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Fawry for Banking and Payment
Technology Services
(S.A.E.)
Consolidated Financial Statements
Together with Auditor's Report
For The Year Ended December 31, 2017

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Independent Auditor's Report

To: The Shareholders of Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services Company S.A.E.

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services Company S.A.E. which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2017 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and the relevant Egyptian laws and regulations. This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services Company as of December 31, 2017, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and the related relevant Egyptian laws and regulations.

Cairo, May 23, 2018

Kamel Magdy Saleh, FCA
F.E.S.A.A. (R.A.A. 8510)

Saleh, Barsoum & Abdel Aziz & Co.
Accountants & Auditors

Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E.
Consolidated statement of financial position
as of December 31, 2017

	Note No.	December 31, 2017 EGP	December 31, 2016 EGP
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets (net)	(6)	57 428 540	109 296 015
Intangible assets (net)	(7)	61 937 033	37 659 832
Projects under construction		1 627 159	947 850
Investments in associate	(9)	2 122 863	-
Deferred tax assets	(22)	2 648 015	2 327 254
Prepaid rent - Sale and lease bake	(23)	21 014 396	-
Total non-current assets		**146 778 006**	**150 230 951**
Current assets			
Inventory		437 353	48 212
Accounts and notes receivable	(12)	12 108 818	12 290 350
Due from related parties	(14)	34 867 600	8 008 734
Debtors and other debit balances	(13)	128 841 224	108 437 468
Treasury bills	(11)	111 594 587	78 517 975
Cash and cash equivalents	(10)	550 445 418	220 856 462
Total current assets		**838 295 000**	**428 159 201**
Total assets		**985 073 006**	**578 390 152**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Issued and paid-up capital	(17)	111 303 060	111 303 060
Legal reserve		5 325 017	2 821 969
Share premium	(17)	21 040 550	21 040 550
Payment for capital increase	(18)	242 349 000	-
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses)		7 617 540	(33 941 979)
Net profit for the year		50 744 292	50 041 218
Total equity for the parent company		**438 379 459**	**151 264 818**
Non controlling interest		3 707 987	658 584
Total equity		**442 087 446**	**151 923 402**
Current liabilities			
Provision		10 325 576	8 424 043
Accounts and notes payable	(16)	325 790 701	289 973 931
Creditors and other credit balances	(15)	188 621 603	115 178 430
Current income tax for the year		18 247 680	12 890 346
Total current liabilities		**542 985 560**	**426 466 750**
Total equity and liabilities		**985 073 006**	**578 390 152**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read therewith.

Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
AbdelMaguid Afifi	**Ashraf Sabry**	**Saifullah Coutry**

Auditor's report attached.

Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E.

Consolidated Income Statement

for the year ended December 31, 2017

	Note No.	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
		EGP	EGP
Operating revenues	(20)	432 080 549	320 927 990
Less:			
Operating costs	(21)	(227 157 554)	(174 272 800)
Gross margin		**204 922 995**	**146 655 190**
Add (Less):			
Selling and marketing expenses		(58 675 179)	(45 098 970)
General and administrative expenses		(93 648 423)	(48 019 080)
Depreciation and amortization	(8)	(20 648 990)	(15 418 007)
Interest income		44 205 464	26 996 499
Finance costs		(6 611 657)	(2 595 025)
Share of investments in associate losses	(9)	(3 577 137)	--
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		7 105 310	3 122 243
Other revenues		284 056	297 457
Board of Directors renumeration		(363 000)	(135 000)
Formed provisions		(1 950 000)	(2 468 000)
Foreign currency exchange gain		662 175	1 352 588
Profit of the year before tax		**71 705 614**	**64 689 895**
Current tax		(18 247 680)	(12 890 346)
Deferred tax	(22)	320 761	(1 738 596)
Net profit for the year after tax		**53 778 695**	**50 060 953**
Distributed as follows:			
Net profit for the shareholders of the parent company		50 744 292	50 041 218
Net profit for the non controlling interest		3 034 403	19 735
Net profit for the year		**53 778 695**	**50 060 953**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read therewith.

Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
AbdelMaguid Afifi	Ashraf Sabry	Saifullah Coutry

Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended December 31, 2017

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	EGP	EGP
Profit for the year after income tax	**53 778 695**	**50 060 953**
Other comprehensive income	--	--
Total other comprehensive income	--	--
Total comprehensive income for the year	**53 778 695**	**50 060 953**
Distributed as follows:		
Comprehensive income for the shareholders of the parent company	50 744 292	50 041 218
Comprehensive income for the non controlling interest	3 034 403	19 735
Total comprehensive income for the year	**53 778 695**	**50 060 953**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and to be read therewith.

Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
AbdelMaguid Afifi	Ashraf Sabry	Saifullah Coutry

Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended December 31, 2017

	Capital	Legal reserve	Payment for capital increase	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Net profit for the year	Total equity for the shareholders of the parent	Non controlling interest	Total equity
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance as of January 1, 2016	**111 303 060**	**1 521 521**	--	**21 040 550**	**(56 632 585)**	**24 394 655**	**101 627 201**	--	**101 627 201**
Transferred to accumulated losses and legal reserve	--	1 300 448	--	--	23 094 207	(24 394 655)	--	--	--
Additional partial interest in Fawry Integrated System	--	--	--	--	(403 601)	--	(403 601)	--	(403 601)
Non-controlling interest arising on incorporation of Fawry Dahab	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	638 849	638 849
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	--	--	--	50 041 218	50 041 218	19 735	50 060 953
Balance as of December 31, 2016	**111 303 060**	**2 821 969**	--	**21 040 550**	**(33 941 979)**	**50 041 218**	**151 264 818**	**658 584**	**151 923 402**
Balance as of January 1, 2017	**111 303 060**	**2 821 969**	--	**21 040 550**	**(33 941 979)**	**50 041 218**	**151 264 818**	**658 584**	**151 923 402**
Transferred to accumulated losses and legal reserve	--	2 503 048	--	--	47 538 170	(50 041 218)	--	--	--
Dividends 2016	--	--	--	--	(5 978 651)	--	(5 978 651)	--	(5 978 651)
Payment for capital increase	--	--	242 349 000	--	--	--	242 349 000	--	242 349 000
Non-controlling interest arising on incorporation of Fawry Micro finance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15 000	15 000
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	--	--	--	--	50 744 292	50 744 292	3 034 403	53 778 695
Balance as of December 31, 2017	**111 303 060**	**5 325 017**	**242 349 000**	**21 040 550**	**7 617 540**	**50 744 292**	**438 379 459**	**3 707 987**	**442 087 446**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read therewith.

Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
AbdelMaguid Mohamed Afifi	Ashraf Kamel Mousa Sabry	Saifullah Coutry Saadi

Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E.
Consolidated statement of cash flows
for the year ended December 31, 2017

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
		EGP	EGP
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net profit for the year before tax		71 705 614	64 689 895
Adjusted by:			
Depreciation and amortization during the year		34 065 305	23 912 193
Formed provisions		1 950 000	2 468 000
Interest income		(44 205 464)	(26 996 499
Share of investments in associate losses		3 577 137	-
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain		(662 175)	(1 234 713
Gain on sale of fixed assets		(7 105 310)	(3 122 243
Operating gain before change in working capital		**59 325 107**	**59 716 633**
Changes in Working capital			
(Increase) in debtors and other debit balances		(41 403 152)	(28 726 311
(Increase) / decrease in inventory		(389 141)	258 159
Decrease / (increase) in accounts and notes receivable		181 532	(5 452 167
(Increase) in due from related parties		(26 858 866)	(8 008 734
Increase in accounts and notes payable		35 816 770	63 466 604
Increase in creditors and other credit balances		73 443 173	17 180 646
Income tax paid		(12 890 346)	-
Proceeds from interest income		44 205 464	26 996 499
Used provisions		(48 467)	(2 084 257
Net cash provided from operating activities		**131 382 074**	**123 347 072**
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Payments) to acquire fixed assets		(48 972 576)	(104 713 351
(Payments) for projects under construction		(679 309)	(843 994
(Payments) to acquire intangible assets		(31 037 103)	(12 615 658
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		80 639 958	7 780 095
Change in treasury bills - more than three months		(22 962 018)	25 500 569
Payments of Investment in associate		(5 700 000)	-
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		**(28 711 048)**	**(84 892 339**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Change in payment under capital increase		242 349 000	(403 601
Dividends Paid		(5 978 651)	-
Non-controlling interest arising on incorporation of Fawry Micro finance		--	638 850
Net cash provided from financing activities		**236 370 349**	**235 249**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the year		339 041 375	38 689 982
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		280 320 644	240 395 949
Exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		662 175	1 234 713
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(10)	**620 024 194**	**280 320 644**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read therewith.

Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Chairman
AbdelMaguid Afifi	Ashraf Sabry	Saifullah Coutry

1. General information

Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E. was established in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulation, and was registered at the Commercial Register under No. 33258 on June 26, 2008 the Commercial Register was changed to No. 50840 in March 2011.

The purpose of the Company is to provide operations services specialized in systems and communications, management, operating and maintenance of equipment and computers networks services and internal systems of banks, networks, and centralized systems, establish operating systems for banking services through the internet, phone and e-payment services and circulation of secured documents electronically, taking into account the provisions of laws, regulations and decisions and provided that all the licenses necessary for pursuing these activities are issued. The duration of the Group is twenty-five years from the Commercial Register date. The Consolidated financial statements of the company were approved in the board of directors meeting dated May 12, 2018.

2. Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards, and applicable laws and regulations. The Egyptian Accounting Standards require reference to the International Financial Reporting Standards "IFRS" for events and transactions that have not been covered by the Egyptian Accounting Standards or legal requirements describing their treatments.

3. Basis of preparation of the Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pound (EGP), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and applicable laws and regulations on the historical cost basis except for the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, or at amortized cost, or cost according to the relative accounting standards.

Base of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are represented in the financial statements of the parent of the Group and the companies under their control (subsidiaries) at the date of December 31 of each year. Control is achieved when the Group:

- Has power over the investee;
- Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

The consolidated income statement comprises a list of the consolidated results of operations of the subsidiaries of income, whether procured or excluded during the period as of the effective date of acquisition or until the effective date of disposal, as the case.

The necessary adjustments are being made to the financial statements of any of the group companies whenever necessary, to make their accounting policies consistent with those used by other companies of the group's accounting policies.

Intercompany transactions and balances, income and expenses are completely excluded between group companies.

Non-controlling interest holders' rights appear in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries (excluding goodwill) separately from the equity of the parent company. And non-controlling interests consist of the value of those rights are the rights of the owners of the original date of the consolidation as well as the share of non-controlling interest holders in the change in equity from the date of the consolidation.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
The Company has the following subsidiaries "the Group" which currently owns, directly following rights in its subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	**Country**	**Main activity**	**Holding percentage**
Fawry Integrated Systems Company	Egypt	Provide operations services specialized in systems and communications, management, operating and maintenance of equipment's and computers networks and services	99.999%
Fawry Dahab for electronics services	Egypt	Provide operations services specialized in systems and communications, management, operating and maintenance of equipment's and computers networks services, and electronic financial payments through the group.	48.9%
Fawry Micro Finance	Egypt	Micro finance activities.	99.8%

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of uncertain estimations

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Those estimates and associated assumptions are based on management historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from the estimates therefore, these estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Revisions of accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods (prospectively) if the revision affects both current and future periods.

5. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies used in preparing the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

A. Foreign currencies

The Egyptian pound has been designated as the Group's functional currency. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the Egyptian pound using the effective exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-valued at the end of each reporting period using exchange rates prevailing on that date.

The non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and measured at fair value, are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date the fair value was determined. As for non-monetary items in other currencies, which are measured at historical cost, they are not retranslated.

The gains and losses resulting from the translation differences are recognized in the consolidated income statement in the period in which they arise except for the differences resulting from the translation of non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated at fair value, as their related translation differences are included in the changes in the fair value.

B. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting. Investments classified as held for sale, are accounted for in accordance with EAS (32) "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", where they are stated at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value (less costs to sell).

Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Losses of an associate entity in excess of the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate) are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The following table provides a list of the Group's associates and jointly controlled entities:

Associates	Country of Domicile	Ownership %
Fawry Plus for banking services	Egypt	38%

C. Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated in the consolidated financial position at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, except for land, which is stated at cost less impairment. Cost of fixed assets includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized separately - as appropriate - only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the profit or loss during the period in which they have been incurred.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of fixed assets is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

The depreciation of these assets starts when they are ready for their intended use according to the same basis of depreciation applied with other fixed assets.
Depreciation is charged so as to write-off the cost of assets using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives, represented as follows: -

Assets description	**Years**
Networks and servers	4
Point of sales machines	1 - 3
Computers and servers	2 - 4
Furniture and office equipment	4 - 5
Leasehold improvement *	3 - 5
Building	40
Vehicles	5
Tools and equipment Super Fawry	3

* The useful lives are determined based on lesser of the remaining period of lease or the useful life of the asset.

D. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at historical cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment. Amortization is charged so as to write-off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.
The estimated useful lives, residual values and amortization method are reviewed at each year-end, taking into consideration the effect of any changes in useful lives estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Programs' licenses

Programs' licenses are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation.
Amortization is charged so as to write-off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, which is usually 10 years.

Programs

Computer software programs are capitalized on the basis of the acquisition and utilization cost. These costs are amortized on straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which is usually between 4-10 years.

E. Revenues recognition and measurement

Applications sales revenues

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the Group. Revenues recognized from the sold applications are recognized in the consolidated income statement when the risks and rewards associated with the application are transferred to the buyer, and when there is a strong probability that the economic benefits and costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably and when the Group does not retain any continuing managerial involvement right to the degree usually associated with ownership, and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Services

The revenue of rendered services is recognized as follows:

Transactions sales revenues

Revenues are recognized on accrual basis when the service is rendered (transaction) and the sales invoice is issued.

Subscription revenues

Subscription revenues are recognized to consolidated income statement on straight line basis during subscription contract period.

Interest revenues

Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable until maturity.

Investment revenues

Dividends income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive these dividends is issued.

F. Operational costs

Operational costs include the cost of applications sold, consumables of materials and also the merchants' fees for bills payments and banks' fees in accordance with executed contracts with consumer service providers as merchants, billers and banks.

Operational costs are charged by transaction share of direct depreciation and amortization in accordance to transaction share basis to the estimated normal capacity, and if the normal capacity is not reached, the differences are charged to indirect depreciation and amortization.

G. Taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on temporary differences between the assets and liabilities tax basis set by the Egyptian Tax Law and its executive regulations, and their carrying amounts per the accounting principles used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Income tax expense for the year is the sum of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current tax payable is calculated based on taxable profit of the year as determined in accordance with applicable local laws and regulations using tax rates enacted as of the consolidated financial statements date. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted at the consolidated financial statements date.

Deferred tax is recognized as an expense or benefit in the consolidated income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the income tax is also dealt with in equity unless those related items recognized in equity have affected taxable profit and calculation of current tax expense for the year, then the related deferred tax is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

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

These assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference results from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities (other than those arising from business combinations) due to a transaction that did not have any effect on the taxable or accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are accounted for using the financial position method and are reported in the consolidated financial position as non-current assets and liabilities.

H. Legal reserve

In accordance with law No. 159 for 1981 and the article of incorporation of the parent company, at least 5% should be retained and transferred from the net profit of the previous year to the legal reserve until the reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital.

I. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, cash at banks, treasury bills with maturities less than three months and short-term demand deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

Treasury bills

Treasury bills are presented at (acquisition cost) plus accrued interest as of the consolidated financial statements date. The interest income is recorded in the consolidated income statement as part of the interest income.

J. Impairment of assets

Impairment of financial assets

- At the end of each reporting period, the Group management reviews the carrying values of the recorded financial assets carried at cost or amortized cost to determine whether there is any indication that the values of these assets may be impaired. In case of evidences of impairment, the loss is recognized immediately and charged to the consolidated income statement, such loss is determined by the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the current value of future cash flows discounted using the effective interest rate.

- If it is proven during the subsequent periods, that the previously recognized impairment loss related to the financial assets was reduced and the impairment can be associated objectively to an event, which occurred after the recognition of the impairment loss, then the previously recognized impairment loss or a portion of it, is recharged to the consolidated income statement.

Impairment of non-financial assets

- The Group assesses at each financial position date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

  A previously recognized impairment loss is only reversed if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the income statement.

K. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the consolidated financial position date. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision shall be the present value of expected expenditures, required to settle the obligation. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense in the consolidated income statement.

L. The consolidated cash flows statement

The consolidated cash flows statement was prepared using the indirect method. For preparing the consolidated cash flows statement, cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, current accounts, deposits at banks, and treasury bills with maturity less than 90 days.

M. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services rendered in the ordinary course of business.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original credit terms. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will declare bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than granted credit limits) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired.

The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate used to determine the amortized cost. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the consolidated statement of income.

N. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligation to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are initially carried at the value of goods or services received from others, whether invoiced or not. Where material, goods and services received and trade payables are initially recognised at the present value of expected cash outflows using the market rate of interest for similar borrowings. Thereafter, trade payables are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

O. Transactions with related parties

Related party transactions carried out by the Group within its normal course of business, are recognized pursuant to the conditions set out by the Board of Directors on an arm's length-basis. These transactions are disclosed if changed from normal transaction with third party.

P. Employees' benefits

The short-term employees' benefits, such as wages, salaries, social insurance contributions, paid annual leaves, and bonuses (if due during the 12 months at the end of the period) and the non-monetary benefits (such as medical care for current employees).

Q. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

i. Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss', 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' financial assets and loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the timeframe established by regulation or convention in the market place.

The Group presents assets in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset as current when it:

- Expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- Hold the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in EAS 4) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

ii. <u>Effective interest method</u>

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees or points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.
Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "finance income" line item.

iii. <u>Loans and receivables</u>

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including trade and other receivables, bank balances and cash, and others) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.
Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

iv. <u>Impairment of financial assets</u>

Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows reflecting the amount of collateral and guarantee, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

Financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

v. De-recognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On de-recognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

vi. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

vii. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Group entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

viii. Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

ix. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through consolidated statement of income.

A financial liability is classified as current liability when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be settled in the entity's normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purposes of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- The entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other financial liabilities are classified as non-current

x. **Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the "finance costs" line item.

xi. **De-recognition of financial liabilities**

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

xii. **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there is a currently legal enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

6. Fixed assets - Net

	land and Building	Networks and Servers	Point of sales machines	Computers	Furnitures and Office equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Tools and Equipment Super Fawry	Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Cost									
As of January 1, 2016	--	**18 686 206**	**48 504 394**	**2 366 404**	**2 656 704**	**2 379 562**	**149 300**	**331 127**	**75 073 697**
Additions during the year	67 100 000	1 407 108	27 484 103	7 736 283	417 270	257 950	--	310 637	104 713 351
Disposals	--	--	(8 289 854)	--	--	--	--	--	(8 289 854)
As of January 1, 2017	**67 100 000**	**20 093 314**	**67 698 643**	**10 102 687**	**3 073 974**	**2 637 512**	**149 300**	**641 764**	**171 497 194**
Additions during the year	--	848 694	32 555 357	3 046 291	3 811 339	8 710 895	--	--	48 972 576
Disposals	(67 100 000)	--	(12 956 942)	--	(215 069)	--	--	--	(80 272 011)
As of December 31, 2017	--	**20 942 008**	**87 297 058**	**13 148 978**	**6 670 244**	**11 348 407**	**149 300**	**641 764**	**140 197 759**
Accumulated depreciation									
As of January 1, 2016	--	**8 417 951**	**32 278 517**	**1 857 866**	**1 801 026**	**2 114 032**	**44 790**	**125 013**	**46 639 195**
Depreciation for the year	139 792	3 229 704	13 723 788	1 300 156	415 951	161 352	29 860	193 383	19 193 986
Depreciation of disposals	--	--	(3 632 002)	--	--	--	--	--	(3 632 002)
As of January 1, 2017	**139 792**	**11 647 655**	**42 370 303**	**3 158 022**	**2 216 977**	**2 275 384**	**74 650**	**318 396**	**62 201 179**
Depreciation for the year	279 583	3 570 097	19 411 296	2 820 281	667 889	338 415	29 860	187 982	27 305 403
Depreciation of disposals	(419 375)	--	(6 173 727)	--	(144 261)	--	--	--	(6 737 363)
As of December 31, 2017	--	**15 217 752**	**55 607 872**	**5 978 303**	**2 740 605**	**2 613 799**	**104 510**	**506 378**	**82 769 219**
Net book value									
As of December 31, 2017	--	**5 724 256**	**31 689 186**	**7 170 675**	**3 929 639**	**8 734 608**	**44 790**	**135 386**	**57 428 540**
As of December 31, 2016	**66 960 208**	**8 445 659**	**25 328 340**	**6 944 665**	**856 997**	**362 128**	**74 650**	**323 368**	**109 296 015**

On 25 March 2017, the company sold its administrative building, located in smart village, and leased it back using the finance lease method with a selling value of EGP 67.1 million (Note No. 23).

7. Intangible assets - Net

	Programs' license	Programs	Total
Cost	**EGP**	**EGP**	**EGP**
As of January 1, 2016	**6 062 936**	**39 406 704**	**45 469 640**
Additions during the year	289 808	12 325 850	12 615 658
As of January 1, 2017	**6 352 744**	**51 732 554**	**58 085 298**
Additions during the year	11 362 358	19 674 745	31 037 103
As of December 31, 2017	**17 715 102**	**71 407 299**	**89 122 401**
Accumulated amortization			
As of January 1, 2016	**3 448 047**	**12 259 212**	**15 707 259**
Amortization for the year	611 118	4 107 089	4 718 207
As of January 1, 2017	**4 059 165**	**16 366 301**	**20 425 466**
Amortization for the year	1 456 624	5 303 278	6 759 902
As of December 31, 2017	**5 515 789**	**21 669 579**	**27 185 368**
Net book value			
As of December 31, 2017	**12 199 313**	**49 737 720**	**61 937 033**
As of December 31, 2016	**2 293 579**	**35 366 253**	**37 659 832**

Intangible assets represents the total expenditures for electronic payment applications (Switch) which Fawry Integrated System (a subsidiary) in corporation with IBM have designed in order to develop various payment channels of the electronic payments networks for the billers and the banks in addition to the applications related to the systems of payment via mobile phones, prepaid balances, electronic gateway payments, invoices' management and rechargeable voucher from initiation to full payment, and the implementation of the source of fund which manages the merchants accounts, that includes new systems features and improvement to increase the operation capacity.

8. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization of the year amounted to EGP 34 065 305 (EGP 27 305 403 representing the depreciation of fixed assets Note No. 6 and EGP 6 759 902 representing amortization of intangible assets Note No. 7). The depreciation and amortization expenses are allocated as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	EGP	EGP
Operating costs Note No. (20)	11 753 665	7 591 831
Depreciation and amortization - indirect	20 648 990	15 418 007
General and administrative expenses	1 662 650	902 355
	34 065 305	**23 912 193**

The depreciation and amortization allocation is based on pro-rata utilization method between the average actual transactions compared to estimated capacity of data center.

9. Investment in an associate

	Ownership %	December 31, 2017 EGP	December 31, 2016 EGP
Fawry Plus for banking services	38%	2 122 863	--
		2 122 863	--

During the year the group recognized the share of Investments in associate losses in income statement by an amount of EGP 3 577 137.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2017 EGP	December 31, 2016 EGP
Cash on hand	10 724 784	22 338 119
Banks and collecting agents accounts - local currency	98 345 411	195 022 496
Banks current accounts in foreign currencies	441 375 223	3 495 847
Cash and cash equivalents	**550 445 418**	**220 856 462**

The cash and cash equivalents are represented as follows:

	December 31, 2017 EGP	December 31, 2016 EGP
Cash on hand	10 724 784	22 338 119
Banks current accounts - local currency	98 345 411	195 022 496
Banks current accounts - foreign currencies	441 375 223	3 495 847
Treasury bills - less than 3 months	69 578 776	59 464 182
	620 024 194	**280 320 644**

11. Treasury bills

	December 31, 2017 EGP	December 31, 2016 EGP
Treasury bills due up to (91) days	67 960 892	59 308 280
Treasury bills due after (91) days	40 875 292	19 024 200
Add: accrued interest		
Less than three months	1 941 461	194 799
More than three months	1 368 623	36 991
Less: Accrued tax on accrued interest		
Less than three months	(323 577)	(38 897)
More than three months	(228 104)	(7 398)
Balance	**111 594 587**	**78 517 975**
Nominal value	**114 025 000**	**82 000 000**

The treasury bills purchase transactions are stated in the consolidated financial statements at cost plus any accrued interest during the year from the purchase date till the consolidated financial statements date, and the interest income related to such transaction is restated in the consolidated income statement under the credit interest item.

12. Accounts and notes receivable

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	EGP	EGP
Customers – billers and banks	11 994 781	12 290 350
Notes receivable	164 037	--
	12 108 818	**12 290 350**

13. Debtors and other debit balances

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	EGP	EGP
Advance payments to suppliers	3 784 647	936 144
Advances to service providers *	98 804 199	91 441 659
Prepaid rent –sale and lease back	6 636 125	--
Prepaid expenses	2 452 402	1 596 504
Deposits with others	64 300	217 006
Withholding tax	10 551 027	10 620 269
Other debit balances	6 440 525	3 625 886
Letters of Guarantee - cash margin	100 000	--
	128 841 224	**108 437 468**

*This amount represents values of Electronic Top Up and rechargeable balances vouchers purchased from the services providers.

14. Related parties' balances

Due from related parties

	Account type	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
		EGP	EGP
PSI Netherlands Holding BV	Current account	7 792 814	8 008 734
Fawry Plus for banking services	Current account	27 074 786	--
		34 867 600	**8 008 734**

The following are significant related parties' transactions:

	Nature of the Transaction	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
		EGP	EGP
PSI Netherlands Holding BV	Payments on behalf	2 810 120	8 008 734
	Cash received for capital increase	(242 349 300)	--
Key Management personnel	Salaries and bonus	(22 413 810)	6 561 504
Fawry Plus For Banking Services	Expenditures on behalf	27 074 786	--

15. Creditors and other credit balances

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	EGP	EGP
Accrued expenses	31 264 323	21 332 900
Accrued salaries and bonus	11 147 644	1 166 268
Merchants prepaid balances	100 674 916	61 369 474
Tax Authority	14 043 536	11 627 516
Social Insurance Authority	953 688	525 525
Retailer's POS security deposits	14 685 500	13 481 500
Other credit balances	15 851 996	5 675 247
	188 621 603	**115 178 430**

16. Accounts and notes payable

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	EGP	EGP
Accounts payable	15 961 772	13 008 083
Accounts payable- billers	214 920 249	221 381 138
Notes payable	94 908 680	54 798 422
Others	--	786 288
	325 790 701	**289 973 931**

17. Capital

The company's authorized capital amounted to EGP 350 million, and the issued and paid-up capital amounted to EGP 111 303 060 million, divided among 11 130 306 shares of par value EGP 10 each.

	Nationality	Percentage	No. of quotas	Value
				EGP
PSI Netherlands Holding BV	Dutch	99.959%	11 125 786	111 257 860
Joseph Gamal Khalil	Egyptian	0.04%	4 518	45 180
Ashraf Kamel Sabry	Egyptian	0.01%	1	10
Mohamed Okasha	Egyptian	0.01%	1	10
		100%	**11 130 306**	**111 303 060**

18. Payments for capital increase

The balance amounted to EGP 242 349 000 which represents the due to PSI Netherlands Co and the capital will be increased by that balance, the amount is classified in the equity until completion of legal procedures of the Capital increase.

On Feb 25, 2018, the General Assembly Meeting approved the increase of the issued capital by that balance.

19. Contingent liabilities

The amount represents letters of guarantee issued by banks in favor of third parties.

Description	December 31, 2017 EGP	December 31, 2016 EGP
Letters of guarantee – local currency	274 464 625	254 749 750

The letter of guarantee facilities at the consolidated financial statements date amounted to EGP 351 million as of December 31, 2017, where the used amount from banks amounted to EGP 274 million in the form of letters of guarantee.

20. Operating revenues

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017 EGP	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016 EGP
Application sales revenues	930 813	259 112
Transactions services revenues	423 110 771	316 748 802
Subscriptions revenues	7 574 261	2 922 930
Other revenues	464 705	997 146
	432 080 549	**320 927 990**

The total throughput from Electronic Top Up and bill payment transactions for the billers through the Group's various payments channels (i.e. the Group points of sales, banks ATM machines, mobile devices, outlets of Egypt post offices and E-banking) during the period from 1/1/2017 to 31/12/2017, are represented as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017 EGP	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016 EGP
Total proceeds	24 803 291 609	15 467 548 549
	24 803 291 609	**15 497 548 549**

21. Operating costs

	For the year ended December 31, 2017 EGP	For the year ended December 31, 2016 EGP
Cost of sales of applications	--	258 159
Merchants' fees	177 941 274	141 276 309
Banks' fees	12 191 974	4 865 476
Depreciation and amortization (Note No. 8)	11 600 286	7 479 387
Cash collection cost	17 474 197	17 961 425
Others	7 949 823	2 432 044
	227 157 554	**174 272 800**

22. Deferred tax

	Opening balance	Charged to P&L	Closing balance
Assets			
Fixed assets and intangible assets	1 369 327	--	1 369 327
Intercompany transactions profit elimination	1 235 738	320 761	1 556 499
Liabilities			
Unrealized foreign currency gain differences	(277 811)	--	(277 811)
Deferred tax Assets	**2 327 254**	**320 761**	**2 648 015**

23. Finance Lease

On 25 March 2017, the company sold its administrative building, located in smart village, and leased it back under a finance lease agreement for a selling value EGP 67 million. The company leased the building for 60 months with a total rental value of EGP 85 979 700. The company paid an advance payment of EGP 36.6 million with the remaining value of the rent to be paid equally on 60 monthly installments of EGP 872 995 each and checks have been issued with the remaining installments.

Rent expense that was charged to the income statement amounted to EGP 14 483 446.

The rental value of the lease contract is represented as follows:

Description	**EGP**
Rent value for the period from 1-1-2018 to 31-12-2018	10 475 940
Rent value for the period from 1-1-2019 to 25-2-2022	33 369 793
Total	**43 845 733**

The lease advance payment is represented as follows:

Description	**EGP**
prepaid rent – Current portion	6 636 125
prepaid rent – Non-Current portion	21 014 396
Total	**27 650 521**

An amount of EGP 5 949 479 of the advance payment are amortized during the year and charged as a rent expense the income statement.

The company has the right to buy the building from the lessor at the end of the contract at EGP

The rental value are subject to the Central Bank interest rate changes. In the case of the company's delay in paying the installments, it will incur a penalty of 3% of the rental value.

24. Tax position

Below is a summary of the tax status of the Company at 31 December 2017:

a. **Corporate tax**

The period from inception until 31/12/2012

- The Company was notified with Form No. (19) and is currently being inspected on an actual basis.

The period from 2013 until 31/12/2017

- The company's records have not been tax inspected for the mentioned period yet.

b. Salaries tax

The period from inception until 31/12/2016

- The Company was notified with Form No. (19) and is currently being inspected on an actual basis.

c. Stamp duty tax

The period from inception until 31/12/2014

- The company's records have been tax inspected from the date of incorporation till 2014.

The period from 2015 until 31/12/2017

- The company's records have not been tax inspected yet.

d. Sales tax / VAT tax

The period from inception until 31/12/2014

- The company's records have been tax inspected from the date of incorporation till 2014.

The period from 2015 until 31/12/2017

- The company's records have not been tax inspected yet.

e. Withholding tax

- The company's records have not been tax inspected yet.

25. Financial instruments and managed related risk

a. Capital risk management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns, in order to generate returns for shareholders, benefits for other stakeholders and to provide an adequate return for shareholders.

The capital structure of the Group consists of the capital paid by shareholders plus retained earnings. The Group reviews the capital structure of the Group on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the Group considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Categories of most significant financial instruments

	December 31, 2017 EGP	December 31, 2016 EGP
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	550 445 418	220 856 462
Loans and receivables	46 976 417	20 299 084
Financial assets – held for sale	111 594 587	78 517 975
Financial liabilities		
Loans and receivables	382 888 168	325 954 599

The management considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

b. Financial risk management objectives

Financial risks factors

The Group monitors and manages financial risks relating to its operations through analyzing the degree and magnitude of risk exposure. These risks include credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management program focuses on managing the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations on due dates resulting in financial loss to the Group. This risk is insignificant as the Group applies polices to guarantee dealing with clients of high credit worthiness and good reputation, and performs a continuous monitoring of debtors in order to minimize credit risk to the minimal rate. The Group's management collects cash in advance from the merchants, who represent the major portion of the transactions volume. Also, the bank current accounts are held at banks with high credit ratings.

The Group reviews this risk, and submits quarterly reports to the audit committee for this risk, and the means of facing its impact on the interim consolidated financial statements. The maximum credit risk is represented as follows:

Age of receivables that are past due but not impaired:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	EGP	EGP
Current	8 364 726	7 553 421
Overdue 1-30 days	2 539 714	1 638 725
Overdue 31-60 days	--	620 625
Overdue 61-90 days	98 020	873 016
Overdue 90+ days	93 616	1 048 168
1-3 years	726 855	493 912
3-5 years	121 851	62 483
Total	**11 944 781**	**12 290 350**

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rests with the Group's management, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group's management continuously monitors the forecast and actual cash flows and matches the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The remaining contractual dues of the financial liabilities, which include the payment of estimated interest and does not the impact of the liquidation contract, are represented as follows:

Analysis of contractual maturity for financial liabilities:

	Less than one year	Total
Non-interest bearing	382 888 168	382 888 168
31 December 2017	**382 888 168**	**382 888 168**
Non-interest bearing	325 954 599	325 954 599
31 December 2016	**325 954 599**	**325 954 599**

Chairman	Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer
Saifullah Coutry Saadi	Ashraf Kamel Mousa Sabry	AbdelMaguid Mohamed Afifi