Consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019 & Review Report

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Review Report

To the Board of Directors of EFG - Hermes Holding Company

Introduction

We have performed a limited review for the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of EFG – Hermes Holding Company as at 31 March 2019 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. The company's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the Company, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these consolidated interim financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated interim financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three months then ended in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants

(20)

Consolidated statement of financial position

	Note no.	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
(in EGP)			
Assets			
Non - current assets			
Available -for- sale investments	(10)	10 601 651 450	10 542 200 055
Equity accounted investees - investments in associates	(11)	10,691,651,459	10,543,320,85
Investment property	(12)	5,000,000	5,000,00
Fixed assets	(13)	217,998,140	222,926,210
Leased assets	(14)	231,019,047	213,815,10
Goodwill and other intangible assets	7080770 %	2,665,317,876	2,489,934,220
Loans receivables	(15)	1,007,960,353	1,005,542,90
Total non - current assets	(9)	266,907,682 15,085,854,557	507,114,36
Current assets			1,707,003,000
Cash and cash equivalents			
Loans receivables	(6)	8,615,363,702	6,507,881,36
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(9)	1,876,743,326	1,833,762,17
Accounts receivables	(7)	3,366,733,894	2,127,056,16
Other assets	(8)	5,059,535,330	2,598,363,98
Assets held for sale	(16)	788,421,953	771,523,44.
Total current assets	(5)	**	313,425,000
Total assets		19,706,798,205	14,152,012,134
Total assets		34,792,652,762	29,139,665,802
Equity			
Share capital	(23)	3,843,091,115	3,843,091,115
Legal reserve		803,102,208	773,338,368
Share premium		1,922,267,826	1,922,267,826
Other reserves		3,458,703,378	and the second of the second
Retained earnings		3,942,312,060	3,861,768,238
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		13,969,476,587	3,597,789,315
Non - controlling interests	(24)		13,998,254,862
Total equity	(21)	432,820,429 14,402,297,016	437,723,286
Liabilities			
Non - current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(20)	180,833,219	221 211 000
Loans and borrowings	(22)	2,072,884,393	231,311,808
Total non - current liabilities	,	2,253,717,612	1,897,994,238 2,129,306,046
Current liabilities			
Due to banks and financial institutions	(17)	7.000	
Loans and borrowings	(17)	5,833,913,898	4,951,196,332
Accounts payable - customers credit balance	(22)	913,621,090	761,473,385
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	(10)	6,049,539,242	2,561,925,913
Creditors and other credit balances	(18)	2,843.223,894	1,600,190,506
Current tax liability	(19)	1,798,226,171	2,062,678,665
Provisions	(21)	209,992,986	175,418,860
Total current liabilities	(21)	488,120,853	461,497,947
Total liabilities		18,136,638,134	12,574,381,608
Total equity and liabilities		20,390,355,746	14,703,687,654
		34,792,652,762	29,139,665,802

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (59) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Mona Zulficar Chairperson

Karin Awad

Group Chief Executive Officer

"Review report attached "

Consolidated income statement

	Note	For the perio	od ended
		31/3/2019	31/3/2018
			Restated *
(in EGP)			
Revenues			
Fee and commission income	(31)	1,022,626,449	553,145,249
Securities gains		67,695,574	79,702,786
Revenues from leasing activities		200,543,581	179,970,084
Interest and dividend income		527,808,192	286,614,535
Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss		12,768,757	(846,793)
Provision reversed		-	72,807,747
Other income	(26)	24,385,082	19,306,862
Total revenues	_	1,855,827,635	1,190,700,470
Expenses			
Fee and commission expense		(169,108,963)	(26,406,022)
Interest expense		(279,847,893)	(192,178,599)
General administrative expenses	(30)	(802,763,902)	(542,860,262)
Provisions	(21)	(39,119,054)	(6,833,111)
Depreciation and amortization	(12),(13),(14),(15)	(94,469,373)	(75,634,255)
Impairment loss on assets	(27)	(29,935,880)	(14,622,941)
Foreign currencies exchange differences	_	(31,829,148)	(17,684,663)
Total expenses	_	(1,447,074,213)	(876,219,853)
Profit before income tax		408,753,422	314,480,617
Income tax expense	(28)	(27,406,286)	(47,982,802)
Profit for the period	=	381,347,136	266,497,815
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		374,286,585	248,352,596
Non - controlling interests	(24)	7,060,551	18,145,219
	-	381,347,136	266,497,815

^{*} See note (33) from the accompanying notes and accounting policies.

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (59) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

	For the perio	d ended
	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
		Restated *
(in EGP)		
Profit for the period	381,347,136	266,497,815
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences	(247,197,049)	(30,508,587)
Available -for- sale investments - net change in fair value	(119,916,418)	92,509,009
Available -for- sale investments - net change in fair value - reclassified to profit or loss	(63,902,869)	(75,437,571)
Related tax	15,814,818	(191,354)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(415,201,518)	(13,628,503)
Total comprehensive income	(33,854,382)	252,869,312
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	(28,778,275)	234,971,399
Non - controlling interests	(5,076,107)	17,897,913
	(33,854,382)	252,869,312

^{*} See note (33) from the accompanying notes and accounting policies.

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (59) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

Attributable to owners of the Company

				Other reserves							
	Share	Legal	Share	General	Translation	Fair value	Hedging	Retained	Total	Non - controlling	Total
(in EGP)	capital	reserve	premium	reserve	reserve	reserve	reserve	earnings		interests	equity
Balance as at 31 December, 2018	3,843,091,115	773,338,368	1,922,267,826	158,269	2,862,298,138	1,025,754,218	(26,442,387)	3,597,789,315	13,998,254,862	437,723,286	14,435,978,148
Total comprehensive income											
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,286,585	374,286,585	7,060,551	381,347,136
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(235,349,874)	(167,714,986)	-	-	(403,064,860)	(12,136,658)	(415,201,518)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(235,349,874)	(167,714,986)	-	374,286,585	(28,778,275)	(5,076,107)	(33,854,382)
Transactions with owners of the Company											
Transferred to legal reserve	-	29,763,840	-	-	-	-	-	(29,763,840)	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interests											
Share of NCI in the increase of subsidiaries paid- in capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173,250	173,250
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	3,843,091,115	803,102,208	1,922,267,826	158,269	2,626,948,264	858,039,232	(26,442,387)	3,942,312,060	13,969,476,587	432,820,429	14,402,297,016
Balance as at 31 December, 2017, as previously reported	3,074,472,890	1,537,236,445	1,922,267,826	158,269	3,272,626,898	1,281,604,371	(26,442,387)	2,585,659,132	13,647,583,444	273,241,999	13,920,825,443
Impact of purchase price allocation on subsidiary	-	-	-	-	257,215	-	-	(1,996,875)	(1,739,660)	37,940,625	36,200,965
Restated balance as at 31 December, 2017 *	3,074,472,890	1,537,236,445	1,922,267,826	158,269	3,272,884,113	1,281,604,371	(26,442,387)	2,583,662,257	13,645,843,784	311,182,624	13,957,026,408
Total comprehensive income											
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248,352,596	248,352,596	18,145,219	266,497,815
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(29,843,239)	16,462,042	-	-	(13,381,197)	(247,306)	(13,628,503)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(29,843,239)	16,462,042	-	248,352,596	234,971,399	17,897,913	252,869,312
Transactions with owners of the Company											
Contributions and distributions											
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,150,676)	(11,150,676)	(4,538,212)	(15,688,888)
Changes in ownership interests											
Acquisition of NCI without a change in control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,213,642	6,213,642	(3,130,707)	3,082,935
Restated balance as at 31 March, 2018	3,074,472,890	1,537,236,445	1,922,267,826	158,269	3,243,040,874	1,298,066,413	(26,442,387)	2,827,077,819	13,875,878,149	321,411,618	14,197,289,767

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	For the period ended	
	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
(in EGP)		Restated *
Cash flows from operating activities Profit before income tax	408,753,422	314,480,617
Adjustments for:	400,733,422	314,460,017
Depreciation and amortization	94,469,373	75,634,255
Provisions formed	39,119,054	6,833,111
Provisions used	(5,372,842)	(34,413,874)
Provisions reversed	-	(72,807,747)
Gains on sale of fixed assets	(4,733,986)	(2,800,111)
Gains on sale of investment property	(3,058,691)	(1,221,687)
Gains on sale of available -for- sale investments	(63,902,869)	(75,437,571)
Changes in the fair value of investments at fair value through profit and loss	(12,768,757)	846,793
Impairment loss on assets	29,935,880	14,622,941
Foreign currency translation differences	(158,224,992)	(24,826,325)
Foreign currencies exchange differences	31,829,148	17,684,663
Operating profit before changes in current assets and liabilities	356,044,740	218,595,065
Changes in:		
Other assets	(42,099,023)	(91,355,226)
Creditors and other credit balances	(215,658,097)	(370,855,322)
Accounts receivables	(2,655,494,561)	2,462,065,288
Accounts payable	3,876,759,080	(527,347,393)
Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss	1,265,161,958	(4,951,659,390)
Investments at fair value through profit and loss	(1,229,853,490)	6,531,589,199
Income tax paid	(18,964,173)	(28,731,377)
Net cash provided from operating activities	1,335,896,434	3,242,300,844
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loans receivables	172,920,951	(418,686,210)
Payments to purchase fixed assets and other intangible assets	(44,717,443)	(38,223,594)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	2,235,896	3,593,025
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	313 425 000	-
Payments to purchase leased assets	(300,186,106)	(164,902,868)
Proceeds from sale of leased assets	7,252,842	-
Proceeds from sale of available -for- sale investments	155,208,646	183,553,651
Payments to purchase available -for- sale investments	(613, 266, 370)	(3,463,527,405)
Acquisition of subsidiary (net of cash acquired)	(1,360,716)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(308,487,300)	(3,898,193,401)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(15,987,848)	(15,688,888)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	451,998,338	411,184,945
Payment for loans and borrowings	(123,047,978)	(90,712,148)
Net cash provided from (used in) financing activities	312,962,512	304,783,909
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	1,340,371,646	(351,108,648)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January (note no. 29)	1,486,142,309	2,950,128,118
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March (note no. 29)	2,826,513,955	2,599,019,470

Non cash transactions:

- An amount of EGP 11 460 856 has been eliminated from proceeds from sale of leased assets and payments to purchase leased assets.
- An amount of EGP 18 579 527 has been eliminated from payments to purchase leased assets and creditors and other credit balances.

The accompanying notes and accounting policies from page (6) to page (59) are an integral part of these financial statements and are to be read therewith.

^{*} See note (33) from the accompanying notes and accounting policies.

EFG-Hermes Holding Company

(Egyptian Joint Stock Company)

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

1- Background

1-1 Incorporation

EFG-Hermes Holding S.A.E "the company" is an Egyptian Joint Stock Company subject to the provisions of the Capital Market Law No.95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. The company's registered office is located in Smart Village building No. B129, phase 3, KM 28 Cairo / Alexandria Desert Road, 6 October 12577 Egypt.

1-2 Purpose of the company

EFG Hermes is a premiere financial services corporation that offers diverse investment banking services including securities brokerage, investment banking, Asset management and private equity. In addition to its non-bank finance products, which include leasing and micro-finance, installment services, factoring, securitization, and collection. The purpose of the company also includes participation in the establishment of companies which issue securities or in increasing their share capital, custody activities and margin trading.

2- Basis of preparation

2-1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.

2-2 Authorization of the financial statements

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on May 13, 2019.

3- Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian pounds (EGP) which is the Company's functional currency.

4- Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

- Estimates and assumptions about them are re-viewed on regular basis.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

- The change in accounting estimates is recognized in the period where the estimate is changed whether the change affects only that period, or in the period of change and the future periods if the change affects them both.

4-1 Fair value measurement

- The fair value of financial instruments are determined based on the market value of the financial instrument or similar financial instruments at the date of the financial statements without deducting any estimated future selling costs.
- The value of financial assets are determined by the values of the current purchase prices for those assets, while the value of financial liabilities is determined by the current prices that can be settled by those liabilities.
- In the absence of an active market to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the fair value is estimated using various valuation techniques, taking into consideration the prices of the transactions occurred recently, and guided by the current fair value of other similar tools substantially discounted cash flow method or any other evaluation method to get resulting values that can rely on.
- When using the discounted cash flow method as a way to evaluate, the future cash flows are estimated based on the best estimates of management. And the discount rate used is determined in the light of the prevailing market price at the date of the financial statements that are similar in nature and conditions.

5- Assets held for sale

On May 20, 2018 EFG-Hermes, via its private equity arm, announced that it entered into an exclusive partnership with GEMS Education, one of the world's leading providers of private English-language education for students from kindergarten to twelfth grade (K-12), to jointly establish a new platform focused on Egypt's K-12 education sector. Accordingly on May 27, 2018, the Group acquired 100% of the issued and fully paid up share capital of the leading Egyptian Company for Educational and Intellectual service which holds the operational licensees and real property of 4 schools (BISM, MILS, MLS and TBS) as part of its merchant banking activities. On December 30, 2018 the Group sold 50 % of its stake to GEMS Education and during first quarter 2019 Egypt Education Fund acquired the remaining stake of the group.

6- Cash and cash equivalents

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Cash on hand	41,184,946	25,849,194
Cheques under collection	400,254	323,685
Banks - current accounts	7,670,203,526	5,506,725,717
Banks - time deposits	903,574,976	974,982,771
Balance	8,615,363,702	6,507,881,367
	=========	=========

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

7-	Investments at fair value through profi	t and loss	
		31/3/2019	31/12/2018
	Mutual fund certificates	148,490,201	125,503,510
	Equity securities	45,262,240	104,230,323
	Debt securities	203,976,339	187,025,819
	Treasury bills	45,064,151	41,341,595
	Structured notes	2,923,940,963	1,668,954,921
	Balance	3,366,733,894	2,127,056,168
8-	Accounts receivables		
		31/3/2019	31/12/2018
	Accounts receivables	5,905,012,060	2,574,259,617
	Other brokerage companies	(845,476,730)	24,104,366
	Balance	5,059,535,330	2,598,363,983
		========	=======
9-	Loans receivables		
		31/3/2019	31/12/2018
	Micro financial loans	1,445,870,576	1,260,642,171
	Vortex II Holding Sarl		237,632,234
	Vortex Solar Investments Sarl	116,023,542	116,614,967
	Other loans	581,756,890	725,987,160
	Balance	2,143,651,008	2,340,876,532
	Current	1,876,743,326	1,833,762,171
	Non-current	266,907,682	507,114,361
	Balance	2,143,651,008	2,340,876,532

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

10- Available - for- sale investments		
	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Equity securities *	1,623,825,681	2,027,151,574
Mutual fund certificates	1,962,415,967	2,047,570,768
Debt instruments	7,105,409,811	6,468,598,515
Balance	10,691,651,459	10,543,320,857

^{*} Equity securities includes 2,062,242 shares of Credit Libanais Bank S.A.L (the Bank), representing approximately 8.813% of the total shares of the bank with an amount of EGP 1,179,035,307 as at 31 March 2019 versus EGP 1,218,846,889 as at 31 December 2018.

11- Equity accounted investees - investments in associates

	Ownership	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
	%		
EFG-Finteck	50	5,000,000	5,000,000
Balance		5,000,000	5,000,000
			========

12- Investment property

	Buildings
Balance as at 1/1/2019	256,628,710
Foreign currency translation differences	(2,844,610)
Total cost as at 31/3/2019	253,784,100
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2019	33,702,500
Depreciation for the period	2,400,958
Foreign currency translation differences	(317,498)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2019	35,785,960
Net carrying amount as at 31/3/2019	217,998,140
Net carrying amount as at 31/12/2018	222,926,210
	========

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

Investment property net carrying amount amounted EGP 217,998,140 as at 31 March 2019, represents the following:-

- EGP 137,146,642 the book value of the area owned by EFG Hermes Holding Company in Nile City building.
- EGP 74,469,836 the book value of the area owned by EFG Hermes UAE Limited, one of the subsidiaries, in the Index Tower UAE.
- EGP 3,460,177 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elmanial branch.
- EGP 2,921,485 the book value of the area owned by Hermes Securities Brokerage, one of the subsidiaries, in Elharam branch.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

13- Fixed assets

Office furniture,

			equipment			Projects	
	Land &	Leasehold	& electrical	Computer		under	
Particular	Buildings	improvements	appliances	Equipment	Vehicles	construction	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1/1/2019	19,801,013	56,923,015	268,704,586	319,618,165	27,215,851		692,262,630
Additions		10,706,179	10,975,869	10,999,264	3,967,003		36,648,315
Disposals			(500)	(74,339)	(492,000)		(566,839)
Acquisition from subsidiaries				525,470			525,470
Foreign currency translation differences	(20,544)	(67,370)	(5,583,050)	(5,443,159)	(344,341)		(11,458,464)
Total cost as at 31/3/2019	19,780,469	67,561,824	274,096,905	325,625,401	30,346,513		717,411,112
Balance as at 1/1/2018	138,809,206	38,875,956	208,104,521	260,369,535	26,838,747	13,144,249	686,142,214
Additions		1,916,384	8,036,328	21,188,303	3,333,675		34,474,690
Disposals				(56,619)	(1,564,294)		(1,620,913)
Foreign currency translation differences	(31,017)	76,833	(705,620)	(337,013)	(246,061)		(1,242,878)
Total cost as at 31/3/2018	138,778,189	40,869,173	215,435,229	281,164,206	28,362,067	13,144,249	717,753,113

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

			Office furniture,				
			equipment			Projects	
	Land &	Leasehold	& electrical	Computer		under	
Particular	Buildings	improvements	appliances	Equipment	Vehicles	construction	Total
Accumulated depreciation							
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2019	2,349,065	29,824,408	187,559,272	240,614,826	18,099,952		478,447,523
Depreciation	153,296	2,056,908	5,978,014	8,600,888	1,045,661		17,834,767
Disposals' accumulated depreciation			(500)	(71,566)	(245,449)		(317,515)
Acquisition from subsidiaries				35,031			35,031
Foreign currency translation differences	(6,738)	(16,467)	(4,319,669)	(4,992,177)	(272,690)		(9,607,741)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2019	2,495,623	31,864,849	189,217,117	244,187,002	18,627,474		486,392,065
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2018	22,851,700	24,604,782	179,845,857	217,392,127	17,114,250		461,808,716
Depreciation	1,075,270	1,047,106	2,530,269	5,052,136	944,835		10,649,616
Disposals' accumulated depreciation				(53,704)	(774,295)		(827,999)
Foreign currency translation differences	(10,140)	10,222	(572,438)	(539,825)	(169,891)		(1,282,072)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2018	23,916,830	25,662,110	181,803,688	221,850,734	17,114,899		470,348,261
Carrying amount							
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2019	17,284,846	35,696,975	84,879,788	81,438,399	11,719,039		231,019,047
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2018	114,861,359	15,207,063	33,631,541	59,313,472	11,247,168	13,144,249	247,404,852
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2018	17,451,948	27,098,607	81,145,314	79,003,339	9,115,899		213,815,107
	=======	=========		=======	=========	========	========

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

14- Leased assets						
Particular	Land	Buildings & Property	Equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
Balance as at 1/1/2019	715,617,416	1,125,987,533	628,465,926	9,248,972	473,948,924	2,953,268,771
Additions Disposals	9,001,388	124,126,518 (10,000,000)	171,530,177 (900,000)	1,047,864	24,520,542 (18,455,210)	330,226,489 (29,355,210)
2.000000						
Total cost as at 31/3/2019	724,618,804	1,240,114,051	799,096,103	10,296,836	480,014,256	3,254,140,050
Balance as at 1/1/2018	587,711,013	688,253,385	495,089,312	6,090,257	552,922,056	2,330,066,023
Additions	100,724,974	130,266,037	34,536,178	701,748	23,008,763	289,237,700
Disposals	(41,592,284)			(1,237,500)		(42,829,784)
Total cost as at 31/3/2018	646,843,703	818,519,422	529,625,490	5,554,505	575,930,819	2,576,473,939
Accumulated depreciation						
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2019		61,973,937	117,271,052	2,042,403	144,190,770	325,478,162
Depreciation for the period		14,111,434	32,594,875	789,642	23,641,419	71,137,370
Disposals accumulated depreciation		(500,000)	(495,000)		(9,646,512)	(10,641,512)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2019		75,585,371	149,370,927	2,832,045	158,185,677	385,974,020
Accumulated depreciation as at 1/1/2018		43,468,509	60,847,540	3,452,551	137,766,650	245,535,250
Depreciation for the period		8,731,611	23,604,483	425,148	27,740,972	60,502,214
Disposals accumulated depreciation				(833,596)		(833,596)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31/3/2018		52,200,120	84,452,023	3,044,103	165,507,622	305,203,868
Accumulated impairment loss on leased assets						
as at 31/3/2019	(7,882,426)	(12,667,779)	(7,067,731)	(81,202)	(3,500,862)	(31,200,000)
Accumulated impairment loss on leased assets	(6.455.000)	(7.422.010)	(4.072.000)	(22.00.1)	(6.006.025)	(25,000,000)
as at 31/3/2018	(6,475,982)	(7,423,819)	(4,972,080)	(32,094)	(6,096,025)	(25,000,000)
Carrying amount						
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2019	716,736,378	1,151,860,901	642,657,445	7,383,589	318,327,717	2,836,966,030
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2018	640,367,721	758,895,483	440,201,387	2,478,308	404,327,172	2,246,270,071
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2018	708,400,761	1,053,283,532	506,039,720	7,133,894	326,432,702	2,601,290,609
1 21/2/2010	(42.265.500)		(20,002,427)	(446.720)		(171 (40 154)
Lease settlement account as at 31/3/2019	(43,365,509)	(69,692,339)	(38,883,427)	(446,738)	(19,260,141)	(171,648,154)
Lease settlement account as at 31/3/2018	(3,966,014)	(105,907,690)	2,792,782	1,631,717	(7,910,622)	(113,359,827)
Lease settlement account as at 31/12/2018	(30,325,311)	(45,089,097)	(21,662,613)	(305,389)	(13,973,973)	(111,356,383)
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2019 (net of lease settlement account)	673,370,869	1,082,168,562	603,774,018	6,936,851	299,067,576	2,665,317,876
settlement account)	========	1,082,168,362	========	0,930,831	299,067,376	2,003,317,870
Carrying amount as at 31/3/2018 (net of lease	_	_	_	_	_	
settlement account)	636,401,707	652,987,793	442,994,169	4,110,025	396,416,550	2,132,910,244
Carrying amount as at 31/12/2018 (net of lease	=======	========	=======		=======	========
settlement account)	678,075,450	1,008,194,435	484,377,107	6,828,505	312,458,729	2,489,934,226
	========	========	========	=======	========	=======================================

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

15-	Goodwill and other intangible assets			
			31/3/2019	31/12/2018
	Goodwill	(15-1)	896,012,911	896,012,911
	Customer relationships		64,319,062	68,505,751
	Licenses		12,000,600	12,312,090
	Software		35,627,780	28,712,155
	Balance		1,007,960,353	1,005,542,907

15-1 Goodwill is relating to the acquisition of the following subsidiaries:

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
EFG- Hermes Oman LLC	5,921,803	5,921,803
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage Company		
Kuwait – (KSC)	179,148,550	179,148,550
IDEAVELOPERS – Egypt	1,600,000	1,600,000
EFG- Hermes Jordan	8,639,218	8,639,218
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E	365,398,862	365,398,862
EFG - Hermes Pakistan Limited	9,503,738	9,503,738
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD	325,800,740	325,800,740
Balance	896,012,911	896,012,911
	========	========

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

		31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Deposits with others	(16-1)	36,304,892	167,566,404
Down payments to suppliers		35,317,730	42,170,713
Prepaid expenses		77,333,935	74,041,440
Employees' advances		60,663,862	60,149,639
Accrued revenues		172,281,338	231,717,09
Taxes withheld by others		23,247,215	29,346,47
Payments for investments	(16-2)	1,373,856	1,373,85
Settlement Guarantee Fund		27,917,228	21,929,91
Due from Ara Inc. Company		609,754	630,34
Due from Egypt Gulf Bank- Tanmeyah Clients		5,769,968	3,510,09
Down payment-leased assets		62,651,216	65,491,71
Receivables-sale of investments		241,473,252	33,312,29
Securitization surplus	(16-3)	14,608,548	14,608,54
Sundry debtors		28,869,159	25,674,91
Balance		788,421,953	771,523,44

- 16-1 Deposits with others include an amount of EGP 15,524,702 in the name of the subsidiaries, Financial Brokerage Group Company and Hermes Securities Brokerage Company which represents blocked deposits for same day trading operations settlement takes place in the Egyptian Stock Exchange. Both companies are not entitled to use these amounts without prior approval from Misr Clearance Company.
- 16-2 Payments for investments are represented in the following:

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
AAW Company for Infrastructure	1,348,856	1,348,856
IDEAVELOPERS	25,000	25,000
Balance	1,373,856	1,373,856

On 15/11/2018 EFG-Hermes Leasing (a subsidiary – 100%) has signed a contract to securitize finance lease contracts it's undiscounted cash flows amounted to EGP 407 344 556 and it's discounted cash flows amounted to EGP 329 608 548 to EFG Hermes Securitization Company (a subsidiary – 100%), the financial rights related to the finance lease agreements assigned to EFG Hermes Securitization Company (transferee). EFG Hermes Securitization Company made a special offering for the securitization bonds according to the approval of the Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority to offering bonds and the underwriting of bonds which amounted to EGP 315 000 000 was paid in full through a special offering that was closed on 3/12/2018, the amount of the securitization surplus as at 31 March 2019 is EGP 14 608 548

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

represents the fair value of the rights of EFG – Hermes Leasing at the end of the securitization process which the custodian is obligated to repay to the Company as the transferor in those issuances at the maturity of the securitization bonds or by its accelerated payment and after the full payment of all entitlements of bondholders both principal and interest and the payment of all other obligations.

17- Due to banks and financial institutions

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Financial institutions	3,364,115,806	3,010,470,101
Bank overdraft	2,469,798,092	1,940,726,231
Balance	5,833,913,898	4,951,196,332
	========	========

18- Accounts payable - customers credit balance at fair value through profit and loss

This amount represents payable to customers against the structured notes issued by one of group companies.

19- Creditors and other credit balances

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Accrued expenses	783,553,106	1,111,287,288
Dividends payable (prior years)	201,736,507	209,238,453
Deferred revenues	260,336,954	354,220,414
Deferred capital gain	173,325,823	180,972,551
Financial liability at fair value (short selling)	55,910,969	
Suppliers	40,256,909	80,037,687
Due to Industry Modernization Center	12,973,104	13,388,123
Clients' coupons - custody activity	10,175,042	11,121,066
Tax authority	106,879,127	13,205,208
Social Insurance Association	6,462,253	4,857,889
Payables- purchase of investments	49,924,634	2,000,000
Medical takaful insurance tax	5,061,229	3,235,227
Deposits due to others –finance lease contracts*	4,464,120	4,428,849
Sundry creditors	87,166,394	74,685,910
Balance	1,798,226,171	2,062,678,665
	========	========

Deposits due to others amounted to EGP 4 464 120 as at 31 March 2019 versus EGP 4 428 849 as at 31 December 2018 represents the deposits collected from the lessees of EFG-Hermes Leasing and will be deducted from the rent value at the end of the lease contract.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

1,867,147

(7,335,688)

(180,833,219)

1,867,147

52,489,093

(7,335,688)

(233,322,312)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

20-**Deferred tax liabilities** Recognized Acquisition Foreign **Deferred Deferred** Balance at Recognized in profit or from currency Net tax tax 1/1/2019 in equity subsidiaries differences liabilities loss assets Fixed assets depreciation (7,707,007)(741,682)(8,448,689)(8,448,689)Claims provision 906,827 (7,079)899,748 899,748 Impairment loss on assets 1,224,794 1,224,794 1,224,794 Prior year losses carried forward 11,831,386 (840.442)8,894,602 (356.601)19,528,945 19.528.945 Changes in fair value of cash flow hedges * 6,612,597 6,612,597 6,612,597 Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets ** (233,354,371)15,814,819 1,617 (217,537,935)(217,537,935)Foreign currency translation differences (5,029,029)27,385,673 (782)22,355,862 22,355,862

8,894,602

(362,845)

15,814,819

21- Provisions

1,867,147

(7,664,152)

(231,311,808)

328,464

26,132,013

		31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Claims provision	(21-1)	282,885,217	261,828,886
Severance pay provision	(21-1)	184,206,371	183,758,769
Financial guarantee for contingent liabilities	(21-1)	21,029,265	15,910,292
Balance		488,120,853	461,497,947

21-1

Revaluation of investment property

Deferred capital

gain

	Claims	Severance pay	Financial guarantee for contingent	Total
	provision	provision*	liabilities	
Balance at the beginning				
of the period	261,828,886	183,758,769	15,910,292	461,497,947
Formed during the period	26,201,225	7,798,856	5,118,973	39,119,054
Foreign currency differences	(935,884)	(6,187,422)		(7,123,306)
Amounts used during the period	(4,209,010)	(1,163,832)		(5,372,842)
Balance at the end of the period	282,885,217	184,206,371	21,029,265	488,120,853

^{*} Related to group entities outside Egypt.

^{*} Directly deducted from cash flow hedging reserve item presented on the statement of changes in equity.

^{**} Directly deducted from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments item presented on the statement of comprehensive income and reserves on the statement of changes in equity.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

22	T			
22-	Loans	and	borrowings	3
			2011011115	•

The borrower	Credit	Contract	Maturity		
	Limit	date	date	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
EFG – Hermes Leasing*	250 million	10/6/2015	10/6/2023	54,595,048	57,857,503
,,	100 million	4/6/2015	4/6/2022	102,164,048	110,556,267
,,	280 million	14/7/2015	14/9/2022	379,350,036	397,427,154
,,	300 million	4/11/2015	4/11/2022	265,299,699	287,034,097
,,	200 million	9/8/2015	9/8/2023	168,125,971	149,596,498
,,	200 million	30/9/2015	30/9/2025	72,597,149	82,602,958
,,	175 million	14/3/2016	14/3/2023	248,147,891	213,312,910
,,	50 million	1/6/2016	1/6/2023	8,321,830	24,572,142
,,	100 million	1/6/2016	1/5/2020	90,304,498	92,810,380
,,	100 million	28/11/2016	31/10/2021	64,425,028	65,590,555
,,	80 million	15/12/2016	30/9/2021	4,351,139	6,879,429
,,	100 million	12/2/2017	28/2/2022	190,102,937	121,746,300
,,	70 million	19/2/2017	30/8/2024	68,340,364	69,654,724
,,	100 million	15/12/2016	30/9/2021	57,739,158	44,787,489
,,	50 million	3/4/2017	3/4/2024	2,115,187	2,225,451
,,	20 million	24/4/2017	24/4/2023	3,476,465	3,680,963
,,	100 million	25/5/2017	25/5/2022	151,975,094	83,893,021
,,	65 million	29/5/2017	29/5/2024	47,869,289	51,071,656
,,	44 million	19/10/2017	19/10/2022	31,185,000	32,238,000
,,	90 million	1/12/2017	1/6/2022	58,129,780	61,675,435
,,	150 million	7/2/2018	7/2/2023	145,000,000	100,000,000
,,	100 million	24/9/2018	24/9/2025	50,783,197	17,941,217
,,	600 million	5/9/2018	5/9/2028	133,140,517	137,779,949
EFG – Hermes Pakistan					
Limited	112.1 million	12/5/2017	11/5/2020	46,125,000	48,037,500
Tanmeyah Micro					
Enterprise Services S.A.E	100 million	30/3/2019	30/3/2020	76,401,160	98,612,166
,,	50 million	5/4/2018	5/3/2023		2,845,387
,,	500 million	18/6/2017	18/6/2022	390,107,978	255,236,691
Valu	100 million	10/11/2017	9/11/2023	76,332,020	39,801,781
	Balance			2,986,505,483	2,659,467,623
Curr	rent			913,621,090	761,473,385
	-current		2		1,897,994,238

Current	913,621,090	761,473,385
Non-current	2,072,884,393	1,897,994,238
Balance	2,986,505,483	2,659,467,623

EFG-Hermes Leasing (wholly owned subsidiary), is committed to settle the credit granted by waiving the rental value of the finance lease contracts to the banks within the credit amount.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

23- Share capital

- The company's authorized capital amounts EGP 6 billion and issued capital amounts EGP 3,074,472,890 distributed on 614,894,578 shares of par value EGP 5 per share which is fully paid.
- The company's General Assembly approved in its session held on May 6, 2018 to increase the company's issued capital from EGP 3,074,472,890 to EGP 3,843,091,115 distributed on 768,618,223 shares with an increase amounting to EGP 768,618,225 by issuing 153,723,645 shares with par value EGP 5 through the issuance of one free share for every four shares. This increase is transferred from the company legal reserve that presented in December 31, 2017 financial statements. The required procedures had been taken to register the increase in the Commercial Register.

24- Non - controlling interests

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Share capital	173,162,823	172,989,573
Additional paid-in capital	140,177,954	140,177,954
Legal reserve	16,225,661	16,224,736
Other reserves	35,472,060	47,608,718
Retained earnings	60,721,380	25,057,882
Profit for the period / year	7,060,551	35,664,423
Balance	432,820,429	437,723,286

25- Contingent liabilities

The holding company guarantees its subsidiary EFG- Hermes Brokerage – UAE against the Letters of Guarantee issued from banks amounting to:

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
AED	118,670,000	118,670,000
Equivalent to EGP	559,730,789	578,623,053

Group off-financial position items:

Assets under management 67,819,827,849 81,462,718,026

26- Other income

Other income includes rental income, gain from sale and lease back of the Company's Headquarter and non-recurring income.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

27- Im	pairment loss on assets		

impairment ioss on assets		
	For the per	riod ended
	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
Impairment loss on accounts receivables & loans to others	25,235,880	13,122,941
Impairment loss on leased assets	4,700,000	1,500,000
Total	29,935,880	14,622,941
	=======	======
Income tax expense		
	For the per	iod ended
	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
Current income tax	53,538,299	52,139,729
Deferred tax	(26,132,013)	(4,156,927)
Total	27,406,286	47,982,802

29- Cash and cash equivalents

28-

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are represented in the following:

	31/3/2019	31/12/2018
Cash and due from banks	8,615,363,702	6,507,881,367
Due to banks and financial institutions	(5,833,913,898)	(4,951,196,332)
Treasury bills less than 90 days	45,064,151	41,341,595
Effect of exchange rate		(111,884,321)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,826,513,955	1,486,142,309
	========	=========

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

30- General administrative expenses

	For the period ended				
	31/3/2019	31/3/2018			
Wages , salaries and similar items *	605,162,118	395,191,452			
Consultancy	11,422,644	12,392,925			
Travel, accommodation and transportation	17,066,504	9,608,351			
Leased line and communication	27,494,137	28,326,775			
Rent and utilities expenses	57,709,421	30,980,038			
Other expenses	83,909,078	66,360,721			
Total	802,763,902	542,860,262			
	=======				

* In 2018 the group based on the compensation committee recommendation approved enrolling a number of employees in a three years retention program whereby these employees would receive a cash bonus during the company's annual bonus cycle that is based on the share price of EFG- Hermes Holding at the end of the relevant year. The line item (Wages, salaries and similar items) includes an amount of EGP 82,031,240 relevant to this program for the period ended March 31, 2019.

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Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

31- Operating segment

(a) Basis for operating segment

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business segments.

The primary format, business segment, is based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. Inter-segment pricing is determined on an arm's length basis.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment. The revenue & expense and assets & liabilities analyses in the table below are based on the type of business activities and services that are distinguishable component.

For the period ended March 31, 2019

	Holding &	Brokerage	Asset	Investment	Private	Leasing	Micro	Consumer	Factoring	Adjustments	Total
	Treasury		Management	Banking	Equity		Finance	Finance			
Fee and commission income		355,808,942	89,483,485	32,734,113	393,556,286		149,574,489	1,942,082	764,216	(1,237,164)	1,022,626,449
Securities gains	64,485,875	3,209,699									67,695,574
Changes in the investments at											
fair value through profit and loss	9,764,696	3,004,061									12,768,757
Revenues from leasing activities						200,543,581					200,543,581
Interest and dividend income	272,968,049	17,932,510	3,159,287	5,324,596	9,816,679	2,174,909	215,287,463	3,102,792	3,050,419	(5,008,512)	527,808,192
Other income	19,045,604	3,795,480	294,476	221,522	12,375	(159,479)	706,091		469,013		24,385,082
Total revenues	366,264,224	383,750,692	92,937,248	38,280,231	403,385,340	202,559,011	365,568,043	5,044,874	4,283,648	(6,245,676)	1,855,827,635

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Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

	Holding &	Brokerage	Asset	Investment	Private	Leasing	Micro	Consumer	Factoring	Adjustments	Total
	Treasury		Management	Banking	Equity		Finance	Finance			
Fee and commission expense	(1,326,494)	(46,914,364)	(10,070,208)	(60,902)	(136,590,537)	(1,527)	(3,660)	(618,264)	(61,079)	26,538,072	(169,108,963)
Interest expense	(33,516,003)	(51,120,448)		(2,007,764)	(1,325,453)	(84,938,010)	(112,953,942)	(2,061,187)	(2,314,267)	10,389,181	(279,847,893)
Foreign currencies exchange											
differences	(31,829,148)										(31,829,148)
Net revenues	299,592,579	285,715,880	82,867,040	36,211,565	265,469,350	117,619,474	252,610,441	2,365,423	1,908,302	30,681,577	1,375,041,631
General administrative expenses	(369,711,524)	(209,130,465)	(60,286,949)	(17,394,437)	(10,972,191)	(9,956,263)	(98,066,769)	(8,797,725)	(3,405,195)	(15,042,384)	(802,763,902)
Provisions	(27,546,677)	(4,644,394)	(1,226,220)	(476,915)			(5,224,848)				(39,119,054)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,162,023)	(4,315,599)	(4,337,704)	(63,828)	(70,772)	(71,181,064)	(7,280,095)	(925,481)	(132,807)		(94,469,373)
Impairment loss on assets						(4,700,000)	(8,631,063)	(363,518)	(602,106)	(15,639,193)	(29,935,880)
Total expenses	(470,091,869)	(316,125,270)	(75,921,081)	(20,003,846)	(148,958,953)	(170,776,864)	(232,160,377)	(12,766,175)	(6,515,454)	6,245,676	(1,447,074,213)
Profit before income tax	(103,827,645)	67,625,422	17,016,167	18,276,385	254,426,387	31,782,147	133,407,666	(7,721,301)	(2,231,806)		408,753,422
Income tax expense	24,221,342	(9,400,817)	(2,069,239)	(556,998)	(119,623)	(7,482,958)	(31,928,687)	(39,766)	(29,540)		(27,406,286)
Profit for the period	(79,606,303)	58,224,605	14,946,928	17,719,387	254,306,764	24,299,189	101,478,979	(7,761,067)	(2,261,346)		381,347,136
Total assets	12,508,878,435	14,654,517,111	761,353,017	692,650,610	735,638,322	2,843,948,288	2,214,575,515	239,546,086	141,545,378		34,792,652,762
Total liabilities	1,299,361,040	14,031,047,668	175,782,956	100,347,754	405,684,847	2,530,703,367	1,642,839,477	140,746,622	63,842,015		20,390,355,746

72,649,482

11,488,152

320,155,644

7,561,570

330,222,808

71,355

95,483,222

Provision reversed

Other income

Total revenues

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72,807,747

19,306,862

1,190,700,470

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For the period ended March 31, 2018 **Holding & Brokerage Private Factoring Adjustments** Asset **Investment** Leasing Micro Consumer **Total** banking **Equity** treasury management finance Finance Fee and commission income 304,979,407 95,271,000 46,925,094 20,425,871 85,414,442 129,435 553,145,249 Securities gains 79,243,727 459,059 79,702,786 Revenues from leasing activities 179,970,084 179.970.084 Changes in the investments at fair value through profit and loss (747, 145)(99,648)(846,793)Interest and dividend income 157,521,428 17,322,420 140,867 4,848,889 5,164,914 1,555,470 106,034,891 1,019,539 78,002 (7,071,885)286,614,535

12,375

181,525,554

25,603,160

158,265

167,410

1,148,974

78,002

(7,071,885)

191,775,008

6,000

51,779,983

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Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued) (In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

	Holding &	Brokerage	Asset	Investment	Private	Leasing	Micro	Consumer	Factoring	Adjustments	Total
	treasury		management	banking	Equity		finance	Finance			
Fee and commission											
expense	(12,225)	(28,513,220)	(3,232,150)	(70,045)	(44,906)		(2,762)	(1,459)		5,470,745	(26,406,022)
Interest expense	(17,330,046)	(35,220,909)		(1,807,537)	(1,340,014)	(86,003,832)	(61,970,287)	(1,114)		11,495,140	(192,178,599)
Foreign currencies											
exchange differences	(17,684,663)										(17,684,663)
Net revenues	285,128,710	266,488,679	92,251,072	49,902,401	24,218,240	95,521,722	129,801,959	1,146,401	78,002	9,894,000	954,431,186
General											
administrative											
expenses	(185,691,449)	(185,815,844)	(63,727,192)	(17,139,289)	(11,084,459)	(9,493,894)	(54,384,528)	(4,293,586)	(1,336,021)	(9,894,000)	(542,860,262)
Provisions	(1,277,614)	(3,163,887)	(989,071)	(430,242)	(99,458)		(872,839)				(6,833,111)
Depreciation and											
amortization	(5,435,639)	(3,199,120)	(3,264,164)	(45,462)	(21,463)	(60,693,639)	(2,722,147)	(251,187)	(1,434)		(75,634,255)
Impairment loss on			(0.101.500)			(4.500.000)	(2.712.107)	(400.004)			(1.122.0.11)
assets			(9,121,632)			(1,500,000)	(3,512,105)	(489,204)			(14,622,941)
Total expenses	(227,431,636)	(255,912,980)	(80,334,209)	(19,492,575)	(12,590,300)	(157,691,365)	(123,464,668)	(5,036,550)	(1,337,455)	7,071,885	(876,219,853)
Profit before income	02 724 009	74 200 929	15 140 012	22 207 409	12 012 960	22 924 190	69 210 240	(2 997 576)	(1.250.452)		214 490 617
tax	92,724,008	74,309,828	15,149,013	32,287,408	13,012,860	23,834,189	68,310,340	(3,887,576)	(1,259,453)		314,480,617
Income tax expense	(6,091,825)	(18,797,021)	7,486	(2,271,739)	(14,953)	(5,463,288)	(15,351,462)				(47,982,802)
Profit for the period	86,632,183	55,512,807	15,156,499	30,015,669	12,997,907	18,370,901	52,958,878	(3,887,576)	(1,259,453)		266,497,815
Total assets	12,140,610,868	16,634,516,549	748,234,650	234,882,148	1,342,896,922	2,300,778,695	1,217,522,138	73,089,534	1,141,508		34,693,673,012
Total liabilities	1,563,248,290	15,533,310,495	122,256,184	148,910,449	294,627,486	2,032,371,714	747,176,193	54,702,902	164,658		20,496,768,371

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Notes to the consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued)

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

(b) Geographical segments

- The Group operates in three main geographical areas: Egypt, GCC and Lebanon. In presenting the geographic information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of operation and the segment assets were based on the geographical location of the assets. The group's operations are reported under geographical segments, reflecting their respective size of operation.
- The revenue analysis in the tables below is based on the location of the operating company, which is the same as the location of the major customers and the location of the operating companies.

	March 31, 2019							
	Egypt	GCC	Lebanon	Other	Total			
Total revenues	1,196,325,679	609,902,116		49,599,840	1,855,827,635			
Segment assets	20,289,697,352	12,994,302,910	1,182,015,318	326,637,182	34,792,652,762			
		March 31	l, 2018					
	Egypt	GCC	Lebanon	Other	Total			
Total revenues	947,478,442	207,906,965		35,315,063	1,190,700,470			
Segment assets	17,555,772,429	15,457,055,223	1,290,964,351	389,881,009	34,693,673,012			

32- Tax status (the holding company)

- As to Income Tax, the years till 2016 the competent Tax Inspectorate inspected the parent company's books and all the disputed points have been settled with the competent Tax Inspectorate. And as to years 2017 / 2018, according to tax form of tax law no. 91 of 2005 the company has submitted the tax returns and have not been inspected yet.
- As to Salaries Tax, the parent company's books had been examined till 2008 and all the disputed points have been settled with the competent Tax Inspectorate and as to years 2009 / 2012 the company's books had been examined and all the disputed points have been transferred with the Internal Committee, and as to years 2013 / 2018 have not been inspected yet.
- As to Stamp Tax, the parent company's books had been examined from year 1998 till 2016 and all the disputed points have been settled with the competent Tax Inspectorate and as to years 2017 / 2018 have not been inspected yet.

33- Corresponding figures

Certain adjustments have been made to some comparative figures based on the Purchase Price Allocation (PPA) study of Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD (one of Group's subsidiaries) to determine the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities in order to conform with the current period presentation. These adjustments are attributable to the following:

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	(As reported) for the period ended 31/3/2018 EGP	Adjustments EGP	(Amended) for the period ended 31/3/2018 EGP
Income statement			
Depreciation and amortization	(73,647,880)	(1,986,375)	(75,634,255)
Profit for the period	268,484,190	(1,986,375)	266,497,815
Owners of the Company	249,345,783	(993,187)	248,352,596
Non - controlling interests	19,138,407	(993,188)	18,145,219

34- Group's entities

The parent company owns the following subsidiaries:

	Direct ownership	Indirect ownership
	%	%
Financial Brokerage Group	99.87	0.09
Egyptian Fund Management Group	88.51	11.49
Egyptian Portfolio Management Group	66.33	33.67
Hermes Securities Brokerage	97.58	2.42
Hermes Fund Management	89.95	10.05
Hermes Corporate Finance	99.37	0.53
EFG - Hermes Advisory Inc.	100	
EFG- Hermes Financial Management (Egypt) Ltd.		100
EFG - Hermes Promoting & Underwriting	99.88	
Bayonne Enterprises Ltd.	100	
EFG- Hermes Fixed Income	99	1
EFG- Hermes Management	96.3	3.7
EFG- Hermes Private Equity	1.59	63.41
EFG- Hermes UAE LLC.		100
Flemming CIIC Holding	100	
Flemming Mansour Securities		99.33
Flemming CIIC Securities		96
Flemming CIIC Corporate Finance		74.92
EFG- Hermes UAE Ltd.	100	
EFG- Hermes Holding - Lebanon	99	
EFG- Hermes KSA	73.1	26.9
EFG- Hermes Lebanon	99	0.97
Mena Opportunities Management Limited		95
Mena (BVI) Holding Ltd.		95
EFG - Hermes Mena Securities Ltd.		100
Middle East North Africa Financial Investments W	.L.L	100
EFG- Hermes Oman LLC		51
EFG- Hermes Regional Investment Ltd.	100	
Offset Holding KSC **		50
EFG- Hermes IFA Financial Brokerage		63.084
IDEAVELOPERS		52
EFG- Hermes CB Holding Limited		100

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

Γ	Direct ownership	Indirect ownership
	%	%
EFG- Hermes Global CB Holding Limited	100	
EFG - Hermes Syria LLC *	49	20.37
Sindyan Syria LLC *	97	
Talas & Co. LLP *		97
EFG - Hermes Jordan	100	
Mena Long-Term Value Feeder Holdings Ltd. **		50
Mena Long-Term Value Master Holdings Ltd. **		45
Mena Long-Term Value Management Ltd. **		45
EFG - Hermes CL Holding SAL		100
EFG - Hermes Investment Funds Co.	99.998	
EFG-Hermes IB Limited	100	
EFG Securitization	100	
Beaufort Investments Company	100	
EFG-Hermes Leasing		100
EFG Hermes-Direct Investment Fund	64	
Tanmeyah Micro Enterprise Services S.A.E		95.118
EFG – Hermes Frontier Holdings LLC	100	
EFG – Hermes USA	100	
EFG Capital Partners III		65
Health Management Company		52.5
EFG – Hermes Kenya Ltd.		100
EFG Finance Holding	99.82	0.18
EFG - Hermes Pakistan Limited		51
EFG - Hermes UK Limited		100
OLT Investment International Company (B.S.C)	99.9	100
Frontier Investment Management Partners LTD **	33.3	50
EFG-Hermes SP limited		100
Valu		
		100
EFG-Hermes Factoring		100
Beaufort Asset Managers LTD		100
EFG Hermes Bangladesh Limited		100
EFG Hermes FI Limited		100
EFG Hermes Securitization		100
EFG Hermes PE Holding LLC	100	
Etkan for Inquiry and Collection and Business Proces	sses 0.002	95.196
RX Healthcare Management		52.5
FIM Partners KSA **		50
Egypt Education Fund GP Limited		80
EFG Hermes Nigeria Limited		100

- * Due to exposing Syrian Arab Republic to events have significantly impact on the economic sectors in general and lead to lose of control so, the company's management decided in 2016 to transfer these fully impaired investments from investments in subsidiaries to available for sale investments.
- ** The Holding Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the mentioned companies then the investees Companies is classified as investments in subsidiaries.

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Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued)

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

35- Financial instruments and management of related risks:

The Company's financial instruments are represented in the financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets include cash balances with banks, investments and debtors while financial liabilities include loans and creditors. Notes to financial statements includes significant accounting policies applied regarding basis of recognition and measurement of the important financial instruments and related revenues and expenses by the company to minimize the consequences of such risks.

35-1 Market risk

Market risk is defined as the potential loss in both on and off financial position resulting from movements in market risk factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, and equity prices.

Market risk is represented in the factors which affect values, earnings and profits of all securities negotiated in stock exchange or affect the value, earning and profit of a particular security.

According to the company's investment policy, the following procedures are undertaken to reduce the effect of this risk.

- Performing the necessary studies before investment decision in order to verify that investment is made in potential securities.
- Diversification of investments in different sectors and industries.
- Performing continuous studies required to follow up the company's investments and their development.

35-2 Foreign currencies risk

- The foreign currencies exchange risk represents the risk of fluctuation in exchange rates, which in turn affects the company's cash inflows and outflows as well as the value of its assets and liabilities in foreign currencies.
- The company has revaluate assets and liabilities at the financial position date as disclosed in foreign currency accounting policy.

35-3 Risk management

In the ordinary course of business, the Group is exposed to a variety of risks, the most important of which are liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, credit risk and market risk. These risks are identified, measured and monitored through various control mechanisms in order to price facilities and products on a risk adjusted basis and to prevent undue risk concentrations.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

35-4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a person or an organization defaulting in the repayment of their obligations to the Group in respect of the terms and conditions of the credit facilities granted to them by the Group. The management minimizes this risk by spreading its loan portfolio overall economic sectors and by adopting appropriate procedures and controls to evaluate the quality of the credit facilities granted and the creditworthiness of the borrowers. The credit risk of connected accounts is monitored on a united basis. In addition, the effective credit appraisal procedure for examining applications for credit facilities followed by the Group, adopts as the main criteria the repayment capability and obtaining sufficient collateral. The continuous monitoring of credit accounts and the timely preventive action further minimize, to a large extent, the exposure to credit risk.

35-5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group maintains a portfolio of high marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interpretation of cash flow. In addition, the Group maintains statutory deposits with the Central Banks.

The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and to the Group in specific. The Group maintains a solid ratio of high liquid net assets in foreign currencies to deposits and commitments in foreign currencies taking markets conditions into consideration.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

35-6 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk stems from the sensitivity of earnings to future movements in interest rates applied on assets and liabilities.

The Group's management closely monitors interest rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and ensures that assets and liabilities are matched and re-priced in a timely manner. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities that mature or are re-priced in a given period. The most important source of interest rate risk derives from the lending, funding and investing activities, where fluctuations in interest rates are reflected in interest margins and earnings.

35-7 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the value of a portfolio will fall as a result of change in stock prices. Risk factors underlying this type of market risk are a whole range of various equity (and index) prices corresponding to different markets (and currencies/maturities), in which the Group holds equity-related positions.

The Group sets tight limits on equity exposures and the types of equity instruments that traders are allowed to take positions in. Nevertheless, depending on the complexity of financial instruments, equity risk is measured in first cash terms, such as the market value of a stock/index position, and also in price sensitivities, such as sensitivity of the value of a portfolio to changes in the underlying asset price. These measures are applied to an individual position and/or a portfolio of equity products.

35-8 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss due to an event or action causing failure of technology, process infrastructure, personnel, and other risks having an operational risk impact. The Group seeks to minimize actual or potential losses from operational risk failure through a framework of policies and procedures that identify, assess, control, manage, and report those risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

35-9 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of the financial instruments does not substantially deviated from its book value at the financial position date. According to the valuation basis applied, in accounting policies to the assets and liabilities.

35-10 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

- Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value, according to the valuation basis applied, in accounting policies to derivative financial instruments.
- In accordance with an arrangement between the subsidiary, EFG-Hermes Mena Securities Limited Co. and its customers ("the customers"), the Company from time to time enters into fully paid Shares Swap Transaction Contracts ("the contracts") with the customers. Under the contracts the customers pay to the Company a pre-determined price, which is essentially the market price at the trade date, in respect of certain reference securities. In return for such shares swap transactions the Company pays to the customers the mark to market price of the reference securities at a pre-determined date (normally after one year). However, the contracts can be terminated at any time by either of the parties, which shall be the affected party.

In order to hedge the price risks with respect to the reference securities under the contracts, the Company enters into back-to-back fully paid Share Swap Transaction Contracts with other subsidiaries, MENA Financial Investments W.L.L. ("MENA-F") and EFG-Hermes KSA.

Accordingly, the Share Swap Transactions are measured at fair value based on underlying reference securities under the contracts.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

36- Significant accounting policies applied

36-1 Business Combination

- The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group.
- The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired.
- Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment, any gain on a bargain purchase is recognized immediately in profit or loss
- Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debtor equity securities.
- The consideration transferred doesn't include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognized in profit or loss.
- Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not re measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is re measured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in profit or loss.

36-2 Subsidiaries

- Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group.
- The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.
- The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

36-2-1 Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

36-2-2 Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

36-3 Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and a joint venture. Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, where by the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities. Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

36-3-1 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising fromintra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

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(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

36-4 Foreign currency

36-4-1 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group companies at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognized in OCI:

- Available-for-sale equity investments (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognized in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- A financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective.
- Qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

36-4-2 Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated at the exchange rates at the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognized in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to NCI.

When a foreign operation is disposed of in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. If the Group disposes of part of its interest in a subsidiary but retains control, then the relevant proportion of the cumulative

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amount is reattributed to NCI. When the Group disposes of only part of an associate or joint venture while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

36-5 Discontinued operation

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and OCI is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

36-6 Revenue

36-6-1 Gain (loss) on sale of investments

Gain (loss) resulting from sale of investments are recognized on transaction date and measured by the difference between cost and selling price less selling commission and expenses. In case of derecognizing of investments in associates, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of both the consideration received and cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in shareholders' equity shall be recognized in income statement.

36-6-2 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when declared.

36-6-3 Custody fee

Custody fees are recognized when the service is provided and the invoice is issued.

36-6-4 Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized in the income statement under "Interest income" item or "Interest expenses" by using the effective interest rate method of all instruments bearing interest other than those classified held for trading or which have been classified at inception "fair value through income statement".

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36-6-5 Fee and commission income

Fee related to servicing the loan or facility are recognized in income when performing the service while the fees and commissions related to non-performing or impaired loans are not recognized, instead, they are to be recorded in marginal records off the financial position. Then they are recognized within the income pursuant to the cash basis when the interest income is collected. As for fees which represent an integral part of the actual return on the financial assets, they are treated as an amendment to the rate of actual return.

36-6-6 Brokerage commission

Brokerage commission resulting from purchase of and sale of securities operations in favor of clients are recorded when operation is implemented and the invoice is issued.

36-6-7 Management fee

Management fee is calculated as determined by the management contract of each investment fund & portfolio and recorded on accrual basis.

36-6-8 Incentive fee

Incentive fee is calculated based on certain percentages of the annual return realized by the fund and portfolio, however these incentive fee will not be recognized until revenue realization conditions are satisfied and there is adequate assurance of collection.

36-6-9 Finance lease income

Income resulted from lease contracts is recognized based on internal return rate resulted from lease contracts in addition to the equivalent amount of a periodical depreciation installment. The differences between the income recognized and accrued rental value for the same period is suspended in a separate account, and is to be settled with the carrying amount of the leased assets at the end of contract period.

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36-6-10 Investment property rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from other property is recognized as other income.

36-6-11 Revenue from micro-finance services

- Revenue from micro-finance services is recognized based on time proportion taking into consideration the rate of return on asset. Revenue yield is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method for all financial instruments that carry a yield, the effective interest method is the method of measuring the amortized cost of a financial asset and distributing the revenue over the life of time the relevant instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts during the expected life of the financial instrument to reach the book value of the financial asset.
- When classifying loans to customers as irregular, no income is recognized on its return and it is recognized in marginal records outside the financial statements and are recognized as revenue in accordance with the cash basis when it is collected.
- The commission income is represented in the value of the difference between the yield of the financing granted microenterprises and the accruals of the company's bank by deducting the services provided directly from the amounts collected from the entrepreneurs.
- The benefits and commissions resulting from the performance of the service are recognized, according to the accrual basis as soon as the service is provided to the client unless those revenues cover more of the financial period are recognized on a time proportion basis.
- An administrative commission of 8% of the loan granted to customers is collected on contracting in exchange for the issuance of the loan service and administrative commission revenue are proven in the income statement upon the issuance of the loan to the client.

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 A commission delay in payments of premiums is collected at rates agreed upon within the contracts and are recognized as soon as customers delayed payment on the basis of the extended delay.

36-6-12 Gains from securitization

Gains from securitization is measured as the difference between the fair value of the consideration received or is still due to the company at the end of securitization process and the carrying amount of the securitization portfolios in the company's books on the date of the transfer agreement.

36-7 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

36-7-1 Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

36-7-2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

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- Temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for individual subsidiaries in the Group. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

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36-8 Property, plant and equipment

36-8-1 Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of certain items of property, plant and equipment . If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

36-8-2 Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

36-8-3 Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment for current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Estimated useful life
- Buildings	33.3 - 50 years
- Office furniture, equipment &	
electrical appliances	2-16.67 years
- Computer equipment	3.33 - 5 years
- Transportation means	3.33 - 8 years

Leased assets are recorded at their historical cost after deducting the accumulated depreciation and any impairment in its value and are depreciated using the straight line method over the estimated productive life for each type of assets as follows:

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	Estimated useful life
- Buildings and premises	20 years
- Equipment	5 -7 years
- Computer equipment	3 years
- Vehicles & transportation means	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

36-8-4 Reclassification to investment property

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property.

36-9 Projects under construction

Projects under construction are recognized initially at cost, the book value is amended by any impairment concerning the value of these projects cost includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Property and equipment under construction are transferred to property and equipment caption when they are completed and are ready for their intended use.

36-10 Intangible assets and goodwill

- Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

- Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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- Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

36-11 Investment property

Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition.

Subsequent to initial recognition investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Investment property is depreciated on a straight line basis over is useful life. The estimated useful life of investment property is 33 years.

36-12 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities, are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets, or disposal groups, are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill, and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets, investment property or biological assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale or held-for distribution and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity-accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

36-13 Financial instruments

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets.

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The Group classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the following categories: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities category.

36-13-1 Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – Recognition and Derecognition

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables and debt securities issued on the date when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognised financial assets that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

36-13-2 Non-derivative financial assets – Measurement

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

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Held-to-maturity financial assets

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and receivables

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets

These assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on debt instruments are recognised in OCI and accumulated in the fair value reserve. When these assets are derecognised, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

36-13-3 Non-derivative financial liabilities – Measurement

A financial liability is classified as at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

Other non-derivative financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

36-13-4 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if certain criteria are met.

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Derivatives are initially measured at fair value; any directly attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognized in profit or loss.

36-13-4-1 Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in OCI and accumulated in the hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The amount accumulated in equity is retained in OCI and reclassified to profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast cash flows affects profit or loss or the hedged item affects profit or loss.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

36-14 Share capital

36-14-1 Ordinary shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for in accordance with EAS 24.

36-14-2 Repurchase and reissue of ordinary shares (treasury shares)

When shares recognized as equity are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs is recognized as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the treasury share reserve. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the

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amount received is recognized as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented within share premium.

36-15 Legal reserve

The Company's statutes provides for deduction of a sum equal to 5% of the annual net profit for formation of the legal reserve. Such deduction will be ceased when the total reserve reaches an amount equal to half of the Company's issued capital and when the reserve falls below this limit, it shall be necessary to resume

36-16 Impairment

36-16-1 Non-derivative financial assets

Financial assets not classified as at fair value through profit or loss, including an interest in an equity accounted investee, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- Default or delinquency by a debtor;
- Restructuring of an amount due to the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- Indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers:
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.
- Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the expected cash flows from a group of financial assets.

For an investment in an equity security, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Group considers evidence of impairment for these assets at both an individual asset and a collective level. All individually significant assets are individually assessed for impairment. Those found not to be impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not

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yet individually identified. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment. Collective assessment is carried out by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment, the Group uses historical information on the timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, and makes an adjustment if current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Group considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve to profit or loss. The amount reclassified is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortization) and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss. If the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security subsequently increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale are not reversed through profit or loss.

Equity-accounted investees

An impairment loss in respect of an equity-accounted investee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss, and is reversed if there has been an estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

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36-16-2 Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than investment property and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

The provision for doubtful debts is calculated on the investment cost of the leased assets (cost of leased assets in addition to its return at the date of calculating the provision) which are uncertainly collected i.e. (doubtful rent value) after deducting the credit deposits held by the Company. The Company's provisions committee specifies the provision percentage for each credit class

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which is calculated according to the risk rates of the doubtful rent values or according to the negative changes of the credit indicators, this provision is reviewed regularly or whenever there is a need to do so.

36-17 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive current obligation as a result of a past event and it's probable that a flow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are reviewed at the financial position date and amended (when necessary) to represent the best current estimate.

36-18 Treasury bills

Treasury bills are recorded at nominal value and the unearned income is recorded under the item of "creditors and other credit balances". Treasury bills are presented on the financial position net of the unearned income.

36-19 Trade, and notes receivables, debtors and other debit balances

- Trade, notes receivables, debtors and other debit balances are stated at nominal value less impairment losses.
- The Company's lessees and the leased assets are regularly classified & evaluated and their obligations are reduced by the rent value paid in each financial period, and with the assurance of the availability of adequate guarantee to collect the client's rent values.

36-20 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparing the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes the balances, whose maturity do not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, cash on hand, cheques under collection and due from banks and financial institutions.

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36-21 Profit sharing to employees

The holding company pays 10% of its cash dividends as profit sharing to its employees provided that it will not exceed total employees annual salaries. Profit sharing is recognized as a dividend distribution through equity and as a liability when approved by the Company's shareholders.

36-22 Micro-enterprises Receivables

36-22-1 Credit policy

Funding Consideration

- Funding are granted to clients who have previous experience not less than one year in his current activity which is confirmed by the client with adequate documentation and field inquiry.
- Funding are granted to the client which it's installment is suitable according to his predictable income activity and this done throw analyzing client's revenues and expenses and his foreseeable marginal income, and this done by the branches specialists of the company on the prepared form for this purpose(financial study form and credit decision).
- Before grant funding, a client activity field inquiry is done.
- Recording inquiries results about client and guarantor with inquiring forms of the company which reveal client's activity (visit form & Inquiry form).
- The company prohibit grant funding for new client unless the activity is existing with previous one year experience where the granted funds be within a minimum 1 000 EGP and maximum 30 000 EGP with loan duration of 12 months.
- Inquiries for clients are performed by I-Score Company before granting and in case of approval on granting. The credit limit of the client is considered when calculating the client's revenue and expenses.

Client's Life Insurance

The insurance process on the client is performed with the authorized companies from insurance supervisory authority.

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Client's Following up

The company keeps specialists in branches from following up all regular clients, and irregular with continuous application of that during finance period with judging on their commitment in paying the remaining installments and this done through recording visits for clients with daily basis and also with data base provided by computer system for all branches all over the republic.

36-22-2 Impairment loss of micro financed loans

The company at the date of the financial statements estimates the impairment loss of micro financed loans, in the light of the basis and rules of granting credit and forming the provisions according to the Board of Directors decision of the Financial Supervisory Authority No. (173) issued on December 21, 2014 to deal with the impairment loss.

36-23 Operating segment

A segment is a distinguishable component of the Group that is engaged either in providing products or services (business segment) or in providing products or services within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments. The Group's primary format for segment reporting is based on business segment.

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37- Initial application of new Egyptian Accounting Standards "EAS"

On March 18, 2019, the Minister of Investment and International Cooperation introduced amendments to some provisions of the Egyptian Accounting Standards issued thereby by virtue of Decree No. 110 of 2015, which include some new accounting standards as well as introducing amendments to certain existing standards published in the official gazette on 25 April 2019. The most prominent amendments are as follows:

New or Amended Standards The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47) "Financial Instruments"

A Summary of the Most Significant Amendments 1-The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (47), "Financial Instruments", supersedes the corresponding related issues included in the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (26), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". Accordingly, Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 26 was amended and reissued after cancelling the paragraphs pertaining to the issues addressed in the new Standard No. (47) and the scope of the amended Standard No. (26) was specified and intended to deal only with limited cases of Hedge Accounting according to the choice of the enterprise.

1- Pursuant to the requirements of the Standard, financial assets are classified based on their subsequent measurement whether at amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income or at fair value through profit or loss, in accordance with the enterprise business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

The Possible Impact on the Financial Statements

Date of **Implementation** This standard applies to financial periods beginning on or after January1st, 2020, and the early implementation thereof is permitted; provided that the amended Egyptian Accounting Standards Nos.(1), (25), (26) and (40) are to be simultaneously applied.

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- 2- When measuring the impairment of financial assets the Incurred Loss Model is replaced by the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) Models, which requires measuring the impairment of all financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income from their initial recognition date regardless whether there is any indication of the occurrence of loss event.
- 3- based on the requirements of this standard the following standards were amended:
 - 1-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (1)
 - "Presentation of Financial Statements" as amended in 2019.
 - 2-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (4) -
 - "Statement of Cash Flows".
 - 3-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (25) -"Financial Instruments:

Presentation.

- 4-Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (26) -"Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement".
- 5- Egyptian Accounting Standard - EAS No. (40) -"Financial Instruments: Disclosures"

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements.

-These ammendments are effective as of the date of implementing Standard No. (47)

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The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) - "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

- 1-The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48) -"Revenue from Contracts with Customers" shall supersede the following standards and accordingly such standards shall be deemed null and void:
 - a. Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (8) -"Construction Contracts" as amended in 2015.
 - b. Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (11) – "Revenue" as amended in 2015.
- 2- For revenue recognition, Control Model is used instead of Risk and Rewards Model.
- 3- incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset if the enterprise expects to recover those costs and the costs of fulfilling the contract are to be recognized as an asset when certain conditions are met
- 4- the standard requires that contract must have a commercial substance in order for revenue to be recognized
- 5- Expanding in the presentation and disclosure requirements

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements

Standard No(48) applies to financial periods beginning on or after January1st, 2020, and the early implementation thereof is permitted

The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Lease Contracts

- 1- The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (49) "Lease Contracts" shall supersede and revoke Standard No. (20), "Accounting Rules and Standards related to Financial Leasing" issued in 2015
- 2- The Standard introduces a single accounting model for the lessor and the lessee where the lessee recognizes the usufruct of the leased asset as part of the company's assets and

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements.

This standard No. (49) applies to financial periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2020, and the early implementation thereof is permitted if Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (48)

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recognizes a liability that represents the present value of the unpaid lease payments under the company's liabilities, taking into account that the lease contracts are not classified in respect of the lessee as operating 1 or finance lease contracts.

- 3- As for the lessor, he shall classify each lease contract either as an operating lease or a finance lease contract.
- 4- As for the finance lease, the lessor must recognize the assets held under a finance lease contract in the Statement of Financial Position and present them as amounts receivable with an amount equivalent to the amount of the net investment in the lease contract.
- 5- As for operating leases, the lessor must recognize the lease payments of operating lease contracts as income either based on the straight-line method or based on any other regular basis

"Revenue from Contracts with Customers" is simultaneously applied. Except for the above-mentioned date of enforcement, Standard No. (49) applies to lease contracts that were subjected to Finance Lease Law No. 95 of 1995 and its amendments and were treated according to Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 20, "Accounting rules and standards related to financial leasing" as well as the finance lease contracts that arise under and are subjected to Law No. 176 of 2018 to the effect of regulating both financial leasing and factoring activities starting from the beginning of the annual reporting period in which Law No. (95) of 1995 was revoked and Law No. (176) of 2018 was

issued.

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Egyptian
Accounting
Standard No. (38)
as ammended "
Employees
Benefits "

Anumber of paragraphs were introduced and amended in order to amend the Accounting Rules of Settlements and Curtailments of Benefit Plans

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements.

This standard No. (38) applies to financial periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2020, and the early implementation thereof is permitted.

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (42) as ammended " Consolidated Financial Statements" Some paragraphs related to the exclusion of the Investment Entities from the consolidation process were added. This amendment has resulted in introducing an amendment to some of the standards related to the subject of the Investment Entities. The standards that were ammended are as follows:

- (ESA 15) Related Party Disclosures
- (ESA 17) Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements
- (ESA 18) Investments in Associates
- (ESA 24) Income Taxes
- (ESA 29) Business Combinations
- ESA (30) Periodical Financial Statements
- EAS (44) Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities.

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements.

This standard applies to financial periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2020, and the early implementation thereof is permitted. -The new or amended paragraphs pertaining to the ammended standards concerning the investment entities shall apply on the effective date of Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (42) "Consolidated Financial Statements", as amended and issued in 2019

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued)

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

Issuance of
Egyptian
Accounting
Interpretation
No.(1)"Public
Service Privileges
Arrangements" ...

This interpretation provides guidance on the accounting by operators of public service privileges arrangements from a public entity to a private entity for the construction, operation and maintenance of the infrastructure for public utilities such as roads, bridges, tunnels, hospitals, airports, water supply facilities, power supplies and communications networks. .., etc This interpretation gives the option of continuing to apply the prior treatment of public service privilages arrangements that prevailed prior to January 1st,2019 on entities that used to recognize and measure the assets of these arrangements as fixed assets in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 10 "Fixed Assets and Depreciation"until their useful

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements

Interpretation No.(1) applies to financial periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2019,

Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (22) as ammended " Earnings per Share The scope of implementaion of the Standard was amended to be applied to the separate, or consolidated financial statements issued to all enterprises.

lives are expired.

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements

This amendment is introduced and shall apply to financial periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2019.

Translation of consolidated financial statements originally issued in Arabic

Notes to the interim consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March, 2019 (Continued)

(In the notes all amounts are shown in EGP unless otherwise stated)

Egyptian
Accounting
Standard No. (34)
as ammended "
Real Estate
Investment

The Fair Value Model option for all enterprises is no longer used when the subsequent measurement of their real estate investments is made and compliance shall apply only to the Cost Model. while only real estate investment funds are obliged to use the Fair Value Model, upon the subsequent measurement of all their real estate assets.

Based on this amendment, the following standards were ammended:

- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (32) Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operation
- Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (31) Impairment of Assets

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements

This amendment is introduced and shall apply to financial periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2019.

Egyptian
Accounting
Standard No. (4)
as ammended "
Statemnet of Cash
Flows"

This standard requires the entity to provide disclosures that enable users of the financial statements to assess changes in liabilities arising from finance activities, including both changes arising from cash flows or non-cash flows.

The Management is currently assessing the potential impact of implementing the amendment of the standard on the financial statements

This amendment is introduced and shall apply to financial periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2019.