of the short-term liquidity in accordance with The regulatory framework.
- Diversification of funding sources
- Maintenance of a portfolio of liquid assets.

Measurement and monitoring of structural liquidity risks

The bank's liquidity management framework comprises the following processes:

- Regular assessment of the Bank structural liquidity profile and its development over time.
- Monitoring of the diversification of funding sources.
- Assessment of the Bank's funding needs on the basis of the budget forecasts in order to plan appropriate funding solutions.

Liquidity gaps are constructed by listing the respective on and off-balance sheet-items according to the currency of denomination and residual maturity. Maturities on outstanding assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the contractual terms of transactions, models of historic client behavior patterns (e.g. savings accounts) as well as conventional assumptions relating to certain balance sheet items (e.g. equity).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents difficulty encountering the Bank in meeting its financial commitments upon maturity and refurbishing amounts withdrawn. This may results in failure in fulfilling obligations related to depositors and meeting lending commitments.

Contractual maturities	December 31, 2016					Total
	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,884,414,304	453,077,055	-	-	-	2,337,491,359
Customer deposits	74,429,464,361	17,756,572,346	25,662,195,692	55,210,572,302	908,430,542	173,967,235,243
Other loans	752,530,024	2,296,432,839	1,445,234,369	2,415,558,822	-	6,909,756,054
Total financial liabilities	77,066,408,689	20,506,082,240	27,107,430,061	57,626,131,124	908,430,542	183,214,482,656

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

Contractual maturities	December 31, 2015					Total
	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	2,221,321,507	-	-	-	-	2,221,321,507
Customer deposits	51,360,459,713	16,894,333,390	21,072,534,627	25,655,015,529	278,836,547	115,261,179,806
Other loans	462,614,945	260,721,070	951,273,428	1,009,375,772	-	2,683,985,215
Total financial liabilities	54,044,396,165	17,155,054,460	22,023,808,055	26,664,391,301	278,836,547	120,166,486,528

- All balances shown in the table above represent the undiscounted cash flows; therefore, it is not possible to match these figures with the corresponding items in the statement of financial position.
- The spot foreign exchange rate and interest rate prevailing at that date are used in the above table.

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover loan commitments include cash, balances with central Banks, balances due from Banks, treasury bills and other governmental notes, and loans and facilities to Banks and clients. Maturity term of percentage of loans to clients that are maturing within a year is extended in the normal course of the Bank's business. Moreover, some debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes are pledged to cover liabilities. The Bank has the ability to meet unexpected net cash flows through selling securities, and finding other financing sources.

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Cash flow derivatives
Derivatives settled on a gross-basis

The bank is a party to derivative contracts that are settled on a gross-basis, in particular currency forward deals. The following table shows derivative financial liabilities that shall be settled in gross distributed over the remaining period of contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts shown in the table represent the undiscounted cash flows.

Maturities for statement of financial position items	December 31, 2016					Total
	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Held for trading derivatives						
Currency forward deals						
Cash outflows	1,422,015,972	-	1,382,843,460	-	-	2,804,859,432
Cash inflows	1,427,044,738	-	1,467,159,063	-	-	2,894,203,801

Maturities for statement of financial position items	December 31, 2015					Total
	Up to one month	More than one month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to one year	More than one year up to 5 years	More than 5 years	
Held for trading derivatives						
Currency forward deals						
Cash outflows	637,766,923	851,045,876	-	-	-	1,488,812,799
Cash inflows	634,678,128	881,168,211	-	-	-	1,515,846,339

Cash flow for Off balance sheet items

Maturities for off -balance sheet items	December 31, 2016			
	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Loan commitments	28,983,255	-	-	28,983,255
Financial guarantees	357,500	-	-	357,500
Operating lease commitments	82,494,848	198,240,751	51,184,557	331,920,156
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of Property and Equipment	296,921,017	-	-	296,921,017
Total	408,756,620	198,240,751	51,184,557	658,181,928

Maturities for off -balance sheet items	December 31, 2015			
	Less than one year	More than one year and less than 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Loan commitments	10,824,220	-	-	10,824,220
Financial guarantees	507,500	-	-	507,500
Operating lease commitments	63,428,684	175,295,186	40,306,696	279,030,566
Capital commitments resulting from acquisition of Property and Equipment	457,971,442	-	-	457,971,442
Total	532,731,846	175,295,186	40,306,696	748,333,728

(D) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and sources of fair value

(D/1) Financial instruments measured at fair value

Financial assets classified as held for trading are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss and reported in the line item "net trading income" in the income statement.

Debt instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity and accumulated in the "revaluation reserve for available-for-sale investments".

Equity instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets that are traded in an active market are measured at fair value by reference to quoted market prices prevailing at the reporting date with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity and accumulated in the "revaluation reserve for available-for-sale investments".

Equity instruments that do not have quoted prices in an active market and whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are stated at cost.

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(D/2) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table summarizes the carrying amount and fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not stated in the statement of financial position at fair value:

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial assets				
Due from banks	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149
Loans and credit facilities to customers, net	92,576,782,308	60,507,938,644	Not Determined	Not Determined
Financial investments :				
Equity instruments Available-for-sale	163,971,498	170,592,372	Not Determined	Not Determined
Held to maturity				
Debt instruments	26,785,796,956	771,206,063	26,721,872,279	769,513,288
Mutual fund certificates	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,562,390	23,946,660
Financial liabilities :				
Due to banks	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431
Customer deposits	158,144,386,625	108,090,320,279	Not Determined	Not Determined
Other loans	6,837,806,329	2,650,554,595	6,837,806,329	2,650,554,595

It was impracticable to measure the fair value for the remainder financial assets & liabilities at the end of current or prior year.

Due from Banks:

The carrying amount of variable interest rate placements and deposits for one day represents its fair value. For non-interest bearing balances due from banks, the carrying amount represents their fair value. The carrying amount of fixed interest rate deposits represents their fair value since the maturity of these deposits is less than one year.

Loans and credit facilities to customers:

Loans and credit facilities are stated at the statement of financial position net of allowance for impairment losses.

Available-for-sale investments not listed in stock exchange market

The fair value for available-for-sale investments not listed in stock exchange market cannot be measured reliably.

Held to maturity investments:

Held to maturity investments as shown in the preceding table include Egyptian treasury bonds classified as held to maturity investments. It also includes money market fund certificates at the date of the initial offering issued by the bank which should be held by the bank until maturity of the fund in accordance with the Egyptian law. Fair value of Egyptian treasury bonds classified as held to maturity investments is determined based on their quoted market prices at the reporting date. Fair value of the bank's money market fund units is determined based on the redeemable price announced by the bank at the reporting date.

Customer deposits and due to other banks:

The estimated fair value for deposits of indefinite maturity, including free-interest rate deposits, represents the amount paid on demand.

(E) Capital management

For capital management purposes, the bank's capital includes total equity as reported in the statement of financial position plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

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

Capital adequacy and uses are reviewed by the bank's management in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory authority represented by the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). Data are submitted and filed with the CBE on a quarterly basis. The CBE requires the bank to comply with the following:

- Maintaining EGP 500 million as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-up capital. the bank's paid-up capital amounted to EGP 7,420,189,290 at the end of the current period.
- 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 average of the bank's assets and contingent liabilities. The bank's capital adequacy ratio reached 10.85% at the end of the current year. (December 31, 2015: 14.36%) according to Basel II.

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The numerator in the capital adequacy ratio according to Basel II comprise the following 2 tiers:

- Tier 1: basic capital which comprises paid-up capital (net of treasury stock), plus: retained earnings and reserves resulting from profit appropriations (other than general reserve for banking risks and special reserves), less: any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses.
- Tier 2: subordinated capital which comprises an amount equal to the loans general provision calculated in accordance with the credit rating bases issued by the CBE provided it does not exceed 1.25% from the total risk-weighted average of assets and contingent liabilities, plus: the carrying amount of subordinated loans/deposits maturing over more than 5 years (provided that such carrying amount shall be reduced by 20 % of its value in each of the last five years of their maturity), plus: 45 % of the increase in fair value above the carrying amount of available-for-sale investments, held to maturity investments, and investments in subsidiaries and associates and 45% from capital reserve.

In calculating the numerator of the capital adequacy ratio, total value of tier 2 should not exceed total value of tier 1. Also, total value of subordinated loans (deposits) should not exceed 50 % of tier 1.

Assets are risk weighted at a range of 0 to 200 %. Risk classification of these assets is based on the type of the debtor as to reflect the associated credit risk and after consideration of cash collaterals. The same treatment is applied for the off-balance sheet items which shall be adjusted to reflect the contingent nature of and potential loss on these amounts.

Capital adequacy Standard had been prepared based on Basel II requirements, and Central Bank of Egypt Board of Directors had approved in its meeting held on December 18, 2012. which had been issued on December 24, 2012.

The tables below summarizes the compositions of tier 1, tier 2 and the capital adequacy ratio based on Basel II:

According to Basel II	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital	7,420,189,290	6,452,338,520
General reserve	5,262,955,370	3,566,425,007
Legal reserve	821,487,038	667,488,795
Other reserves	10,113,989	9,917,364
Retained earnings	291,076,375	155,875,262
Total deduction from capital invested	(1,498,414,846)	(170,211,182)
Total tier 1 capital	12,307,407,216	10,681,833,766
Tier 2 capital		
45% from special reserve	8,643,920	8,643,920
Impairment provision for loans and contingent liabilities*	1,429,118,567	913,281,250
45 % of the increase in the fair value above the carrying amount of Available-for-sale investment, held to maturity investments, and investments in associates.	18,823,085	238,708,548
Total tier 2 capital	1,456,585,572	1,160,633,718
Total capital	13,763,992,788	11,842,467,484
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities:		
Credit Risk	114,442,173,693	73,592,546,615
Market Risk	2,888,392,148	908,028,601
Operational Risk	9,513,865,494	7,983,123,475
Total risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities	126,844,431,335	82,483,698,691
Capital adequacy ratio for tier one	9.70%	12.95%
Capital adequacy ratio	10.85%	14.36%

* Provided it does not exceed 1.25% from total value of risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities.

- Based on Consolidated financial statement after the disposal of insurance activity.

Leverage financial ratio

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

- Guidance ratio started from reporting period September 2015 till December 2017.
- Obligatory ratio started from year 2018.

This ratio will be included in Basel requirement tier1 in order to maintain Egyptian Banking system strong and safe, as long to keep up with best international regulatory treatments.

Leverage financial ratio reflect relationship between tier 1 for capital that is used in capital adequacy ratio (after Exclusions) and other assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) that are not risk weighted assets.

Ratio Elements

I- The numerator elements

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

II- The dominator elements

The dominator consists of all bank assets (on balance sheet and off-balance sheet) according to financial statements called "Bank exposures" which include total the following:

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- 1- On balance sheet items after deducting some of Tier I Exclusions for capital base.
- 2- Derivatives contracts exposures.
- 3- Financing Financial papers operations exposures.
- 4- Off-balance sheet items (weighted by credit conversion factor).

The tables below summarizes the leverage financial ratio:	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Tier 1 capital after Exclusions	12,307,407,216	10,681,833,766
Total on-balance sheet exposures, derivatives contracts and financial papers operations.	192,490,111,115	132,832,312,783
Total exposures off-balance sheet	28,962,681,647	15,380,036,161
Total exposures on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet	221,452,792,762	148,212,348,944
Leverage financial ratio	5.56%	7.21%

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

4- Significant accounting estimates and assumptions :

In the application of the bank's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period.

a. Impairment of Loans and credit facilities

The bank reviews its Loans and credit facilities portfolio, at least, on a quarterly basis. Management uses its discretionary judgment in determining whether it is necessary to recognize impairment loss in the income statement. This requires it to identify any reliable evidence indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from loan portfolio before identifying any decline for each individual loan.

This evidence includes data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having similar credit risks. Such experience refers to impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question. The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on management given experience.

b. Impairment of investment in equity instruments Available-for-sale :

Available-for sale equity investments are determined to be impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. The bank considers the decline in fair value as significant. The determination of whether the decline 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 deterioration in the investee's financial position or in its operating and financing cash flows, deterioration in the industry or sector performance in which it operates, or when changes in technology occur.

If decline in the fair value lower than cost is deemed to be significant or extended, the bank shall suffer additional loss amounting to 2,606,358 EGP representing transfer of total losses in the fair value of available for sale equity instruments reported in equity to income statement.

c. Fair value of derivatives

Fair value of derivative financial instruments not quoted in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. When these techniques (such as the pricing models) are used to determine fair value, periodic tests and review are performed on them using competent independent personnel other than those responsible for the preparation of such techniques. All such models have been approved and tested prior to use to ensure that their results reflect reliable data and prices that can be compared to the market. These models use market observable data only to the extent it is practical to obtain such data, however, some areas such as credit risk related to the bank and counterparties, volatility and correlations requires management's judgment. Changes in assumptions about these factors can affect the fair value of the financial instrument's disclosure.

d. Held to maturity investments:

Non-derivatives financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held to maturity. This classification requires personal judgment therefore the bank Judge whether there is a genuine intent and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the bank fails to hold such investments till maturity except for certain tightly defined circumstances such as if an entity sells an insignificant amount of held to maturity investments close to maturity date, all held to maturity investments should be reclassified as available-for-sale, which will be measured at fair value instead of amortized cost. In addition, the bank shouldn't classify any investments as held to maturity for consecutive two years.

If classification of investments as held to maturity – other than stakes required to be retained by the group in accordance with the provisions of the law – were suspended by the bank, the carrying amount of the outstanding held-to-maturity investments at the end of the current reporting year would have decreased by EGP 63,924,677 to reach the fair value with a corresponding decrease in the available-for-sale valuation reserve within equity.

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5- Segmentation analysis
(5/A) Segmental analysis by activity

Segment activity includes operational processes, assets used in offering Banking services, management of surrounding risks and related yield. Such activity may be different from other activities. Segmentation analysis of operations according to banking activities includes:

Corporate: This includes current account activities, deposits, Overdrafts, loans, credit facilities, and financial derivatives to large, medium, and small entities.

Individuals: This includes current account activities, deposits, savings, credit cards, personal loans, and real estate loans.

Other businesses: They include other Banking activities such as fund management and insurance activity.

Inter-segment activities are affected within the bank's normal course of business. Assets and liabilities of each segment include operating assets and liabilities as shown in the bank's balance sheet.

At the end of the current year

Income and expenses according to segmental activities

(December 31, 2016)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Net interest income	3,143,692,593	605,062,003	2,063,423,311	1,257,198,412	7,069,376,319
Net fee and commission income	901,571,388	10,408,430	449,360,599	815,103	1,362,155,520
Dividend income	-	11,002,220	-	-	11,002,220
Net trading income	265,557,214	-	13,155,480	(1,488,771,691)	(1,210,058,997)
Gain / Loss on financial investments	-	(1,524,130)	-	-	(1,524,130)
Impairment credit losses	(1,792,411,020)	-	(78,024,176)	-	(1,870,435,196)
Administrative expenses	(760,690,244)	(1,683,846)	(1,254,318,860)	55,941,680	(1,960,751,270)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	202,939,906	(245,035,264)	(70,071,001)	2,307,269,173	2,195,102,814
Share of profits of associates	-	(21,288)	-	-	(21,288)
Profit before income tax	1,960,659,837	378,208,125	1,123,525,353	2,132,452,677	5,594,845,992
Income tax expense	(449,239,210)	(145,259,826)	(251,639,364)	(545,248,404)	(1,391,386,804)
Net profit for the current year	1,511,420,627	232,948,299	871,885,989	1,587,204,273	4,203,459,188

Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities

(December 31, 2016)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Segment activity assets	80,108,701,597	67,709,012,946	15,160,415,214	19,044,806,164	182,022,935,921
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	8,909,510,211
Total assets	80,108,701,597	67,709,012,946	15,160,415,214	19,044,806,164	190,932,446,132
Segment activity liabilities	93,035,756,499	-	68,387,040,697	7,243,684,202	168,666,481,398
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,150,974,278
Total liabilities	93,035,756,499	-	68,387,040,697	7,243,684,202	173,817,455,676

At the end of comparative year

Income and expenses according to segmental activities

(December 31, 2015)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Net interest income	1,919,503,199	416,872,407	1,574,279,403	1,014,642,182	4,925,297,191
Net fee and commission income	789,477,821	6,931,327	419,250,811	(7,156,177)	1,208,503,782
Dividend income	-	11,787,488	-	-	11,787,488
Net trading income	86,943,907	-	5,018,278	37,457,963	129,420,148
Gain / Loss on financial investments	-	1,404,069	-	-	1,404,069
Impairment credit losses	(452,684,804)	-	(57,176,719)	-	(509,861,523)
Administrative expenses	(670,361,050)	(942,628)	(1,024,590,955)	5,933,412	(1,689,961,221)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	200,225,242	(9,671,667)	(70,001,027)	18,445,203	138,997,751
Share of profits of associates	-	(66,005)	-	-	(66,005)
Profit before income tax	1,873,104,315	426,314,991	846,779,791	1,069,322,583	4,215,521,680
Income tax expense	(425,861,744)	(95,946,566)	(190,525,453)	(311,162,890)	(1,023,496,653)
Net profit for the comparative year	1,447,242,571	330,368,425	656,254,338	758,159,693	3,192,025,027

At the end of comparative year

Assets and liabilities according to segmental activities

(December 31, 2015)	Corporate	Investments	Individuals	Other businesses	Total
Segment activity assets	50,106,939,786	53,118,792,983	12,750,076,498	10,820,232,833	126,796,042,100
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	6,020,901,332
Total assets	50,106,939,786	53,118,792,983	12,750,076,498	10,820,232,833	132,816,943,432
Segment activity liabilities	66,630,011,662	-	42,947,238,789	4,266,336,045	113,843,586,496
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,994,031,159
Total liabilities	66,630,011,662	-	42,947,238,789	4,266,336,045	117,837,617,655

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(5/B) Segmental analysis by geographic area

At the end of current year

Income and expenses according to geographical segments (December 31, 2016)	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	1,473,833,932	1,141,345,852	1,200,655,630	704,927,106	539,710,434	224,659,863	1,784,243,502	7,069,376,319
Net fee and commission income	296,234,989	230,488,358	273,737,022	132,897,775	114,483,323	76,510,104	237,803,949	1,362,155,520
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,002,220	11,002,220
Net trading income	98,916,879	47,702,598	47,446,119	15,621,376	14,147,631	3,635,419	(1,437,529,019)	(1,210,058,997)
Gain / Loss on financial investments	975	-	-	-	-	-	(1,525,105)	(1,524,130)
Impairment credit losses	(995,974,157)	(170,680,973)	(291,187,807)	(226,259,201)	(11,061,290)	(175,271,768)	-	(1,870,435,196)
Administrative expenses	(532,222,200)	(442,913,363)	(451,372,932)	(285,790,433)	(223,989,636)	(117,176,191)	92,713,485	(1,960,751,270)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	262,410,351	(23,776,873)	(23,844,508)	(14,017,934)	(12,188,352)	(40,801,080)	2,047,321,210	2,195,102,814
Share of profits of associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,288)	(21,288)
Profit before income tax	603,200,769	782,165,599	755,433,524	327,378,689	421,102,110	(28,443,653)	2,734,008,954	5,594,845,992
Income tax expense	(147,326,774)	(176,110,611)	(171,199,745)	(73,944,199)	(94,970,346)	6,353,906	(734,189,035)	(1,391,386,804)
Net profit for the current year	455,873,995	606,054,988	584,233,779	253,434,490	326,131,764	(22,089,747)	1,999,819,919	4,203,459,188

Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (December 31, 2016)

	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	34,868,035,002	17,147,917,888	21,507,293,951	11,777,534,854	10,476,576,606	3,436,531,635	91,425,467,908	190,639,357,844
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,088,288
Total assets	34,868,035,002	17,147,917,888	21,507,293,951	11,777,534,854	10,476,576,606	3,436,531,635	91,425,467,908	190,932,446,132
Liabilities of geographical segments	53,684,454,799	34,510,469,704	35,562,895,994	25,105,019,980	11,501,522,859	4,366,620,828	6,485,902,527	171,216,886,691
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600,568,985
Total liabilities	53,684,454,799	34,510,469,704	35,562,895,994	25,105,019,980	11,501,522,859	4,366,620,828	6,485,902,527	173,817,455,676

At the end of comparative year

Income and expenses according to geographical segments (December 31, 2015)	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Net interest income	886,650,041	801,131,526	831,244,609	499,366,373	420,397,353	165,385,150	1,321,122,139	4,925,297,191
Net fee and commission income	297,636,547	210,926,910	271,476,004	124,924,583	124,393,859	60,469,703	118,676,176	1,208,503,782
Dividend income	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,787,488	11,787,488
Net trading income	56,513,675	13,591,481	23,812,102	8,572,853	7,968,100	2,628,637	16,333,300	129,420,148
Gain / Loss on financial investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,404,069	1,404,069
Impairment credit losses	(206,909,190)	31,714,235	(139,948,898)	(44,730,104)	(138,801,780)	(11,185,786)	-	(509,861,523)
Administrative expenses	(449,629,794)	(359,043,978)	(382,511,797)	(238,807,454)	(190,305,975)	(105,564,118)	35,901,895	(1,689,961,221)
Other operating revenues (expenses)	192,100,851	(18,622,703)	(3,285,656)	(17,180,351)	(12,014,846)	(8,053,369)	6,053,825	138,997,751
Share of profits of associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66,005)	(66,005)
Profit before income tax	776,362,130	679,697,471	600,786,364	332,145,900	211,636,711	103,680,217	1,511,212,887	4,215,521,680
Income tax expense	(169,971,361)	(152,931,931)	(135,176,932)	(74,732,827)	(47,618,260)	(23,328,049)	(419,737,293)	(1,023,496,653)
Net profit for the comparative year	606,390,769	526,765,540	465,609,432	257,413,073	164,018,451	80,352,168	1,091,475,594	3,192,025,027

At the end of comparative year

Assets and liabilities according to geographical segments (December 31, 2015)	Cairo	East Cairo	Giza	Alex	Delta	Red sea / Upper Egypt	Head office	Total
Assets of geographical segments	22,879,020,903	10,951,098,859	13,617,264,552	7,996,704,953	7,680,865,472	2,542,615,664	66,876,299,671	132,543,870,074
Unclassified assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,073,358
Total assets	22,879,020,903	10,951,098,859	13,617,264,552	7,996,704,953	7,680,865,472	2,542,615,664	66,876,299,671	132,816,943,432
Liabilities of geographical segments	34,658,371,251	25,003,250,147	24,752,308,433	16,584,624,161	7,892,076,553	3,530,262,109	3,389,322,389	115,810,215,043
Unclassified liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,027,402,612
Total liabilities	34,658,371,251	25,003,250,147	24,752,308,433	16,584,624,161	7,892,076,553	3,530,262,109	3,389,322,389	117,837,617,655

Geographical Segmental analysis is based on the locations of branches through which the bank provides its services.

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	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
6- Net interest income		
Interest from loans and similar income:		
Loans and credit facilities:		
- Customers	7,747,631,528	5,355,223,072
Total	7,747,631,528	5,355,223,072
Treasury bills and bonds	7,678,640,102	5,766,652,037
Deposits and current accounts	170,494,868	9,986,227
Net interest differential on hedging instruments (IRS contracts)	1,336,090	6,512,006
Total	15,598,102,588	11,138,373,342
Cost of deposits and similar expense :		
Deposits and current accounts:		
- Banks	(193,968,262)	(220,472,813)
- Customers	(8,188,280,148)	(5,899,358,297)
Total	(8,382,248,410)	(6,119,831,110)
REPO arrangements	(3,782,025)	(37,877,982)
Other loans	(142,695,834)	(55,367,059)
Total	(8,528,726,269)	(6,213,076,151)
Net	7,069,376,319	4,925,297,191
7- Net fee and commission income:		
December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Fee and commission income :		
Credit fees and commissions	1,072,477,164	893,633,159
Custody fees	11,056,628	9,817,378
Investments commissions	12,784,567	17,373,842
Other fees	429,285,675	388,239,762
Total	1,525,604,034	1,309,064,141
Fee and commission expense:		
Brokerage fees	(2,123,888)	(1,996,459)
Other fees	(161,324,626)	(98,563,900)
Total	(163,448,514)	(100,560,359)
Net	1,362,155,520	1,208,503,782
8- Dividend income		
December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Investment funds	-	300,000
Available-for-sale investments	11,002,220	11,487,488
Total	11,002,220	11,787,488
9- Net trading income:		
December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Forex operations:		
Foreign exchange trading gains (loss)	(1,282,393,557)	48,095,140
Investment funds held for trading	12,772,506	19,380,674
Changes in fair value of currency forward contracts	59,570,197	62,342,259
Net loss from IRS contracts	(8,143)	(397,925)
Total	(1,210,058,997)	129,420,148
10- Administrative expenses		
December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Staff cost:		
Salaries and wages	954,285,847	730,876,032
Social insurance	44,696,518	36,789,358
Pension cost:		
Defined contribution scheme	65,162,929	57,248,367
Other retirement benefits (Defined benefit scheme)	57,541,962	57,375,898
Total	1,121,687,256	882,289,655
Depreciation and amortization	177,047,450	151,745,467
Other administrative expenses	662,016,564	655,926,099
Total	1,960,751,270	1,689,961,221
11- Other operating revenues (expenses)		
December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	
Foreign exchange differences from translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities other than held for trading items and those classified as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition	2,300,273,068	122,998,981
Gain on sale of Property and Equipment	2,821	240,725
Software cost	(41,434,976)	(47,451,143)
Operating lease rental expense	(70,521,623)	(67,311,240)
Other provisions (net of reversed amounts)	(50,681,321)	(110,559,589)
Finance leases revenue	934,416,434	812,505,595
Other leasing revenues	18,369,397	23,582,203
Depreciation of leased assets	(624,660,195)	(536,325,761)
Loss from selling leased assets	-	(15,629,099)
Impairment loss on leased assets	(56,852,347)	(40,845,672)
Net return received from Insurance activity**	(236,358,988)	(10,070,500)
Other income (expense)	22,550,544	7,863,251
Total	2,195,102,814	138,997,751

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** The following table summarize net return received from Insurance activity:	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Direct premium	344,690,300	289,173,288
Re-insurance premium ceded	(35,814,071)	(38,355,485)
Technical reserve during the year	(456,807,000)	(178,803,500)
Outgoing re-insurance commissions	1,282,181	650,643
Other revenues	10,941,127	7,003,121
Claims Paid	(103,902,108)	(83,355,049)
Re-insurance pay-back claim	15,053,957	11,415,688
Change in Provision for Outstanding Claims Balance	(1,043,115)	(17,329,409)
Allowance for impairment on receivable arising from insurance contracts	(10,760,259)	(489,797)
Total	(236,358,988)	(10,070,500)

12- Impairment credit losses	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Loans and credit facilities to customers	(1,870,435,196)	(509,861,523)
Total	(1,870,435,196)	(509,861,523)

13- Income tax expense	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current tax	(1,389,985,358)	(1,007,841,016)
Deferred tax	(1,401,446)	(15,655,637)
Total	(1,391,386,804)	(1,023,496,653)

Additional data on deferred tax is disclosed in note (33). Income tax expense is different from the tax that would have arisen had the statutory tax rate been applied on pre-tax accounting profit as shown below:

Profit before tax	5,594,845,992	4,215,521,680
Income tax calculated at 22.5 % tax rate	1,258,840,348	948,492,378
Tax impact for:		
Non-taxable income	(16,340,650)	(5,568,851)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes	7,523,462	47,094,144
Utilization of deferred tax assets	(39,780,059)	(32,462,373)
Used from Tax Losses not previously recognized	-	(158,309)
Prior-years' tax settlements	4,770,951	(19,170,497)
Provision and segregated interest	173,874,554	68,415,774
Tax deterministic (10% on dividend income)	1,096,752	1,198,750
Effective income tax expense	1,389,985,358	1,007,841,016

Tax Position

A) QNB ALAHLI Position:

A-1) Corporate Tax

- The Bank's accounts were tax-inspected and settled with respect to Tax since the beginning of activity till the end of December, 2010.
- Year 2011 and 2012 transferred to appeal committee
- Years 2013 till 2014 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Year 2015 the Bank submitted its tax return on due date and books have not been inspected yet.

A-2) Salaries Taxes

- The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid until year 2012.
- Years 2013 and 2014 under inspection by tax authorities.
- Years 2015 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

A-3) Stamp duties

- The Bank's books have been inspected, for all branches until July 31, 2006 and the difference points were transferred to appeal committee and courts to adjudicate it.
- Period from August 01, 2006 till March 31, 2013 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.
- Period from April 01, 2013 till December 31, 2015 the Bank submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

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(B) EX-MIBank Position:

B-1) Corporate Tax

- The Bank's accounts were tax- inspected, and settled since the beginning of activity till November 30, 2006.

B-2) Salaries Taxes

- The Bank's books have been inspected, and the due tax was paid till November 30, 2006.

B-3) Stamp duties

- The Bank's books have been inspected for all branches until July 31, 2006 and the difference points were transferred to appeal committee and courts to adjudicate it.
- Period from August 01, 2006 till November 30, 2006 have been inspected, and the due tax was paid.

(C) QNB ALAHLI Leasing Position (subsidiary company):

C-1) Corporate Tax

- Years from activity inception until 2005, the Company was tax inspected, tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Year 2006 the tax was re-inspected by internal committee with carrying 5% provision from net profit to specialized internal committee.
- Year 2007 till 2009, the Company was tax inspected, tax assessment was carried out and final settlement was under prepared by tax reservation decision to ensure amounts were paid from company side.
- Years from 2010 till 2011, actual tax inspection conducted for that year and the company received form (19) which was objected in legal due date the dispute was transferred to the internal committee.
- Year 2012 till 2015 the company submitted its tax return on the due date according to law No. 91 of year 2005 and books have not been inspected yet.

C-2) Salary tax

- Years from activity inception until December 31, 2012, the Company was tax inspected, tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Years from 2013 to 2015, no tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

C-3) Stamp duties

- Year from January 01, 2001 to December 31, 2010, the Company was tax inspected and the tax assessment was carried out and the payment thereof was made.
- Year from January 01, 2011 to December 31, 2014, the company was tax inspected and under discussion by internal committee.
- Year 2015, no tax inspection has been carried out up till date.

(D) QNB ALAHLI Factoring Company Position (subsidiary company):

D-1) Corporate Tax

- The company is subject to income tax law No. 91 of 2005 and its executive statute and law No. 44 of 2014.
- Years 2012 till 2016, the company submitted the tax returns on the due date and the tax inspection has not been carried out by the tax administration up to this date.

D-2) Salary tax

- The company is not abided by deducting and delivering salary taxes, as the company's employees are seconded by QNB ALAHLI (Major Shareholder).

C-3) Stamp duties

- The company is subject to stamp duty tax law No. 111 of 1980 and amended by law 143 of year 2006 and the company not have been inspected till now.

D-3) Withholding tax

- The company is committed to withholding tax and delivering it to tax authority on due dates.

(E) QNB ALAHLI Life Insurance Company Position (subsidiary company):

E-1) Corporate Tax

- The company has received deemed tax claim from inception till 30 June 2005. The company objected the deemed tax at the due date and no request from tax authority to attend to the appeal committee up till now.
- Year from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2008, no tax inspection has taken place.
- Year from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2012 the tax authority inspection and settlement took place awaiting the final settlement confirmation.
- Year from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2016 The company prepares its tax return and paid the tax due on the legal dates.

E-2) Salary tax

- The tax authority inspection and settlement took place for the year since inception till 2010.
- Years from 2011 up to 30 June 2012, the tax authority inspection took place and the company objected the results in the due dates for the years and no request from tax authority to attend to the appeal committee up till now.
- Years from 2013 up to June 2015, the company deduct tax dues from employee's salaries and transfer it to tax authority.

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E-3) Stamp duties

- The tax authority inspection and settlement took place for the year since inception till 2012.
- Years from 1 July 2012 till 31 December 2016 not inspected till now.

(F) QNB ALAHLI Asset Management Egypt Company Position (subsidiary company):

F-1) Corporate Tax

- Years from 2002 till 2004, the company have been inspected, and the due tax was paid for some items and remaining items was have been transferred to the internal committee.
- Years from 2005 till 2006 have been transferred to the internal committee.
- Years from 2007 till 2010, the company have been inspected, and the due tax was paid for some items and remaining items was have been transferred to the internal committee.
- Years from 2011 till 2014, prepare to inspection .
- Year 2015 , the company submitted its tax return in the due date and books have not been inspected yet.

F-2) Salaries Taxes

- Years from 2002 till 2004, the tax inspection result was objected and internal committee was agreed and waiting tax claim.
- Years from 2005 till 2014 were inspected and finalized with nothing.

14- Earnings per share	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net profit for the year	4,033,593,215	3,080,161,486
Remuneration for the Board Members (from the year's net profit)*	(9,250,000)	(6,500,000)
Staff profit share (from the year's net profit)*	(417,660,902)	(313,875,486)
Profit available to shareholders	3,606,682,313	2,759,786,000
Weighted average number of the shares outstanding during the year	742,018,929	742,018,929
** Earning Per Share	4.86	3.72

* Based on the Bank's Profit Distribution Proposal Statement, the amount will be subject to the ordinary GAM approval.

** Based on separate financial statements.

15- Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash	3,438,439,229	2,050,205,846
Balances with CBE (mandatory reserve)	8,421,974,392	6,680,571,128
Total	11,860,413,621	8,730,776,974
Interest free balances	11,860,413,621	8,730,776,974
Total	11,860,413,621	8,730,776,974

16- Due from banks	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current accounts	632,771,673	349,418,567
Deposits	8,953,704,496	2,834,957,582
Total	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149
Balances at CBE other than those under the mandatory reserve	8,487,810,966	2,566,992,050
Local banks	306,832,726	71,344,319
Foreign Banks	791,832,477	546,039,780
Total	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149
Interest free balances	394,012,868	140,657,552
Balances at floating interest rates	238,758,805	211,234,648
Balances at fixed interest rates	8,953,704,496	2,832,483,949
Total	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149
Current balances	9,456,476,169	3,184,376,149
Non-current balances	130,000,000	-
Total	9,586,476,169	3,184,376,149

17- Treasury bills	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
91 days maturity	1,580,850,000	1,933,025,000
182 days maturity	5,059,525,000	5,800,025,000
More than 182 days maturity	34,357,463,550	22,611,585,000
Less : Unearned Interest	(1,820,822,625)	(1,149,530,637)
Total	39,177,015,925	29,195,104,363
Less : Repos transaction	(42,775,697)	(14,181,254)
Net	39,134,240,228	29,180,923,109

18- Trading investments	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Mutual Fund certificates	41,483,172	157,627,779
Total	41,483,172	157,627,779

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19- Loans and credit facilities to customers, net	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Individuals		
Overdrafts	2,217,986,422	1,359,018,492
Credit cards	524,638,361	448,470,503
Personal loans	11,838,608,238	10,615,014,624
Real estate loans	911,180,080	667,466,104
Total (1)	15,492,413,101	13,089,969,723
Corporate including small loans for businesses		
Overdrafts	41,947,642,485	24,709,803,151
Direct loans	21,994,722,388	13,397,405,849
Syndicated loans and facilities	14,571,017,774	9,446,706,213
Other loans	3,502,366,956	2,291,172,143
Total (2)	82,015,749,603	49,845,087,356
Total loans and credit facilities to customers (1+2)	97,508,162,704	62,935,057,079
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(4,658,372,868)	(2,297,814,596)
Less: Segregated interest	(10,766,966)	(12,734,933)
Less: Unearned discount	(262,240,562)	(116,568,906)
Net amount distributed as follows:	92,576,782,308	60,507,938,644
Current balances	66,519,580,668	40,838,824,292
Non-current balances	26,057,201,640	19,669,114,352
Total	92,576,782,308	60,507,938,644

19-A Allowance for impairment losses

Individuals	December 31, 2016				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,374,703	30,127,045	285,469,585	13,799,704	339,771,037
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	45,558,913	24,190,977	8,248,003	26,283	78,024,176
Loans written-off during the year	(16,623,944)	(31,668,659)	(41,755,781)	(193,179)	(90,241,563)
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	-	4,162,165	-	4,162,165
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	159,884	-	159,884
Balance at end of the year	39,309,672	22,649,363	256,283,856	13,632,808	331,875,699

Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	339,332,693	1,276,366,218	293,958,355	48,386,293	1,958,043,559
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	907,397,199	633,622,990	180,719,016	70,671,815	1,792,411,020
Loans written-off during the year	(11,963,651)	(66,367,949)	-	-	(78,331,600)
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	34,064,643	-	-	34,064,643
Foreign exchange translation differences	107,675,840	405,011,975	93,277,817	14,343,915	620,309,547
Balance at end of the year	1,342,442,081	2,282,697,877	567,955,188	133,402,023	4,326,497,169
Total					4,658,372,868

Individuals	December 31, 2015				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	9,497,486	28,107,743	257,571,714	7,369,490	302,546,433
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	1,016,978	22,454,053	27,275,474	6,430,214	57,176,719
Loans written-off during the year	(139,761)	(20,434,751)	(3,821,103)	-	(24,395,615)
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	-	4,434,547	-	4,434,547
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	-	8,953	-	8,953
Balance at end of the year	10,374,703	30,127,045	285,469,585	13,799,704	339,771,037

Corporate	Overdrafts	Direct loans	Syndicated loans and facilities	Other loans	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	233,189,369	1,119,047,391	182,991,808	37,912,954	1,573,141,522
Net impairment loss recognized during the year	102,229,367	232,700,484	107,895,129	9,859,824	452,684,804
Loans written-off during the year	-	(97,919,319)	-	-	(97,919,319)
Collections of loans previously written-off	-	3,755,061	-	-	3,755,061
Foreign exchange translation differences	3,913,957	18,782,601	3,071,418	613,515	26,381,491
Balance at end of the year	339,332,693	1,276,366,218	293,958,355	48,386,293	1,958,043,559
Total					2,297,814,596

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20- Financial Derivatives

	December 31, 2016		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
(A) Held for trading			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,804,859,432	86,345,544	-
Total		86,345,544	-
(B) Fair value hedge			
- Interest rate swap contracts	-	-	-
(C) Cash flow hedge			
- Interest rate swap contracts	-	-	-
Total		86,345,544	-

	December 31, 2015		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
(A) Held for trading			
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,488,812,799	26,775,346	-
Total		26,775,346	-
(B) Fair value hedge			
- Interest rate swaps contracts	30,920,400	89,086	-
(C) Cash flow hedge			
- Interest rate swap contracts	77,301,000	1,050,894	-
Total		27,915,326	-

Forward exchange contracts represent commitments to purchase local and foreign currencies including the unexecuted part of regular-way transactions. Interest rate swap contracts represent commitments to swap fixed interest rate with variable interest rate where the physical exchange of funds is not required except in foreign exchange swaps. The bank's credit risk represents the cost of potential replacement of the swaps in case other parties fail to meet their obligations. This risk is controlled on an ongoing basis in terms of fair value and percentage of contracted amounts. To control the outstanding credit risk, the bank assesses counterparties to the contract in the same manner used in lending activities.

- **Fair value hedge**

The bank uses interest rate swap contracts to mitigate part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customer deposits in foreign currencies to the extent caused by declining market interest rates.

Net derivative assets resulting from these swap contracts have a fair value of EGP 89,086 in the prior year.

- **Cash flow hedge**

The bank uses interest rate swap contracts to hedge part of its risk to fluctuations in cash flows associated with its loans to customers.

The fair value for swaps represents net assets by EGP 1,050,894 in the prior year.

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21- Financial investments

Available-for-sale investments	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
(A) Debt Instruments at Fair Value		
Listed Instruments in Egyptian Stock Exchange Market	40,681,475	21,998,703,250
Listed Instruments in Foreign Stock Exchange Market	2,509,150,635	1,671,976,149
Total Debt Instruments	2,549,832,110	23,670,679,399
(B) Equity Instruments at Fair Value :		
Listed Instruments in Egyptian Stock Exchange Market	46,283,566	52,235,017
(C) Money Market Funds and balanced Funds		
Unlisted Instruments in Stock Exchange Market	27,945,222	65,605,258
(D) Equity Instruments at Cost Method :		
Unlisted Instruments in Stock Exchange Market	163,971,498	170,592,372
Total Available-for-sale investments (1)	2,788,032,396	23,959,112,046
Held to maturity investments		
(A) Debt Instruments		
Listed Instruments in Stock Exchange Market	26,785,796,956	771,206,063
(B) Mutual Funds		
Unlisted Instruments in Stock Exchange Market*	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total Held to maturity investments (2)	26,800,796,956	786,206,063
Total Financial Investments (1+2)	29,588,829,352	24,745,318,109
Current balances	4,494,944,263	4,297,176,910
Non-current balances	25,093,885,089	20,448,141,199
Total	29,588,829,352	24,745,318,109
Fixed interest debt instruments	29,335,629,066	24,441,885,462
Total Debt Instruments	29,335,629,066	24,441,885,462

The following table analyzes movement on financial investments during the year

	Available-for-sale investments	Held to maturity investments
Balance at the beginning of the current year	23,959,112,046	786,206,063
Additions	5,289,016,020	4,127,607,935
Amortization of premium / discount	262,292,118	104,202,479
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(4,744,566,686)	-
Transfers from available-for-sale investments to held to maturity investments	(21,671,768,893)	21,671,768,893
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency assets	1,551,695,147	-
Changes in fair value	(1,851,466,339)	111,011,586
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(6,281,017)	-
Balance at the end of the current year	2,788,032,396	26,800,796,956

The bank has reclassified debt instruments amounted EGP 21,671,768,893 From available-for-sale investments to be held to maturity investments by using last market price at the date of transaction which were held during July and October 2016, the revaluation difference for these reclassified bonds amounted EGP (1,341,534,823) which were added to Available-for-sale Investments revaluation reserve.

The following table analysis movement on financial investments during the comparative year

	Available-for-sale investments	Held to maturity investments
Balance at the beginning of the comparative year	18,401,539,155	249,732,102
Additions	7,651,649,001	536,827,969
Amortization of premium / discount	356,498,510	923,992
Disposals (sale/redemption)	(2,618,720,660)	(1,278,000)
Translation differences resulting from monetary foreign currency assets	95,155,452	-
Changes in fair value	75,523,666	-
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(2,533,078)	-
Balance at the end of the comparative year	23,959,112,046	786,206,063
Gain / Loss on financial investments	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Gain on sale of Available-for-sale assets	4,756,887	3,937,147
loss of impairment of Available-for-sale equity instruments	(6,281,017)	(2,533,078)
Total	(1,524,130)	1,404,069

* The bank's equity instruments classified in the held to maturity category represent bank subscribed stake at 5% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund) upon its initial offering, in addition to the bank subscribed stake at 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI Second Fund with yearic / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund) , in addition to the 20% from the total certificates' number of its QNB ALAHLI Third Fund with yearic / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund) upon its initial offering. All stakes required to be retained by the bank until maturity of the funds in accordance with the provisions of the law, had a nominal value of EGP 5 million each.

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22- Investments in associates

The following table summarizes the bank's holdings in its associates:

December 31, 2016	Country of residence	Investee's assets	Investee's liabilities (excluding equity)	Investee's revenues	Investee's profit (loss)	Carrying amount	The bank stake
Senouhi Company for Construction Materials (Associates)	Egypt	13,351,351	2,535,289	16,855,609	(42,570)	2,497,430	23.09%
Total		13,351,351	2,535,289	16,855,609	(42,570)	2,497,430	

December 31, 2015	Country of residence	Investee's assets	Investee's liabilities (excluding equity)	Investee's revenues	Investee's profit (loss)	Carrying amount	The bank stake
Senouhi Company for Construction Materials (Associates)	Egypt	13,584,684	2,676,426	15,429,521	(134,583)	2,518,717	%23.09
Total		13,584,684	2,676,426	15,429,521	(134,583)	2,518,717	

23- Intangible assets

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Software		
Net book value at the beginning of the year	105,086,645	104,432,843
Addition	61,663,371	40,826,698
Amortization	(46,215,096)	(40,172,896)
Net book value at the end of the year	120,534,920	105,086,645

24- Other assets

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued revenues	1,493,401,882	972,536,291
Pre-paid expenses	46,521,758	23,217,089
Advance payments for acquisition of Property and Equipment	112,445,130	477,353,274
Foreclosed assets reverted to the bank in settlement of debts	32,551,508	32,551,508
Deposits held with others and custody	93,048,564	15,355,354
Advance payments to tax authority	1,323,051,702	954,221,006
Receivables arising from insurance contracts, net	2,897,500	3,236,133
Due from insurance and re-insurance companies	-	212,212
Others	245,122,074	56,130,795
Total	3,349,040,118	2,534,813,662

25- Assets leased under finance lease arrangements, net

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Leased assets under finance leases	2,747,354,995	2,751,186,285
Leased assets – under settlement account	(163,047,669)	(442,333,146)
Total	2,584,307,326	2,308,853,139

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25-A Leased assets under finance leases, net

	Building	Vehicles	Equipment	Computers	Total
Cost					
January 1, 2015	911,703,187	1,038,347,344	1,939,568,525	17,353,663	3,906,972,719
Additions	130,441,547	405,122,372	430,845,618	-	966,409,537
Disposals	(111,974,090)	(245,473,526)	(348,687,897)	(7,929,632)	(714,065,145)
Total	930,170,644	1,197,996,190	2,021,726,246	9,424,031	4,159,317,111
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2015	77,074,158	493,534,875	785,355,552	2,307,655	1,358,272,240
Depreciation for the year	32,090,419	203,043,347	300,394,520	797,475	536,325,761
Disposals	(12,205,776)	(183,722,487)	(289,427,486)	(1,111,426)	(486,467,175)
Total	96,958,801	512,855,735	796,322,586	1,993,704	1,408,130,826
Net book value as of					
December 31, 2015	833,211,843	685,140,455	1,225,403,660	7,430,327	2,751,186,285
Cost					
January 1, 2016	930,170,644	1,197,996,190	2,021,726,246	9,424,031	4,159,317,111
Additions	148,549,898	390,248,049	293,753,439	4,900,000	837,451,386
Disposals	(73,453,985)	(247,804,975)	(192,338,751)	(4,024,032)	(517,621,743)
Total	1,005,266,557	1,340,439,264	2,123,140,934	10,299,999	4,479,146,754
Accumulated depreciation					
January 1, 2016	96,958,801	512,855,735	796,322,586	1,993,704	1,408,130,826
Depreciation for the year	39,618,679	235,779,239	347,092,463	2,169,814	624,660,195
Disposals	(11,716,512)	(188,334,662)	(99,714,986)	(1,233,102)	(300,999,262)
Total	124,860,968	560,300,312	1,043,700,063	2,930,416	1,731,791,759
Net book value as of					
December 31, 2016	880,405,589	780,138,952	1,079,440,871	7,369,583	2,747,354,995

26- Property and Equipment

	Lands and buildings	Renovations of leased assets	Machinery & equipment	Others	Total
January 1, 2015					
Cost	1,248,546,259	117,075,250	443,897,058	131,803,162	1,941,321,729
Accumulated depreciation	(369,827,910)	(83,532,785)	(343,136,973)	(75,363,450)	(871,861,118)
Net book value	878,718,349	33,542,465	100,760,085	56,439,712	1,069,460,611
December 31, 2015					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	878,718,349	33,542,465	100,760,085	56,439,712	1,069,460,611
Additions	136,462,151	7,771,520	54,550,424	6,344,481	205,128,576
Disposals from Property and Equipment	-	-	-	(571,500)	(571,500)
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	363,350	363,350
Depreciation for the year	(47,844,048)	(10,965,029)	(41,687,376)	(11,076,118)	(111,572,571)
Net book value	967,336,452	30,348,956	113,623,133	51,499,925	1,162,808,466
January 1, 2016					
Cost	1,385,008,410	124,846,770	498,447,482	137,576,143	2,145,878,805
Accumulated depreciation	(417,671,958)	(94,497,814)	(384,824,349)	(86,076,218)	(983,070,339)
Net book value	967,336,452	30,348,956	113,623,133	51,499,925	1,162,808,466
December 31, 2016					
Net book value at the beginning of the year	967,336,452	30,348,956	113,623,133	51,499,925	1,162,808,466
Additions	634,063,378	21,669,304	130,975,561	11,493,104	798,201,347
Disposals from Property and Equipment	(339,608)	(25,830)	(11,448,140)	(1,510,918)	(13,324,496)
Disposals from accumulated depreciation	339,608	25,830	10,424,084	1,300,091	12,089,613
Depreciation for the year	(57,723,861)	(10,488,383)	(50,874,192)	(11,745,918)	(130,832,354)
Net book value	1,543,675,969	41,529,877	192,700,446	51,036,284	1,828,942,576
Balances at December 31, 2016					
Cost	2,018,732,180	146,490,244	617,974,903	147,558,329	2,930,755,656
Accumulated depreciation	(475,056,211)	(104,960,367)	(425,274,457)	(96,522,045)	(1,101,813,080)
Net book value	1,543,675,969	41,529,877	192,700,446	51,036,284	1,828,942,576

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27- Due to banks	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current accounts	302,136,732	92,824,675
Deposits	2,025,316,406	2,110,901,756
Total	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431
Central banks	29,414,428	27,450,172
Local banks	1,485,449,655	1,430,249,112
Foreign banks	812,589,055	746,027,147
Total	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431
Non-interest bearing balances	158,300,191	63,380,918
Variable interest rate balances	143,836,541	29,443,757
Fixed interest rate balances	2,025,316,406	2,110,901,756
Total	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431
Current balances	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431
Total	2,327,453,138	2,203,726,431

28- Customer deposits	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Demand deposits	35,935,956,878	22,726,689,978
Time deposits and call accounts	69,597,575,468	52,728,357,010
Term saving certificates	36,744,552,000	20,953,989,000
Saving deposits	10,683,524,648	7,536,393,387
Other deposits*	5,182,777,631	4,144,890,904
Total	158,144,386,625	108,090,320,279
Corporate deposits	89,757,345,928	65,143,081,490
Retail deposits	68,387,040,697	42,947,238,789
Total	158,144,386,625	108,090,320,279
Non-interest bearing balances	24,463,389,781	17,291,065,632
Variable interest rate balances	28,704,175,104	17,623,262,708
Fixed interest rate balances	104,976,821,740	73,175,991,939
Total	158,144,386,625	108,090,320,279
Current balances	109,582,386,688	85,382,583,949
Non-current balances	48,561,999,937	22,707,736,330
Total	158,144,386,625	108,090,320,279

* Other deposits include deposits covering irrevocable letters of credit in the total of EGP 411,904,110 as of December 31, 2016 (December 31, 2015 EGP 326,731,246). The fair value of these deposits approximates its carrying amount.

29- Other loans	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Union National Bank	224,606,245	215,486,682
National Bank of Egypt	60,398,629	81,011,875
Commercial International Bank	60,126,288	43,358,653
Egyptian Gulf Bank	21,602,851	33,287,893
Qatar National Bank	1,917,982,500	811,660,500
Audi Bank	298,228,163	158,835,913
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3,952,329,654	1,306,913,079
Alex Bank	73,937,612	-
Banque Misr	140,325,264	-
National Bank of Kuwait	88,269,123	-
Total	6,837,806,329	2,650,554,595
Current balances	4,453,524,311	1,659,928,432
Non-current balances	2,384,282,018	990,626,163
Total	6,837,806,329	2,650,554,595

30- Other liabilities	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued interest	1,657,192,979	1,242,890,905
Unearned revenues	79,797,945	86,097,883
Accrued expenses	415,769,954	335,565,178
Due to insurance and re-insurance companies	54,153,191	54,819,652
Sundry credit balances	343,491,224	247,254,929
Total	2,550,405,293	1,966,628,547

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31- Other provisions

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Released during the year	December 31, 2016		Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
				Foreign currencies translation differences	+ (-)		
Provision for Tax claims	589,265,407	3,764,509	(5,960,000)	-	-	(4,535,168)	582,534,748
Provision for Legal claims	15,748,560	21,180,365	(60,000)	19,647,508	-	(2,084,659)	54,431,774
Provision for contingent liabilities	164,420,520	31,756,447	-	46,242,213	-	-	242,419,180
Provision for fidelity	23,897,816	-	-	20,575,040	-	(2,367,725)	42,105,131
Total	793,332,303	56,701,321	(6,020,000)	86,464,761	-	(8,987,552)	921,490,833

Description	Balance at the beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Released during the year	December 31, 2015		Used during the year	Balance at the end of the year
				Foreign currencies translation differences	+ (-)		
Provision for Tax claims	473,187,355	117,528,819	-	-	-	(1,450,767)	589,265,407
Provision for Legal claims	18,016,236	2,108,849	(3,572,566)	100,488	-	(904,447)	15,748,560
Provision for contingent liabilities	166,977,785	-	(5,505,513)	2,948,248	-	-	164,420,520
Provision for fidelity	22,745,688	-	-	1,152,128	-	-	23,897,816
Total	680,927,064	119,637,668	(9,078,079)	4,200,864	-	(2,355,214)	793,332,303

32- Insurance Policyholders' Rights

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Technical Reserves for Insurance activities	1,296,736,000	839,929,000
Provision for outstanding claims	60,099,306	59,056,191
Total	1,356,835,306	898,985,191

33- Deferred income tax

Deferred tax has been calculated on all temporary tax differences using the balance sheet method and using the expected tax rate on a time that the bank will recognize a benefit from assets / incurred liabilities at a tax rate of (22.5%) for the current financial year. The bank does not offset deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities unless the bank has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and if the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Below are the balances and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

Balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Tax impact on temporary differences arising from:				
Property and Equipment	-	-	(44,788,722)	(32,740,819)
Goodwill	-	30,561,405	-	-
Provisions (other than the provision for loan impairment)	226,963,378	185,755,516	-	-
Changes in fair value of Available-for-sale investments	-	-	(5,971,219)	(11,939,320)
Effect of changes in accounting policies	-	-	(3,650,069)	(3,650,069)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	226,963,378	216,316,921	(54,410,010)	(48,330,208)
Net balance of DTA (DTL)	172,553,368	167,986,713		

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities:

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Beginning balance	216,316,921	239,943,078	(48,330,208)	(69,013,138)
DT recognized / utilized during the year.	10,646,457	(23,626,157)	(6,079,802)	20,682,930
Closing balance	226,963,378	216,316,921	(54,410,010)	(48,330,208)

Balances of deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognized directly in equity

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cumulative change in fair value of Available-for-sale	(5,971,219)	(11,939,320)
Effect of changes in accounting policies (special reserve)	(3,244,506)	(3,244,506)

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34- Defined benefits obligation	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:		
Liability for post-retirement medical benefits	308,097,463	260,592,206
Amounts recognized in the income statement:		
Post-retirement medical benefits	57,541,962	57,375,898
Post-retirement medical benefits obligation constitutes of:		
Balances shown in the statement of financial position are represented as follows:		
Present value of unfunded liabilities	338,835,237	295,786,533
Unrecognized actuarial loss	(30,737,774)	(35,194,327)
	308,097,463	260,592,206
Liability movements during the year are represented as follows:		
Beginning balance (at the beginning of the current year)	260,592,206	212,610,364
Current service cost	13,130,252	14,898,256
Interest cost	43,477,692	40,429,273
Actuarial losses	934,018	2,048,369
Benefits paid	(10,036,705)	(9,394,056)
	308,097,463	260,592,206
Amounts recognized in the income statement are shown below:		
Current service cost	13,130,252	14,898,256
Interest cost	43,477,692	40,429,273
Actuarial losses recognized during the year	934,018	2,048,369
	57,541,962	57,375,898
The main actuarial assumptions used by the bank are outlined below:		
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Discount rate (two plans):		
A-QNB ALAHLI current employees plan	17.50%	15.25%
B-Ex-MIBank retirees plan	17.50%	15.25%
QNB ALAHLI long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	15.32%	12.53%
Ex-MIBank long term increase in the cost of medical care (on top of inflation)	15.32%	12.53%
Sensitivities to +1% in discount rate (duration of the plan):		
	Service cost	DBO
Post-retirement medical benefits	59.08%	20.27%

35- Issued and paid-up capital

(A) Authorized Capital

The authorized capital amounts to EGP 10 billion.

(B) Issued and Paid up Capital

- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 6,452,338,520 on December 31, 2015 representing 645,233,852 shares with a nominal value of EGP10 each, of which 519,910,852 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 125,323,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.
- The Extraordinary General Assembly held on February 17, 2016 decided to increase the capital from EGP 6,452,338,520 to EGP 7,420,189,290, an increase of EGP 967,850,770 (only nine hundred and sixty-seven million and eight hundred and fifty thousand and seven hundred and seventy Egyptian pounds) by deducting the general reserve.
- The issued and paid up capital amounted to EGP 7,420,189,290 on December 31, 2016 representing 742,018,929 shares with a nominal value of EGP10 each, of which 616,695,929 shares were paid in Egyptian pound and 125,323,000 shares were paid in foreign currency according to the exchange rates prevailing on the payment date.

36- Reserve For Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)

Societe Generale Paris (France), which was the parent of QNB ALAHLI, had launched employees share ownership plan (ESOP) according to the Board of Directors decision in its meeting held on November 2, 2010. It had issued equity-settled share-based payments in its own equity shares to the bank's employees based on specific performance terms:

- 16 shares were awarded after the condition was met that was S.G Group's Return on Equity (ROE) for 2012 after tax is at least 10%. The shares will be made available at the end of March 2015. The condition was changed in May 2012, the shareholders accepted to replace the performance condition to be positive net income instead of Return on Equity (ROE) for 2012 after tax is at least 10%, group share 2012.
- 24 shares will be awarded if there is an improvement in customer satisfaction between 2010 and 2013. In the event that this condition is only partially met, a proportion of the shares will nevertheless be allocated. These shares will be made available at the end of March 2016.

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- The fair value of the equity instruments determined on the grant date was expensed on an accrual basis and reported in administrative expenses in the income statements with a corresponding increase in equity according to the bank's evaluation to the number of shares that will be issued. During the first quarter of 2013, Societe Generale Paris (previously the Parent company) sold its entire majority stake in the bank's capital, but was committed to continue in the implementation of the ESOP and to meet all the employees rights in the shares provided to them in accordance with terms and maturities of such plan and without causing the bank to incur any additional cost in this regards. The bank referred to IFRS 2 to account for the share based payment provided by the SG for the bank's employees, and had charged each financial period - since the beginning of the application of this plan - with the cost of employees benefit according to the plan against the ESOP reserve as this transaction represents in substance a contribution from the parent to its subsidiary. Since Societe Generale Paris is no longer the Parent company after the sale of its shares, and in the light of its commitment to issue such shares with the absence of any obligation on the bank's side in this regards, the bank ceased to recognize additional employees benefits expense (as of the date on which Societe Generale sold its share) while retaining the accumulated balance under the shareholder equity until granting the shares by Societe Generale Paris.
- On March 31, 2015, Societe Generale Paris has granted 16 shares to be distributed to employees after meeting the condition that was positive net income for year 2012.
- On March 31, 2016, Societe Generale Paris has granted 24 shares to be distributed to employees after meeting the condition that an improvement in customer satisfaction between 2010 and 2013.

37- Reserves and retained earnings

(1) Reserves	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
General reserve (a)	5,262,955,370	3,566,425,007
General banking risk reserve (b)	7,149,356	140,816,030
Legal reserve (c)	821,487,038	667,488,795
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve (d)	(1,212,969,886)	521,516,766
Special reserve (e)	173,681,968	173,681,968
Capital reserve	10,113,989	9,917,364
Hedging reserve - Cash Flow Hedge (CFH)	-	1,029,367
Reserve for transactions under common control	4,000,483	4,000,483
Total reserves at the end of the year	5,066,418,318	5,084,875,780

Reserve movements are as follows:

(a) General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	3,566,425,007	2,665,043,542
Transferred from retained earnings	2,664,381,133	1,742,990,835
Transferred to capital increase	(967,850,770)	(841,609,370)
Balance at the end of the year	5,262,955,370	3,566,425,007
(b) General banking risk reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	140,816,030	191,304,813
Transferred to retained earnings	(133,666,674)	(50,488,783)
Balance at the end of the year	7,149,356	140,816,030

The CBE regulations require banks to form General Banking Risk Reserve to meet unexpected risks. Such reserve should be deducted from net profit through the statement of profit appropriation, until it is approved by the GAM meeting convened to approve the annual financial statements. Such reserve cannot be used unless with approval from the CBE.

(c) Legal Reserve	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	667,488,795	557,597,833
Transferred from the net profit for the prior year	153,998,243	109,890,962
Balance at the end of the year	821,487,038	667,488,795

According to the provisions of local laws and the bank's statutes, 5% of net profit of the year shall be transferred to a non-distributable statutory reserve until it reaches 100% of the bank's capital.

(d) Available-for-sale Investments Revaluation Reserve	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	521,516,766	433,280,690
Net gains (losses) resulting from changes in fair value during the year (Note 21)	(1,740,454,753)	75,523,666
Deferred tax recognized during the year (Note 33)	5,968,101	12,712,410
Balance at the end of the year	(1,212,969,886)	521,516,766

(e) Special Reserve

The application of the CBE new basis rules of preparation and presentation of financial statements as well as the modified principles of recognition and measurement requires to restate the comparative figures of the first financial period that have been impacted by this change, including comparative figures in the balance sheet and the income statements for the previous period. as the impact of adjustment is positive, such impact was carried directly to retained earnings then transferred to the special reserve in equity and shall not be used except by approval from CBE. The following is a breakdown of the items that generated the special reserve amount:

Allowance for loans and credit facilities to customers	112,739,320
Contingent liabilities provision	39,486,484
Amortized cost method using EIR for held to maturity investments	253,607
Amortized cost method using EIR for Available-for-sale investments	393,930
Applying the equity method on investments in associates	26,637,789
Deferred tax (Tax impact on adjustments)	(22,288,030)
Available-for-sale investments (Equity instruments)	16,458,868
Total	173,681,968

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(2) Profit for the year and Retained earnings	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Movements on retained earnings:		
Balance at the beginning of year	3,432,739,779	2,255,727,013
Net profit of the financial year	4,203,453,654	3,192,021,510
Employees' profit share	(325,778,490)	(215,218,615)
Board of directors' remuneration	(6,500,000)	(5,000,000)
Transferred to capital reserve	(196,625)	(698,330)
Transferred to general reserve	(2,664,381,133)	(1,742,990,835)
Transferred to the legal reserve	(153,998,243)	(109,890,962)
Transferred from share based payments	9,351,950	8,301,215
Transferred from general banking risk reserve	133,666,674	50,488,783
Balance at the end year	4,628,357,566	3,432,739,779

38- Cash and cash equivalents

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

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and balances with central banks	3,438,439,229	2,050,205,846
Due from banks in less than 3 months	8,628,522,145	2,479,920,773
Treasury bills and other governmental notes (91 days)	1,547,247,092	1,905,217,693
Total	13,614,208,466	6,435,344,312

39- Contingent liabilities and other commitments

(a) Legal claims (litigation)

Several lawsuits were brought against the bank and are still outstanding as of December 31, 2016. No provision has been formed since it is not probable the bank will incur losses in regard of these lawsuits.

(b) Capital commitments:

The bank is a party to contracts for capital commitments amounting to EGP 296,921,017 as of December 31, 2016 (EGP 457,971,442 on December 31, 2015). These represent commitments by the bank for the purchases of buildings and equipment. Management is sufficiently confident that net profit shall be realized and finance shall be made available to cover these commitments.

(c) Commitments for loans, guarantees, and facilities

The bank's commitments for loans, guarantees and facilities are set out below

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial guarantees	357,500	507,500
Loan commitments	28,983,255	10,824,220
Accepted papers	993,379,636	810,619,315
L/Gs	38,790,243,480	18,721,449,035
Import L/Cs	3,612,588,322	2,437,669,614
Export L/Cs	281,833,740	67,442,130
Other contingent liabilities	5,508,831,742	2,593,492,546
Total	49,216,217,675	24,642,004,360

(d) Commitments under operating lease contracts

Total minimum rental payments for the irrevocable operating lease contracts are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Not more than one year	82,494,848	63,428,684
More than one year and less than 5 years	198,240,751	175,295,186
More than 5 years	51,184,557	40,306,696
Total	331,920,156	279,030,566

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40- Related-party transactions

Qatar National Bank SAQ is the ultimate parent and controlling party as at the end of the reporting year which owns 97.1% in the bank's ordinary shares whereas the remaining 2.9% are held by other shareholders.
A number of transactions have been conducted during the reporting year with related parties within the bank's normal course of business. These include loans, deposits, and foreign currency transactions.

Related party transactions with parents other than the payment of dividends on ordinary shares:

QNB Group	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Due from banks	12,754,132	31,661,434
Due to banks	677,108,051	704,872,113
Export LC	-	505,973
LGs for Banks	11,861,990,469	1,666,352,129
Forward currency deals	1,422,015,972	634,283,693
Other loans	1,917,982,500	811,660,500

A- Loans and credit facilities to related parties

	Directors and others key management personnel (and close family members*)		Associates	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Outstanding loans at the beginning of the financial year	105,850	260,064	1,001,855	173
Loans issued during the financial year	-	111	757	1,001,682
Loans repayment during the financial year	(105,739)	(154,325)	-	-
Loans outstanding at the end of the financial year	111	105,850	1,002,612	1,001,855
Interest income on loans	1,699	5,887	1,257	367

* Loans granted to top management members and close family members at end of current year amounted to EGP 111 against EGP 105,850 at the end of pervious year, below table illustrates the nature of these loans. The average interest rate on these different types of loans is 4.49% (against average interest rate of 3.21% in the comparative year).

** No provisions have been recognized in respect of loan provided to related parties.

Loans and credit facilities to related parties can be analyzed below	Directors and others key management personnel (and close family members)		Associates	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Overdrafts	111	111	1,002,612	1,001,855
Cash credit - Staff	-	105,739	-	-
Total	111	105,850	1,002,612	1,001,855

B- Deposits from related parties

	Directors and others key management personnel (and close family members)		Associates	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deposits outstanding at the beginning of the financial year	20,217,015	16,944,290	5,277,749	4,137,420
Deposits placed during the year	37,312,921	5,731,178	630,348	1,140,336
Deposits repaid during the year	(3,475,135)	(2,458,453)	-	(7)
Deposits outstanding at the end of the financial year	54,054,801	20,217,015	5,908,097	5,277,749
Interest expense on deposits	864,122	345,080	185,415	152,309
Deposits from related parties can be analyzed below				
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Demand deposits	968,887	3,929,376	2,551,488	2,104,395
Saving accounts	66,920	10,023	-	-
Certificates of deposits	1,300,000	-	-	-
Time deposits	51,718,994	16,277,616	3,356,609	3,173,354
Total	54,054,801	20,217,015	5,908,097	5,277,749

C- Other transactions with related parties

	Directors and others key management personnel (and close family members)		Associates	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fee and commission income	12,186	10,099	29,583	20,770
Guarantees issued by the bank	-	-	35,599	59,102
The above guarantees comprise:				
LGs	-	-	35,599	59,102
Total	-	-	35,599	59,102

The pricing for related parties' transactions are being the same for other parties .

In accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) rules in 23 August 2011, The monthly average of net salaries and benefits for top 20 employees with the largest salaries and benefits reached EGP 3,971,994 during the current year.

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41- Money Market and balanced Funds

A- QNB ALAHLI First Fund with cumulative daily return (THEMAR Money Market Fund)

The bank has set up an investment fund under the name of "THEMAR" with daily accumulated interest as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

THEMAR initial offering was for one million certificates at nominal value of EGP 100 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 Million were subscribed at by the bank at that time. EFG HERMES is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at December 31, 2016 reached 8,151,038 at a total value of EGP 1,967,204,115 The Group currently holds 337,674 certificates worth of EGP 74,428,394, of which EGP 5 million are classified as held to maturity investments and represent 5% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued, whereas the remaining value of EGP 27,495,222 are classified as available-for-sale investments and EGP 41,483,172 are classified as trading investments.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 12,626,858 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the consolidated income statement.

B- QNB ALAHLI Second Fund with yearic / cumulative return (Tawazon Balanced Fund)

The bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tawazon Fund with yearic Income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tawazon initial offering was for two hundred and fifty thousand certificates amounting to EGP 25 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed at by the bank at that time. Beltone Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at December 31, 2016 reached 64,472 at a total value of EGP 10,638,750 The bank currently holds 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million that are classified as held to maturity investments and represent 20% of the total number of certificates that were initially issued.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 106,280 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the consolidated income statement.

C- QNB ALAHLI Third Fund with yearic / cumulative return (Tadawol Equity Fund)

The bank has set up an investment fund under the name of Tadawol Fund with yearic accumulated Income as one of the banking activities authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Market Law 95 of 1992.

Tadawol certificates were offered in a public offering amounting to EGP 25 million distributed over two hundred and fifty thousand certificates with a nominal value of EGP 100 each, subscriptions have only covered a number of one hundred and twenty five thousand certificates amounting to EGP 12.5 million, of which 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million were subscribed at by the bank at that time. HC Fund manager Asset Management is managing this fund.

Total number of the outstanding certificates at December 31, 2016 reached 69,474 at a total value of EGP 14,234,551 The bank currently holds 50,000 certificates worth of EGP 5 million that are classified as held to maturity investments and represent 40% from the total number of certificates that were initially issued.

According to the management agreement and the fund's prospectus, the bank shall receive fees and commissions for supervising the fund and other administrative services. Total commissions for the current year amounting to EGP 51,429 have been reported in the "fees and commission income" line item in the consolidated income statement.