

**Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology
Services**

(S.A.E.)

Separate Financial Statements

**Together with Auditor's Report
For The Year Ended December 31, 2016**

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E. which comprise the separate statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016 and the related separate 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 Separate Financial Statements

These separate financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these separate financial statements in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards and in the light of the relevant Egyptian laws and regulations. This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of these separate 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 separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian Standards on Auditing and applicable Egyptian laws and regulations. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements.

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

Separate Statement of Financial Position

as of December 31, 2016

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
		<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Assets			
<u>Non-current assets</u>			
Fixed assets (net)	(6)	109 117 746	28 241 294
Intangible assets (net)	(7)	45 242 848	35 569 697
Projects under construction		947 850	103 856
Investment in a subsidiaries	(9)	51 470 150	42 970 400
Deferred tax assets	(21)	1 031 821	3 164 107
Total non-current assets		207 810 415	110 049 354
<u>Current assets</u>			
Inventory		--	322 928
Accounts and notes receivable	(12)	12 290 350	6 838 183
Debtors and other debit balances	(13)	107 235 424	79 154 160
Due from related parties	(14)	8 573 167	--
Treasury bills	(11)	78 517 975	86 899 950
Cash and cash equivalents	(10)	211 946 913	197 922 851
Total current assets		418 563 829	371 138 072
Total assets		626 374 244	481 187 426
<u>Equity</u>			
Issued and paid-up capital	(17)	111 303 060	111 303 060
Legal reserve		2 734 053	1 433 605
Share Premium	(17)	21 040 550	21 040 550
Accumulated losses		(28 513 112)	(53 221 628)
Net profit for the year		49 822 113	26 008 964
Total equity		156 386 664	106 564 551
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Provision		8 124 042	7 740 299
Accounts and notes payable	(16)	289 870 126	226 450 221
Creditors and other credit balances	(15)	112 392 493	97 515 549
Due to a related party	(14)	47 055 261	42 916 806
Accrued current income tax for the year		12 545 658	--
Total current liabilities		469 987 580	374 622 875
Total equity and liabilities		626 374 244	481 187 426

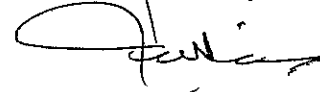
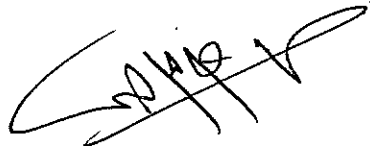
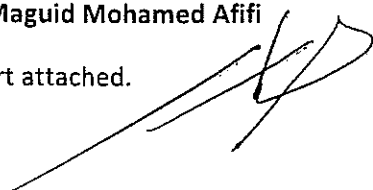
The accompanying notes form an integral part of these separate financial statements and to be read therewith.

Chief Financial Officer
AbdelMaguid Mohamed Afifi

Chief Executive Officer
Ashraf Kamel Mousa Sabry

Chairman
Saifullah Coutry Saadi

Auditor's report attached.



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

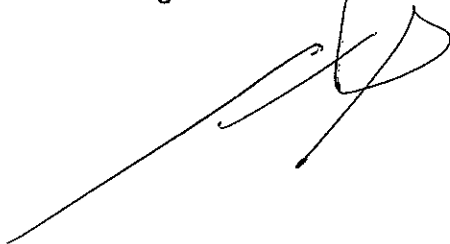
Separate Statement of Income
for the year ended December 31, 2016

	<u>Note No.</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
		<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Operating revenues	(19)	319 747 940	264 735 072
<u>Less:</u>			
Operating costs	(20)	(173 472 199)	(150 893 405)
Gross margin		146 275 741	113 841 667
<u>Add (Less):</u>			
Selling and marketing expenses		(45 098 970)	(31 880 636)
General and administrative expenses		(47 331 643)	(47 999 762)
Depreciation and amortization	(8)	(16 167 613)	(14 433 841)
Credit interest		26 952 858	16 803 499
Finance costs		(2 592 258)	(2 281 002)
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		3 122 243	2 115 526
Other revenues		297,457	1 283 316
Formed provisions		(2 468 000)	(2 549 000)
Foreign currency exchange gain		1 510 242	665 072
Profit of the year before tax		64 500 057	35 564 839
Current income tax		(12 545 658)	--
Deferred tax	(21)	(2 132 286)	(9 555 875)
Net profit for the year after tax		49 822 113	26 008 964

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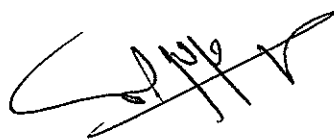
Chief Financial Officer

AbdelMaguid Mohamed Afifi



Chief Executive Officer

Ashraf Kamel Mousa Sabry



Chairman

Saifullah Coutry Saadi



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

Separate Statement of Changes in Equity

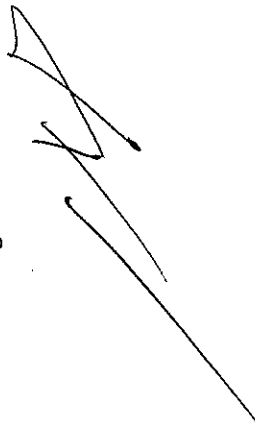
for the year ended December 31, 2016

	<u>Issued and paid up capital</u>		<u>Legal reserve</u>		<u>Payment on account for capital increase</u>		<u>Share Premium</u>		<u>Accumulated losses</u>		<u>Net profit for the year</u>		<u>Total equity</u>	
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Balance as of January 1, 2015	107 022 140	542 152	4 280 920	21 040 550										
Transferred to accumulated losses and legal reserve	-	891 453	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 937 601	(17 829 054)				
Transferred to capital (Note No. 19)	4 280 920	-	(4 280 920)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 008 964				
Balance as of December 31, 2015	111 303 060	1 433 605	-	21 040 550	-	-	-	-	(53 221 628)	26 008 964	26 008 964	106 564 551	106 564 551	106 564 551
Balance as of January 1, 2016	111 303 060	1 433 605	-	21 040 550										
Transferred to accumulated losses and legal reserve	-	1 300 448	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 708 516	(26 008 964)				
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 822 113				
Balance as of December 31, 2016	111 303 060	2 734 053	-	21 040 550	-	-	-	-	(28 513 112)	49 822 113	49 822 113	156 386 664	156 386 664	156 386 664

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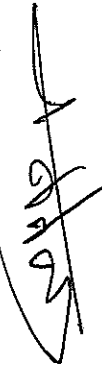
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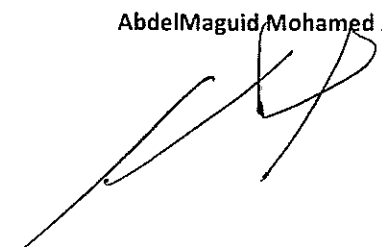
Fawry for Banking and Payment Technology Services S.A.E.

Separate Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended December 31, 2016

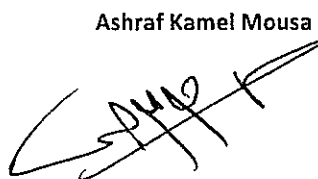
	<u>Note</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
		<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>			
Net profit for the year before tax		64 500 057	35 564 839
<u>Adjusted by:</u>			
Depreciation and amortization during the year		24 543 108	20 712 060
Formed provisions		2 468 000	2 549 000
Unrealized foreign currency exchange gain		(1 388 760)	--
Gain on sale of fixed assets		(3 122 243)	(2 115 526)
Operating gain before change in working capital		87 000 162	56 710 373
<u>Changes in Working capital</u>			
(Increase) / Decrease in debtors and other debit balances		(28 081 264)	13 411 839
Decrease in inventory		322 928	92 662
(Increase) in accounts and notes receivable		(5 452 167)	(1 361 692)
(Increase) in Due from related parties		(8 573 167)	--
Increase in accounts and notes payable		63 419 905	35 921 683
Increase in due to a related party		4 138 455	10 145
Increase in creditors and other credit balances		14 876 944	24 492 424
Used provisions		(2 084 257)	(233 775)
Net cash flows provided from operating activities		125 567 539	129 043 659
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>			
(Payments) to acquire fixed assets		(104 603 353)	(20 725 929)
(Payments) for projects under construction		(843 994)	(150 392)
(Payments) to acquire intangible assets		(15 147 210)	(11 350 435)
Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets		7 780 095	5 736 731
Change in bank deposits - more than three months		--	3 590 000
Change in treasury bills - more than three months		25 500 569	(44,554,362)
Payments of Investment in a subsidiaries		(8 499 750)	--
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		(95 813 643)	(67 454 387)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the year		29 753 896	61 589 272
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		240 268 439	178 679 167
Exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		1 388 760	--
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(10)	271 411 095	240 268 439

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

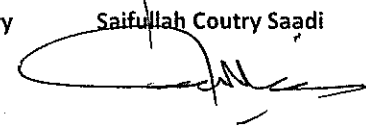
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Chairman
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1. General information

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 purpose of the company is to provide operations services specialized in systems and communications, management, operating and maintenance of equipment's 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 company is twenty-five years from the Commercial Register date.

The Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on April 28, 2010, decided to change the company's location from Smart Village - Egypt-Alexandria Desert Plot No. 4 A - 83 B, Giza, to El Salam Tower next to El Salam International Hospital, Maadi Corniche El Nil Cairo, the Arab Republic of Egypt. Accordingly, the Commercial Register was changed to No. 50840 on March 2011.

2. Statement of compliance

The separate 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 Standard or legal requirements describing their treatments.

The Minister of Investment's decree No. (110) of 2015 was issued on July 9, 2015. It has been decided to replace and supersede the former Egyptian Accounting Standards for the preparation and presentation of financial statements with new version of Egyptian Accounting Standards. And the application of the former Egyptian Accounting Standards issued by Ministerial Decree No. 243 of 2006 was cancelled, effective as of the date of applying this Decree. This Decree was published in the Official Gazette, and shall be effective as of the first day of January 2016, and will be applied on the entities whose fiscal year starts on or after this date.

On May 15, 2016, the Minister of Investment issued Decree No. (53) of 2016, whereby the amended Egyptian Accounting Standards includes the addition of the Egyptian Accounting Standard (46) in the provisions of the transitional period for some amended accounting standards. This Decree was published in the Official Gazette, and shall be effective on the day following its publication date. With respect to the standards for whom no transitional provisions were issued, management has decided to apply the requirements of amended Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (5) "The Accounting Policies, Changes in the Accounting Estimates and Errors".

In the following table, we reviewed the most prominent amendments on the Egyptian Accounting Standards (EASs) that may have a significant impact on the separate financial statements of the company at the beginning of the implementation thereof.

New & amended Standards	Summary of the most significant amendments	The Transitional Provisions According to the EAS No. 46	Impact on the financial statements
<p><u>EAS(1)</u> Presentation of Financial Statements</p>	<p><u>Financial Position statement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The standard does not require presenting the working Capital Presentation. The reference financial statements that was included in 2006 standards was excluded; which presented the working capital presentation. - A statement shall be added to the statement of financial position including balances of the beginning of the first presented comparative period in case of retrospective implementation or change in an accounting policy or reclassification carried out by the entity. <p><u>Income statement (profit or Loss)/ statement of comprehensive income</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entity shall disclose all recognized income and expense captions during the financial period in two separate statements; one of them presents the profit or loss components (Income statement) and the other one starts with the profit or loss and presents the other comprehensive income items (Statement of Comprehensive Income). 	<p>Was not issued.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The amendments and representations have been applied to be in line with the required amendments. - Added a new statement, statement of comprehensive income, for the current and comparative period.
<p><u>EAS(10)</u> Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The option of using the revaluation model in the subsequent measurement of PPE has been cancelled. - The movement of the fixed assets and its depreciation should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements for the two financial periods (current and comparative period). 	<p>An entity that has re-evaluated the fixed assets in the light of the Egyptian Accounting Standards No. (10) Prior to the amendment, should transfer to the cost model. In this case, the entity should not apply this change retroactively, which means it should not amend the carrying values of fixed assets and their related accumulated depreciation, and therefore, these carrying amounts at the transition date, are considered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Company's separate financial statements. -The application of these amendments have been applied in the separate financial statements.

		the cost and accumulated depreciation at the beginning of applying this amended standard. (Refer to the full text of the transitional provisions in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 46).	
EAS(14) Borrowing Costs	- Elimination of the previous benchmark treatment that recognized the borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset in the income statement without being capitalized on asset.	(Refer to the full text of the transitional provisions included in the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 14).	The application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Company's separate financial statements.
EAS(23) Intangible Assets	- The option of using the revaluation model in the subsequent measurement of intangible assets has been cancelled.	An entity applying the revaluation model of intangible assets should transfer to the cost model. In this case, the entity should not apply this change retroactively, which means it should not amend the carrying values of the intangible assets and their related accumulated depreciation, and therefore, these carrying amounts at the transition date to the cost model, are considered the cost and accumulated depreciation at the beginning of applying this amended standard. (Refer to the full text of the transitional provisions in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 46).	The application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Company's separate financial statements.
EAS(25) Financial Instruments: Presentation	- Any Puttable instrument is classified as an equity instrument rather than a financial liability if it has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraphs 16A and 16B or paragraphs 16C and 16D of the same standard, from the date the instrument possessed these features and met the conditions stated in these paragraphs. - An entity should reclassify the financial instrument from the date the instrument has ceased possessing these features, or meeting the conditions stated in these paragraphs.	Was not issued.	The application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Company's separate financial statements.

<p><u>EAS(40)</u> Financial instrument disclosures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new Egyptian accounting standard No. (40) "Financial Instruments Disclosures" was issued including all the disclosures required for the financial instruments. - Accordingly, EAS (25) was amended by separating the disclosures from it. The name of the standard became "Financial Instrument Presentation" instead of "Financial Instruments presentation and disclosure". 	<p>Was not issued.</p>	<p>The notes of the financial statements were amended to confirm the new requirements, and the comparative figures for these notes were recorded.</p>
<p><u>EAS(42)</u> The consolidated Financial Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (42) "The consolidated Financial Statements" was issued accordingly Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (17) "The consolidated and separate Financial Statements" has changed to become "The separate Financial Instruments" pursuant to the new Egyptian Accounting Standards No. (42) "The consolidated Financial Statements" - The Control Model has changed to determine the investee entity that must be consolidated. - Accounting for the changes in the equity of the parent company in a subsidiary are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders. - Any investment retained in a former subsidiary re-measured at fair value at the date when control is lost and recognize any resulting difference in the income statement. - Loses applicable to the non- controlling interest "NCI" in a subsidiary including component of other comprehensive Income are allocated to 	<p>At the date of applying this standard, an entity should not apply the following amendments retrospectively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With respect to the allocation of the total comprehensive income to the owners of the parent entity and the non-controlling interests, even if it led to a deficit in the balance of non-controlling interests, and therefore, the parent entity should not amend any profits or losses for periods prior to the application of this standard. - With respect to changes in the parent entity's equity share in the subsidiary entity, which does not lead to loss of control. - With respect to the loss of the parent entity's control over the subsidiary entity, in this case the parent entity should not amend the carrying value of its investments in the former subsidiary entity, if the date of loss of control occurred in a period prior to the application of this standard. <p>In addition, the parent entity should not recalculate any profits or losses, arising from the loss of control over the subsidiary entity, if its occurrence date was prior to the application of this standard. (Refer to the full text of the transitional provisions in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 46).</p>	<p>The application of these amendments has had impact on the disclosures and on the amounts recognised in the Company's separate financial statements. And the new accounting policy has been disclosed in this financial statement.</p>

	<p>the owners of the holding entity and the NCI even if this causes the NCI to have a deficit balances.</p> <p>- EAS 42 does not apply to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post-employment benefit plans or other long-term employee benefit plans, 2. Investment funds excluded by regulators. 		
<p>EAS(44) Disclosure of interests in other entities</p>	<p>- A new Egyptian accounting standard no. (44) "Disclosure of interests in other entities" was issued in order to comprise all the required disclosures pertaining to all the investments in subsidiaries, associates, joint arrangements, and the unconsolidated structured entities.</p> <p>- The objective of this standard is to comply the entity to disclose the information that enables the users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effect of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flow.</p>	Was not issued.	The application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Company's separate financial statements.
<p>EAS(45) Fair Value Measurement</p>	<p>- The new Egyptian Accounting Standard No. (45) "Fair Value Measurement" was issued and shall be applied when another standard requires or allows measurement or disclosure to be made at fair value.</p> <p>This standard aims the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Defining the fair value. 2. Laying down a framework to measure the fair value in one standard and 3. Identifying the disclosure required for the fair value measurement. 	<p>- An entity should apply the Egyptian Accounting Standard No. 45 "Fair Value Measurement" prospectively when preparing the financial statements for periods beginning on or after the first of January 2016.</p> <p>- An entity should not apply the requirements of the disclosure included in this standard, in the comparative information presented for the periods before the initial application of this standard.</p>	The application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements.

3. Basis of preparation of the separate financial statements

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

The 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.

The preparation of separate financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

Investments in subsidiaries were presented in the attached separate financial statements on the basis of cost (excluding impairment, if any) which represents the company's direct equity interest not on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

The consolidated financial statements present more comprehensive understanding of the consolidated financial position, reported results, and consolidated cash flows of the company and its subsidiary companies.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. The critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty. (Note #4).

4. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of uncertain estimations

In the application of the company'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 these 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 separate financial statements are set out below:

A. Foreign currencies

The Egyptian pound has been designated as the company'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 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. Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets is stated in the separate 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 entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the profit or loss during the financial 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 separate 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:-

<u>Assets description</u>	<u>Years</u>
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 rent contract or the useful life of the asset.

C. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated in the financial position at historical cost, less accumulated amortization and 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.

D. Revenues recognition and measurement

Applications sales revenues

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the entity. Revenues recognized from the sold applications are recognized in the separate 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 entity 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 separate 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.

E. Operational costs

Operational costs includes 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 is 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.

F. 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate financial statements date.

Deferred tax is recognized as an expense or revenue in the separate 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 separate 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 liability method and are reported in the financial position as non-current assets and liabilities.

G. Legal reserve

In accordance with law No. 159 for 1981 and the article of incorporation of the 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.

H. 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 separate financial statements date. The interest revenue is recorded in the separate income statement under the credit interest account.

I. Impairment of assets

Impairment of financial assets

- At each reporting period, the company 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 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 income statement.

Impairment of non-financial assets

- The company 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 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.

J. Investments in a subsidiary

Investment in subsidiaries in the separate financial statements is carried at cost, less any impairment in value determined on an individual basis. Impairment is recognized in the statement of income. Subsidiary undertakings are those Companies controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

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

The Company 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.

K. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company 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 separate 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 separate income statement.

L. The separate cash flows statement

The separate cash flows statement was prepared using the indirect method. For preparing the separate 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 performed 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 company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. 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 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 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 Company 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. Employee 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 Company 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 company 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. Effective interest method

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. Loans and receivables

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. Impairment of financial assets

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 Company 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 Company 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 Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company'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 Company'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 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 Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company'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

Cost	Lands & Building		Networks and Servers		Point of sales machines		Computers		Furnitures and Office equipment		Leasehold improvements		Vehicles		Tools and Equipment		Total
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP	
As of January 1, 2015	--	9 914 503	--	43 695 488	1 459 211	1 686 748	1 720 342	149 300	245 998	58 871 590							
Additions during the year	--	8 764 623	--	10 942 604	384 000	427 443	122 130	--	85 129	20 725 929							
Disposals	--	--	--	(6 133 698)	--	--	--	--	--	(6 133 698)							
As of January 1, 2016	--	18 679 126	--	48 504 394	1 843 211	2 114 191	1 842 472	149 300	331 127	73 463 821							
Additions during the year	67 100 000	1 407 108	--	27 484 103	7 628 683	414 870	257 950	--	310 639	104 603 353							
Disposals	--	--	--	(8 289 854)	--	--	--	--	--	(8 289 854)							
As of December 31, 2016	67 100 000	20 086 234	--	67 698 643	9 471 894	2 529 061	2 100 422	149 300	641 766	169 777 320							
Accumulated depreciation																	
As of January 1, 2015	--	6 630 125	--	21 246 992	850 390	1 136 698	1 474 692	14 930	25 930	31 379 757							
Depreciation for the year	--	1 780 747	--	13 544 018	577 152	195 940	128 463	29 860	99 083	16 355 263							
Depreciation of disposals	--	--	--	(2 512 493)	--	--	--	--	--	(2 512 493)							
As of January 1, 2016	--	8 410 872	--	32 278 517	1 427 542	1 332 638	1 603 155	44 790	125 013	45 222 527							
Depreciation for the year	139 792	3 229 704	--	13 723 788	1 208 088	383 080	161 352	29 860	193 385	19 069 049							
Depreciation of disposals	--	--	--	(3 632 002)	--	--	--	--	--	(3 632 002)							
As of December 31, 2016	139 792	11 640 576	--	42 370 303	2 635 630	1 715 718	1 764 507	74 650	318 398	60 659 574							
Net book value																	
As of December 31, 2016	66 960 208	8 445 658	--	25 328 340	6 836 264	813 343	335 915	74 650	323 368	109 117 746							
As of December 31, 2015	--	10 268 254	--	16 225 877	415 669	781 553	239 317	104 510	206 114	28 241 294							

In November 2016, the company acquired a plot of land and a building from Arabian Amwal for Cotton Company. The land and building are located in the Smart village and will be used as the new headquarter of the company. In 2016, the company decided not to separate the value of land from the total purchase cost of EGP 67.1 million as the depreciation expense for the year ended 31 December 2016 amounted only to EGP 139 depreciating the total purchase cost over 40 years. The building and land are not yet registered at the Notary Public under the company's name.

7. Intangible assets – Net

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Programs' license</u>	<u>Programs</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
As of January 1, 2015	4 877 260	36 839 654	41 716 914
Additions during the year	865 942	10 484 493	11 350 435
Transferred from projects under construction Note No. (9)	319 734	86 040	405 774
As of January 1, 2016	6 062 936	47 410 187	53 473 123
Additions during the year	289 808	14 857 402	15 147 210
As of December 31, 2016	6 352 744	62 267 589	68 620 333
<u>Accumulated amortization</u>			
As of January 1, 2015	2 880 531	10 666 098	13 546 629
Amortization for the year	516 567	3 789 281	4 356 797
As of January 1, 2016	3 448 047	14 455 379	17 903 426
Amortization for the year	611 118	4 862 941	5 474 059
As of December 31, 2016	4 059 165	19 318 320	23 377 485
<u>Net book value</u>			
As of December 31, 2016	2 293 579	42 949 269	45 242 848
As of December 31, 2015	2 614 889	32 954 808	35 569 697

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 24 543 108 (EGP 19 069 049 representing the depreciation of fixed assets Note No. 6 and EGP 5 474 059 representing amortization of intangible assets Note No. 7). The depreciation and amortization expenses are allocated as follows:

<u>Note No.</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Operating costs Note No. (20)	7 479 387	5 693 416
Depreciation and amortization – indirect	16 167 613	14 433 841
General and administrative expenses	896 108	584 803
	<u>24 543 108</u>	<u>20 712 060</u>

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 a subsidiaries

The company owns the following investment as follows:

	<u>Authorized capital</u>	<u>Paid up capital</u>	<u>Holding percentage</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
		<u>%</u>		<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Fawry Integrated System	43 374 000	100%	99.999%	43 373 900	42 970 400
Fawry Dahab for electronics service*	5 000 000	25%	48.9%	611 250	--
Fawry Micro Finance	15 000 000	50%	99.8%	7 485 000	--
				<u>51 470 150</u>	<u>42 970 400</u>

The investments in the subsidiary company were presented in the separate financial statements at cost.

* The company achieved the control as it:

- a. Has authority over the operation of the investee as the company provide the services , technological infrastructures , technical support collection of money ;
- b. Is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- c. Has the ability to use its power to affect its returns of the investee as the managing director should be assigned from Fawry banking as per the article of association; and
- d. Obtained a letter from the other shareholder agreed to consolidate the investee in the company books.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Cash on hand	22 338 119	12 552 389
Banks and collecting agents accounts – local currency	186 112 947	182 316 113
Banks accounts – foreign currencies	3 495 847	3 054 349
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>211 946 913</u>	<u>197 922 851</u>

The cash and cash equivalents are represented as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Cash on hand	22 338 119	12 552 389
Banks current accounts – local currency	186 112 947	182 316 113
Banks current accounts – foreign currencies	3 495 847	3 054 349
Treasury bills – less than 3 months	59 464 182	42 345 588
	<u>271 411 095</u>	<u>240 268 439</u>

11. Treasury bills

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Treasury bills due up to (91) days	59 308 280	41 969 560
Treasury bills due after (91) days	19 024 200	44 258 760
Add: accrued interest		
Less than three months	194 799	467 699
More than three months	36 991	366 994
Less: Accrued tax on accrued interest		
Less than three months	(38 897)	(91 671)
More than three months	(7 398)	(71 392)
Balance	<u>78 517 975</u>	<u>86 899 950</u>
Nominal value	<u>82 000 000</u>	<u>88 500 000</u>

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

12. Accounts and notes receivable

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Customers – billers and banks	12 290 350	6 838 183
	<u>12 290 350</u>	<u>6 838 183</u>

13. Debtors and other debit balances

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Vendors – advance payment	936 144	249 070
Advances to service providers *	91 441 659	70 831 803
Prepaid expenses	1 596 504	1 126 625
Deposits with others	197 006	149 006
Withholding tax	10 114 161	5 487 400
Other debit balances	2 949 950	1 310 256
	<u>107 235 424</u>	<u>79 154 160</u>

*This amount represents values of electronic top up and rechargeable balances vouchers purchased from the services providers.

14. Related party balancesDue from related party

	<u>Account type</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
		<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
PSI Netherlands Holding BV	Current account	8 008 734	--
Fawry Dahab for electronics services	Current account	564 433	--
		<u>8 573 167</u>	<u>--</u>

Due to related party

	<u>Account type</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
		<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Fawry Integrated Systems – a Subsidiary company	Current account	47 055 261	42 916 806

The following are significant related parties' transactions:

	<u>Nature of the Transaction</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>
		<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Fawry Dahab for electronics services	Service Revenue	(1 737 275)	--
	Expense paid on behalf	2 301 708	--
Fawry for Integrated Systems - Subsidiary "including VAT effect"	Programs bills	14 262 778	8 130 248
	Expenditures paid on behalf	(10 124 323)	--
PSI Netherlands Holding BV	Payments on behalf	8 008 734	--
Key Management personnel	Salaries and bonus	6 561 504	7 342 749

* In accordance with the executed agreement with Fawry Integrated System, the company was charged with the salaries of the technical engineers and information system working for Fawry Integrated System in return for their secondment to work on the company's programs and information system.

15. Creditors and other credit balances

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Accrued expenses	20 504 010	9 437 309
Accrued salaries and bonus	1 139 268	6 552 511
Merchants prepaid balances	61 369 474	57 414 785
Tax Authority	9 894 258	8 602 656
Social Insurance Authority	365 206	280 564
Retailer's POS security deposits	13 481 500	11 579 700
Other credit balances	5 638 778	3 648 024
	<u>112 392 493</u>	<u>97 515 549</u>

16. Accounts and notes payable

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Accounts payable	12 904 278	5 979 325
Accounts payable– billers	221 381 138	172 698 250
Notes payable	54 798 422	46 992 177
Others	786 288	780 469
	<u>289 870 126</u>	<u>226 450 221</u>

17. Capital

- The company's authorized capital amounted to EGP 350 million, and the issued capital amounted to EGP 46 million, divided among 4 600 000 shares of par value EGP 10 each.
- On December 15, 2010, the Board of Directors agreed to increase the issued capital by EGP 1 771 000, and therefore it became EGP 47 771 000. The shareholders have paid the amount in full as stated in the company's Commercial Register on April 26, 2011.
- On June 5, 2011, the Board of Directors agreed to increase the issued capital by EGP 30 million, and therefore it became EGP 77 771 000. The shareholders paid 50% of the increased amount (EGP 15 million), and therefore, the paid-up capital amounted to (EGP 62 771 000), as stated in the company's Commercial Register on July 20, 2011.
- On August 10, 2011, the Board of Directors agreed to recall the remaining 50% of the total capital increase (EGP 15 million) and therefore, the issued and paid-up capital amounted to (EGP 77 771 000), as stated in the company's Commercial Register on August 29, 2011.
- On April 18, 2012, the Board of Director agreed to increase the issued capital by EGP 9 791 690 and therefore, the issued and paid-up capital became EGP 87 562 690. The shareholders have paid the amount in full as stated in the company's Commercial Register on May 30, 2012.
- On July 17, 2012, the Ordinary General Assembly Meeting agreed to increase the issued capital by EGP 19 459 450. The total capital increase was paid in full in addition to the issuance premium in the amount to EGP 21 040 550 and therefore the total issued and paid-up capital became EGP 107 022 140 on February 3, 2013. Such increase was stated in the company's Commercial Register on April 9, 2013.
- On June 19, 2014, the Board of Directors agreed to increase the company's issued capital by EGP 4 280 920 where the shareholders have paid the full amount during 2014, and therefore, the issued and paid-up capital became EGP 111 303 060, as stated in the company's Commercial Register on February 11, 2015.

	Nationality	Percentage	No. of quotas	Value
				<u>EGP</u>
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
		<u>100%</u>	<u>11 130 306</u>	<u>111 303 060</u>

18. Contingent liabilities

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

<u>Description</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Letters of guarantee – local currency	254 749 750	213 166 045

The letter of guarantee facilities at the financial statements date amounted to EGP 351 million as of December 31, 2016, where the used amount from banks amounted to EGP 254 million in the form of letters of guarantee.

19. Operating revenues

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Application sales revenues	997 146	179 688
Transactions services revenues	315 175 402	260 193 518
Subscriptions revenues	3 316 280	4 154 339
Other revenues	259 112	207 528
	<u>319 747 940</u>	<u>264 735 072</u>

The total throughput from e-top up and bill payment transactions for the billers through the company's various payments channels (i.e. the company points of sales, banks ATM machines, mobile devices, outlets of Egypt post offices and E-banking) during the period from 1/1/2016 to 31/12/2016, are represented as follows:

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Total proceeds	15 467 548 549	9 145 487 312
	<u>15 497 548 549</u>	<u>9 145 487 312</u>

20. Operating costs

	<u>For the year ended December 31, 2016</u>	<u>For the year ended December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Application sales cost	322 928	141 318
Merchants' fees	140 410 979	128 886 601
Banks fees	4 865 476	3 223 358
Depreciation and amortization (Note No. 8)	7 479 387	5 693 416
Cash collection cost	17 961 425	11 186 483
Others	2 432 044	1 762 229
	<u>173 472 199</u>	<u>150 893 405</u>

21. Deferred tax

	Opening balance	Charged to income statement	Ending balance
Assets			
Fixed assets and intangible assets	1 825 318	(481 026)	1 344 292
Carry forward losses	1 338 789	(1 338 789)	--
Liabilities			
Unrealized foreign currency gain differences	--	(312 471)	(312 471)
Deferred tax Assets	3 164 107	(2 132 286)	1 031 821

22. Tax position

Below is a summary of the tax status of the Company at 31 December 2016:

a. Corporate tax**The period from inception until 31/12/2016**

- The company's records have not been tax inspected for the mentioned period yet.
- The company was notified with Form No. (19) On a deemed basis, and the company filed an appeal and is currently being inspected on an actual basis.

b. Salaries tax**The period from inception until 31/12/2016**

- The company's records have not been tax inspected yet.
- The company submits the salary tax due amounts in a regular basis according to the Income Tax Law no. 91/2005 and its executive regulations.

c. Stamp duty tax**The period from inception until 31/12/2016**

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

d. Sales tax**The period from inception until 31/12/2016**

- The company is submitting the monthly sales tax returns and setting the due amounts in regular basis under the Sales Tax Law no. 11/1991 and its amendments.
- The company is submitting the VAT returns and setting the due amounts in regular basis under the VAT law 67/2016.
- The company's records have been tax inspected until 31/12/2014 and tax difference has been paid.

e. Withholding tax

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

23. Financial instruments and managed related risk**a. Capital risk management**

The company 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 company consists of the capital paid by shareholders plus retained earnings. The company reviews the capital structure of the company on a semi-annual basis. As

part of this review, the company considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

Categories of most significant financial instruments

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	211 946 913	197 922 851
Due from related parties	8 573 167	--
Treasury bills	78 517 975	86 899 950
Trade and notes receivables	12 290 350	6 838 183
Financial liabilities		
Creditors and other credit balances	35 124 778	27 569 520
Due to related parties	47 055 261	42 916 806
Trade and notes payables	289 870 126	226 450 221

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 company 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 company's overall risk management program focuses on managing the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the company'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 company. This risk is insignificant as the company applies policies 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 company'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 company reviews this risk, and submits quarterly reports to the audit committee for this risk, and the means of facing its impact on the interim financial statements. The maximum credit risk is represented as follows:

Age of receivables that are due but not impaired:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
	<u>EGP</u>	<u>EGP</u>
Current	7 553 421	5 078 090
Overdue 1-30 days	1 638 725	499 260
Overdue 31-60 days	620 625	132 855
Overdue 61-90 days	873 016	100 328
Overdue 90+ days	1 048 168	767 242
1-3 years	493 912	260 408
3-5 years	62 483	--
Total	12 290 350	6 838 183

Liquidity risk

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rests with the company's management, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The company'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:

	<u>Less than one year</u>	<u>Total</u>
Non-interest bearing	372 050 165	372 050 165
31 December 2016	372 050 165	372 050 165
Non-interest bearing	296 936 547	296 936 547
31 December 2015	296 936 547	296 936 547

24. Significant Events during the Current Financial Perioda. Value added Tax law issuance :-

On 29 August 2016, the House of Representatives concluded its deliberations and approved the Value Added Tax (VAT) Law. The Law is to replace the General Sales Tax (GST) Law, which was also an indirect consumption tax. The result of House deliberations is that the standard VAT is to be applied from the day following the issuance of the Law in the Official Gazette (7 September 2016) at a baseline rate of 13% for FY 2016/2017 "plus schedule (table) additional tax", and then be increased to the 14% originally proposed by government starting FY 2017/2018;

The VAT is to be levied on all goods and services (whether local or imported) in all stages of their handling, except those specifically exempted.

Table Rate, Special rates apply to a number of goods and services listed in Table (1) of the VAT Law, as follows:

- Goods and services subject to the Table rates only,
- Goods and services subject to the Table rates and the VAT general rate, with a right to recover (by deduction) the input VAT in the application of VAT at general rate.

The most prominent impact on the company is:

- Changing the tax from 0% to 13% on the provided service.
- Changing the tax from 10% to 13% on the subscription banks' fees.

b.Liberalized exchange rate regime

On November 3, 2016, the CBE announces its decision to move, to a liberalized exchange rate regime. Foreign currencies Bid and ask exchange rates will be determined based on market of demand and supply. The CBE will use the prevailing market rate for any transactions it undertakes.

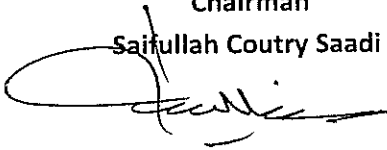
In order to support and ensure the viability of the program while upholding CBE's mandates, the CBE has taken a key policy rates have been raised by 300 basis points, effective immediately.

The exchange rate of USD against EGP increased from 7.83 by end of Dec 2015 to 18.24 by end of Dec 2016. The Company recognized approximately an amount of 1 510 242 EGP as forex gain, including an amount of 1 388 760 EGP representing un-realized foreign exchange resulting from the retranslation of the monetary assets and liabilities.

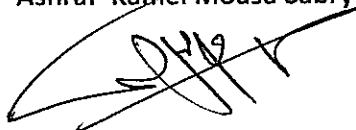
25.Approval of the financial statements:

The separate financial statements of the company was approved in the board of directors meeting dated April 24, 2017.

Chairman
Saifullah Coutry Saadi



Chief Executive Officer
Ashraf Kamel Mousa Sabry



Chief Financial Officer
Abdel Maguid Mohamed Afifi

