CLEOPATRA HOSPITAL S.A.E. (EGYPTIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

AUDITORS' REPORT AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016



Separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

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Auditor's report

To: The Shareholders of Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E.

Report on the separate financial statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E. which comprise the separate financial position as at 31 December 2016 and the separate statements of income, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the fiscal year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other 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 light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Management's responsibility also includes 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 Egyptian Standards on Auditing and in light of the prevailing Egyptian laws. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that 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 judgement, 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 Company'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 Company'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.

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



The Shareholders of Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E. Page 2

Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the separate financial position of Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E. as at 31 December 2016, its financial performance, and its separate cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with the Egyptian Accounting Standards and in light of the related Egyptian laws and regulations.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Company maintains proper financial records, which includes all that is required by the law and the Company's statutes, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith. The inventory counts were taken by the management in accordance with proper principles.

The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report is prepared in accordance with law No. 159 of 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with Company's accounting records, within the limits that such information recorded therein.

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Ahmed Gamal El-Atrees

R.A.A. 8784 E.F.S.A. 136

Mansour & Co. PricewaterhouseCoopers

12 March 2017 Cairo

Separate statement of financial position - At 31 December 2016

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)

	Note	2016	2015
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	5	61,887,476	61,804,067
Investments in subsidiaries	6	605,189,399	366,047,399
Total non-current assets		667,076,875	427,851,466
Current assets			
Held-to-maturity investments	7	-	38,080
Inventories	8	20,225,249	7,869,572
Trade receivables	9	52,029,720	39,935,176
Debtors and other debit balances	10	13,220,121	13,258,191
Cash at banks and on hand	11	344,510,600	38,557,392
Total current assets		429,985,690	99,658,411
Total assets		1,097,062,565	527,509,877
Equity			
Share capital	15	100,000,000	80,000,000
Reserves	16	372,458,689	13,827,660
Retained earnings		138,391,561	106,194,741
Total shareholders' equity		610,850,250	200,022,401
Non-current liabilities			
Creditors and other credit balances - non-current	13		
portion	15	6,715,580	54,095,303
Non-current portion of borrowings	14	325,977,549	162,400,000
Deferred income tax liabilities	24	1,230,017	1,411,516
Total non-current liabilities		333,923,146	217,906,819
Current liabilities			
Other provisions	12	7,775,760	6,179,017
Creditors and other credit balances	13	83,956,791	42,198,330
Current portion of borrowings	14	45,137,251	40,600,000
Current income tax liabilities	23	15,419,367	20,603,310
Total current liabilities		152,289,169	109,580,657
Total liabilities		486,212,315	327,487,476
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		1,097,062,565	527,509,877
1	1		

The accompanying notes on pages 8 - 37 from an integral part of these financial statements.

Mr. Khalid Hassan Ahmed

Group CFO

Dr Abmed Ezzeddine Mahmoud

Dr. Mohamed Tarek Zahed Non-Executive Chairman

11 March 2017

Auditors, report is attached

Separate statement of income - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)			
	Note	2016	2015
Operating revenue	17	379,887,142	332,002,699
Less:			
Operating costs	18	(240,404,431)	(214,407,386)
Gross profit		139,482,711	117,595,313
Add / (Less)			
General and administrative expenses	19	(39,552,540)	(27,859,422)
Provisions	12	(1,882,837)	(2,973,505)
Finance income	22	19,271,728	5,104,232
Finance costs	22	(57,225,204)	(8,487,998)
Other income	20	1,988,934	1,028,699
Profit for the year before income tax		62,082,792	84,407,319
Current tax	23	(15,436,243)	(20,603,310)
Deferred tax	24	181,499	886,196
Profit for the year after tax		46,828,048	64,690,205

Separate statement of other comprehensive income - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)		
	2016	2015
Profit for the year after tax	46,828,048	64,690,205
Other comprehensive income Other comprehensive income for the year	46,828,048	64,690,205

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)				
			Retained	
	Share capital	Reserves	earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2015	80,000,000	11,637,554	43,694,642	135,332,196
Transfer to the legal reserve	-	2,190,106	(2,190,106)	-
Profit for the year	-	-	64,690,205	64,690,205
Balance at 31 December 2015	80,000,000	13,827,660	106,194,741	200,022,401
Balance at 1 January 2016	80,000,000	13,827,660	106,194,741	200,022,401
Dividends distributions	-		(11,397,561)	(11,397,561)
Paid up capital increase	20,000,000	× - -	-	20,000,000
Other reserves	-	358,631,029	(3,233,667)	355,397,362
Other comprehensive income for the year	H	*	46,828,048	46,828,048
Balance at 31 December 2016	100,000,000	372,458,689	138,391,561	610,850,250

Separate statement of cash flows - For the year ended 31 December 2016

Note 2016 2015 2016	(All amounts in Egyptian Pounds)			
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows from operating activities 62,082,792 84,407,319 Fixed assets depreciation and write-off perating activities 5 6,731,321 6,550,928 Loss on sale of fixed assets - 15,973,505 Provisions formed during the year 12 2,056,134 2,973,505 Provisions no longer required 12 (286,094) (161,840) Provisions no longer required 9 6,513,605 2,282,745 Impairment of trade receivables 9 6,513,605 2,282,745 Impairment of longer required 9 (4,253,177) (152,634) Write off for trade receivables 9 (4,253,177) (152,634) Write off for trade receivables 9 (1,164,486) 8,487,998 Interests accommissions 57,225,204 8,487,998 Interests income 10,902,877) (5,000,274) Incomet ax paid 20 (20,620,18) 221,372,229 Operating profits before changes in assets and liabilities 89,018,939 78,031,495 Changes in assets and liabilities 13,190,486 <	67.1	Note	2016	2015
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	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	19,160,600	23,557,392

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

1. General information

Cleopatra Hospital (Lasheen & Co.) is a limited partnership company incorporated on 19 July 1979. On 27 June 2005, a resolution no. 4092 of 2005 was issued by the Chairman of the General Authority for Investment (GAFI) authorizing Cleopatra Hospital (Lasheen & Co.), "a limited partnership company", to transform its legal form to Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E. in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 8 for 1997 and Law No. 95 for 1992.

The purpose of the Company is to establish a private hospital with the aim to offer modern and high quality medical services and provide medical care and treatment for patients. The Company may have interest or participate in any manner in companies or other firms which carry on similar activities in Egypt or abroad. The Company may acquire, merge or affiliate such entities under the General Authority for Investment.

The Company is located at 39 Cleopatra Street, Heliopolis, Cairo.

The Parent Company is Care Healthcare Ltd, which owns 80% of the Company's share capital.

On 16 September 2015, Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E. acquired 52.7% of the shares of Cairo Specialised Hospital.

On 22 September 2015, Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E. acquired 99.92% of the total shares of Nile Badrawy Hospital.

On 24 January 2016, Cleopatra Hospital S.A.E. acquired 99.99% of the total shares of Al-Shorouk Hospital Company.

These separate financial statements have been approved for issuance by the management of the Company on 11 March 2017.

2. Accounting policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these separate financial statements:

A. Basis of preparation

The separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards (EASs) and relevant laws, which have all been applied consistently throughout the fiscal year except when otherwise indicated. The separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of the separate financial statements in conformity with EASs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where the most significant accounting estimates and judgements applied in preparation of the separate financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Basis of preparation (continued)

The EASs require the reference to the International Financial Reporting Standard when there is no EAS or legal requirements that explain the treatment of specific balances and transactions.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are the entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Company has the power to directly or indirectly govern its financial and operating policies. The Company usually has a shareholding of more than one half of voting rights. The effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Parent Company controls the subsidiary.

The separate financial statements of the Company have been prepared pursuant to the relevant local laws, and the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been prepared in conformity with EASs. The separate financial statements of the Company should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2016 in order to obtain full information on the Company's financial position, business results, cash flows and changes in equity.

Subsidiaries and associates are accounted for in the Parent Company's separate financial statements using the cost method. Under this method, the investments are recognised at the acquisition cost, including any goodwill less any impairment loss, and the dividends are recognised in the statement of income when such dividends are approved and the Parent Company's right to collect them is established.

New and amended EASs adopted by the Company

In accordance with the Resolution of the Ministry of Investment No. (110) of 2015 issued on July 2015, the EASs issued by the Ministerial Resolution of 2006 have been abolished and replaced with the accounting standards attached in the Resolution No. (110) referred to, provided that this Resolution shall enter into force as of 1 January 2016 and shall be applicable to the entities whose fiscal year begins on or after this date.

It is noteworthy that there is no material impact of such amendments on values included in the Company's financial statements upon adoption of the new standards, except for the following:

 Acquisition costs charged to subsidiaries within the statement of comprehensive income rather than capitalising them in accordance with the standards whose effective date has expired.

Other amendments applicable to the Company's activity and financial statements are summarised by certain matters related to the presentation and disclosure. Accordingly, the balance sheet will be differently presented and the presentation of the working capital will be eliminated therefrom. Also, business results of the Company will be presented in two separate statements, the first one will present the components of the revenue and expenses (statement of income) and the second one will begin with the profit or loss and present the components of income which will be included in equity to show the comprehensive income (statement of other comprehensive income). Financial risk has been disclosed and the fair values have been measured in further detail.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

B. Foreign currency translation

(1) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the separate financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The separate financial statements are presented in Egyptian Pounds, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(2) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance sheet date are recognised in the statement of income.

C. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes all expenses that are attributable to the acquisition of the asset and bringing it to a ready-for-use condition.

All expenses incurred by the Company to acquire or construct fixed assets are recognised within "projects under construction". When the fixed asset is commissioned and brought to ready-for-use condition, the asset's value is be transferred to the fixed assets.

All repair and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of income during the fiscal year in which they are incurred. Major renovation costs are capitalised over the asset's cost when they are expected to raise the expected pattern of the Company's future economic benefits over the estimated original benefits of the asset acquisition. These costs will be depreciated at the lower of the asset's remaining useful life or the expected useful life of these renovations.

The straight line method is used to calculate the depreciation by reducing the asset's value to its salvage value over the estimated useful life except the land that is not considered a depreciable asset. The fixed assets' salvage value and useful life are reviewed annually, and adjusted if appropriate.

The depreciation rates by type of asset are as follows:

Buildings	2.5%
Machinery, equipment & devices	10%
Tools and instruments	25%
Furniture and fixtures	15%
Vehicles	10%
Computers	25%

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its amount estimated to be recovered from operation. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the realisable value with the net carrying amount, and the difference is recognised in the statement of income.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

D. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of actual cost or net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and includes purchase cost and other direct costs. The net realisable value comprises the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less sale expenses. Allowance is made for slow moving inventories on the basis of management's assessment of inventory movements.

E. Financial assets

(1) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired:

Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable values that are not quoted in an active market.

They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. In this case, they are classified as non-current assets.

L'oans and receivables include accounts receivables, cash and bank balances, and due from related parties.

(2) Initial and subsequent measurement:

The financial assets are measured on acquisition at fair value plus transaction costs.

The financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from such assets has expired or has been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(3) Impairment of financial assets:

Assets recognised at amortised cost

The Company assesses, at the end of each reporting period, whether there is evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Impairment of a financial asset or group of financial assets is recognised if an impairment evidence exists as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition (a "loss event") and if the loss event (or events) has an impact on the future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably measured.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Financial assets (continued)

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing financial difficulty, default or delinquency in payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as future changes or economic conditions that correlate with the impairment evidence.

Fixed assets' impairment loss is measured at amortised cost, which is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (after eliminating future losses that have not occurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the initial recognition (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the impairment is recognised in the statement of income.

F. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

G. Legal reserve

As required by the Company's Articles of Association, 5% of the net profit shall be transferred to constitute the legal reserve, once the financial statements are approved by the Company's general assembly meeting. Such transfer may be discontinued when the reserve equals 50% of the issued and paid up capital. Whenever this reserve is lower than this percentage, the deduction should be continued. This reserve is not available for distribution.

H. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events; it is expected that this settlement will result in an outflow of the Company's resources, which ensures that economic benefits will arise; and it is probable that the resource usage will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of this obligation can be made.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

I. Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business. Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value of products and services received from others, whether they have been billed or not. Long term liabilities are recognised at their present value, and trade payables are subsequently shown at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

J. Borrowings and advances

Borrowings are recognised initially at the amount of the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method; any difference between proceeds (net of borrowing cost) and the redemption value is recognised in the consolidated statement of income over the period of the borrowings using the effective yield method.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of this asset. The cost of borrowing, which is capitalised, is determined based on actual borrowing costs, which are incurred by the Group during the year due to borrowing process, less any income realised from the temporary investment of funds borrowed.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the date of the financial statements.

K. Employee benefits

(1) Employees' share of profit

According to the Companies Law, the Company pays 10% of its cash dividends to its employees up to a maximum equal to the total salaries of the latest fiscal year before distribution. Employees' share of profit is recognised as a part of dividends in equity and as a liability when approved by the Shareholders' General Assembly. No liability is recognised for employees' share of profit relating to undistributed profits.

(2) Pension and insurance scheme

The Company pays contributions to the Public Authority for Social Insurance on a mandatory basis in accordance with the rules of Social Security Law. The Company has no further payment obligations other than those which have been paid. Regular contributions are recognised as periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

L. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, including cash balances, trade and notes payable for rendering medical services and sale of medicine throughout the ordinary course of business, and excluding sales taxes, deductions or discounts.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits related to the sale process will flow to the Company; and when other specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The revenue amount will not be considered reliably measurable unless all contingent liabilities are settled. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Medical services revenue

The Company, through Cleopatra Hospital, renders several medical services, including surgeries, admission, medical supervision, laboratories, tests, different types of radiology and outpatient clinics. Revenue from medical service is recognised when the service is rendered to the patient.

Sale of medicine revenue

The Company sells medicine through a hospital pharmacy or uses them for treatment in case of stay. Revenue is recognised once the medicine is received by the patient or used during the patient's stay in hospital.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable generated from the recognition of interest is impaired, the carrying amount will be reduced to its recoverable amount.

M. Leases

Leases in which the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

Payments made under operating leases net of any discounts received from the lessor are recognised as expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

N. Current and deferred income tax

The income tax for the year is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted at the financial position date. Management periodically evaluates tax situation through tax returns, taking into account the differences that may arise from some interpretations issued by administrative or regulatory authorities, and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authority.

Deferred income tax is fully recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the separate financial statements. Deferred income taxes are not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability other than those arising from business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable income.

Deferred income taxes are determined using tax rates in accordance with the law prevailing at the financial position date that are expected to apply when the deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

O. Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the Company's separate financial statements in the year in which the dividends are approved by the Company's General Assembly of Shareholders.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

P. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of preparation of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank current accounts and term deposits with maturities of three months from the date of placement.

Q. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be obtained for the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurement is based on the assumption that the transaction of selling an asset or transferring a liability occurs either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market.

The Company must be able to reach the primary market or the most beneficial market.

The fair value of the asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants might use when pricing the asset or liability by assuming that market participants act for their economic benefit.

Fair value measurement for a non-financial asset takes into consideration the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through the best and ultimate use of the asset, or by selling them to another market participant that would ensure the best and ultimate use of the asset.

The Company uses valuation techniques appropriate in the circumstances for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair value of all assets and liabilities in the financial statements are measured and included in the fair value hierarchy below, on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

- Level 1 Quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Other valuation techniques where all lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 Valuation techniques where all lowest level inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement are not observable.

As for assets and liabilities in the separate financial statements, on a periodic basis, the company determines the level, in the case of transfers between levels within the hierarchy during the revaluation of the classification (based on the lowest input levels that are considered to be significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety) at the end of each reporting period.

The management determines the policies and procedures for measuring the fair value either regularly or irregularly External valuators are engaged in the valuation of significant assets. The criteria for selecting the valuator include their knowledge of the market, reputation, independence and compliance with the professional standards. The management determines the valuation techniques that should be applied on a case by case basis.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

The management in cooperation with the Company's external valuators compare the changes in fair value for each asset and liability with the relative external sources to assess whether these changes are reasonable.

The fair value of non-current investments is determined based on the discounted cash flows, pricing models, net assets of invested companies or prices in counterpart markets.

The analysis of fair value of financial instruments as well as further details on how they are measured are presented in Note 22.

R. Corresponding figures

Where necessary, corresponding figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

S. Segment reporting

Business segments are reported in line with the reports provided internally to the senior management, which makes decisions related to resources allocation and evaluation of segments' performance in the Company. The senior management is represented in Company's executive management committee. The Company as a whole is considered a separate business segment of the Group.

3. Financial risk management

(1) Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including the risk of change in foreign currency, and risk of change in interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company is not exposed to any price risk as it does not have financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. The Company's management aims to minimise potential adverse effects of such risks on the financial performance of the Company by the monitoring process performed by the Finance Department, Company's General Manager, and Executive Committee at the level of the Parent Company.

The Company does not use any derivative financial instruments to hedge specific risks.

(A) Market risk

i. Risk of change in foreign currency rates

Foreign currency risk represents the changes in foreign currency rates, which impact the payments and receipts denominated in foreign currencies, as well as the evaluation of foreign currency assets and liabilities. Given the nature of the Company's activities, the Company does not undertake transactions denominated in foreign currencies as it carries out all purchases in Egyptian Pound. The Company's very limited revenue in foreign currencies are generated from certain foreign embassies. Management is of the opinion that the foreign currency balances are considered immaterial.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Financial risk management (continued)

At the end of the year, the net foreign currency financial assets denominated in EGP was as follows:

	2016	2015
USD	248,513	37,933

At 31 December 2016, if the EGP is 40% more or less against USD with all other variables held constant, net profit after taxes will increase/ decrease as follows:

	2016	2015
USD	99,405	15,973

ii. Fair value and cash flow interest rate risk

The Company availed a long-term loan at interest rate corridor declared by the Central Bank, and therefore, it is not exposed to cash flow risks.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and bank balances, deposits with banks, as well as credit exposures to customers. The credit risks are managed for the Company's as a whole by its Executive Management, Central Finance Department, and Executive Committee at the level of the Parent Company.

For banks, the Company deals with banks with high credit ratings and creditworthiness that are regulated by the Central Bank of Egypt.

In case of customers, the Hospital's Financial Director and General Manager perform analysis on the credit risk for each potential credit customer in accordance with the Group's policies, including Cleopatra Hospital or subsidiaries. The Parent Company's Executive Committee follows-up the compliance with credit terms, and reviews default cases and debt ageing report to take the necessary decisions whether to cancel the credit or to refer the defaulted customer to the Legal Department for their necessary actions. Note (9) to these financial statements provides more detailed information in respect of this matter.

The management establishes a provision for impairment of 100% for defaulted customers for more than 150 days from the invoice date, in addition to a category-based provision at historical default rates.

Cash at banks is placed with local banks that are subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Egypt. Accordingly, management believes that credit risk resulting from the cash at bank is minimal.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Financial risk management (continued)

Balances exposed to credit risks are as follows:

•	2016	2015
Cash at banks	343,273,008	38,355,130
Trade receivables	58,678,309	45,487,823

(C) Liquidity risk

The management makes cash flow projections on a monthly basis, which are discussed during the Executive Committee's meeting, and takes the necessary actions to negotiate with suppliers, follow-up the collection process and manage the inventory balances in order to ensure sufficient cash is maintained to discharge the Company's liabilities.

The table below shows the Company's liabilities by maturity:

	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Suppliers and note payables	26,305,379	196,928	Ξ.	-
Due to related parties	-	-	7,653,525	
Loans and financing interests	-	153,754,306	495,343,417	_
Accrued expenses	16,110,587	_	2 -	22
Other creditors	1,454,882	2,238,724	-	-

Subsequent to the period date the lending rate (Corridor) has increased 3% during November 2016 which will affect the company liabilities related to related parties, loans and finance expenses.

(2) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital consistent with other companies operating in the same field.

The Company's management monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total loans and advances, notes payable and due to related parties less cash. Total share capital is represented by Total net debt plus shareholders' equity as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt.

Net debt to total capital ratio as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 is as follows:

	2016	2015
Creditors and other credit balances	90,672,371	96,293,633
Borrowings	371,114,800	203,000,000
Less: Cash at banks and on hand	(344,510,600)	(38,557,392)
Net debt	117,276,571	260,736,241
Total shareholders' equity	610,850,250	200,022,401
Total capital	728,126,821	460,758,642
Net debt to total capital ratio	16.1%	56.58%

Net debt to total capital ratio changed due to the loan obtained by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2016.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Financial risk management (continued)

(3) Fair value estimation

The fair value of current financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amounts after taking into account the impairment. The Company availed two long-term loans from an Egyptian bank, and the management believes that the fair value of the loan approximate its carrying amount as it was issued at a variable rate linked to the interest rate corridor declared by the Central Bank of Egypt.

4. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

Estimates and assumptions are evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Given the nature of the accounting estimates, the resulting accounting estimates will seldom equal the actual results.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. The company reviews the provision at each financial position date, and adjusts it to reflect the current best estimate by using the appropriate advisory experience of experts.

Impairment of trade receivables

Impairment of trade receivables is estimated by monitoring ageing of borrowings. The Group's management examines the credit position and ability of debtors and customers to make payments for their past due debts. Impairment is recognised for amounts due from debtors and customers whose credit position does not allow them to pay their dues as believed by the management. In addition, the Group calculates impairment based on the Group for customers and balances that suffered impairment but not determined by reference to historical default rates applicable to some of the Group companies.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

5. Fixed assets

		Machinery,							Projects	
		equipment				;		Leasehold	under	Total
	Land	and devices	Lools	Furniture	Buildings	Vehicles	Vehicles Computers	improvements	construction	2016
Cost at 1 January 2016	14,967,000	14,967,000 64,085,110 2,733,620	2,733,620	5,088,683	43,555,103	2,276,293	1,215,762	386,953	•	134.308.524
Additions	•	2,163,718	417,085	354,550	15,285	481,500	426,822	•	2.957.670	6.816,630
Disposals	•	(1,007,745)	1	•	1	•	1	•		(1.007.745)
Cost at 31 December 2016	14,967,000	14,967,000 65,241,083 3,150,705	3,150,705	5,443,233	5,443,233 43,570,388 2,757,793	2,757,793	1.642,584	386.953	2.957.670	2.957.670 140.117.409
Accumulated depreciation										2016-1-6-1
at 1 January 2016	1	50,762,675 1,988,446	1,988,446	3,830,782	3,830,782 13,852,625 1,241,137	1,241,137	759,934	68,858	٠	72,504,457
Depreciation		3,006,855	(154,654)	184,572	2,995,764	47,035	373,151	278,598	•	6,731,321
Accumulated depreciation	•	(1,005,845)	1	1	•	•	1	•	i	(1.005.845)
Accumulated depreciation								0		(-)(-)
at 31 December 2016	•	52,763,685 1,833,792 4,015,354 16,848,389 1,288,172	1,833,792	4,015,354	16,848,389	1,288,172	1.133.085	347.456	•	78.229.933
Net book value at 31										
December 2016	14,967,000	14,967,000 12,477,398 1,316,913 1,427,879 26,721,999 1,469,621	1,316,913	1,427,879	26,721,999	1,469,621	509,499	39.497	2.957.670	2.957.670 61.887.476

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Fixed assets (continued)										
		Machinery,						Longon	Projects	E
	Land	and devices	Tools	Furniture	Furniture Buildings	Vehicles	Vehicles Committees	improvements	under	7015
					0				country action	TOTAL STREET
At 1 January 2015	14,967,000	61,471,031	1,831,315	4,470,834	38,024,987	2,276,722	817,117	į	5,532,870	129,391,876
Additions	l:	2,996,006	902,305	864,038	Ī	ī	444,898	386,953	1	5,594,200
Disposals	14	(226,675)		(19,800)	1	Ĭ.	1	į	i	(246,475)
Transfers	SI.	•	Į.	ı	5,532,870	î	ı		(5,532,870)	1
Write offs	21	(155,252)	-	(226,389)	(2,754)	(429)	(46,253)	1	1	(431,077)
Cost at 31 December 2015	14,967,000	64,085,110 2,733,620	2,733,620	5,088,683	43,555,103	2,276,293	1,215,762	386,953	1	134,308,524
Accumulated depreciation										
at 1 January 2015	•	49,117,730 1,739,937	1,739,937	3,056,303	10,854,674	1,086,725	748,878			66,604,247
Accumulated depreciation of										
disposals	ì	(199,845)	I I	(19,800)	1	ì	Ţ	•	1	(219,645)
Accumulated depreciation of										
write offs	í	(85,985)	E.	(188,869)	(1,831)	(214)	(29, 191)		1	(306,090)
Depreciation	£	1,930,775	248,509	983,148	2,999,782	154,626	40,247	68,858	1	6,425,945
Accumulated depreciation										
at 31 December 2015	•	50,762,675	1,988,446	3,830,782	50,762,675 1,988,446 3,830,782 13,852,625 1,241,137	1,241,137	759,934	68,858		72,504,457
Net asset's value at 31										
December 2015	14,967,000	14,967,000 13,322,435	745,174	1,257,901	29,702,478 1,035,156	1,035,156	455,828	318,095	,	61.804.067

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

6. Investment in subsidiaries

	Percentage of investment	Country of incorporation	2016	2015
Investment in Nile Badrawi Hospital Investments in Al Shorouk Hospital Investments in Cairo Specialised	99,92% 99,99%	Egypt Egypt	259,004,947 239,142,000	259,004,947
Hospital	53,67%	Egypt	107,042,452 605,189,399	107,042,452 366,047,399

During 2015, the Company pledged its whole interest in the Cairo Specialised Hospital amounting to 52,7% of the total shares in favour of the Commercial International Bank as a security for the borrowing granted to Cleopatra Hospital.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, Cleopatra Hospital pledged its whole interest in Al Shorouk Hospital amounting to 99,92% of the total shares in favour of the Commercial International Bank as a security for the borrowing granted to Cleopatra Hospital.

7. Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments comprise of investments in public housing bonds (compulsory) issued by the Ministry of Finance in favour of the Central Bank, which shall be recoverable on 11 July 2015, Such bonds have been collected on 13 January 2016.

8. Inventories

18,099,210	7,869,572
2,126,039	-
20,225,249	7,869,572
	2,126,039

9. Trade receivables

	2016	2015
Due from customers	55,882,725	44,246,714
Income from inpatients	2,795,584	1,241,109
Less:		
Impairment of trade receivables	(6,648,589)	(5,552,647)
Net trade receivables	52,029,720	39,935,176

The income from inpatients comprises of the revenues that have not been billed at the financial position date for their accommodation while the procedures of the medical services have not been completed. Such income is calculated net less amounts collected in advance during the year of their accommodation.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Trade receivables (continued)

The movement of the provision for impairment is as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of the year	5,552,647	3,422,536
Formed during the year	6,513,605	2,282,745
Write-off during the year	(1,164,486)	-
Provisions no longer required during the year	(4,253,177)	(152,634)
Balance at ending of the year	6,648,589	5,552,647

- Trade receivable balances, which have not been due till the financial position date and have no impairment indicators, amounted to EGP 22,329,701(2015: EGP 4,547,741).
- At the financial statements date, the balances that were past due but not impaired amounted to EGP 26,743,354 (2015: EGP 35,433,463) regarding customers and transactions with no history of default. The analysis of these balances' useful lives is as follows:

	2016	2015
Less than one month From one to five months	18,043,692 8,699,662	27,992,436 7,441,027

10. Debtors and other debit balances

	2016	2015
Advances to suppliers	4,024,164	279,250
Withholding taxes	4,341,371	3,788,548
Prepaid expenses	643,251	1,439,113
Deposits with others	131,293	115,293
Due from employees	-	6,785,832
Due from related parties	148,513	11,730
Other debtors and accrued interest income	3,931,529	838,425
	13,220,121	13,258,191

11. Cash on hand and at banks

	2016	2015
Deposits	325,350,000	15,000,000
Current accounts	17,923,008	23,355,130
Cash on hand	1,237,592	202,262
	344,510,600	38,557,392

Deposits are held with local banks in EGP and have maturity more than 3 months to 1 year from the date of placement with fixed interest rate ranging from 10,75% to 12% (2015: 7% to 9%).

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Cash on hand and at banks (continued)

For the purpose of preparation of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents balance comprises of:

	2016	2015
Cash on hand and at banks	344,510,600	38,557,392
Deposits with a maturity of more than 3 months from the		
date of placement	(325, 350, 000)	(15,000,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	19,160,600	23,557,392

12. Provisions

	2016	2015
Provision for claims	3,058,668	2,814,868
Provision for human resources claims	2,949,000	2,307,000
Employees leave provision	1,141,044	147,092
Provision against benefits of the employees over 60 years	627,048	910,057
	7,775,760	6,179,017

The movement of provisions during the year is as follows:

			2016		
	Balance at beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Utilised during the year	Provisions no longer required	Balance at the end of the year
Provision for claims	2,814,868	243,800	_	-	3,058,668
Provision for human resources					
claims	2,307,000	642,000	=	-	2,949,000
Employees leave provision	147,092	993,952	12	-	1,141,044
Provision against employees'					
benefits over 60 years	910,057	176,382	(286,094)	(173,297)	627,048
Total	6,179,017	2,056,134	(286,094)	(173,297)	7,775,760

	2015			
-	Balance at beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Utilised during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Provision for claims	2,814,868	·	-	2,814,868
Provision for human resources claims	_	2,307,000	(2)	2,307,000
Employees leave provision Provision against employees' benefits	-	147,092	-	147,092
over 60 years	552,484	519,413	(161,840)	910,057
Total	3,367,352	2,973,505	(161,840)	6,179,017

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Provisions (continued)

Provision for claims

Other provisions represent provisions for contingent liabilities for potential claims from certain authorities and bodies regarding the Company's activities. The information that is usually published on provisions has not been disclosed in accordance with Egyptian Accounting Standards, since the management believes that their disclosure may strongly affect the results of negotiations with such authorities and bodies. The management reviews such provisions annually. The specified amount shall be adjusted in line with the latest developments, discussions and agreement with such authorities and bodies.

Provision for human resources claims

Other provisions for human resources comprise provisions for the restructure of the Company's employees.

Provision for the benefits of the employees over 60 years

It represents the provisions that have been made against benefits of employees over 60 years on their retirement in accordance with the law.

Employees leave provision

It is represented by employees' entitlements for not receiving their full leave balance in accordance with the law.

13. Creditors and other credit balances

	2016	2015
Accrued expenses	52,975,306	26,228,917
Suppliers and notes payable	26,502,307	12,999,727
Due to related parties	7,653,525	54,095,303
Social insurance	575,837	551,895
Other creditors	2,965,396	2,417,791
	90,672,371	96,293,633
Less:		
Creditors and other credit balances - non-current portion	(6,715,580)	(54,095,303)
	83,956,791	42,198,330

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

14. Borrowings

The borrowing	balance	is	as	follows:
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	2016	2015
Total loan amount	371,114,800	203,000,000
Less: Current portion of borrowings	(45,137,251)	(40,600,000)
Non-current portion of borrowings	325,977,549	162,400,000

The borrowing balance during the year is as follows:

		20	16	
	Balance at beginning of the year	Proceeds during the year	Paid during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Commercial International Bank loan (1) Commercial International	203,000,000	=	(40,600,000)	162,400,000
Bank loan (2)	-	208,714,800	-	208,714,800
Total	203,000,000	208,714,800	(40,600,000)	371,114,800
		20	15	
*	Balance at beginning of the year	Proceeds during the year	Paid during the year	Balance at the end of the year

203,000,000 The details of borrowings are as follows:

Commercial International

Bank loan (1)

Total

A loan facility of EGP 203,000,000 from the Commercial International Bank to finance 100% of the cost of equity acquisition of Cairo Medical Centre. The loan will be due for repayment in ten equal semi-annual instalments commencing 31 December 2016 until 31 December 2020 at an interest rate of 2,4% in addition to the interest rate corridor declared by the Central Bank of Egypt.

203,000,000

203,000,000

203,000,000

A loan of EGP 230,000,000 from the Commercial International Bank (of which an amount of EGP 208,714,800 has been withdrawn up to the statement of financial position date) to finance 100% of the cost of equity acquisition of Al-Shorouk Hospital Company. The loan will be due for repayment in ten equal semi-annual instalments commencing 18 months after the first withdrawal date at an interest rate of 2.4% in addition to the interest rate corridor declared by the Central Bank of Egypt.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Borrowings (continued)

Instalment	Instalment percentage from the total loan amount	Maturity date
1st Instalment	2.1739%	18 months from borrowing date
2 nd Instalment	2.1739%	24 months from borrowing date
3 rd Instalment	2.1739%	30 months from borrowing date
4 th Instalment	2.1739%	36 months from borrowing date
5 th Instalment	10.8696%	42 months from borrowing date
6 th Instalment	10.8696%	48 months from borrowing date
7 th Instalment	10.8696%	54 months from borrowing date
8 th Instalment	10.8696%	60 months from borrowing date
9 th Instalment	23.9130%	66 months from borrowing date
10 th Instalment	23.9130%	72 months from borrowing date

Main guarantees:

- The Company has pledged its shares in the Cairo Specialised Hospital S,A,E, amounting to 52,7% in favour of the Commercial International Bank.
- Also, Care Healthcare Ltd has pledged 51% of its shares in Cleopatra Hospital in favour of the Commercial International Bank.
- On 19 January 2016, Cleopatra Hospital obtained another loan from the Commercial International Bank worth of EGP 230 million, Care Healthcare Company pledged its remaining shares as a guarantee for the bank's loan of a total mortgage rate of 99,99%. In the event of Company's share capital increase, split of shares or issuance of additional shares for any reason, same shares shall remain pledged for the bank before and after the increase by 99,99% for Cairo Specialised Hospital S,A,E, 52,7% for Nile Badrawy Hospital S,A,E, and 100% for Al Shorouk Hospital S,A,E, of shares acquired by the Company. The percentage of shares pledged for the bank shall not be reduced.
- Cleopatra Hospital Company pledged all its owned shares in Al-Shorouk Hospital as a guarantee for the same loan.
- Cleopatra Hospital Company S,A,E pledged 51% of its owned shares in Nile Badrawy Hospital S,A,E, as a guarantee for the same loan.

15. Share capital

At 31 December 2015, the issued and paid up capital comprises of 8 million shares of EGP 10 each, totalling EGP 80 million. The underwriting was as follows:

Name	Number of shares	Nominal value
Care Healthcare Ltd	7,999,998	79,999,980
Amr Abdul Kareem Tawheed Hilal	1	10
Walid Fayez Said	1	10
Total	8,000,000	80,000,000

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Share capital (continued)

On 6 April 2016, the Company's General Assembly approved the division of shares bringing the number to 160 million shares of EGP 0,5 each, totalling EGP 80 million. Accordingly, the share capital is as follows:

Name	Number of shares	Nominal value
Care Healthcare Ltd	159,999,960	79,999,980
Amr Abdul Kareem Tawheed Hilal	20	10
Walid Fayez Said	20	10
Total	160,000,000	80,000,000

On 2 June 2016, 40 million shares of the shares held by Care Healthcare Ltd, have been traded in the Egyptian Exchange through 2 tiers, public offering and private offering. Accordingly, the Company's shareholder structure has changed as follows:

Name	Number of shares	Nominal value
Care Healthcare Ltd	119,999,960	59,999,980
Private offering	34,000,000	17,000,000
Public offering	6,000,000	3,000,000
Amr Abdul Kareem Tawheed Hilal	20	10
Walid Fayez Said	20	10
Total	160,000,000	80,000,000

Details of public and private offerings are as below:

a. Public offering

Public offering was opened on 22 May 2016 and closed at the end of business day on 30 May 2016. The number of offered shares amounted 6 million shares at offering price EGP 9 per share, totalling EGP 54,000,000. The offering was received in a number of 171,600,000 shares of total amount EGP 1,544,400,000. Thus, the covering ratio amounted 28.6 times the number of shares offered for the IPO. Allocation is made for each subscriber proportionally between the total shares offered for sale and the total shares required for purchase, taking into account rounding the fractions of numbers in favour of minority investors.

b. Private offering

A number of 14,000,000 shares totalling EGP 126,000,000 were subscribed at offering price EGP 9 per share, Care Healthcare Ltd, subscribed to the share capital increase by 20,000,000 shares totalling EGP 180,000,000 at offering price EGP 9 per share.

In accordance with the Extraordinary General Assembly's resolution issued on 6 April 2016 whose minutes of meeting has been approved by the General Authority for Investment and Free Zones on 14 April 2016, it was approved to freeze 100% of the majority shareholder's share in Care Healthcare Ltd,. At the meeting of the General Assembly until listing in the Egyptian Stock Exchange, Freezing the shares not sold through the public and/or private offering shall be effective for six months commencing on the date the Company's shares are traded in the Egyptian Stock Exchange, in addition to the freeze of 51% of the majority shareholder's share in Care Healthcare Ltd, at the date of the General Assembly, the owner of 99,9% of the Company's shares for two financial years commencing on the date the Company's shares are traded in the Egyptian Stock Exchange, in compliance with the provisions of Clause (7) of Article (7) of listing rules of the Egyptian Stock Exchange.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Share capital (continued)

Pursuant to the resolution of the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on 6 April 2016, the Company's issued share capital was approved to be increased within the limits of Company's authorised share capital, provided that such increase shall be implemented after completion of the secondary offering and be capped at the same number of shares allocated for public and private offerings at the final offering price. The increase shall be funded from the proceeds of the secondary offering after liquidating the share stability account, without applying senior shareholders' priority subscription rights to the increase. Such increase shall be entirely allocated to Care Healthcare Ltd, the majority shareholder, against the shares offered for the public and private offerings in accordance with the terms set out in the prospectus. Also, the Extraordinary General Assembly decided to authorise the BOD to implement this increase and amend Article 6 and 7 of the Company's Memorandum of Association depending on the results of the secondary offering and the related increase. The subscribers in the public and private offerings may not subscribe to this increase, Consequently, and in accordance with the minutes of the Board's meeting dated 17 July 2016 and approved by the GAFI on 21 July 2016 and the amending contract approved on 3 August 2016 registered under No, 1598 of 2016, the Company's share capital has been increased to EGP 100,000,000 fully paid and divided into 200,000,000 shares of EGP 0.5 each.

Based on the above, the issued and paid share capital was increased to 40,000,000 share with amount of EGP 360,000,000 representing share capital with nominal value of EGP 20,000,000. The Company's share capital were allocated on 3 August 2016 and indicated in the commercial registry dated 7 August 2016. Thus, the Company's capital structure was changed to become as follows:

Name	Number of shares	Nominal value
Care Healthcare Ltd,	159,999,960	79,999,980
Ahmed Al Sayyed Al Sayyed Hassan	1,200,000	600,000
Al Sayyed Al Sayyed Hassan Mousa	1,000,000	500,000
Tenth portfolio for National Investment Bank	980,000	490,000
Other shareholders	36,820,040	18,410,020
Total	200,000,000	100,000,000

16. Reserves

Below is the movement of reserves during the year:

		2016	
	Balance at beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Legal reserve	13,827,660	36,172,340	50,000,000
Special reserve	-	47,379,722	47,379,722
Other reserves		275,078,967	275,078,967
Total	13,827,660	358,631,029	372,458,689

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Reserves (continued)

		2015	
	Balance at beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Legal reserve	11,637,554	2,190,106	13,827,660
Total	11,637,554	2,190,106	13,827,660

(1) Legal reserve

In accordance with the Law No, 159 of 1981 and the Company's Articles of Association, 5% of the net profit for the year shall be transferred to the legal reserve, As proposed by the Board of Directors, this transfer may be partially discontinued if the legal reserve reaches 50% of the issued capital, This reserve is not available for distribution to shareholders.

Below is the movement in the legal reserve during the year:

	Parameter Committee	2016	
	Balance at beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Legal reserve	13,827,660	36,172,340	50,000,000
Total	13,827,660	36,172,340	50,000,000

In accordance with article (94) of the executive regulation of Companies Law No, 159 of 1981, an amount of EGP 32,938,637 was used from the proceeds of the public and private offerings to increase the legal reserve to equal 50% of the issued capital.

		2015	
	Balance at beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Balance at the end of the Year
Legal reserve	11,637,554	2,190,106	13,827,660
Total	11,637,554	2,190,106	13,827,660

(2) Special reserve

Special reserve represents the amount due to Care Healthcare Ltd, (Parent Company). Under the letter issued by the Company on 12 April 2016, both parties have agreed that this amount shall be claimed only in the case of dissolution or liquidation of the Company, either voluntary or for any other legal reason. In that case, the due amount shall be divided between recent shareholders of the Company upon liquidation or dissolution at the same proportion of their shares in the Company's share capital to the total number of shares issued. Accordingly, this amount has been recognised as special reserve in equity.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Reserves (continued)

Below is the movement of the special reserve during the year:

		2016	
	Balance at beginning of the year	Formed during the year	Balance at the end of the year
Special reserve	-	47,379,722	47,379,722
Total		47,379,722	47,379,722

(3) Other reserves

The amount represents the amount transferred from share premium according to the requirements of Law No, 159 of 1981.

Below is the movement of other reserves during the year:

			2016		
	Payment	Number of shares	Nominal value	Share capital	Share premium
Public offering	54,000,000	6,000,000	EGP 0.5	3,000,000	51,000,000
Private offering and share capital increase	306,000,000	34,000,000	EGP 0.5	17,000,000	289,000,000
Expenses of shares issued*		-	=	-	(31,982,360)
Transfer to legal reserve**	_	-	_	-	(32,938,673)
Total	360,000,000	40,000,000	-	20,000,000	275,078,967

- * Expenses of shares issued amounting EGP 31,982,360 represent the expenses of offering the shares of the increase of the Company's share capital (public and private offerings) which include expenses of registration and promoting in addition to other professional and legal expenses.
- ** In accordance with Article (94) of the executive regulation of Companies Law No, 159 of 1981, an amount of EGP 32,938,673 was used from the proceeds of the public and private offerings to increase the legal reserve to equal 50% of the issued capital.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

17. Operating revenue

	2016	2015
Surgeries revenue	74,416,955	64,772,580
Outpatient clinics revenue	72,157,678	63,421,381
Inpatient and medical supervision revenue	68,099,899	59,279,340
Laboratories revenue	34,383,186	30,194,258
Emergency revenue	30,696,814	26.420.781
Cardiac catheterization revenue	27,853,103	26,904,367
Radiology revenue	22,159,913	20,250,650
Service charge revenue	17,834,554	14,822,602
Pharmacy revenue	10,558,191	5,463,251
Dentistry revenue	9,462,822	8,294,276
Physiotherapy revenue	5,581,233	5,397,768
Heart tests revenue	3,628,159	4,154,537
Endoscopy revenue	3,054,635	2,626,908
	379,887,142	332,002,699

18. Operating costs

	2016	2015
Doctor fees	90,663,701	81,387,514
Salaries, wages and employees benefits	67,590,529	61,643,486
Medical and pharmaceutical supplies	61,877,503	50,034,811
Maintenance, spare parts and energy costs	5,969,632	6,323,971
Food, beverage and consumables costs	5,948,344	6,569,015
Fixed assets depreciation	5,451,534	5,860,002
Other expenses	2,903,188	2,588,587
	240,404,431	214,407,386

19. General and administrative expenses

	2016	2015
Salaries, wages and benefits	22,772,585	17,159,347
Professional and consulting fees	5,437,059	1,731,886
Impairment of customers' balances	2,260,428	2,130,112
Food, beverage and consumables costs	1,372,364	928,489
Fixed assets depreciation	1,279,787	690,926
Maintenance, spare parts and fuel costs	828,949	580,527
Bank charges	787,957	399,111
Rent	618,172	861,106
Donations	559,560	695,930
Other expenses	3,635,679	2,681,988
-	39,552,540	27,859,422

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

20. Other income

	2016	2015
Buffet income and cafeteria concession	1,096,129	772,107
Rent	169,124	141,840
Gift corner revenue		33,225
Sale of rags (scrap) revenue	-	22,500
Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	(15,970)
Miscellaneous income	723,681	74,997
	1,988,934	1,028,699

21. Expense by nature

	2016	2015
Doctor fees	90,663,701	81,387,514
Salaries, wages and employees' benefits *	90,363,114	78,802,833
Medical and pharmaceutical supplies	61,877,503	50,034,811
Food, beverage and consumables costs	7,320,708	7,497,504
Maintenance, spare parts and energy costs	6,798,581	6,904,498
Fixed assets depreciation and write-off	6,731,321	6,550,928
Impairment of customers' balances	2,260,428	2,130,112
Other expenses **	13,941,615	8,958,608
•	279,956,971	242,266,808
*Salaries, wages and benefits	2016	2015
Salaries and wages	76,517,755	55,116,933
Employees' benefits	696,924	11,404,024
Bonuses and incentives	8,620,786	7,989,898
Social insurance	4,527,649	4,291,978
	90,363,114	78,802,833

^{**} Other expenses include EGP 460,000 (2015: EGP 50,000) Board of Directors Meeting allowance.

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

22. Finance income / (expenses)

	2016	2015
Finance income	19,092,877	5,000,274
Gain on currency translation	178,851	103,958
Total finance income	19,271,728	5,104,232
	2016	2015
Finance costs	(53,314,381)	(8,487,937)
Bank commotions	(3,910,823)	(61)
Total finance expense	(57,225,204)	(8,487,998)

23. Income taxes

Income tax for the year comprises of:

	2016	2015
Current tax	15,436,243	20,603,310
Deferred tax (Note 24)	(181,499)	(886,196)
	15,254,744	19,717,114

The tax on profit before tax theoretically differs from the amount expected to be paid by applying the average tax rate applicable to the Company's profits as follows:

	2016	2015
Net profit before tax	62,082,792	84,407,319
Income tax calculated based on the applicable local tax rate Add / (less):	13,968,628	18,991,649
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,364,741	955,236
Untaxable income	(2,095,500)	-
Current tax paid for previous years	16,875	
Effect of change of applicable tax rate		(229,771)
Income tax	15,254,744	19,717,114
Effective tax rate	24.6%	23.3%
Current income tax liabilities	2016	2015
Balance at 1 January	20,603,310	21,372,222
Payments during the year	(20,620,186)	(21,372,222)
Accrued current tax during the year	15,436,243	20,603,310
	15,419,367	20,603,310

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

24. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets:	2016	2015
Provisions (other than provision for claims) <u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>	1,073,991	769,579
Fixed assets depreciation Deferred tax – liability	(2,304,008) (1,230,017)	(2,181,095) (1,411,516)
Following is the movement in deferred tax account:	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets		
Balance at 1 January	769,579	
Charged to the statement of income	304,412	769,579
Balance at 31 December	1,073,991	769,579
Deferred tax liabilities		
Balance at 1 January	(2,181,095)	(2,297,713)
Charged to the statement of income	(122,913)	116,618
Balance at 31 December	(2,304,008)	(2,181,095)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(1,230,017)	(1,411,516)

25. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share for the year is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year by the number of outstanding shares during the year ended 31 December 2016, As no dividends are proposed, the net profit available for distribution is calculated as the net profit for the year without deducting the employees' share of profit and remuneration of directors, The earnings per share amounted to EGP 0.33 (2015: EGP 0.15).

	2016	2015
Net profit available for distribution	46,828,048	64,690,205
Number of issued and paid shares	145,333,333	8,000,000
Earnings per share	0.32	8.09

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

26. Related party transactions

The Company during the year deals with certain related parties, The Balances with related parties at the financial statements date as well as the transactions during the year are as follows:

Financial position balances			
Related parties	Nature of transaction	Balance at 2016	Balance at 2015
Care Healthcare Company (Parent Company) Creditors and other credit balances (Note 13)	Financing	-	47,379,723
Debtors and other debt balances	Expenses paid on behalf of parent company	28,513	-
Board of directors Debtors and other debit balances	Prepaid allowances	120,000	=
Nile Badrawi Hospital (subsidiary) Creditors and other credit balances (Note 13) Debit interest	Financing Interest	6,715,580 937,945	6,715,580
Cairo Specialised Hospital (subsidiary) Creditors and other credit balances Creditors and other credit balances	Medical services	Ē	4,640
		-	11,730
The transactions with Cairo Specialised Hospital in the Creditors and other credit balances	ne financial statemen		na va
	-	2016	2015
Operating costs		35,733	4,640
Charged to income statement	_	35,733	4,640
The movement on creditors and other credit balances	is as follows:		
		2016	2015
Balance at the beginning of the year		4,640	
Charged to income statement		35,733	4,640
Paid during the year		(40,373)	-
	_	-	4,640
Debtors and other debt balances			
	_	2016	2015
Salaries, wages and benefits		504,000	485,787
Employees incentive		112 124	23,355
Rent Other		113,124 212,157	102,840
Oulei	2 2	829,281	179,500 791,482
	-	027,201	171,402

Notes to the separate financial statements - For the year ended 31 December 2016

(All amounts in the notes are shown in Egyptian Pounds unless otherwise stated)

Related party transactions (continued)

The movement in debtors and other debit balances is as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,730	-
Charged to income statement	829,281	1,091,482
Paid during the year	(841,011)	(1,079,752)
	-	11,730

Amounts due to Nile Badrawy Hospital will only be repaid 5 years after the year ended 31 December 2015, provided that sufficient cash shall be available. These amounts bear an interest rate of 2.4% in addition to the interest rate corridor declared by the Central Bank of Egypt.

Accrued interest represents the value of interest due during the period from 1 January 2016 till 30 September 2016 on the amounts due to Nile Badrawy Hospital at an interest rate of 2.4% in addition to the interest rate corridor declared by the Central Bank of Egypt.

27. Capital correlations

The capital correlations related to the fixed assets at the end of the financial year with amount of 22,385,108 EGP (2015: EGP Nil).

28. Tax position

(1) General taxes

- The Company was inspected till 31 December 2014, a tax clearance certificate was obtained from the tax authority.
- Tax returns are regularly submitted on time.
- The Company was not inspected for the year 2015.

(2) Sales taxes

- The Company was inspected till 31 December 2004.
- The Company was not inspected for the years from 2005 to 2015.

(3) Salaries tax

- The Company was inspected till 31 December 2013. All accruals were paid and a tax clearance certificate was obtained from the tax authority.
- Salaries tax was inspected for year 2014 and internal committee is still in process.
- The Company was not inspected for the year 2015.

(4) Stamp duty tax

- The Company was inspected till 31 July 2006, and settlement was made.
- The Company was inspected during the period from 1 August 2006 till 31 December 2013, The Company was notified, through a form No, 19 dated 23 April 2015, of tax assessment of EGP 72,966 for this period. The Company filed an objection to the assessment on 3 May 2015. The internal Committee is in the process of arranging a date to resolve this issue.
- The Company was not inspected for the years 2014 and 2015