# **BLOM BANK SAL**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2015



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# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BLOM BANK SAL

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of BLOM Bank SAL (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

# Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

# Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

18 March 2016 Beirut, Lebanon BDO Demoon, Oblian & G

# BLOM Bank SAL

# CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Interest and similar income Interest and similar expense	7 8	2,337,339 (1,415,448)	2,165,229 (1,313,692)
Net interest income		921,891	851,537
Fee and commission income Fee and commission expense		271,123 (49,585)	259,624 (42,422)
Net fee and commission income	9	221,538	217,202
Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss Net gain from derecogniton of financial assets at amortized cost Revenue from financial assets at fair value through other	10 11	98,839 6,564	101,157 40,441
comprehensive income Other operating income	25 12	1,192 11,997	1,460 18,770
Total operating income		1,262,021	1,230,567
Net credit losses	13	(25,330)	(62,207)
Net operating income		1,236,691	1,168,360
Personnel expenses Other operating expenses Depreciation of property and equipment Amortization of intangible assets  Total operating expenses	14 15 26 27	(283,791) (171,449) (36,004) (3,504) (494,748)	(288,284) (169,273) (31,057) (1,609) (490,223)
Operating profit		741,943	678,137
Net gain on disposal of fixed assets		134	558
Profit before tax		742,077	678,695
Income tax expense	16	(132,654)	(128,796)
Profit for the year		609,423	549,899
Attributable to: Equity holders of the parent Non-controlling interests		583,102 26,321	532,859 17,040
		609,423	549,899
		LL	
Basic/diluted earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the parent for the year	17	2,797	2,416

The accompanying notes 1 to 51 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

# BLOM Bank SAL

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Profit for the year	609,423	549,899
Other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods:  Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(70,963)	(51,376)
Other comprehensive (loss) gain not to be reclassified to consolidated income statement in subsequent periods:  Net unrealized (loss) gain from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(165)	498
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(71,128)	(50,878)
Total comprehensive income for the year	538,295	499,021
Attributable to: Equity holders of the parent Non-controlling interests	530,656 7,639 538,295	494,232 4,789 499,021

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

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ALSI	December	20	Э

	Mada	2015	2014
Accepte	Notes	LL million	LL million
Assets Cash and balances with central banks	18	14,296,448	13,150,549
Due from banks and financial institutions	19	4,213,528	4,574,988
Loans to banks and financial institutions	20	63,376	95,288
Derivative financial instruments	21	40,719	109,234
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	22	595,269	792,580
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	23	10,815,706	10,383,611
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	45	32,216	32,679
Debtors by acceptances	15	88,854	141,170
Financial assets at amortized cost	24	12,826,379	12,035,929
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25	6,229	7,305
Property and equipment	26	644,114	619,625
Intangible assets	27	5,190	2,490
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	28	38,038	19,889
Other assets	29	153,029	154,227
Goodwill	30	47,876	52,214
COOCUMILI	30	47,670	32,214
Total assets		43,866,971	42,171,778
T (-1964 1 1			
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities	21	450 ( 43	204.005
Due to central banks	31	459,642	384,895
Repurchase agreements	31	626	-
Due to banks and financial institutions	32	486,693	641,301
Derivative financial instruments	21	40,804	92,621
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	33	37,623,777	35,998,926
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	45	200,605	189,913
Engagements by acceptances	2.4	88,854	141,170
Other liabilities	34	698,815	772,496
Provisions for risks and charges	35	164,350	147,378
Total liabilities		39,764,166	38,368,700
Equity			
Share capital - common shares	36	258,000	258,000
Share capital - preferred shares	36	24,000	24,000
Share premium on common shares	36	374,059	374,059
Share premium on preferred shares	36	277,500	277,500
Non distributable reserves	37	1,062,335	922,217
Distributable reserves	38	514,515	488,109
Treasury shares	39	(180,708)	(165,020)
Retained earnings	40	1,259,719	1,115,464
Revaluation reserve of real estate	41	14,727	14,727
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	42	333	498
Foreign currency translation reserve		(190,841)	(138,560)
Profit for the year		583,102	532,859
Equity attributable to equity holders of parent		3,996,741	3,703,853
Non-controlling interests		106,064	99,225
Total equity		4,102,805	3,803,078
Total liabilities and equity		43,866,971	42,171,778

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 18 March 2016 by Mr Saad Azhari, Chairman and General Manager, Mr Habib Rahal, General Manager and Mr Talal Baba, Chief Financial Officer.

# BLOM Bank SAL CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the year ended 31 December 2015

										( hange in fair					
	Share captal- common	Share capitol-	Share premium on common	Share premium on preferred	Non distributable	Distributable	Treasury	Retained	Revaluation reserve of real	value of financiol assets at fair value through other comprehensive	Fureign currency	Profit for the		Non-	
	shares [L million	shores [L million	shares LL million	shares LL milion	reserves LL million	reserves LL million	shares Ll. million	earnings I.I. million	estate 11. million	income [L million	reserve LL multion	year I.I. million	Total LL milhon	interests [.l. million	Total equity Ll. million
Balance at 1 January 2015	258,000	24,000	374,059	277,500	922,217	488,109	(165,020)	1,115,464	14,727	867	(138,560)	532,859	3,703,853	99,225	3,803,078
Profit for the year Other comprehensive loss		. ,								(165)	(52,281)	583,102	583,102 (52,446)	26,321	(71,128)
Total comprehensive income		,				ļ.			ļ'	(165)	(52,281)	583,102	530,656	7,639	\$92,868
Transfer from retained carnings to general															
		•		•	•	(10,396)		10,396	•	•	,	(0.23, 470)	(32)	1	(000 100)
Dividends distributions (note 44) Americanism of 2014 amfits			, ,	, ,	129,951	36,802	. )	134,654	٠.	,	٠,	(301,407)	(8/4-167)	. ,	(8/4/167)
Purchase of treasury shares (note 39)		•		•	•	•	(55,852)	•	•	•	•		(55,852)	,	(55,852)
Sale of treasury shares (note 39)				, ,	791 01		38,096		, ,			, ,	38,096	•	38,096
Net gain on sale of treasury shares (note 39) Premium on freasury shares (note 39)				' '	in the same of the	,	2,068		•	,			2,068		2,068
Dividend distributions in a subsidiary company		•					•	(92)	•	•	,	26	(99)	(220)	(286)
Other adjustments			•	•	•	•		(50%)	•	•	•	•	(703)	(1880)	(1,283)
Balance at 31 December 2015	258,000	24,000	374,059	277,500	1,062,335	514,515	(180,708)	1,259,719	14,727	333	(190,841)	583,142	3,996,741	106,964	4,142,805
													i		
						Attributo	2014 Attributable to equity holders of the parem	n of the parent							
										Change in fair					
	Share capital-	Share capital-	Share premium	Share premium	Non	:		,	Revoluation	value of financial assets at fair value through other	Foreign currency	Hosfit		Non-	
	shares	preferred	on common shares	on preferred	distributable reserves	Distributable reserves	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	reserve of real estate	comprehensive income	reserve 11 million	year war	Total	contraiting interests	Total equity
	I.L. million	LL million	TT Million	LL million	Le. mission	Tr Million	Li. Milition	TT WILLION	The minion	i.e. minon	in military	- The second sec			
Balance at 1 January 2014	258,000	24,000	374,059	277,500	812,269	449,463	(87.199)	917,522	14,727		(99,095)	520,763	3,462,009	78,837	3,540,846
Other comprehensive loss		,		•						86+	(39,125)		(38,627)	(12,251)	(50,878)
Total comprehensive income				ļ'			ļ'	 		498	(39,125)	532,859	494,232	4.789	499,021
Dividends distributions (note 44) Appropriation of 2013 profits					104,976	38,642		198,517				(178,630) (342,135)	(178,630)		(178,630)
Adjustments related to change in ownership	•		,		-	4		3	•	•	•	2	4	6	(3)
Purchase of treasury shares (note 39)							(130,757)	. ,					(130,757)		(130,757)
Sale of treasury shares (note 39) Net gain on sale of treasury shares (note 39)					4,971			•				,	4,971		4.971
Non-controlling interest share in capital	•	•	•	•	•				•	•				16,076	16,076
Nen-controlling interest from dividends									,	•	•			(2%)	(87)
distributions in a subsidiary company Other adjustments								(572)	•		(340)		(912)	(381)	(1,293)
Balance at 31 December 2014	258,000	24,000	374,059	277,500	712,217	488,109	(165,020)	1,115,464	14,727	861	(138,560)	532,859	3,703,853	99,225	3,803,078
				:			į								

# **BLOM Bank SAL**

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# 31 December 2015

		2015	2014
	Notes	LL million	LL million
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		742.077	(79.605
Profit for the year before income tax		742,077	678,695
Adjustments for:  Depreciation of property and equipment	26	36,004	31,057
Amortization of intangible assets	27	3,504	1,609
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	2.	(134)	(558)
Provision for loans and advances to customers, net	13	25,330	62,207
Provision for impairment of assets obtained in settlement of debt	28	297	1,749
Write-back of provision on assets obtained in settlement of debt	28	(821)	•
Provision for placements with other banks	19	` -	537
Net provision for risks and charges		47,081	55,731
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets obtained in settlement of debt		(259)	149
Net gain from sale of financial assets at amortized cost	11	(6,564)	(40,441)
Unrealized fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	(6,487)	(21,890)
Adjustment relating to prior years		(1,283)	(912)
		838,745	767,933
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Balances with central banks		(753,169)	(2,726,106)
Due from banks and financial institutions		(898,282)	(357,807)
Loans to banks and financial institutions		31,912	8,470
Derivative financial instruments – debit		68,515	(46,623)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		203,798	173,571
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost		(457,012)	(909,417)
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost		463	(4,257)
Other assets		1,198	(5,631)
Due to banks and financial institutions		(9,205)	27,194
Derivative financial instruments – credit		(51,817)	21,281
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		1 (24 071	(3,032)
Customers' deposits at amortized cost		1,624,851	2,125,096
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost Other liabilities		10,692	38,871
Other Habilities		(79,402)	153,171
Cash from (used in) operations		531,287	(737,286)
Taxes paid		(124,811)	(124,852)
Provisions for risks and charges paid		(24,831)	(45,594)
Provisions for tisks and charges paid		(24,031)	(43,394)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		381,645	(907,732)
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		301,040	(701,732)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Financial assets at amortized cost		(783,886)	1,618,054
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		911	(357)
Assets obtained in settlement of debt		(18,601)	1,074
Purchase of property and equipment	26	(88,045)	(146,175)
Purchase of intangible assets	27	(2,488)	(1,218)
Transfer of property and equipment and intangible assets	26&27	2,689	16,758
Transfer of assets obtained in settlement of debt	28	(224)	
Cash proceeds from the sale of property and equipment and intangible assets		274	3,315
Acquisition of additional shares of a subsidiary		-	(5)
			`.
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		(889,370)	1,491,446
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of treasury shares, net		(17,756)	(77,821)
Net gain on sale of treasury shares		10,167	4,971
Premium on treasury shares		2,068	-
Non-controlling interests			15,608
Dividends paid	44	(231,478)	(178,630)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests in a subsidiary company		(286)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(237,285)	(235,872)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(51,972)	(44,188)
		(504.000)	202 (54
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(796,982)	303,654
Code and and a principal art at 1 Terror		F 071 505	5 5 ( 5 ) 1 1
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		5,871,595	5,567,941
Cash and each aguitual arts at 21 December	43	5.074.612	5 971 505
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	43	5,074,613	5,871,595
Onerational cosh flows from interest and dividends			
Operational cash flows from interest and dividends		(1.416.967)	(1.310.042)
Interest paid Interest received		(1,416,967) 2,318,400	(1,310,943) 2,186,724
Dividends received		2,316,400 7,348	
DIVIDENTS ICCCIVED		7,540	5,888

31 December 2015

#### 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

BLOM Bank SAL (the "Bank"), a Lebanese joint stock company, was incorporated in 1951 and registered under No 2464 at the commercial registry of Beirut and under No 14 on the banks' list published by the Central Bank of Lebanon. The Bank's head office is located in Verdun, Rashid Karameh Street, Beirut, Lebanon. The Bank's shares are listed on the Beirut Stock Exchange and Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

The Bank, together with its affiliated banks and subsidiaries (collectively the "Group"), provides a wide range of retail, commercial, investment and private banking activities, insurance and brokerage services through its headquarter as well as its branches in Lebanon and its presence in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

Further information on the Group's structure is provided in note 4.

#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for: a) the restatement of certain tangible real estate properties in Lebanon according to the provisions of law No 282 dated 30 December 1993, and b) the measurement at fair value of derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and otherwise carried at amortised cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair value attributable to the risks that are being hedged.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Lebanese Pounds (LL) and all values are rounded to the nearest LL million, except when otherwise indicated.

# Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the regulations of the Central Bank of Lebanon and the Banking Control Commission ("BCC").

#### Presentation of the consolidated financial statements

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within one year after the statement of financial position date (current) and more than 1 year after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in the notes.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting agreements, therefore the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the consolidated statement of financial position. Income and expense will not be offset in the consolidated income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

#### 2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2015. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

31 December 2015

## 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.2 Basis of consolidation (continued)

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- > Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- > The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses 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. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

#### Non-Controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries not owned by the Group. The Group has elected to measure the non-controlling interest in acquirees at the proportionate share of each acquiree's identifiable net assets. Interests in the equity of subsidiaries not attributable to the Group are reported in consolidated equity as non-controlling interests. Profit or loss and each component of OCI are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity holders of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

#### 2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

#### New and amended standards and interpretations

The Group applied for the first time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment is described below:

# Amendments to IAS 19 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

IAS 19 requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. Where the contributions are linked to service, they should be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. These amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognize such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This amendment is not relevant to the Group, since it does not have defined benefit plans with contributions from employees or third parties.

31 December 2015

# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### Annual Improvements 2010-2012 Cycle

With the exception of the improvement relating to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment applied to share-based payment transactions with a grant date on or after 1 July 2014, all other improvements are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. The Group has applied these improvements for the first time in these consolidated financial statements. They include:

#### **IFRS 2 Share-based Payments**

This improvement is applied prospectively and clarifies various issues relating to the definitions of performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions. The clarifications are consistent with how the Group has identified any performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions in previous periods.

In addition, the Group had not granted any awards during the second half of 2014 and 2015. Thus, these amendments did not impact the Group's financial statements or accounting policies.

#### **IFRS 3 Business Combinations**

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that all contingent consideration arrangements classified as liabilities (or assets) arising from a business combination should be subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss whether or not they fall within the scope of IFRS 9. This is consistent with the Group's current accounting policy, and thus this amendment does not impact the Group's accounting policy.

# **IFRS 8 Operating Segments**

The amendments are applied retrospectively and clarify that:

- An entity must disclose the judgments made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in paragraph 12 of IFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics (e.g., sales and gross margins) used to assess whether the segments are 'similar'
- The reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation
  is reported to the chief operating decision maker, similar to the required disclosure for segment
  liabilities.

The adoption of the above amendments did not have a significant impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

# IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that the asset may be revalued by reference to observable data by either adjusting the gross carrying amount of the asset to market value or by determining the market value of the carrying value and adjusting the gross carrying amount proportionately so that the resulting carrying amount equals the market value. In addition, the accumulated depreciation or amortization is the difference between the gross and carrying amounts of the asset. The Group did not record any revaluation adjustments during the current period.

#### IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures

The amendment is applied retrospectively and clarifies that a management entity (an entity that provides key management personnel services) is a related party subject to the related party disclosures. In addition, an entity that uses a management entity is required to disclose the expenses incurred for management services. This amendment is not relevant for the Group as it does not receive any management services from other entities.

#### Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle

These improvements are effective for the time in the current year. They include:

#### IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies for the scope exceptions within IFRS 3 that:

- Joint arrangements, not just joint ventures, are outside the scope of IFRS 3
- This scope exception applies only to the accounting in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself

The Group is not a joint arrangement, and thus this amendment is not relevant.

31 December 2015

# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

Annual Improvements 2011-2013 Cycle (continued)

#### IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that the portfolio exception in IFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of IFRS 9. The Group does not apply the portfolio exception in IFRS 13.

#### IAS 40 Investment Property

The description of ancillary services in IAS 40 differentiates between investment property and owner-occupied property (i.e., property, plant and equipment). The amendment is applied prospectively and clarifies that IFRS 3, and not the description of ancillary services in IAS 40, is used to determine if the transaction is the purchase of an asset or a business combination. In previous periods, the Group has relied on IFRS 3, not IAS 40, in determining whether an acquisition is of an asset or is a business acquisition. Thus, this amendment does not impact the accounting policy of the Group.

# 2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. In prior years the Group has early adopted IFRS 9 (2011) which includes the requirements for the classification and measurement. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. The adoption of IFRS 9 will have an effect on measuring impairment allowances and on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but no impact on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial liabilities. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 9 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

#### IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 15 and plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date.

#### Amendments to IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests

The amendments to IFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business must apply the relevant IFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. In addition, a scope exclusion has been added to IFRS 11 to specify that the amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party. The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation and are prospectively effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Group.

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# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation. The amendments clarify the principle in IAS 16 and IAS 38 that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortise intangible assets. The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early

adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact to the Group given that the Group has not used a revenue-based method to depreciate its non-current assets.

#### Amendments to IAS 27: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying IFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply that change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of IFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to IFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments will not have any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

# Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address the conflict between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture. The amendments clarify that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business, as defined in IFRS 3, between an investor and its associate or joint venture, is recognised in full. Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that do not constitute a business, however, is recognised only to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. These amendments must be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

# **Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle**

These improvements are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. They include:

#### IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Assets (or disposal groups) are generally disposed of either through sale or distribution to owners. The amendment clarifies that changing from one of these disposal methods to the other would not be considered a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is, therefore, no interruption of the application of the requirements in IFRS 5. This amendment must be applied prospectively.

#### IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

# (i) Servicing contracts

The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and the arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in IFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement must be done retrospectively. However, the required disclosures would not need to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendments.

# (ii) Applicability of the amendments to IFRS 7 to condensed interim financial statements

The amendment clarifies that the offsetting disclosure requirements do not apply to condensed interim financial statements, unless such disclosures provide a significant update to the information reported in the most recent annual report. This amendment must be applied retrospectively.

#### IAS 19 Employee Benefits

The amendment clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used. This amendment must be applied prospectively.

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# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

#### Annual Improvements 2012-2014 Cycle (continued)

#### Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative

The amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify, rather than significantly change, existing IAS 1 requirements. The amendments clarify:

- The materiality requirements in IAS 1
- That specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated
- That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements
- That the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be
  presented in aggregate as a single line item, and classified between those items that will or will not be
  subsequently reclassified to profit or loss

Furthermore, the amendments clarify the requirements that apply when additional subtotals are presented in the statement of financial position and the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

#### Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The amendments address issues that have arisen in applying the investment entities exception under IFRS 10. The amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.

Furthermore, the amendments to IFRS 10 clarify that only a subsidiary of an investment entity that is not an investment entity itself and that provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated. All other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value. The amendments to IAS 28 allow the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. These amendments must be applied retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Group.

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Lebanese Lira which is the Bank's presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

# (i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the date of the statement of financial position. All differences are taken to "Net gain from financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognized in other comprehensive income or profit or loss respectively).

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at closing rate.

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currency translation (continued)

#### (ii) Group companies

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries and overseas branches are translated into the Bank's presentation currency at the rate of exchange as at the reporting date, and their income statements are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at closing rate.

#### Financial instruments - classification and measurement

#### (i) Date of recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes "regular way trades": purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

#### (ii) Classification and measurement of financial instruments

#### a. Financial assets

The classification of financial assets depends on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, particular transaction costs. Assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value.

An entity may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different basis. An entity is required to disclose such financial assets separately from those mandatorily measured at fair value.

#### Financial assets at amortized cost

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost less any impairment loss (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition) if they meet the following two conditions:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely
  payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These financial assets are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment. All transaction costs directly attributed to the acquisition are also included in the cost of investment. After initial measurement, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortization is included in "Interest and similar income" in the consolidated income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the consolidated income statement in "Impairment losses on other financial assets".

Although the objective of an entity's business model may be to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the entity need not hold all of those instruments until maturity. Thus an entity's business model can be to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows even when sales of financial assets occur. However, if more than an infrequent number of sales are made out of a portfolio, the entity needs to assess whether and how such sales are consistent with an objective of collecting contractual cash flows. If the objective of the entity's business model for managing those financial assets changes, the entity is required to reclassify financial assets.

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments - classification and measurement (continued)

#### (ii) Classification and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

#### a. Financial assets (continued)

#### Financial assets at amortized cost (continued)

Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost are reflected under "Net gain from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost" in the consolidated income statement.

# Balances with central banks, due from banks and financial institutions, loans to banks and financial institutions and net loans and advances to customers and related parties – at amortized cost

After initial measurement, "Balances with central banks", "Due from banks and financial institutions", "Loans to banks and financial institutions" and "Net loans and advances to customers and related parties" are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method, less allowance for impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization is included in 'Interest and similar income' in the consolidated income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the consolidated income statement in "Net credit losses".

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Included in this category are those debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in "Financial assets at amortized cost" above, debt instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss

These financial assets are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value and interest income are recorded under "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement showing separately, those related to financial assets designated at fair value upon initial recognition from those mandatorily measured at fair value.

Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss are also reflected under "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement showing separately, those related to financial assets designated at fair value upon initial recognition from those mandatorily measured at fair value.

#### Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments in equity instruments are classified at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Group designates at initial recognition an investment that is not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These financial assets are recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. Changes in fair value and dividend income are recorded under "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement.

Gains and losses arising from the derecognition of equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss are also reflected under "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement.

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments in equity instruments designated at initial recognition as not held for trading are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the consolidated income statement on disposal of the investments.

Dividends on these investments are recognized under "Revenue from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the consolidated income statement when the entity's right to receive payment of dividend is established in accordance with IAS 18: "Revenue", unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

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# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments - classification and measurement (continued)

#### (ii) Classification and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

#### b. Financial liabilities

Liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, particular transaction costs. Liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value.

The Group classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives);
- financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.
- financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate which after initial recognition are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue.

#### Fair value option

The Group may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss when:

- doing so results in more relevant information, because it either eliminates or significantly reduces a
  measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as 'an accounting mismatch') that would
  otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different
  bases; or
- a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel.

The amount of changes in fair value of a financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition that is attributable to changes in credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless such recognition would create an accounting mismatch in the consolidated income statement. Changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk are not reclassified to consolidated income statement.

As at 31 December 2015, financial liabilities designated at amortized cost held by the Group consist of due to central banks, repurchase agreements, due to banks and financial institutions, and customers' and related parties' deposits.

Due to central banks, repurchase agreements, due to banks and financial institutions, customers' deposits and related parties deposits

After initial measurement, due to central banks, repurchase agreements, due to banks and financial institutions, customers' and related parties' deposits are measured at amortised cost less amounts repaid using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method.

#### c. Derivatives recorded at fair value through profit or loss

The Group uses derivatives such as futures, currency swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and equity swaps and options.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value and carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement.

31 December 2015

## 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments - classification and measurement (continued)

#### (ii) Classification and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

#### c. Derivatives recorded at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

An embedded derivative shall be separated from the host and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if:

- (a) the hybrid contract contains a host that is not an asset within the scope of IFRS 9
- (b) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host
- (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and
- (d) the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss

#### (iii) Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Group immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a "Day 1" profit or loss) in the consolidated income statement. In cases where fair value is determined using data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the consolidated income statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

#### (iv) Reclassification of financial assets

The Group reclassifies financial assets if the objective of the business model for managing those financial assets changes. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent. Such changes are determined by the Group's senior management as a result of external or internal changes when significant to the Group's operations and demonstrable to external parties.

If financial assets are reclassified, the reclassification is applied prospectively from the reclassification date, which is the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in the reclassification of financial assets. Any previously recognised gains, losses or interest are not restated.

If a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at fair value, its fair value is determined at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous carrying amount and fair value is recognised in profit or loss. If a financial asset is reclassified so that it is measured at amortised cost, its fair value at the reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount.

#### Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

#### (i) Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation
  to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through"
  arrangement; and either:
  - ▶ The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - ► The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets (continued)

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

#### Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are not derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset with a corresponding obligation to return it, including accrued interest as a liability within "repurchase agreements", reflecting the transaction's economic substances as a loan to the Group. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the EIR. When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Group reclassifies those securities in its consolidated statement of financial position to "Financial assets given as collateral" as appropriate.

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The consideration paid, including accrued interest is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position within "Cash collateral on securities borrowed and reverse purchase agreements", reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan by the Group. The difference between the purchase and resale prices is recorded in "Net interest income" and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the EIR.

If securities purchased under agreement to resell are subsequently sold to third parties, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a short sale within "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement.

#### Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, at fair value at each consolidated statement of financial position date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarised in the notes.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

31 December 2015

# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Fair value measurement (continued)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ➤ Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ➤ Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- > Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted financial assets.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that has occurred since the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event'), has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

#### (i) Financial assets at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of financial assets (continued)

#### (i) Financial assets at amortised cost (continued)

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to "Net credit losses" in the consolidated income statement.

# (ii) Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated any impairment is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective interest rate.

#### (iii) Collateral repossessed

The Group occasionally acquires properties in settlement of loans and advances. Upon initial recognition, those assets are measured at fair value as approved by the regulatory authorities. Subsequently these properties are measured at the lower of carrying value or net realizable value.

Upon sale of repossessed assets, any gain or loss realized is recognized in the consolidated income statement under "Other operating income" or "Other operating expenses". Gains resulting from the sale of repossessed assets are transferred to "Reserves for capital increase" in the following financial year.

#### Hedge accounting

The Group makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate, foreign currency and credit risks, including exposures arising from forecast transactions and firm commitments. In order to manage particular risks, the Group applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet the specified criteria.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship.

At each hedge effectiveness assessment date, a hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and demonstrate that it was effective (retrospective effectiveness) for the designated period in order to qualify for hedge accounting. A formal assessment is undertaken to ensure the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item, both at inception and at each quarter end on an ongoing basis. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated are expected to offset in a range of 80% to 125% and are expected to achieve such offset in future periods. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognized in the consolidated income statement in "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss". For situations where that hedged item is a forecast transaction, the Group also assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the consolidated income statement.

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# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Hedge accounting (continued)

#### (i) Fair value hedges

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in the consolidated income statement. Meanwhile, the change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in "Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss" in the consolidated income statement.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. For hedged items recorded at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the effective interest rate (EIR method). If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

#### (ii) Cash flow hedges

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in equity in the "Cash flow hedge" reserve. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

When the forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in the other comprehensive income are removed from the reserve and included in the initial cost of the asset or liability.

When the hedged cash flow affects the consolidated income statement, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the consolidated income statement. When a hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the consolidated income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the consolidated income statement.

#### (iii) Hedge of a net investment

Hedges of net investments in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised directly in equity while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in equity is transferred to the consolidated income statement.

#### Leasing

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

# Group as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Group is classified as a finance lease.

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# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Leasing (continued)

#### Group as a lessee (continued)

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straightline basis over the lease term.

#### Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

#### Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

#### (i) Interest and similar income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in the carrying amount is recorded as "Interest and similar income" for financial assets and "Interest and similar expense" for financial liabilities.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset on a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continue to be recognized using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows of the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

#### (ii) Fee and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees.

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognized over the commitment period on a straight line basis.

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Recognition of income and expenses (continued)

#### (ii) Fee and commission income (continued)

Fee income from providing transaction services (continued)

Fee arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognized on completion of the underlying transaction. Fee or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognized after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

Fee and commission income from providing insurance services

Insurance and investment contract policyholders are charged for policy administration services, investment management services, surrenders and other contract fees. These fees are recognized as revenue over the period in which the related services are performed. If the fees are for services provided in future periods, then they are deferred and recognized over those future periods.

#### (iii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

#### (iv) Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Results arising from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include all gains and losses from changes in fair value and related income or expense and dividends for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. This includes any ineffectiveness recorded in hedging transactions. This caption also includes the results arising from trading activities including all gains and losses from changes in fair value and related income or expense and dividends for financial assets held for trading.

#### (v) Insurance revenue

For the insurance subsidiaries, net premiums and accessories (gross premiums) are taken to income over the terms of the policies to which they relate using the prorate temporise method for non-marine business and 25% of gross premiums for marine business. Unearned premiums reserve represents the portion of the gross premiums written relating to the unexpired period of coverage.

If the unearned premiums reserve is not considered adequate to cover future claims arising on these premiums a premium deficiency reserve is created.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as referred to in the cash flow statement comprise balances with original maturities of a period of three months or less including: cash and balances with the central banks, deposits with banks and financial institutions, due to central banks and due to banks and financial institutions.

#### Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and

depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the consolidated income statement as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Furniture, office installations and computer equipment

50 years (2– 16.67) years 6.67 years

Vehicles

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Property and equipment (continued)

Property and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognized in "Net gain on disposal of fixed assets" in the year the asset is derecognized.

The asset's residual lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively if applicable.

#### Assets obtained in settlement of debt

Assets obtained in settlement of debt are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition, management has committed to the sale, and the sale is expected to have been completed within one year from the date of classification.

# Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is remeasured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised either in either profit or loss or as a change to OCI. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of IAS 39, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate IFRS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Group.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite of indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Key money

lower of lease period or 5 years

Software development

2.5 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The Group does not have intangible assets with indefinite economic life.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. 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. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

# 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Group gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements (within "Other liabilities") at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognised in the consolidated income statement, and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee. Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recorded in the consolidated income statement in "Net credit losses". The premium received is recognised in the consolidated income statement on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee in "Net fees and commission income".

#### Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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 can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated income statement net of any reimbursement.

#### Employees' end-of-service benefits

For the Group and its subsidiaries operating in Lebanon, end-of-service benefit subscriptions paid and due to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) are calculated on the basis of 8.5% of the staff salaries. The final end-of-service benefits due to employees after completing 20 years of service, at the retirement age, or if the employee permanently leaves employment, are calculated based on the last salary multiplied by the number of years of service. The Group is liable to pay to the NSSF the difference between the subscriptions paid and the final end-of-service benefits due to employees. The Group provides for end-of-service benefits on that basis.

End-of-service benefits for employees at foreign branches and subsidiaries are accrued for in accordance with the laws and regulations of the respective countries in which the branches and subsidiaries are located.

#### Taxes

Taxes are provided for in accordance with regulations and laws that are effective in the countries where the Group operates.

#### (i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the consolidated income statement. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability
  in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the
  accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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#### 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Taxes (continued)

#### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial
  recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of
  the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each consolidated statement of financial position date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

# Treasury shares

Own equity instruments of the Group which are acquired by it or by any of its subsidiaries (treasury shares) are deducted from equity and accounted for at weighted average cost. Consideration paid or received on the purchase sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments is recognized directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

When the Group holds own equity instruments on behalf of its clients, those holdings are not included in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position.

Contracts on own shares that require physical settlement of a fixed number of own shares for a fixed consideration are classified as equity and added to or deducted from equity. Contracts on own shares that require net cash settlement or provide a choice of settlement are classified as trading instruments and changes in the fair value are reported in the consolidated income statement.

#### Assets held in custody and under administration

The Group provides custody and administration services that result in the holding or investing of assets on behalf of its clients. Assets held in custody or under administration, are not treated as assets of the Group and accordingly are recorded as off financial position items.

#### Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognized as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Bank's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from equity when they are declared and no longer at the discretion of the Bank.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

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# 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 2.5 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Customers' acceptances

Customers' acceptances represent term documentary credits which the Group has committed to settle on behalf of its clients against commitments by those clients (acceptances). The commitments resulting from these acceptances are stated as a liability in the consolidated statement of financial position for the same amount.

#### Segment reporting

The Group's segmental reporting is based on the following operating segments: retail banking; corporate banking; treasury, money and capital markets; and asset management and private banking.

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

#### Judgments

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect in the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

#### Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

#### Business model

In making an assessment whether a business model's objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Group considers at which level of its business activities such assessment should be made.

Generally, a business model is a matter of fact which can be evidenced by the way business is managed and the information provided to management. However, in some circumstances it may not be clear whether a particular activity involves one business model with some infrequent asset sales or whether the anticipated sales indicate that there are two different business models.

In determining whether its business model for managing financial assets is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows the Group considers:

- management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- how management evaluates the performance of the portfolio;
- whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenues;
- the degree of frequency of any expected asset sales;
- the reason for any asset sales; and
- whether assets that are sold are held for an extended period of time relative to their contractual maturity.

# Contractual cash flows of financial assets

The Group exercises judgment in determining whether the contractual terms of financial assets it originates or acquires give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding and so may qualify for amortised cost measurement. In making the assessment the Group considers all contractual terms, including any prepayment terms or provisions to extend the maturity of the assets, terms that change the amount and timing of cash flows and whether the contractual terms contain leverage.

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#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

#### Judgments (continued)

#### Consolidation of entities in which the Group holds less than majority of voting rights

The Group considers that it controls Bank of Syria and Overseas SA even though it owns less than 50% of the voting rights; 49% ownership (31 December 2014: the same). This is because the Group obtained control on 1 January 2004, by virtue of agreement with other investors, over Bank of Syria and Overseas SA, and consequently, the financial statements of Bank of Syria and Overseas SA have been consolidated with those of the Group.

In its meeting held on 5 May 2010, the Bank's board of directors approved the increase of ownership in Bank of Syria and Overseas SA up to 60% as follows:

- At a first stage, increase the ownership from 39% to 49% by acquiring International Finance Corporation's (IFC) shares (720,000 shares) in Bank of Syria and Overseas SA.
- The remaining 11% increase to reach 60% will be performed at a later stage through acquisition from the market.

The Group considers also that it controls Syria International Insurance (Arope Syria) SA and Syria and Overseas Company for Financial Services even though it owns less than 50% of the voting rights in each entity. This is because the Group obtained control, by virtue of agreement with other investors, over Syria International Insurance (Arope Syria) SA on 1 January 2006 and because, Syria and Overseas Company for Financial Services is 52% owned by Bank of Syria and Overseas SA. Consequently, the financial statements of these two entities have been consolidated with those of the Group.

The Group also considers that it controls Aza Holding SAL even though it owns less than 50% of the voting rights; 37.44% ownership (31 December 2014: nil). This is because the Group obtained control on 1 January 2015, by virtue of agreement with other investors, over Aza Holding SAL, and consequently, the financial statements of Aza Holding SAL have been consolidated with those of the Group.

#### Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

## Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset backed securities. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

#### Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each consolidated statement of financial position date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the consolidated income statement. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, the Group makes judgments about the borrower's financial situation and the net realizable value of collateral. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

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#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

#### Impairment losses on loans and advances (continued)

Loans and advances that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans and advances are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as credit quality, levels of arrears, credit utilization, loan to collateral ratios etc.), concentrations of risks and economic date (including levels of unemployment, real estate prices indices, country risk and the performance of different individual groups).

#### Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized in respect to tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits, together with future tax planning strategies.

#### 4 GROUP INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise the financial statements of BLOM Bank SAL and the following subsidiaries:

Name	Country of incorporation			ty interest
		•	31 December	31 December
			2015	2014
			%	%
BLOM Bank France SA	France	Banking activities	99.998	99.998
BLOM Bank (Switzerland) SA	Switzerland	Banking activities	99.998	99.998
BLOMInvest Bank SAL	Lebanon	Banking activities	99,925	99.925
BLOM Development Bank SAL	Lebanon	Islamic banking activities	99,921	99.921
Bank of Syria and Overseas SA	Syria	Banking activities	49.000	49.000
Arope Insurance SAL	Lebanon	Insurance activities	88.979	88.979
Syria International Insurance (Arope Syria) SA	Syria	Insurance activities	42.703	42.703
BLOM Bank Egypt SAE	Egypt	Banking activities	99.419	99.419
BLOM Egypt Securities SAE	Egypt	Brokerage activities	99,644	99.644
BLOMInvest - Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Financial institution	59,963	59.963
BLOM Bank Qatar LLC	Qatar	Banking activities	99.750	99,750
Arope Life Insurance Egypt SAE	Egypt	Insurance activities	91.068	91.068
Arope Insurance of Properties and Responsibilities Egypt SAE	Egypt	Insurance activities	93,156	93.156
Syria and Overseas Company for Financial Services	Syria	Brokerage activities	48.962	48.962
BLOM Securities	Jordan	Financial institution	100.000	100.000
Aza Holding SAL	Lebanon	Investment activities	37.440	

# 5 MATERIAL PARTLY - OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests are provided below:

#### Proportion of equity interests held by non-controlling interests:

	2015	2014
	%	%
Name		
Bank of Syria and Overseas SA	51.000	51.000
BlomInvest - Saudi Arabia	40.037	40.037
Arope Insurance SAL	11.021	11.021
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interests:		
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Bank of Syria and Overseas SA	32,106	29,757
BlomInvest - Saudi Arabia	46,524	42,773
Arope Insurance SAL	20,327	17,492

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# 5 MATERIAL PARTLY – OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

# Profit allocated to material non-controlling interests:

	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Bank of Syria and Overseas SA	17,840	9,058
BlomInvest – Saudi Arabia	4,358	4,109
Arope Insurance SAL	2,835	2,614
Other comprehensive loss allocated to material non-controlling interests:		
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Bank of Syria and Overseas SA	(15,491)	(9,725)
BlomInvest - Saudi Arabia	(14)	(25)
Arope Insurance SAL	-	-

The summarized financial information of these subsidiaries is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations:

# Summarized statement of comprehensive income

	Bank of Syria and Overseas SA			BlomInvest Saudi Arabia		rance SAL
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Net interest income	7,899	7,289	373	536	16,228	13,065
Net fee and commission income	4,069	5,246	16,613	13,312	34,437	34,134
Net gain/(loss) from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss Net gain from derecogniton of	30,394	20,721	2,271	3,805	(197)	885
financial assets at amortized cost	_	-	49	68	461	-
Other operating income	150	36	73	•	220	800
Total operating income	42,512	33,292	19,379	17,721	51,149	48,884
Net credit gains/(losses)	4,796	(1,535)	-	-	(807)	(743)
Total operating expenses	(11,889)	(13,997)	(7,495)	(6,496)	(22,640)	(22,390)
Net gain on disposal of other assets	17	-	-	1	85	2
Profit before tax	35,436	17,760	11,884	11,226	27,787	25,753
Income tax expense	(456)	-	(998)	(964)	(2,065)	(2,035)
Profit for the year	34,980	17,760	10,886	10,262	25,722	23,718
Attributable to non-controlling interests	17,840	9,058	4,358	4,109	2,835	2,614

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# 5 MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

#### Summarized statement of financial position

	Bank of Sy Oversed		Blominvest – Saudi Arabia		Arope Insui	ance SAL
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
ASSETS						
Cash and balances with banks	91,348	155,936	1		50	61
Due from banks and financial institutions	284,323	318,242	29,554	41,999	353,904	305,632
Due from head office and sister banks	220,399	236,601	8		12,987	20,426
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	· •		79,168	75,384	7,643	8,279
Net loans and advances at amortized cost	26,242	53,038			20,751	20,226
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	12,249	8,205	9,646	15,733	18,677
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	923	1,570	•	-	46,651	46,651
Property and equipment	9,792	15,489	24,555	11,138	23,519	23,082
Intangible assets	200	387	111	62	-	
Other assets	6,984	8,157	22,712	13,197	61,219	66,019
TOTAL ASSETS	640,211	801,669	164,314	151,426	542,457	509,053
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks and financial institutions	3,592	3,352			_	
Due to head office and sister banks	167,282	167,551	1,876	1,036	-	-
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	382,828	545,683	•	-	-	-
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	2,430	4,879	-	•	-	
Other liabilities	5,536	5,825	45,622	43,156	310,463	307,722
Provisions for risks and charges	15,590	16,031	521	309	47,554	42,614
TOTAL LIABILITIES	577,258	743,321	48,019	44,501	358,017	350,336
TOTAL CHARDING BERG BOULT	(2.052	50.140	116 205	106 006	104.440	150 212
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	62,953	58,348	116,295	106,925	184,440	158,717
Attributable to non-controlling interests	32,106	29,757	46,524	42,773	20,327	17,492
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	640,211	801,669	164,314	151,426	542,457	509,053
Summarized cash flow information						
Summarized cash now into mation	Bank of	Syria and	Blominve	st – Saudi		
	Overs	eas SA	Ara	bla	Arope Ins	surance SAL
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Operating	(144,517)	(85,506)	(21,127)	(9,217)	(1,140)	20,710
Investing	17,555	23,103	(12,262)	(5,585)	1,514	(11,820)
Financing	1,1000	25,105	(12,202)	40,200	21011	(11,020)
i maiong	-	-	•	40,200	•	•
	(126,962)	(62,403)	(33,389)	25,398	374	8,890

# 6 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Group operates in four major business segments: retail; corporate; treasury, money and capital markets; and asset management and private banking.

Retail banking provides a diversified range of products and services to meet the personal banking and consumer finance needs of individuals. The range includes deposits, housing loans, consumer loans, credit cards, funds transfers, foreign exchange and other branch related services.

Corporate banking provides a comprehensive product and service offering to corporate and institutional customers, including loans and other credit facilities, deposits and current accounts, trade finance and foreign exchange operations.

Treasury, money and capital markets is mostly responsible for the liquidity management and market risk of the Group as well as managing the Group's own portfolio of stocks, bonds and other financial instruments. In addition, this segment provides treasury and investments products and services to investors and other institutional customers.

Asset management and private banking provides investment products and services to institutional investors and intermediaries.

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## 6 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Income taxes, personnel expenses, other operating expenses and net gain on disposal of fixed assets are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Interest income is reported net since the majority of the segments' revenues are from interest. Management primarily relies on net interest revenue as performance measure, not the gross revenue and expense amounts.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The following table presents net operating income, profit and total assets and liabilities information in respect of the Group's operating segments:

	Treasury, money and capital markets LL million	Corporate banking 1.L. million	Retail banking LL million	Asset management and private banking LL million	Unallocated(*) LL million	Tote LL millio
let interest income let fee and commission income	520,877 38,705	173,010 44,256	223,766 64,615	4,238 50,499	23,463	921,89 221,53
let gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	66,172		32,667	-	-	98,83
let gain from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost evenue from financial assets at fair value	6,564		-	-	-	6,5
through other comprehensive income	1,192	-	-	-		1,1
Other operating income let credit losses	-	775	11,222	-	•	11,9
		(2,123)	(23,207)			(25,33
let operating income	633,510	215,918	309,063	54,737	23,463	1,236,69
atracts of results Depreciation and amortization						(39,50
egment loss						
Inallocated income Inallocated expenses ncome tax expense						1 (455,24 (132,65
rofit for the year						609,4
				014		
	Treasury, money	Corporate	Retail	Asset management and private		
	and capital markets  LL million	banking LL million	banking LL million	banking LL million	Unallocated(*) LL million	To LL milli
let interest income	469,945	163,110	216,294	2,188		851,5
let fee and commission income let gain from financial instruments at	36,545	38,484	66,869	51,970	23,334	217,2
fair value through profit or loss	71,927	-	29,230	-	-	101,1
let gain from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	40,441	-	-			40,4
tevenue from financial assets at fair value						1.4
through other comprehensive income Other operating income	1,460	720	18,050		:	1,4 18,7
Net credit losses	(537)	(29,242)	(32,428)	•	-	(62,26
Net operating income	619,781	173,072	298,015	54,158	23,334	1,168,3
Extracts of results Depreciation and amortization						(32,6
•						(32,0
Segment loss Jnallocated income						:
Juallocated expenses ncome tax expense						(457,5 (128,7
Profit for the year						549,8
(*) "Unallocated" include insurance premi	ums' commissions from in	surance subsidiar	ies.			

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# 6 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

Financial position information

			2015			
	Treasury, money and capital markets  LL million	Corporate banking LL million	Retail banking LL million	Asset management and private banking LL million	Other (**) LL million	Total LL million
Total assets	32,041,949	6,459,915	4,366,335	112,032	886,740	43,866,971
Total liabilities	29,000,865	5,846,808	3,951,929	116,516	848,048	39,764,166
			2014			
	Treasury, money and capital markets LL million	Corporate banking L.I. million	Retail banking LL milhon	Asset management and private banking LL million	Other (**) LL million	Total L1, million
Total assets	30,765,873	6,345,189	4,050,424	163,114	847,178	42,171,778
Total liabilities	27,880,386	5,750,083	3,670,541	170,673	897,017	38,368,700

<sup>(\*\*)</sup> Other includes activities related to property and equipment, intangible assets, assets obtained in settlement of debt, components of other assets and goodwill.

# Geographic information

The Group operates in two geographic markets based on the location of its markets and customers. The local market represents the Lebanese market, and the international market represents markets outside Lebanon. The following table shows the distribution of the Group's external net operating income and non-current assets.

		2015			
	Domestic LL million	International LL million	Total LL million		
Total operating income Net credit losses	981,302 (26,178)	280,719 848	1,262,021 (25,330)		
Net operating income <sup>1</sup>	955,124	281,567	1,236,691		
Non-current assets <sup>2</sup>	444,961	290,257	735,218		
	2014				
		-017			
	Domestic LL million	International LL million	Total LL million		
Total operating income Net credit losses		International			
	LL million 976,652	International LL million 253,915	LL million 1,230,567		
Net credit losses	LL million 976,652 (62,687)	International LL million 253,915 480	LL million 1,230,567 (62,207)		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Net operating income is attributed to the geographical segment on the basis of the location where the income is generated.

#### 7 INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	LL million	LL million
Interest income on debt instruments at amortized cost	899,168	889,599
Deposits and similar accounts with banks and financial institutions	676,931	558,380
Loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	760,233	716,138
Loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	1,007	1,112
	2,337,339	2,165,229

2015

2014

Non-current assets consist of property and equipment, intangible assets, assets obtained in settlement of debt and goodwill.

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8 INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE		
	2015	2014
L	L million	LL million
Deposits and similar accounts from banks and financial institutions	18,371	14,994
	1,387,607	1,289,343
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	9,470	9,355
	1,415,448	1,313,692
9 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME		
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Fee and commission income	20.722	25.014
Trade finance	29,632	25,814
Credit related fees and commissions	36,016 52,550	29,203 54,098
Asset management and private banking Electronic banking	52,559 51,732	48,309
General banking income	42,583	44,961
Commission on insurance related activities	40,238	38,418
Trust and fiduciary activities	1,787	982
Other services	16,576	17,839
	271,123	259,624
Fee and commission expense: Correspondents' accounts	(49,585)	(42,422)
	221,538	217,202
10 NET GAIN FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE TO OR LOSS	HROUGH PI	ROFIT
	2015	2014
The second secon	LL million	LL million
Interest and similar income from debt instruments and other financial assets at fair		
value through profit or loss: - Government debt securities	9,364	9,023
- Corporate debt securities	4,656	8,265
- Certificates of deposit	800	0,203
- Funds	70	-
		15.200
	14,890	17,288
Net gain from sale of debt instruments and other financial assets at fair value		
through profit or loss:	. 40	450
- Government debt securities	640	459
- Corporate debt securities	8,769 195	5,417 449
- Funds - Options	(9)	-
	9,595	6,325

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# 10 NET GAIN FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (continued)

Unrealized gain from revaluation of debt instruments and other financial	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
assets at fair value through profit or loss:  - Government debt securities	(2,084)	150
- Corporate debt securities	2,903	8,036
- Funds	3,132	2,038
- Certificates of deposit	60	-
	4,011	10,224
Dividend income from Funds at fair value through profit or loss	42	41
Net gain from debt instruments and other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,538	33,878
Net gain from equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss:		
- Unrealized gain from revaluation	2,476	11,666
- Dividend income	6,114	4,387
- Gain from sale	1,366	4,509
Net gain from equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss	9,956	20,562
Foreign exchange income	60,345	46,717
	98,839	101,157

Foreign exchange income includes gains and losses from spot and forward contracts, other currency derivatives and the revaluation of the daily open trading and structural positions.

#### 11 NET GAIN FROM DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

Derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost were made during the year due to exchange of financial assets by the Central Bank of Lebanon, liquidity gap and yield management.

The schedule below details the gains and losses arising from derecognition of these financial assets:

		2015		
	Gains LL million	(Losses) LL million	Total LL million	
Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon				
Certificates of deposit	107	-	107	
Treasury bills and bonds	7,472	(21)	7,451	
Placements with the Central Bank of Lebanon	-	(1,074)	(1,074)	
	7,579	(1,095)	6,484	
Other sovereign:				
Treasury bills and bonds	80	•	80	
	7,659	(1,095)	6,564	

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# 11 NET GAIN FROM DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (continued)

	2014		
	,	Gains	_
lion LL million	LL million	LL million	
)50) 25.225	(5.050)	40.075	Lebanese sovereign and Central Bank of Lebanon
(6) 35,225 (6) 5,112		40,275 5,118	Certificates of deposit
(0) 3,112	(0)	3,110	Treasury bills and bonds
056) 40,337	(5,056)	45,393	
- 104		104	Other sovereign: Treasury bills and bonds
104		104	Heastily offis and boilds
056) 40,441	(5,056)	45,497	
			12 OTHER OPERATING INCOME
5 2014	2015		12 OTHER OPERATING INCOME
	LL million	,	
3	531		Gain from sale of assets obtained in settlement of debt
	839		Write back of provisions for risks and charges (note 35)
	821		Write back of provisions for assets taken in settlement of debt (note 28)
18,047	9,806		Others
18,770	11,997	_	
	2015		13 NET CREDIT LOSSES
on LL million	LL million		
2) (04.222)	(2.4.153)		Provision for loans and advances:
	(34,172) (30,823)		Commercial loans (note 23) Consumer loans (note 23)
- (537)	-		Provision for doubtful banks (note 19)
, ,	(918)		Commitment by signature (note 35)
<u>3)</u> (143,118)	(65,913)	_	
		_	Write-back of provisions for loans and advances:
	15,429		Commercial loans (note 23)
	7,615		Consumer loans (note 23)
	8,341		Unrealized interest (note 23)
93 2,667 - 235	4,593		Recoveries from loans reflected as off-financial position (note 23) Recoveries from sundry debtors (note 29)
	4,605		Recoveries from commitment by signature (note 35)
83 80,911	40,583	-	
(62,207)	(25,330)	-	
		-	

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### 14 PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Salaries and related charges	144,486	140,689
Social security contributions	26,622	27,330
Provisions for retirement benefits obligation (note 35)	3,934	10,800
Additional allowances	41,114	40,937
Bonuses	67,635	68,528
	283,791	288,284
15 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES		
13 OTHER OF ENTITIES EAST EASE.	•••	***
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Marketing and advertising	14,477	13,160
Professional fees	15,529	15,790
Maintenance and repairs	15,981	16,352
Provision for guarantee of deposits	14,999	14,008
Provision for risks and charges (note 35 (i)) (*)	20,799	8,751
Provision on impairment of assets taken in settlement of debt (note 28)	297	1,749
Rent and related charges	10,413	11,561
Postage and telecommunications	10,291	10,406
Stationary and printings	7,690	9,557
Fiscal stamps	6,960	6,514
Electricity and fuel	6,779	6,883
Taxes and fees	6,113	8,159
Travel expenses	3,635	4,643
Board of directors' attendance fees	2,070	1,873
Insurance	1,282	1,293
Others	34,134	38,574
	171,449	169,273

<sup>(\*)</sup> Included under "Provision for risks and charges" is a provision amounting to LL 10,370 million booked by the Group during the year ended 31 December 2015 against balances held with the Central Bank of Iraq – Kurdistan .

### 16 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

The tax rates applicable to the parent and subsidiaries vary from 0% to 40% in accordance with the income tax laws of the countries where the Group operates. For the purpose of determining the taxable results of the subsidiaries for the year, the accounting results have been adjusted for tax purposes. Such adjustments include items relating to both income and expense and are based on the current understanding of the existing tax laws and regulations and tax practices.

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### 16 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

### Reconciliation of total tax charge

The relationship between taxable profit and accounting profit is as follow:

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Profit before income tax	742,077	678,695
Less: Results of the subsidiary insurance company located in Lebanon(*)	(27,787)	(25,753)
bess. Results of the substitute and insulative company focuted in beomfore y	(27,707)	(23,733)
Accounting profit before income tax	714,290	652,942
Add:		,
Provisions non tax deductible	1,860	22,608
Unrealized losses from revaluation of debt instruments and other financial		
assets at fair value through profit or loss	519	-
Other non tax deductible charges	53,495	59,535
Less:	770,164	735,085
Unrealized gains from revaluation of debt instruments and other		
financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(2,753)	(15,689)
Realized gain from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit		
or loss already subject to income tax	-	(1,660)
Dividends received and previously subject to income tax	(310)	(239)
Remunerations already taxed	(16,376)	(14,150)
4% of a subsidiary's capital eligible to be tax deductible	(400)	(400)
Unrealized gain on difference of exchange	(27,896)	(17,864)
Write-back of provisions previously subject to income tax	(1,061)	(47,488)
Net gain on disposal of fixed assets	(418)	(2,071)
Non taxable income	(23,749)	(36,798)
Taxable profit	697,201	598,726
Effective income tax rate	17.88%	18.98%
Income tax expense in the consolidated income statement	132,654	128,796

<sup>(\*)</sup> The insurance company in Lebanon is subject to income tax at the rate of 15% calculated based on gross insurance premiums weighted differently for each class of business.

### 17 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

The following table shows the income and share data used in the basic earnings per share calculations:

		2015	2014
Net profit for the year	LL million	609,423	549,899
Less: Proposed dividends on preferred shares	LL million	(21,105)	(21,105)
Non-controlling interests	LL million	(26,321)	(17,040)
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	LL million	561,997	511,754
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share		200,906,610	211,781,220
Basic earnings per share	LL	2,797	2,416

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### 17 EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

No figure for diluted earnings per share has been presented as the Bank has not issued any instruments which would have an impact on earnings per share when exercised.

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements.

#### 18 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Cash on hand	233,929	218,933
Current accounts with Central Banks	1,920,655	1,890,196
Deposits with the Central Banks	12,141,864	11,041,420
	14,296,448	13,150,549

Cash and balances with the Central Banks include non-interest bearing balances held by the Group at the Central Bank of Lebanon in coverage of the obligatory reserve requirements for all banks operating in Lebanon on deposits in Lebanese Lira as required by the Lebanese banking rules and regulations. This obligatory reserve is calculated on the basis of 25% of sight commitments and 15% of term commitments, after taking into account certain waivers relating to subsidized loans denominated in Lebanese Lira. This is not applicable for investment banks which are exempted from obligatory reserve requirements on commitments denominated in Lebanese Lira. Accordingly, the obligatory reserve amounted to LL 560,635 million at 31 December 2015 (2014: LL 519,381 million).

In addition to the above, all banks operating in Lebanon are required to deposit with the Central Bank of Lebanon interest-bearing placements at the rate of 15% of total deposits in foreign currencies regardless of nature. These placements amounted to US\$ 1,955,994 thousands (equivalent to LL 2,949 billion) as at 31 December 2015 (2014: US\$ 1,885,681 thousands equivalent to LL 2,843 billion).

Foreign subsidiaries are also subject to obligatory reserve requirements with varying percentages, according to the banking rules and regulations of the countries in which they are located.

### 19 DUE FROM BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Current accounts		
Current accounts	1,334,807	1,151,982
Time deposits		
Time deposits	2,878,721	3,423,006
Doubtful accounts with banks	2,086	2,078
Less: Impairment allowance for doubtful accounts with banks	(1,681)	(1,732)
Less: Unrealized interest for doubtful accounts with banks	(405)	(346)
	2,878,721	3,423,006
	4,213,528	4,574,988

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### 19 DUE FROM BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

Movement of impairment allowance and unrealized interest for doubtful accounts with banks is as follows:

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Balance at 1 January	2,078	1,521
Charge for the year (note 13)	-	537
Provision for unrealized interest	58	58
Foreign exchange difference	(50)	(38)
Balance at 31 December	2,086	2,078
20 LOANS TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS		
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Loans to banks and financial institutions	62,799	94,599
Accrued interest receivable	577	689
Balance at 31 December	63,376	95,288

### 21 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below shows the fair values of derivative financial instruments, recorded as assets or liabilities, together with their notional amounts. The notional amount, recorded gross, is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end and are not indicative of neither the market risk nor the credit risk.

Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments arises from the potential for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligations and is limited to the positive market value of instruments that are favorable to the Group.

The Group's exposure under derivative contracts is closely monitored as part of the overall management of the Group's market risk.

The Group has positions in the following types of derivatives:

		2015			2014	
	Assets	Liabilities	Total notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Total notional amount
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Derivatives held-for-trading						
Currency options	14,525	14,525	118,173	68,489	68,488	4,431,718
Forward foreign exchange contracts	12,281	12,059	4,725,179	19,655	17,492	3,941,200
Futures on commodities	7,964	7,964	2,855,151	6,641	6,641	503,240
	34,770	34,548	7,698,503	94,785	92,621	8,876,158
Derivatives used as fair value hedges						
Currency swaps	5,887	6,256	715,857	9,302	-	623,252
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations						
Forward foreign exchange contracts	62	-	177,679	5,147	-	197,882
	40,719	40,804	8,592,039	109,234	92,621	9,697,292
					<u></u>	<del></del>

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### 21 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

#### **Options**

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, for the purchaser either to buy or to sell a specific amount of a financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period.

### Forwards and futures

Forwards and futures contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Futures contracts are transacted in standardised amounts on regulated exchanges and are subject to daily cash margin requirements.

### Derivative financial instruments held-for-trading purposes

Most of the Group's derivative trading activities relate to deals with customers which are normally offset by transactions with other counterparties. Also included under this heading are any derivatives entered into for hedging purposes which do not meet the IAS 39 hedge accounting criteria.

### Derivative financial instruments held for hedging purposes

As part of its asset and liability management, the Group uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to reduce its exposure to credit and market risks.

The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge against specifically identified currency risks.

### Hedge of net investment in foreign operations

Forward foreign exchange contracts (to sell Euros and buy US Dollars) designated as a hedge of the Group's net investment in its French subsidiary, and is being used to hedge the Group's investment exposure to foreign exchange risk on this investment amounting to Euro 107,904 thousand (2014: same). The notional amount of these contracts amounted to Euro 107,904 thousand (LL 177,679 million) as at 31 December 2015 (2014: LL 197,882 million). The forward foreign exchange contracts were revalued as of 31 December 2015 and resulted in unrealized gain of LL 62 million (2014: unrealized gain of LL 5,147 million). The contracts mature on 4 March 2016 at the latest.

### 22 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

2014 LL million 153,233 639,347 792,580
153,233 639,347 792,580
639,347 792,580 ————————————————————————————————————
792,580
2014
LL million
140,280
12,953
2,294
114,158
434,836
1,695
86,364
-
792,580

31 December 2015

### 23 NET LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTIZED COST

2015 LL million	2014 LL million
6,827,196 4,444,358	6,700,829 4,130,448
11,271,554	10,831,277
(236,106)	(244,916)
, , ,	(127,331)
(94,584)	(75,419)
10,815,706	10,383,611
	11,271,554 (236,106) (125,158) (94,584)

<sup>(\*)</sup> Included under consumer loans as at 31 December 2015, an amount of LL 2,512,790 million (31 December 2014: LL 2,308,230 million) representing housing loans.

Movement of unrealized interest on substandard, doubtful, and bad loans during the years ended 31 December was as follows:

	2015	2014
	Commercial	Commercial
	loans	loans
	LL million	LL million
Balance at 1 January	75,419	70,539
Add:		
Unrealized interest for the year	35,217	47,148
Foreign exchange difference	(2,487)	(1,907)
	108,149	115,780
Less:		
Recoveries of unrealized interest (note 13)	(8,341)	(7,025)
Amounts written-off	(523)	(7,521)
Transferred to off-financial position	(4,701)	(25,815)
Balance at 31 December	94,584	75,419
Unrealized interest on substandard loans	8,338	13,302
Unrealized interest on doubtful loans	86,246	62,117
	94,584	75,419

31 December 2015

### 23 NET LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS AT AMORTIZED COST (continued)

A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses for loans and advances, by class, is as follows:

		2015			2014	
•	Commercial	Consumer		Commercial	Consumer	
	loans	loans	Total	loans	loans	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LI, million	LL million	LL million
Balance at 1 January Add:	285,066	87,181	372,247	380,280	83,373	463,653
Charge for the year	34,172	30,823	64,995	94,333	43,472	137,805
Foreign exchange difference	(2,930)	(3,448)	(6,378)	(9,934)	(2,621)	(12,555)
Reclassification	(312)	312	•	52	(52)	•
	315,996	114,868	430,864	464,731	124,172	588,903
Less:						
Provisions written-off	(836)	(1,645)	(2,481)	(2,788)	(258)	(3,046)
Write-back of provisions	(15,429)	(7,615)	(23,044)	(59,403)	(11,044)	(70,447)
Provision transferred to off	` ' '	` , ,	, , ,	` ' '	, , ,	` , ,
financial position	(23,483)	(20,179)	(43,662)	(117,474)	(25,689)	(143,163)
Provision transferred to commitments	, , ,	` ' '	. , ,	, , ,	,	, , ,
by signature (note 35 (iii))	-	(413)	(413)	-	-	-
	(39,748)	(29,852)	(69,600)	(179,665)	(36,991)	(216,656)
Balance at 31 December	276,248	85,016	361,264	285,066	87,181	372,247
V 45 14 -1 (m - 1 (m - m)	496.550	10.510	226.106	102.062	51.054	244.016
Individual impairment	186,558	49,548	236,106	192,962	51,954	244,916
Collective impairment	89,690	35,468	125,158	92,104	35,227	127,331
	276,248	85,016	361,264	285,066	87,181	372,247
Gross amount of loans individually determined to be impaired	419,448	77,914	497,362	406,507	75,758	482,265

In accordance with the Banking Control Commission Circular No. 240, bad loans and related provisions and unrealized interest which fulfill certain requirements have been transferred to off financial position accounts. The gross balance of these loans amounted to LL 338,476 million as of 31 December 2015 (2014: LL 294,551 million).

The fair value of collateral that the Group holds relating to loans and advances to corporate customers individually determined to be impaired amounts to LL 324,057 million as of 31 December 2015 (LL 351,873 million as of 31 December 2014). The collateral consists of cash, securities, letters of guarantee and properties.

The movement of allowance for impairment losses and allowance for unrealized interest against fully impaired loans included in the off financial position accounts is as follows:

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Balance at 1 January	294,551	119,806
Add: Unrealized interest for the year Provision and unrealized interest transferred from the statement of	16,762	9,797
financial position	48,363	168,978
	359,676	298,581
Less:		
Provisions written-back (note 13)	(4,593)	(2,667)
Amounts written-off	(2,183)	(40)
Foreign exchange difference	(14,424)	(1,323)
	$\overline{(21,200)}$	(4,030)
Balance at 31 December	338,476	294,551

31 December 2015

### 24 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Quoted: Government debt securities Corporate debt securities	2,438,422 1,355,958	2,438,324 971,315
Corporate deor securities	3,794,380	3,409,639
Unquoted:		
Government debt securities	5,316,572	5,690,727
Corporate debt securities	79,931	83,926
Certificates of deposit – Central Banks	3,246,187	2,360,242
Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions	389,309	491,395
	9,031,999	8,626,290
	12,826,379	12,035,929

The impairment allowance on financial assets classified at amortized cost at 31 December 2015 amounted to LL 608 million (31 December 2014: the same).

### 25 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Equity securities Funds	2,991 3,238	3,579 3,726
	6,229	7,305

The table below details the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income as at 31 December:

		2015			2014	
		Cumulative			Cumulative	
	Carrying amount LL million	fair value changes LL million	Dividend income LL million	Carrying amount LL million	fair value changes LL million	Dividend income LL million
Equity securities Funds	2,991 3,238	108 907	1,126 66	3,579 3,726	18 1,162	1,407 53
	6,229	1,015	1,192	7,305	1,180	1,460

Dividend income amounted to 1,192 million for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: LL 1,460 million) and resulted from equity instruments and funds held at year end (2014: same).

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### 26 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

			Furniture, office installations and	Advances on acquisition of fixed assets and	
	Freehold land		computer	construction	
	and buildings	Vehicles	equipment	in progress	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Cost					
At 1 January 2015	435,179	6,994	309,353	125,691	877,217
Additions	21,012	1,767	15,710	49,556	88,045
Disposals	-	(1,600)	(3,413)	-	(5,013)
Transfers	58,223	136	19,362	(84,308)	(6,587)
Translation difference	(18,361)	(227)	(7,062)	(5,920)	(31,570)
At 31 December 2015	496,053	7,070	333,950	85,019	922,092
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2015	68,391	3,634	185,567	-	257,592
Charge for the year	9,402	1,271	25,331	-	36,004
Relating to disposals	-	(1,551)	(2,933)	-	(4,484)
Translation difference	(3,775)	(148)	(7,211)	-	(11,134)
At 31 December 2015	74,018	3,206	200,754	-	277,978
Net carrying value					
At 31 December 2015	422,035	3,864	133,196	85,019	644,114
			Furniture, office	Advances on acquisition	
			installations and	of fixed assets and	
	Freehold land		installations and	4	
		Vehicles	installations and computer	of fixed assets and construction	Total
	Freehold land and buildings LL million	Vehicles LL million	installations and	of fixed assets and	Total LL million
Cost	and buildings		installations and computer equipment	of fixed assets and construction in progress	
Cost At 1 January 2014	and buildings		installations and computer equipment LL million	of fixed assets and construction in progress	LL million
	and buildings LL million	LL million	installations and computer equipment LL million 281,335	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million	LL million 778,065
At 1 January 2014	and buildings LL million 402,099	LL million 6,164	installations and computer equipment LL million	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million 88,467	<i>LL million</i> 778,065 146,175
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers	and buildings LL million 402,099 26,242	LL million 6,164 2,204	installations and computer equipment LL million 281,335 23,557	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million 88,467	LL million 778,065
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals	and buildings LL million 402,099 26,242 (2,638)	6,164 2,204 (1,387)	installations and computer equipment LL million 281,335 23,557 (7,439)	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million 88,467 94,172	LL million 778,065 146,175 (11,464)
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers	and buildings LL million 402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172 - (55,421)	778,065 146,175 (11,464) (16,892)
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference	and buildings LL million 402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118 (105)	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	778,065 146,175 (11,464) (16,892) (18,667)
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference At 31 December 2014	and buildings LL million 402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118 (105)	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	778,065 146,175 (11,464) (16,892) (18,667)
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference At 31 December 2014 Depreciation	and buildings LL million  402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)  435,179	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118 (105)	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)  309,353	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	778,065 146,175 (11,464) (16,892) (18,667)
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference At 31 December 2014  Depreciation At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year Relating to disposals	and buildings LL million  402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)  435,179  62,476	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118 (105) 6,994	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)  309,353	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	LL million  778,065 146,175 (11,464) (16,892) (18,667)  877,217
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference At 31 December 2014 Depreciation At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year	and buildings LL million  402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)  435,179  62,476 8,759	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118 (105) 6,994 4,048 1,049	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)  309,353	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	LL million  778,065 146,175 (11,464) (16,892) (18,667)  877,217  242,029 31,057
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference At 31 December 2014  Depreciation At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year Relating to disposals	and buildings LL million  402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)  435,179  62,476 8,759 (1,046)	118 (105) 6,994 4,048 1,049 (1,385)	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)  309,353  175,505 21,249 (6,276)	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	LL million  778,065 146,175 (11,464) (16,892) (18,667)  877,217  242,029 31,057 (8,707)
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference At 31 December 2014 Depreciation At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year Relating to disposals Translation difference At 31 December 2014	and buildings LL million  402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)  435,179  62,476 8,759 (1,046) (1,798)	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118 (105) 6,994 4,048 1,049 (1,385) (78)	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)  309,353  175,505 21,249 (6,276) (4,911)	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	242,029 31,057 (8,707) (6,787)
At 1 January 2014 Additions Disposals Transfers Translation difference At 31 December 2014 Depreciation At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year Relating to disposals Translation difference	and buildings LL million  402,099 26,242 (2,638) 20,295 (10,819)  435,179  62,476 8,759 (1,046) (1,798)	6,164 2,204 (1,387) 118 (105) 6,994  4,048 1,049 (1,385) (78)	installations and computer equipment LL million  281,335 23,557 (7,439) 18,116 (6,216)  309,353  175,505 21,249 (6,276) (4,911)	of fixed assets and construction in progress LL million  88,467 94,172  (55,421) (1,527)	242,029 31,057 (8,707) (6,787)

Certain freehold land and buildings purchased prior to 1 January 1999 were restated in previous years for the changes in the general purchasing power of the Lebanese Lira giving rise to a net surplus amounting to LL 14,727 million, which was credited to equity under "revaluation reserve of real estate".

### 31 December 2015

### 27 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software		Advances on acquisition of intangible	
	development	Key money	assets	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Cost				
At 1 January 2015	15,222	4,339	61	19,622
Additions	2,437	-	51	2,488
Disposals	(2)	-	-	(2)
Transfers	3,953	-	(55)	3,898
Translation difference	(515)	(479)	(5)	(999)
At 31 December 2015	21,095	3,860	52	25,007
Amortization				
At 1 January 2015	13,367	3,765	-	17,132
Charge for the year	3,426	78	-	3,504
Relating to disposals	(2)	-	-	(2)
Translation difference	(483)	(334)	-	(817)
At 31 December 2015	16,308	3,509	-	19,817
Net carrying value				
At 31 December 2015	4,787	351	52	5,190
	<del></del>		Advances on	
	Software		acquisition of intangible	
	development	Key money	assets	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Cost				
At 1 January 2014	14,467	4,849	22	19,338
Additions	1,120	-	98	1,218
Transfers	190	-	(56)	134
Translation difference	(555)	(510)	(3)	(1,068)
At 31 December 2014	15,222	4,339	61	19,622
Amortization				
At 1 January 2014	12,360	4,037	-	16,397
Charge for the year	1,515	94	-	1,609
Translation difference	(508)	(366)	-	(874)
At 31 December 2014	13,367	3,765	-	17,132
Net carrying value				<del></del>
	1,855	574	61	2,490

31 December 2015

### 28 ASSETS OBTAINED IN SETTLEMENT OF DEBT

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Cost	LL minon	22 /////////
At 1 January	24,754	26,630
Additions	22,763	2,631
Disposals	(3,903)	(3,854)
Transfers	224	-
Write-back (note 12)	821	-
Translation difference	(1,459)	(653)
At 31 December	43,200	24,754
Impairment		
At 1 January	(4,865)	(3,116)
Charge for the year (note 15)	(297)	(1,749)
At 31 December	(5,162)	(4,865)
Net carrying value		
At 31 December	38,038	19,889
40 OTHER ACCETS		
29 OTHER ASSETS		
	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Reinsurer's share of technical reserves	44,512	43,206
Prepaid expenses	21,447	19,942
Compulsory deposits (i)	12,463	13,074
Sundry debtors (ii)	17,363	21,311
Other revenues to be collected	4,878	4,432
Customers' transactions between head office and branches	1,580	6,336
Precious metals and stamps	1,165	1,181
Other assets	49,621	44,745
	153,029	154,227
(i) Compulsory deposits represent amounts deposited with local authorities b countries in which the subsidiaries are located, and are detailed as follows:		
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
BLOMInvest Bank SAL	1,500	1,500
Bank of Syria and Overseas SA	6,240	6,918
BLOM Development Bank SAL	4,500	4,500
BLOM Bank France BLOM Securities	169 54	102 54
	12,463	13,074
		13,074

31 December 2015

### 29 OTHER ASSETS (continued)

(ii) Sun	dry	det	otors
----------	-----	-----	-------

Sundry debtors 18,773 2. Less: Provision against sundry debtors (1,410)	2014 million 22,725 (1,414) 21,311
Less: Provision against sundry debtors  (1,410)  (17,363  The movement of provision against sundry debtors is summarized as follows:	(1,414)
The movement of provision against sundry debtors is summarized as follows:	21,311
2015	
	2014 million
Balance at 1 January Write-back of provisions (note 13) Provision written-off  1,414  (4)	1,685 (235) (36)
Balance at 31 December 1,410	1,414
30 GOODWILL	
2015 LL million LL r	2014 million
At 1 January 52,214	53,833 (1,619)
At 31 December 47,876	52,214

### Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to groups of cash-generating units, which are also reportable segments, for impairment testing as follows:

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Corporate and retail banking (BLOM Bank Egypt SAE) Asset management and private banking (BLOM Bank (Switzerland) SA) Financial Services (BLOM Securities)	45,871 1,236 769	50,233 1,211 770
	47,876	52,214
		=======================================

### Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The recoverable amount of BLOM Bank Egypt SAE has been determined based on a value in use calculation, using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by senior management covering a ten-year period. The following rates are used by the Group:

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### 30 GOODWILL (continued)

### Key assumptions used in value in use calculations (continued)

	2015 %	2014 %
Discount rate	14	15
Projected growth rate (average during the first 5 years)	5	5
Projected growth rate beyond the five year period	3	3

The calculation of value in use for BLOM Bank Egypt SAE is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Interest margins;
- Discount rates;
- · Projected growth rates;
- Gross domestic product of the country where the subsidiary operates; and
- Local inflation rates.

#### **Interest margins**

Interest margins are based on average values achieved in the 13 months proceeding of the budget period. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated market conditions.

#### Discount rates

Discount rates reflect management's estimate of return on capital employed. Discount rates are calculated by using the cost of equity.

### Projected growth rates, GDP and local inflation rates

Assumptions are based on management analysis and published industry research.

### Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

Management believes that no reasonable possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the units to exceed their recoverable amount.

### 31 DUE TO CENTRAL BANKS AND REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Loan due to Central Bank of Lebanon	442,381	372,252
Loan due to Central Bank of Jordan	13,172	9,781
Loan due to Central Bank of Egypt	626	-
Accrued interest payable	4,089	2,862
Balance at 31 December	460,268	384,895

Following the Central Bank of Lebanon Intermediate Circulars No. 313, 318, and 382 and 408 issued on 14 January 2013, 28 February 2013, 10 December 2014 and 20 November 2015 respectively, the Central Bank of Lebanon offered the commercial banks facilities up to a ceiling of LL 1,500 billion to be granted to customers and with a time limit ending on 15 November 2016. Facilities obtained are subject to an interest rate of 1% per annum payable on a monthly basis with the first payment due on 2 January 2017. As of 31 December 2015, the Bank obtained facilities amounting to LL 442,381 million (31 December 2014: LL 372,252 million).

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### 32 DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2015	2014
		,
	LL million	LL million
Current accounts	259,013	386,288
Time deposits	227,680	255,013
	486,693	641,301
33 CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS AT AMORTIZED COST	2015	
	4013	2014
	I I!!!!	2014
	LL million	2014 LL million
Customers' deposits at amortized cost:		LL million
Sight deposits	5,411,603	LL million 5,127,319
	5,411,603 17,209,657	LL million 5,127,319 16,703,605
Sight deposits	5,411,603	LL million 5,127,319
Sight deposits Time deposits Saving accounts	5,411,603 17,209,657	LL million 5,127,319 16,703,605
Sight deposits Time deposits	5,411,603 17,209,657 12,822,833	LL million 5,127,319 16,703,605 12,162,748

Customers' deposits include coded deposit accounts in BLOM Bank SAL and BLOMInvest Bank SAL amounting to LL 67,077 million as of 31 December 2015 (2014: LL 66,563 million).

### 34 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Unearned premiums and liability related to insurance contracts	302,210	297,857
Sundry creditors	105,699	213,311
Current tax liabilities	81,375	75,654
Accrued expenses	58,903	57,933
Transactions pending between branches	90,810	77,393
Complementary taxes due related to a subsidiary bank (i)	25,178	27,222
Other taxes due	18,424	17,064
Dividends payable	433	331
Other liabilities	15,783	5,731
	698,815	772,496

<sup>(</sup>i) Complementary taxes due related to BLOM Bank Egypt SAE represent mainly accruals for additional complementary taxes resulting from inspection by tax authorities.

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### 35 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Provision for risks and charges (i)	43,997	26,290
Provision for outstanding claims and IBNR reserves related to subsidiary- insurance companies	42 (12	40.150
Retirement benefits obligation (ii)	42,613 64,265	40,150 65,930
Provision on commitment by signature (iii)	12,341	13,853
Other provisions	1,134	1,155
	164,350	147,378
(i) Provision for risks and charges		
	2015	2014
	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Balance at 1 January	26,290	25,871
Charge for the year (note 15)	20,799	8,751
Provisions paid during the year Provisions written-back during the year (note 12)	(180)	(6,502)
Recoveries	(839)	(720)
Exchange difference	(2,073)	(6) (1,104)
Balance at 31 December	43,997	26,290
(ii) Retirement benefits obligation		
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Balance at 1 January	65,930	58,700
Charge for the year (note 14)	3,934	10,800
Benefits paid	(4,682)	(3,548)
Exchange difference	(917)	(22)
Balance at 31 December	64,265	65,930
(iii) Provision on commitment by signature		<u></u>
	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Balance at 1 January	13,853	10,985
Charge for the year (note 13)	918	4,776
Provision transferred from collective impairment on retail loans (note 23)	413	_
Provisions written-back during the year (note 13)	(4,605)	(537)
Provisions written-off	(237)	-
Exchange difference	1,999	(1,371)
Balance at 31 December	12,341	13,853
	<del></del>	
51		•

31 December 2015

### 36 SHARE CAPITAL AND PREMIUMS

	20		2014	
	Share	Share	Share	Share
	capital	premium	capital	premium
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Common shares - Authorized, issued and fully paid				
215,000,000 shares at LL 1,200 per share as of 31 December 2015				
(31 December 2014: the same)	258,000	374,059	258,000	374,059
	20	015	2014	
	20 Share	015 Share	2014 Share	Share
				Share premium
	Share	Share	Share	
Preferred shares – Authorized, issued and fully paid	Share capital	Share premium	Share capital	premium
Preferred shares - Authorized, issued and fully paid 20,000,000 preferred shares (2011 issue) at LL 1,200 per share as of 31 December 2015	Share capital	Share premium	Share capital	premium
	Share capital	Share premium	Share capital	premium

According to the provisions of Law no 308 dated 3 April 2001, the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting of Shareholders held on 4 April 2011, resolved to issue preferred shares at the following conditions:

	2011 issue
Number of shares	20,000,000
Par value of issued shares (LL 1,200 share)	LL 24,000 million
Premium (denominated in USD)	LL 277,500 million (USD 184,080 thousands)
Non cumulative benefits	2011 distributions to be based on a fixed amount of USD 0.7 per share (subject to the approval of the Shareholders' General Assembly Meeting and the availability of a non-consolidated distributable net income for the year).

These preferred shares are redeemable 60 days after the annual general assembly dealing with the accounts for the year 2016 at the discretion of the Bank at the issue price.

All of the Bank's common and preferred shares are listed in the Beirut Stock Exchange starting 20 June 2008. Out of the total common shares, 73,896,010 shares are listed as Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) in the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

### 37 NON DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

	Reserve for general banking risks LL million	Legal reserve LL million	Reserve for increase of share capital LL million	Other reserves LL million	Total LL million
At 1 January 2014 Appropriation of 2013 profits Adjustments related to change in ownership in subsidiaries	305,446 48,503	387,768 48,429 1	60,733 7,996	58,322 48	812,269 104,976 1
Net gain on sale of treasury shares At 31 December 2014	353,949	436,198	4,971 ————————————————————————————————————	58,370	922,217
Appropriation of 2014 profits Net gain on sale of treasury shares	55,236	50,625	18,675 10,167	5,415	129,951 10,167
At 31 December 2015	409,185	486,823	102,542	63,785	1,062,335

### Reserve for general banking risks

According to the Central Bank of Lebanon regulations, banks in Lebanon are required to appropriate from their annual net profit a minimum of 0.2 percent and a maximum of 0.3 percent of total risk weighted assets and off statement of financial position items based on rates specified by the Central Bank of Lebanon to cover general banking risks. The consolidated ratio should not be less than 2 percent by the year 2017. This reserve is part of the Group's equity and cannot be distributed as dividends.

The appropriation in 2015 from the profits of the year 2014 amounted to LL 55,236 million (2014: LL 48,503 million).

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### 37 NON DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES (continued)

#### Legal reserve

According to the Lebanese Code of Commerce and to the Money and Credit Act, banks and companies operating in Lebanon have to transfer 10% of their annual net profit to a legal reserve. In addition, subsidiaries and branches are also subject to legal reserve requirements based on the rules and regulations of the countries in which they operate. This reserve cannot be distributed as dividends.

During 2015, the Group appropriated LL 50,625 million from 2014 profits to the legal reserve in accordance with the General Assembly of Shareholders' resolution (2014: LL 48,429 million).

### Reserve for increase of share capital

The balance amounting to LL 102,542 million (2014: LL 73,700 million) represents a regulatory reserve pursuant to circular no. 167, dated 24 January 1994, issued by the Banking Control Commission. This reserve cannot be distributed as dividends.

Details of the reserve for increase of share capital are as follows:

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Recoveries of provisions for doubtful debts	68,616	49,941
Revaluation reserves for fixed assets sold	668	668
Gain on sale of treasury shares	33,156	22,989
Transfer from other reserves	102	102
	102,542	73,700

#### Other reserves

Other reserves consist mainly of reserves for retail loans for banks operating in Lebanon pursuant to BCC Circular no. 280 dated 2 January 2015, and of non-distributable reserves of subsidiaries appropriated from retained earnings as required by the regulators where the Group operates. During 2015, the Group transferred an amount of LL 5,415 million from retained earnings to other reserves (2014: LL 48 million).

### 38 DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
General reserves	514,515	488,109

### General reserves

The Group appropriates general reserves from its retained earnings to strengthen its equity. This reserve amounting to LL 514,515 million (2014: LL 488,109 million) is available for dividend distribution.

### 39 TREASURY SHARES

Movement of treasury shares recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	2013	5
	No. of	
	common	Amount
	shares	LL million
At 1 January	12,639,504	165,020
Purchase of treasury shares	3,871,092	55,852
Sale of treasury shares	(2,879,110)	(38,096)
Premium on treasury shares		(2,068)
At 31 December	13,631,486	180,708

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### 39 TREASURY SHARES (continued)

	2014	
	No. of common shares	Amount LL million
At 1 January Purchase of treasury shares Sale of treasury shares	7,121,166 9,816,619 (4,298,281)	87,199 130,757 (52,936)
At 31 December	12,639,504	165,020

The treasury shares represent 4,200,133 Global Depositary Receipts (GDR) and 9,431,353 ordinary shares owned by the Group as at 31 December 2015 (2014: 3,861,253 Global Depository Receipts (GDR) and 8,778,251 ordinary shares). The market value of one GDR and one ordinary share were USD 9.75 and USD 9.4 respectively as of 31 December 2015 (2014: USD 9.8 and USD 8.8 respectively).

The Group realized a gain of LL 10,167 million from the sale of treasury shares during the year 2015 (2014; gain of LL 4,971 million). Gains and losses are reflected in the "Non distributable reserves".

#### 40 RETAINED EARNINGS

As of 31 December, retained earnings include the following non distributable amounts:

	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Group's share of accumulated unrealized gain on revaluation of structural		
position of subsidiary bank	34,940	37,900
Unrealized gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	72,176	68,820
	105 116	106 700
	107,116	106,720

In accordance with decision 362 of the Council of Money and Credit of Syria, unrealized accumulated foreign exchange profits from the revaluation of the structural position in foreign currency maintained by the subsidiary bank in Syria are non-distributable. These are classified as non-distributable amounts in retained earnings after the closing of each financial year ending 31 December, upon transfer of the profit for the period to retained earnings.

### 41 REVALUATION RESERVE OF REAL ESTATE

	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million
Revaluation reserve accepted in Tier II capital	14,727	14,727
_		

## 42 CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Movement of the change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income during the year was as follows:

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
At 1 January Net changes in fair values during the year	498 (165)	498
Balance at 31 December	333	498

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### 43 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Cash and balances with central banks Deposits with banks and financial institutions (whose original	2,960,762	2,652,992
maturities are less than 3 months)	2,503,682	3,763,424
Less:	5,464,444	6,416,416
Due to central banks	(13,350)	(23,563)
Repurchase agreements  Due to banks and financial institutions (whose original	(626)	-
maturities are less than 3 months)	(375,855)	(521,258)
	5,074,613	5,871,595

### 44 DIVIDENDS DECLARED AND PAID

According to the resolution of the General Assembly meeting held on 15 April 2015, the following dividends were declared and paid, from the 2014 profits.

	Number of shares	Dividends per share in LL	Total LL million
Dividends on preferred shares – 2011 issue Dividends on common shares	20,000,000 210,373,123	1,055.25 1,000	21,105 210,373
			231,478

The dividends on common shares, declared on 15 April 2015, were paid net of the treasury shares as of that date.

According to the resolution of the General Assembly meeting held on 9 April 2014, the following dividends were declared and paid, from the 2013 profits.

	Number of shares	Dividends per share in LL	Total LL million
Dividends on preferred shares – 2011 issue Dividends on common shares	20,000,000 210,033,222	1,055.25 750	21,105 157,525
			178,630

The dividends on common shares, declared on 9 April 2014, were paid net of the treasury shares as of that date.

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### 45 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operation decisions, or one other party controls both. The definition includes subsidiaries, key management personnel and their close family members, as well as entities controlled or jointly controlled by them.

A list of the Group's principal subsidiaries is shown in note 4. Transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries meet the definition of related party transactions. However, where these are eliminated on consolidation, they are not disclosed in the Group's financial statements.

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly.

Loans to related parties, (a) were made in the ordinary course of business, (b) were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with others and (c) did not involve more than a normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.

Related party balances included in the Group's Statement of Financial Position are as follows as of 31 December:

### 31 December 2015:

ST December 2013.	Key management <u>personnel</u> Outstanding balance LL million	Other related <u>parties</u> Outstanding balance LL million	<u>Total</u> Outstanding balance LL million
Deposits	186,368	14,237	200,605
Net loans and advances	14,373	17,843	32,216
Guarantees given	4,170	55	4,225
31 December 2014:			
	Key management	Other related	<b></b>
	personnel	parties	<u>Total</u>
	Outstanding	Outstanding	Outstanding
	balance	balance	balance
	LL million	LL million	LL million
Deposits	172,880	17,033	189,913
Net loans and advances	13,934	18,745	32,679
Guarantees given	6,254	55	6,309

Related party transactions included in the Group's Income Statement are as follows for the year ended 31 December:

		2015	
	Key management personnel LL million	Other related parties LL million	Total LL million
Interest paid on deposits	8,624	846	9,470
Interest received from net loans and advances	425	582	1,007
Accounting services' revenues	-	-	-
		2014	
	Key management	Other related	
	personnel	parties	<u>Total</u>
	LL million	LL million	LL million
Interest paid on deposits	8,463	892	9,355
Interest received from net loans and advances	494	618	1,112
Accounting services' revenues	-	19	19

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### 45 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

#### Key Management Personnel

Total remuneration awarded to key management personnel represents the awards made to individuals that have been approved by the Board Remuneration Committee as part of the latest pay round decisions. Figures are provided for the period that individuals met the definition of key management personnel.

2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Short-term benefits 49,059	44,742
Post-employment benefits (charge for the year) 1,239	1,687

Short-term benefits comprise of salaries, bonuses, profit-sharing, attendance fees and other benefits.

### 46 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS

### Credit - related commitments and contingent liabilities

To meet the financial needs of customers, the Group enters into various commitments, guarantees and other contingent liabilities, which are mainly credit-related instruments including both financial and non-financial guarantees and commitments to extend credit. Even though these obligations may not be recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position, they do contain credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Group. The table below discloses the nominal principal amounts of credit-related commitments and contingent liabilities. Nominal principal amounts represent the amount at risk should the contracts be fully drawn upon and clients default. As a significant portion of guarantees and commitments is expected to expire without being withdrawn, the total of the nominal principal amount is not indicative of future liquidity requirements.

		2015	
	Banks	Customers	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million
Guarantees issued	33,805	806,659	840,464
Commitments			
Documentary credits	182,850	-	182,850
Loan commitments	-	2,182,976	2,182,976
Of which revocable	-	1,770,736	1,770,736
Of which irrevocable	-	412,240	412,240
Other commitments	3,526,828	43,174	3,570,002
	3,743,483	3,032,809	6,776,292
		2014	
	Banks	Customers	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million
Guarantees issued	36,001	767,816	803,817
Commitments			
Documentary credits	176,528	-	176,528
Loan commitments	-	1,809,236	1,809,236
Of which revocable	-	1,528,209	1,528,209
Of which irrevocable	-	281,027	281,027
Other commitments	1,092,802	50,352	1,143,154
	1,305,331	2,627,404	3,932,735

### Guarantees issued

Guarantees are given as security to support the performance of a customer to third parties. The main types of guarantees provided are:

- Financial guarantees given to banks and financial institutions on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts, and other banking facilities; and
- Other guarantees are contracts that have similar features to the financial guarantee contracts but fail to meet the strict definition of a financial guarantee contract under IFRS. These include mainly performance and tender guarantees.

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## 46 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS AND LEASING ARRANGEMENTS (continued)

### Credit - related commitments and contingent liabilities (continued)

#### Documentary credits

Documentary credits commit the Group to make payments to third parties, on production of documents, which are usually reimbursed immediately by customers.

#### Loan commitments

Loan commitments are defined amounts (unutilized credit lines or undrawn portions of credit lines) against which clients can borrow money under defined terms and conditions.

Revocable loan commitments are those commitments that can be cancelled at any time (without giving a reason) subject to notice requirements according to their general terms and conditions. Irrevocable loan commitments result from arrangements where the Group has no right to withdraw the loan commitment once communicated to the beneficiary.

### Legal claims

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business. The Group has an established protocol for dealing with such legal claims. Once professional advice has been obtained and the amount of damages reasonably estimated, the Group makes adjustments to account for any adverse effects which the claims may have on its financial standing. At year end, the Group had several unresolved legal claims. Based on advice from legal counsel, management believes that legal claims will not result in any material financial loss to the Group.

### Capital and operating lease commitments

Capital expenditures and lease payments that were not provided for as of the consolidated statement of financial position date are as follows:

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Capital commitments		
Property and equipment	62,727	32,787
Operating lease commitments – Group as lessee		
Future minimum lease payments under operating leases:		
During one year	2,109	2,116
More than 1 year and less than five years	5,539	7,465
More than five years	3,817	5,330
Total operating lease commitments at the consolidated statement of		
financial position date	11,465	14,911

### Other commitments and contingencies

The Bank's books in Lebanon have not been reviewed by the tax authorities for the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015. The ultimate outcome of any review by the tax authorities on the Bank's books for these years cannot be presently determined.

The Bank's books in Lebanon were reviewed by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for the period from 1 March 1998 to 31 October 2014 inclusive. The outcome of this review resulted in additional contributions and penalties amounting to LL 227 million that were settled in 2014. The Bank's books in Lebanon remain subject to the review by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) for the period from 1 November 2014 to 31 December 2015.

In addition, the subsidiaries' books and records are subject to review by the tax and social security authorities in the countries in which they operate. Management believes that adequate provisions were recorded against possible review results to the extent that they can be reliably estimated.

### BLOM Bank SAL

### NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 47 ASSETS HELD IN CUSTODY AND UNDER ADMINISTRATION

2015 2014

LL million LL million

Assets held in custody and under administration

**10,128,324** 10,787,376

The Group provides safekeeping and servicing activities on behalf of clients, in addition to various support functions including the valuation of portfolios of securities and other financial assets, which complements the custody business.

### 48 FAIR VALUE OF THE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values in this note are stated at a specific date and may be different from the amounts which will actually be paid on the maturity or settlement dates of the instrument. In many cases, it would not be possible to realize immediately the estimated fair values given the size of the portfolios measured. Accordingly, these fair values do not represent the value of these instruments to the Group as a going concern.

Financial assets and liabilities are classified according to a hierarchy that reflects the significance of observable market inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined below.

### Quoted market prices - Level 1

Financial instruments are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

### Valuation technique using observable inputs - Level 2

Financial instruments classified as Level 2 have been valued using models whose most significant inputs are observable in an active market. Such valuation techniques and models incorporate assumptions about factors observable in an active market, that other market participants would use in their valuations, including interest rate yield curve, exchange rates, volatilities, and prepayment and defaults rates.

### Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs – Level 3

Financial instruments are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price. Unobservable input levels are generally determined based on observable inputs of a similar nature, historical observations or other analytical techniques.

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### 48 FAIR VALUE OF THE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value:

		2015	5	
	_	Valuation techniques		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Place I I water	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets: Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency options	_	20,412	_	20,412
Forward foreign exchange contracts		12,281	-	12,281
Futures on commodities		7,964		7,964
Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes	-	62	_	62
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		02		02
Quoted equity securities	149,131	_	_	149,131
Unquoted equity securities	-	13,375	-	13,375
Quoted government debt securities	85,139		_	85,139
Unquoted government debt securities	-	34,013	-	34,013
Quoted corporate debt securities	143,963	-	-	143,963
Unquoted corporate debt securities	-	1,695	-	1,695
Funds	-	153,221	-	153,221
Unquoted certificates of deposit - Central Banks	-	14,732		14,732
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Unquoted equity securities	-	2,991	-	2,991
Funds	-	3,238	-	3,238
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments:				
Currency options		20,781	_	20,781
Forward foreign exchange contracts		12,059	_	12,059
Futures on commodities	_	7,964		7,964
		201 Valuat	ion techniques	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	LL $million$	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets:	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets: Derivative financial instruments:	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
	LL million -	<i>77,7</i> 91	LL million -	77,791
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts	LL million - -	77,791 19,655	LL million - -	77,791 19,655
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities	LL million - - -	77,791 19,655 6,641	LL million - -	77,791 19,655 6,641
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes	LL million	77,791 19,655	LL million	77,791 19,655
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities	: : :	77,791 19,655 6,641	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities	LL million 140,280	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities	- - - - 140,280	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities	: : :	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities	- - - - 140,280	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158		77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158 1,695	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836 86,364
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: Unquoted equity securities	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158 1,695 86,364 3,579		77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836 86,364
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: Unquoted equity securities Funds	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158 1,695	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836 86,364
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: Unquoted equity securities Funds Financial liabilities:	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158 1,695 86,364 3,579	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836 86,364
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: Unquoted equity securities Funds Financial liabilities: Derivative financial instruments:	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158 1,695 86,364 3,579 3,726	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836 86,364 3,579 3,726
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Unquoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: Unquoted equity securities Funds Financial liabilities: Derivative financial instruments: Currency options	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158 1,695 86,364 3,579 3,726	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836 86,364 3,579 3,726
Derivative financial instruments: Currency options Forward foreign exchange contracts Futures on commodities Forward foreign exchange contracts used for hedging purposes Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss: Unquoted equity securities Quoted equity securities Unquoted government debt securities Quoted government debt securities Unquoted corporate debt securities Quoted corporate debt securities Funds Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: Unquoted equity securities Funds Financial liabilities: Derivative financial instruments:	140,280 - 2,294	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 114,158 1,695 86,364 3,579 3,726	LL million	77,791 19,655 6,641 5,147 12,953 140,280 114,158 2,294 1,695 434,836 86,364 3,579 3,726

There were no transfers between levels during 2015 (2014: the same).

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### 48 FAIR VALUE OF THE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value using a valuation technique with significant observable inputs (Level 2)

### Derivatives

Derivative products are valued using a valuation technique with market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates.

#### Government bonds, certificates of deposit and other debt securities

The Group values these unquoted debt securities using discounted cash flow valuation models where the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement is observable in an active market. These inputs include assumptions regarding current rates of interest, implied volatilities and credit spreads.

### Comparison of carrying and fair values for financial assets and liabilities not held at fair value:

The fair values included in the table below were calculated for disclosure purposes only. The fair valuation techniques and assumptions described below relate only to the fair value of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value. Other institutions may use different methods and assumptions for their fair value estimations, and therefore such fair value disclosures cannot necessarily be compared from one institution to another.

The fair value of financial instruments that are carried at amortized cost is as follows:

	20	15	20	14
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	value	value	value	value
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks	14,296,448	14,663,485	13,150,549	13,848,010
Due from banks and financial institutions	4,213,528	4,213,168	4,574,988	4,574,785
Loans to banks and financial institutions	63,376	66,929	95,288	100,939
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized				
cost	10,815,706	10,865,978	10,383,611	10,427,398
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized				
cost	32,216	32,505	32,679	32,904
Debtors by acceptances	88,854	88,854	141,170	141,170
Financial assets at amortized cost	12,826,379	13,099,552	12,035,929	12,301,799
Government debt securities	7,754,994	<i>7,872,033</i>	<i>8,129,051</i>	8,272,801
Certificates of deposit – Central Banks	3,246,187	3,382,991	2,360,242	2,435,310
Corporate debt securities	1,435,889	1,459,238	1,055,241	1,104,109
Certificates of deposit – Commercial banks				
and financial institutions	389,309	385,290	491,395	489,579
Financial liabilities				
Due to central banks	459,642	299,202	204 905	252 026
	626	626	384,895	252,836
Repurchase agreements  Due to banks and financial institutions			641 201	641 202
	486,693	486,681	641,301	641,303
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	37,623,777	37,697,509	35,998,926 189,913	36,068,165
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	200,605	200,915	-	191,128
Engagements by acceptances	88,854	88,854	141,170	141,170

Assets and liabilities for which fair value is disclosed using a valuation technique with significant observable inputs (Level 2) and / or significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are liquid or have a short term maturity (less than three months), the Group assumed that the carrying values approximate the fair values. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits which have no specific maturity and financial instruments with variable rates.

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### 48 FAIR VALUE OF THE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### Deposits with banks and loans and advances to banks

For the purpose of this disclosure there is minimal difference between fair value and carrying amount of these financial assets as they are short-term in nature or have interest rates that re-price frequently. The fair value of deposits with longer maturities are estimated using discounted cash flows applying market rates for counterparties with similar credit quality.

### Government bonds, certificates of deposit and other debt securities

The Group values these unquoted debt securities using discounted cash flow valuation models where the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement is observable in an active market. These inputs include assumptions regarding current rates of interest and credit spreads.

### Loans and advances to customers

For the purpose of this disclosure, fair value of loans and advances to customers is estimated using discounted cash flows by applying current rates for new loans granted during 2015 with similar remaining maturities and to counterparties with similar credit quality.

### Deposits from banks and customers

In many cases, the fair value disclosed approximates carrying value because these financial liabilities are short-term in nature or have interest rates that re-price frequently. The fair value for deposits with long-term maturities, such as time deposits, are estimated using discounted cash flows, applying either market rates or current rates for deposits of similar remaining maturities.

Assets for which fair values are disclosed: Cash and balances with central banks Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed: Due to central banks	Level 1 LL million 233,929 - - - 2,439,680 - 1,379,255	Valuation tech Level 2 LL million 14,429,556 4,213,168 66,929 - - 5,432,353 3,382,991 79,983	hniques  Level 3 LL million  10,865,978 32,505	Total LL million 14,663,485 4,213,168 66,929 10,865,978 32,505 7,872,033 3,382,991
Cash and balances with central banks Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:	233,929 	LL million  14,429,556 4,213,168 66,929 5,432,353 3,382,991	LL million - - - - 10,865,978	LL million 14,663,485 4,213,168 66,929 10,865,978 32,505 7,872,033
Cash and balances with central banks Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:	233,929	14,429,556 4,213,168 66,929 - - 5,432,353 3,382,991	- - - 10,865,978	14,663,485 4,213,168 66,929 10,865,978 32,505 7,872,033
Cash and balances with central banks Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:	2,439,680	4,213,168 66,929 - - 5,432,353 3,382,991	, ,	4,213,168 66,929 10,865,978 32,505 7,872,033
Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:	2,439,680	4,213,168 66,929 - - 5,432,353 3,382,991	, ,	4,213,168 66,929 10,865,978 32,505 7,872,033
Loans to banks and financial institutions Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		5,432,353 3,382,991	, ,	66,929 10,865,978 32,505 7,872,033
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		5,432,353 3,382,991	, ,	10,865,978 32,505 7,872,033
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		3,382,991	, ,	32,505 7,872,033
Financial assets at amortized cost: Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		3,382,991	32,505 - -	7,872,033
Government debt securities Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		3,382,991	-	
Certificates of deposit - Central Banks Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		3,382,991	-	
Corporate debt securities Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:	1,379,255		-	3.382,991
Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions  Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:	1,379,255	79,983		, ,
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:	-		-	1,459,238
		385,290	-	385,290
Due to central banks				
2 44 17 1711-17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	299,202	-	299,202
Repurchase Agreements	-	626	-	626
Due to banks and financial institutions	-	486,681	-	486,681
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	-	37,697,509	-	37,697,509
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	-	200,915	-	200,915
		201	4	
_		Valuation tec		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Assets for which fair values are disclosed:				
Cash and balances with central banks	218,933	13,629,077	-	13,848,010
Due from banks and financial institutions		4,574,785	_	4,574,785
Loans to banks and financial institutions	-	100,939	-	100,939
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	-	´ -	10,427,398	10,427,398
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	-	_	32,904	32,904
Financial assets at amortized cost:			-	,
Government debt securities	2,489,210	5,783,591		8,272,801
Certificates of deposit - Central Banks	-	2,435,310	-	2,435,310
Corporate debt securities	1,020,209	83,900	-	1,104,109
Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial institutions	_	489,579	-	489,579
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:		,		,
Due to central banks		252,836	-	252,836
Due to banks and financial institutions	-	641,303	-	641,303
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	_	36,068,165	_	36,068,165
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	-	191,128	_	191,128

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### 49 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analyzed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

The maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities as at 31 December is as follows:

		_2015	
	Less than one year LL million	More than one year LL million	Tota LL million
ASSETS	2 721 025	10,575,413	1430644
Cash and balances with central banks  Due from banks and financial institutions	3,721,035 4,168,775	44,753	14,296,448 4,213,528
Loans to banks and financial institutions	14,209	49,167	63,37
Derivative financial instruments	40,719	· -	40,71
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	115,418	479,851	595,26
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	7,847,951	2,967,755	10,815,70
let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	18,718	13,498 405	32,21
lebtors by acceptances inancial assets at amortized cost	88,449 2,923,962	9,902,417	88,85 12,826,37
inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,723,702	6,229	6,22
roperty and equipment		644,114	644,11
ntangible assets	-	5,190	5,19
assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	38,038	38,03
other assets	130,906	22,123	153,02
Goodwill		47,876	47,87
OTAL ASSETS	19,070,142	24,796,829	43,866,97
IABILITIES	44 775	414.967	450.64
due to central banks depurchase Agreements	44,775 626	414,867	459,64 62
ue to banks and financial institutions	486,693	-	486,69
erivative financial instruments	40,804		40,80
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	36,804,372	819,405	37,623,77
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	200,520	85	200,60
Engagements by acceptances	88,449	405	88,85
Other liabilities	593,752	105,063	698,81
Provisions for risks and charges	84,357	79,993	164,35
OTAL LIABILITIES	38,344,348	1,419,818	39,764,16
ET	(19,274,206)	23,377,011	4,102,80
	Less than one year	2014 More than one year	Tota
	Less than one year LL million	LL million	LL millio
SSETS ash and balances with central banks	3,041,097	10,109,452	13,150,54
bue from banks and financial institutions	4,527,287	47,701	4,574,98
oans to banks and financial institutions	52,516	42,772	95,2
Perivative financial instruments	109,234	-	109,23
inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss	200,393	592,187	792,58
let loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	7,910,541	2,473,070	10,383,61
let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	23,220	9,459	32,67
Debtors by acceptances	137,662	3,508	141,17
inancial assets at amortized cost	2,041,590	9,994,339	12,035,92
inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	•	7,305 619,625	7,36 619,62
Property and equipment ntangible assets		2,490	2,49
Assets obtained in settlement of debt	-	19,889	19,88
Other assets	125,077	29,150	154,22
Goodwill	-	52,214	52,21
TOTAL ASSETS	18,168,617	24,003,161	42,171,77
JABILITIES	20.001	246.074	207.0
Due to central banks	38,021 641,301	346,874	384,89
rue to banks and financial institutions Perivative financial instruments	641,301 92,621		641,30 92,62
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	35,367,742	631,184	35,998,9
eposits from related parties at amortized cost	189,913		189,9
ngagements by acceptances	137,662	3,508	141,1
ther liabilities	663,085	109,411	772,4
rovisions for risks and charges	70,817	76,561	147,3
FOTAL LIABILITIES	37,201,162	1,167,538	38,368,7
KET	(19,032,545)	22,835,623	3,803,0

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its business activities within risk management guidelines as set by the Group's "Risk Management Policy" approved by the Board of Directors. The Group recognizes the role of the Board of Directors and executive management in the risk management process as set out in the Banking Control Commission circular 242. In particular, it is recognized that ultimate responsibility for establishment of effective risk management practices and culture lies with the Board of Directors as does the establishing of the Group's risk appetite and tolerance levels. The Board of Directors delegates through its Risk Management Committee the day—to—day responsibility for establishment and monitoring of risk management process across the Group to the Chief Risk Officer, who is directly appointed by the Board of Directors, in coordination with executive management at BLOM Bank SAL.

The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk.

The Board's Risk Management Committee has the mission to periodically (1) review and assess the risk management function of the Group, (2) review the adequacy of the Group's capital and its allocation within the Group, and (3) review risk limits and reports and make recommendations to the Board.

The Chief Risk Officer undertakes his responsibilities through the "Risk Management Division" in Beirut which also acts as Group Risk Management, overseeing and monitoring risk management activities throughout the Group. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for establishing the function of Risk Management and its employees across the Group.

BLOM Bank's Group Risk Management aids executive management in monitoring, controlling and actively managing and mitigating the Group's overall risk. The Division mainly ensures that:

- Risk policies and methodologies are consistent with the Group's risk appetite.
- · Limits and risk across banking activities are monitored and managed throughout the Group.

Through a comprehensive risk management framework, transactions and outstanding risk exposures are quantified and compared against authorized limits, whereas non-quantifiable risks are monitored against policy guidelines as set by the Group's "Risk Management Policy". Any discrepancies, breaches or deviations are escalated to executive senior management in a timely manner for appropriate action.

In addition to the Group's Risk Management in Lebanon, risk managers and / or risk officers were assigned within the Group's foreign subsidiaries or branches to report to the Group Risk Management and executive senior management in a manner that ensures:

- Standardization of risk management functions and systems developed across the Group.
- Regional consistency of conducted business in line with the Board's approved risk appetite.

The major objective of risk management is the implementation of sound risk management practices and the Basel II and Basel III frameworks as well as all related regulatory requirements within the Group. Pillar I capital adequacy calculations have been generated since December 2004, while preparations for moving on to the more advanced approaches of pillar I have been initiated. Group Risk Management is progressively complying with the requirements of pillars II and III and is periodically updating and submitting the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) for BLOM Bank on an individual and consolidated basis. The Group has documented a Board approved Disclosure Policy taking into account the requirements of pillar III of the Basel framework.

### **Excessive risk concentration**

Concentrations arise when the Group has significant exposure to one borrower or a group of related borrowers or to a number of counter parties engaging in similar business activities or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location.

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### Excessive risk concentration (continued)

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly. The Group applies stress testing on its concentrations in order to assess their effect on the Group financial standing and capital adequacy in a stressed situation.

#### 50-1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party or group of related parties fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counter parties, and continuously assessing the creditworthiness of counter parties.

The Group manages credit risk in line with the guidelines set by the Basel Framework and regulatory guidance. The Group has set a credit risk policy which lays down norms for credit risk governance, methodologies and procedures for credit risk management and measurement. It consists of the following:

- The permissible activities, segments, programs and services that the Group intends to deliver and the
  acceptable limits;
- The mechanism of the approval on credit-facilities;
- The mechanism for managing and following up credit-facilities; and
- The required actions for analyzing and organizing credit files.

The debt securities included in investments are mainly sovereign risk and standard grade securities. For details of the composition of the net loans and advances refer to note 23. Information on credit risk relating to derivative instruments is provided in note 21 and for commitments and contingencies in note 46. The information on the Group's net maximum exposure by economic sectors is given in note (A) below.

The Group's Risk Management is designed to identify and to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor the risk adherence to limits. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily, monthly and periodically. Group Risk Management is responsible for monitoring the risk profile of the Group's loan portfolio by producing internal reports highlighting any exposure of concern in corporate, commercial and consumer lending. The Group examines the level of concentration whether by credit quality, client groupings or economic sector and collateral coverage. Further, the Group monitors non-performing loans and takes the required provisions for these loans.

The Group in the ordinary course of lending activities holds collaterals and guarantees as security to mitigate credit risk in the net loans and advances. Collaterals and guarantees are continuously monitored and revaluated. These collaterals mostly include cash collateral, quoted shares and debt securities, real estate mortgages, personal guarantees and others. In addition, the Recovery Unit in the Group dynamically manages and takes remedial actions for non-performing loans.

The Group applies the BDL risk rating classifications in addition to an internal rating system for its Corporate and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that provides a rating at client level and at transaction level. Each individual borrower is rated based on an internally developed debt rating model that evaluates risk based on financial as well as qualitative inputs. The BDL classification system includes six grades, of which three grades relate to the performing portfolio (regular credit facilities: risk ratings "1" and "2" and special mention — watch list: risk rating "3"), one grade relates to substandard loans (risk rating "4") and two grades relate to non-performing loans (risk ratings "5" and "6"). Credit cards, personal loans, car loans, housing loans and other retail loans are classified as regular as they are performing and have timely repayment with no past dues; except for those loans that have unsettled payments due for more than 90 days. The associated loss estimate norms for each grade have been calculated based on the Group's historical default rates for each rating. These risk ratings are reviewed on a regular basis.

Introduction of the Moody's Risk Analyst credit analysis and internal ratings system in the domestic market has provided the Group with an additional tool to enhance risk measurement and assessment of the corporate and commercial loan portfolios. This system was extended to all group entities.

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-1 Credit risk (continued)

At the same time, implementation of consumer loan application scorecards will aid significantly in meeting Basel II requirements for the retail portfolio as well as making available new quality management resources.

Non-performing loans are closely monitored and well provisioned as required with remedial actions taken and managed proactively by a dedicated Recovery Unit. In line with Basel II, the Group considers payments that are past due for more than 90 days as being non-performing.

### A- Analysis of risk concentration

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position, including derivatives, by geography of counterparty before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements. Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value, the amounts shown represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

		2015	
	Domestic	International	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets			
Balances with central banks	12,254,032	1,808,487	14,062,519
Due from banks and financial institutions	553,753	3,659,775	4,213,528
Loans to banks and financial institutions	34,681	28,695	63,376
Derivative financial instruments	14,587	26,132	40,719
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	207,186	388,083	595,269
- Government debt securities	104,577	14,575	119,152
- Corporate debt securities	-	145,658	145,658
- Certificates of deposit- Central Banks	14,732	-	14,732
- Funds	71,869	81,352	153,221
- Shares	16,008	146,498	162,506
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	7,410,818	3,404,888	10,815,706
- Commercial loans	4,051,343	2,405,022	6,456,365
- Consumer loans	3,359,475	999,866	4,359,341
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	20,813	11,403	32,216
Debtors by acceptances	67,232	21,622	88,854
Financial assets at amortized cost	9,320,640	3,505,739	12,826,379
- Government debt securities	5,670,456	2,084,538	7,754,994
- Corporate debt securities	<i>37,730</i>	1,398,159	1,435,889
- Certificates of deposit – Central Banks	3,246,187	-	3,246,187
<ul> <li>Certificates of deposit – Commercial banks and financial institutions</li> </ul>	366,267	23,042	389,309
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	6,229	6,229
Total credit exposure	29,883,742	12,861,053	42,744,795

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-1 Credit risk (continued)

### A- Analysis of risk concentration (continued)

		2014	
·	Domestic	International	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets			
Balances with central banks	11,439,788	1,491,828	12,931,616
Due from banks and financial institutions	569,115	4,005,873	4,574,988
Loans to banks and financial institutions	43,258	52,030	95,288
Derivative financial instruments	75,574	33,660	109,234
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	54,536	738,044	792,580
- Government debt securities	26,200	90,252	116,452
- Corporate debt securities	-	436,531	436,531
- Funds	12,677	73,687	86,364
- Shares	15,659	137,574	153,233
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	7,134,499	3,249,112	10,383,611
- Commercial loans	4,015,652	2,324,692	6,340,344
- Consumer loans	3,118,847	924,420	4,043,267
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	22,351	10,328	32,679
Debtors by acceptances	102,312	38,858	141,170
Financial assets at amortized cost	8,927,448	3,108,481	12,035,929
- Government debt securities	6,163,703	1,965,348	8,129,051
- Corporate debt securities	37,730	1,017,511	1,055,241
- Certificates of deposit – Central Banks	2,360,242	-	2,360,242
<ul> <li>Certificates of deposit – Commercial banks and financial institutions</li> </ul>	365,773	125,622	491,395
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	7,305	7,305
Total credit exposure	28,368,881	12,735,519	41,104,400

### Analysis to maximum exposure to credit risk and collateral and other credit enhancements

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset. It further shows the total fair value of collateral, capped to the maximum exposure to which it relates and the net exposure to credit risk.

				2015			
-				Letters of			
	Maximum			credit/			Net credit
	exposure	Cash	Securities	guarantees	Real estate	Other	exposure
	LL million	LL million	LL million				
Balances with central banks	14,062,519	-		-	-	-	14,062,519
Due from banks and financial institutions	4,213,528		4,000		-	•	4,209,528
Loans to banks and financial institutions	63,376		-				63,376
Derivative financial instruments	40,719	-	-			•	40,719
Financial assets at fair value through profit	•						•
or loss	595,269	-		-	-	-	595,269
Net loans and advances to customers at							
amortized cost:	10,815,706	1,627,506	166,888	90,675	4,693,600	2,429,113	1,807,924
Commercial loans	6,456,365	1,537,539	166,888	90,675	2,103,317	1,092,527	1,465,419
Consumer loans	4,359,341	89,967	•	-	2,590,283	1,336,586	342,505
	29,791,117	1,627,506	170,888	90,675	4,693,600	2,429,113	20,779,335
Net loans and advances to related parties at							
amortized cost	32,216	6,711	-		14,721	95	10,689
Debtors by acceptances	88,854	-	-	-		-	88,854
Financial assets at amortized cost	12,826,379	-	-	-	-	-	12,826,379
	42,738,566	1,634,217	170,888	90,675	4,708,321	2,429,208	33,705,257
Guarantees received from banks,							
financial institutions and customers Utilized collateral Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit		1,634,217	170,888	90,675	4,708,321	2,429,208	9,033,309
lines		621,995	917,675	26,831	2,887,422	5,489,596	9,943,519
		2,256,212	1,088,563	117,506	7,595,743	7,918,804	18,976,828
		<u> </u>					

The surplus of collateral mentioned above is presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to LL 2,182,976 million as at 31 December 2015.

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-1 Credit risk (continued)

### A- Analysis of risk concentration (continued)

Analysis to maximum exposure to credit risk and collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

				2014			
	Mæimum exposure LL million	Cash LL million	Securities LL million	Letters of credit guarantees LL million	Real estate LL million	Other L.I. million	Net credit exposure LL million
Balances with central banks	12.931.616	_	-	_	-	_	12,931,616
Due from banks and financial institutions	4,574,988		75,000	_			4,499,988
Loans to banks and financial institutions	95,288				43,258		52,030
Derivative financial instruments	109,234		-		_		109,234
Financial assets at fair value through profit	•						,
or loss	792,580		-				792,580
Net loans and advances to customers at							
amortized cost:	10,383,611	1,480,287	165,417	98,083	3,834,530	2,434,916	2,370,378
Commercial loans	6,340,344	1,421,382	165,417	98,083	2,012,761	1,028,644	1.614.057
Consumer loans	4,043,267	58,905	-	-	1,821,769	1,406,272	756,321
	28,887,317	1,480,287	240,417	98,083	3,877,788	2,434,916	20,755,826
Net loans and advances to related parties at							
amortized cost	32,679	6,042	-		14,772	74	11,791
Debtors by acceptances	141,170			-	-	-	141,170
Financial assets at amortized cost	12,035,929	-	-	-	-	-	12,035,929
	41,097,095	1,486,329	240,417	98,083	3,892,560	2,434,990	32,944,716
Guarantees received from banks, financial institutions and customers Utilized collateral Surplus of collateral before undrawn credit lines		1,486,329 530,623 2,016,952	240,417 954,249 1,194,666	98,083 404 98,487	3,892,560 3,006,868 6,899,428	2,434,990 5,237,345 7,672,335	8,152,379 9,729,489 17,881,868

The surplus of collateral mentioned above is presented before offsetting additional credit commitments given to customers amounting to LL 1,809,236 million as at 31 December 2014.

### Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

#### Securities:

The balances shown above represent the fair value of the securities and are net of any surplus collateral.

### Letters of credit / guarantees:

The Group holds in some cases guarantees, letters of credit and similar instruments from banks and financial institutions which enable it to claim settlement in the event of default on the part of the counterparty. The balances shown represent the notional amount of these types of guarantees held by the Group and are net of any surplus collateral.

### Real estate (commercial and residential):

The Group holds in some cases a first degree mortgage over residential property (for housing loans) and commercial property (for commercial loans). The value shown above reflects the fair value of the property limited to the related mortgaged amount and are net of any surplus collateral.

#### Other:

The Group also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries, personal guarantees for loans to companies owned by individuals and assignments of insurance proceeds and revenues. The balances shown above represent the notional amount of these types of guarantees held by the Group and are net of any surplus collateral.

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-1 Credit risk (continued)

### B- Credit quality by class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using external credit ratings. The credit quality of loans and advances is managed using the internal credit ratings as well as Supervisory ratings in accordance with Central Bank of Lebanon main circular 58.

The table below shows the credit quality by class of asset for all financial assets exposed to credit risk, based on the Group's credit rating system. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

2015

			2013			
	Sovereign		Non-sor	ereign		
	Neither past	Neither past	Past due but			
	due nor	due nor	not		Individually	
	impaired	impaired	impaired		impaired	
	Regular and	Regular and	Regular and			
	special	special	special	Sub-	Non	
	mention	mention	mention	standarð	performing	Total
		LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	
	LL million	LL muulon	LL munon	LL million	LL muuon	I.L million
salances with central banks	14,062,519					14,062,519
Oue from banks and financial institutions	- 1,000-100-	4,213,528	_	_	2,086	4,215,614
oans to banks and financial institutions	_	63,376			2,000	63,376
	-		-	-	•	
erivative financial instruments	<del>.</del>	40,719	-	•	-	40,719
nancial assets at fair value through profit or loss	133,884	298,879	-	•	-	432,763
Government debt securities	119,152	-	-	-	•	119,15
- Corporate debt securities	-	145,658	-			145,658
Funds	_	153,221			-	153,22
Certificates of deposit-Central Banks	14,732	100,221				14,732
	14,732	-	254 224		407.763	
et loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	•	10,343,649	371,096	59,447	497,362	11,271,554
- Commercial loans	-	6,214,346	142,970	50,432	419,448	6,827,19
- Consumer loans	-	4,129,303	228,126	9,015	77,914	4,444,35
let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	_	32,216	· -			32,210
	11,001,181	1,825,198				12,826,379
nancial assets at amortized cost		1,023,170	-	•	-	
- Government debt securities	7,754,994		-	-	-	7,754,994
Corporate debt securities	-	1,435,889	-	•	•	1,435,88
- Certificates of deposit Central Banks	3,246,187	-	-			3,246,18
Certificates of deposit – Commercial banks and financial						
institutions	•	389,309	-	-	-	389,30
otal	25,197,584	16,817,565	371,096	59,447	499,448	42,945,140
V.III						12,7 10,7
	Sovereign		2014 Non-so	artion		
	Neither past					
		Naithar past	1,0,7,00	er er gn		
		Neither past		resesgn	In divide alle	
	due nor	due nor	Past due but	ereign	Individually	
	due nor impaired	due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired	ereign	Individually impaired	
	due nor	due nor	Past due but			
	due nor impaired Regular and	due nor impaired Regular and	Past due but not impaired Regular and	Sub-		
	due nor impaired Regular and special	due nor impaired Regular and special	Past due but not impaired Regular and special	Sub-	impaired Non	Tote
	due nor impaired Regular and special mention	due nor impaired Regular and special mention	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired Non performing	
	due nor impaired Regular and special	due nor impaired Regular and special	Past due but not impaired Regular and special	Sub-	impaired Non	
Balances with central banks	dué nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million	due nor impaired Regular and special mention	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired Non performing	LL millio
	due nor impaired Regular and special mention	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired  Non performing LL million	LL millio 12,931,61
ue from banks and financial institutions	dué nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million 4,574,988	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired Non performing	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06
Oue from banks and financial institutions coans to banks and financial institutions	dué nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million 4,574,988 95,288	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired  Non performing LL million	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28
oue from banks and financial institutions coans to banks and financial institutions Perivative financial instruments	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million  4,574,988 95,288 109,234	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired  Non performing LL million	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23
Due from banks and financial institutions Joans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million 4,574,988 95,288	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired  Non performing LL million	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34
Due from banks and financial institutions Joans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired  Non performing LL million	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45
Due from banks and financial institutions .cans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments Derivative financial institutions	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million  4,574,988 95,288 109,234	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired  Non performing LL million	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45
oue from banks and financial institutions coans to banks and financial institutions berivative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Government debt securities - Corporate debt securities	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million  4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 -436,531	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention	Sub- standard	impaired  Non performing LL million	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53
Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments Financial instruments Financial instruments Foreign from the first properties Foreign from the foreign from the first properties Foreign from the first properties Financial securities Financial	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,531 86,364	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - -	Non performing LL million - 2,078	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36
oue from banks and financial institutions coans to banks and financial institutions berivative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Government debt securities - Corporate debt securities - Funds - Funds tet loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million - 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,531 86,364 9,892,130	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million	Sub- standard LL million	Non performing LL million  2,078 482,265	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36
oue from banks and financial institutions coans to banks and financial institutions berivative financial instruments berivative financial instruments covernment debt securities - Corporate debt securities - Funds tel toans and advances to customers at amortized cost - Commercial loans	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 436,531 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - 101,611 92,463	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82
oue from banks and financial institutions coans to banks and financial institutions berivative financial instructions perivative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Government debt securities - Corporate debt securities - Funds let boans and advances to customers at amortized cost - Comsumercial loans - Consumer loans	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,838,381	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million	Sub- standard LL million	Non performing LL million  2,078 482,265	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82
nue from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions erivative financial instrutions erivative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss -Government debt securities -Corporate debt securities -Funds tet loans and advances to customers at amortized cost -Commercial loans -Consumer loans	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 436,531 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,858,381 32,679	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - 101,611 92,463	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67
hee from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions betrivative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Government debt securities - Corporate debt securities - Funds let loans and advances to customers at amortized cost - Commercial loans - Consumer loans - Consumer loans - Consamer loans - Consamer loans	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,838,381	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - 101,611 92,463	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67
Due from banks and financial institutions Coans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments Inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss  - Government debt securities  - Corporate debt securities  - Funds  let loans and advances to customers at amortized cost  - Commercial loans  - Consumer loans  tet loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost  inancial assets at amortized cost	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616 116,452 116,452 116,452 116,452	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 436,531 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,858,381 32,679	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67
oue from banks and financial institutions coans to banks and financial institutions berivative financial instruments clinancial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Government debt securities - Corporate debt securities - Funds let boans and advances to customers at amortized cost - Commercial lowns - Consumer lowns let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost inancial assets at amortized cost - Government debt securities	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,531 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,858,381 32,679 1,546,636	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67 12,035,92 8,129,03
Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments Derivative financial instrument debt securities Derivative financial instrument debt securities Derivative financial instrument debt securities Derivative financial assets at amortized cost Derivative financial assets at amortized cost Derivative financial assets at amortized cost Derivative financial debt securities Derivative financial institutions	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616 116,452 11	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 436,531 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,858,381 32,679	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL million 12,931,611 4,577,06 95,28: 109,23: 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67 12,035,92 8,129,05 1,055,24
Due from banks and financial institutions Coans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments Derivative for securities Derivative	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616 116,452 116,452 116,452 116,452	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,531 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,858,381 32,679 1,546,636	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Non performing LL million  2,078	Total LL million 12,931,611 4,577,066 95,28:109,23:639,34 116,45:436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67 12,035,92 8,129,05 1,055,24 2,360,24
Due from banks and financial institutions Loans to banks and financial institutions Derivative financial instruments Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss  - Government debt securities  - Corporate debt securities  - Finads  Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost  - Commercial loans  - Consumer loans  Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost  Financial assets at amortized cost  - Government debt securities  - Corporate debt securities	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616 116,452 11	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,531 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 3,858,381 32,679 1,546,636	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL million 12,931,611 4,577,06 95,28: 109,23: 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67 12,035,92 8,129,05 1,055,24
- Corporate debt securities - Funds Net Ioans and advances to customers at amortized cost - Commercial loams - Consumer loams Net Ioans and advances to related parties at amortized cost Financial assets at amortized cost - Government debt securities - Corporate debt securities - Certificates of deposit - Central Banks - Certificates of deposit - Commercial banks and financial	due nor impaired Regular and special mention I.L million 12,931,616 116,452 11	due nor impaired Regular and special mention LL million LL million 4,574,988 95,288 109,234 522,895 - 436,534 86,364 9,892,130 6,033,749 1,546,636 1,055,241	Past due but not impaired Regular and special mention LL million 355,271	Sub- standard LL million - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Non performing LL million  2,078	LL millio 12,931,61 4,577,06 95,28 109,23 639,34 116,45 436,53 86,36 10,831,27 6,700,82 4,130,44 32,67 12,035,92 8,129,05 1,055,24 2,360,24

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-1 Credit risk (continued)

### C- Aging analysis of past due but not impaired financial assets, by class

	Less than 30 days LL million	30 to 60 days LL million	2015 61 to 90 days LL million	More than 90 days LL million	Total LL million
Commercial loans Consumer loans	91,693 135,213	15,613 64,176	17,851 19,010	17,813 9,727	142,970 228,126
Consumor round	226,906	79,789	36,861	27,540	371,096
			2014		
	Less than 30 days LL million	30 to 60 days LL million	61 to 90 days LL million	More than 90 days LL million	Total LL million
Commercial loans Consumer loans	101,280 118,180	7,326 51,963	27,896 16,529	31,608 489	168,110 187,161
	219,460	59,289	44,425	32,097	355,271

See note 23 for more detailed information with respect to the allowance for impairment losses on net loans and advances to customers.

### Renegotiated loans

Restructuring activity aims to manage customer relationships, maximize collection opportunities and, if possible, avoid foreclosure or repossession. Such activities include extended payment arrangements, deferring foreclosure, modification, loan rewrites and/or deferral of payments pending a change in circumstances.

Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgment of local management, indicate that repayment will probably continue. The application of these policies varies according to the nature of the market and the type of the facility.

	2015 LL million	2014 LL million
Commercial loans	169,863	79,125

### 50-2 Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Group might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, and adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and of monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The Group has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high quality liquid assets.

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-2 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

The Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. In addition, the Group maintains statutory deposits with Central Banks. As per Lebanese banking regulations, the Bank must retain obligatory reserves with the Central Bank of Lebanon calculated on the basis of 25% of the sight deposits and 15% of term deposits denominated in Lebanese Pounds, in addition to interest bearing placements equivalent to 15% of all deposits in foreign currencies regardless of their nature.

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

### Regulatory ratios and limits

In accordance with the Central Bank of Lebanon circulars, the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits in foreign currencies should not be less than 10%. The net liquid assets consist of cash and all balances with the Central Bank of Lebanon (excluding reserve requirements), certificates of deposit issued by the Central Bank of Lebanon irrespective of their maturities and deposits due from other banks that mature within one year, less deposits due to the Central Bank of Lebanon and deposits due to banks that mature within one year. Deposits are composed of total customer deposits (excluding blocked accounts) and due from financial institutions irrespective of their maturities and all certificates of deposit and acceptances and other debt instruments issued by the Group and loans from the public sector that mature within one year.

Besides the regulatory requirements, the liquidity position is also monitored through internal limits, such as the loans-to-deposits ratio, the core funding ratio and the liquidity tolerance level of the Group, also referred to as Liquidity Coverage Ratio.

Liquidity ratios		2015	2014
Loans to deposit ratios		%	%
	Year-end	28.68%	28.78%
	Maximum	28.71%	29.38%
	Minimum	27.98%	28.30%
	Average	28.43%	28.81%

### 50-2-1 Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities as of 31 December based on contractual undiscounted cash flows. The contractual maturities have been determined based on the period remaining to reach maturity as per the statement of financial position actual commitments. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. Concerning deposits, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay.

			31 Decei	mber 2015		
	Up to	Less than	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	
	1 month	3 months	months	years	years	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	2,939,697	688,441	710,823	5,642,530	9,209,041	19,190,532
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,786,810	615,312	770,718	44,753		4,217,593
Loans to banks and financial institutions	416	517	15,413	54,593		70,939
Derivative financial instruments	28,696	7,773	4,250	-	-	40,719
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,364	109,393	7,994	173,424	391,516	690,691
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	3,291,612	1,349,142	3,556,373	2,694,388	936,737	11,828,252
Net foans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	18,629	376	1,539	9,946	7,307	37,797
Debtors by acceptances	31,566	54,001	2,882		405	88,854
Financial assets at amortized cost	298,640	524,393	2,952,300	7,182,240	6,114,602	17,072,175
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		•	-		6,229	6,229
Total undiscounted financial assets	9,404,430	3,349,348	8,022,292	15,801,874	16,665,837	53,243,781
Financial liabilities						
Due to central banks	9,585	17,980	21,131	160,071	271,496	480,263
Repurchase Agreements	-	626				626
Due to banks and financial institutions	391,548	46,343	51,030	-	-	488,921
Derivative financial instruments	26,377	9,142	5,285	-		40,804
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	26,307,472	6,491,298	4,206,354	878,236	55,046	37,938,406
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	180,314	327	20,718	87		201,446
Engagements by acceptances	31,566	54,001	2,882	-	405	88,854
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	26,946,862	6,619,717	4,307,400	1,038,394	326,947	39,239,320
Net undiscounted financial assets / (liabilities)	(17,542,432)	(3,270,369)	3,714,892	14,763,480	16,338,890	14,004,461
					A-7	

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### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-2 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

### 50-2-1 Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

	Up to	Less than	3 to 12	l to 5	Over 5	
	1 month	3 months	months	years	years	Total
	LL million	LL million	LL milhon	LL million	LL million	LL million
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	2,755,302	323,637	517,292	6,003,596	7,595,382	17,195,209
Due from banks and financial institutions	3,485,255	577,979	465,819	47,701		4,576,754
Loans to banks and financial institutions	484	641	53,666	30,910	18,295	103,996
Derivative financial instruments	43,961	63,899	1,374		•	109,234
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,350	20,432	188,027	436,372	166,111	815,292
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	3,309,369	1,407,776	3,504,980	2,222,343	775,110	11,219,578
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	23,393	391	1,674	5,158	7,566	38,182
Debtors by acceptances	50,407	82,962	4,294	3,379	128	141,170
Financial assets at amortized cost	344,198	543,531	1,946,406	7,698,250	5,311,854	15,844,239
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	7,305	7.305
Total undiscounted financial assets	10,016,719	3,021,248	6,683,532	16,447,709	13,881,751	50,050,959
Financial liabilities						
Due to central banks	10,923	13,473	16,850	137,103	223,962	402,311
Due to banks and financial institutions	597,080	27,728	16,731		-	641,539
Derivative financial instruments	34,778	56,469	1,374	-		92,621
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	26,464,554	5,671,844	3,396,652	660,160	45,359	36,238,569
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	35,093	141,751	14,673	-	-	191,517
Engagements by acceptances	50,407	82,845	4,411	3,379	128	141,170
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	27,192,835	5,994,110	3,450,691	800,642	269,449	37,707,727
Net undiscounted financial assets / (liabilities)	(17,176,116)	(2,972,862)	3,232,841	15,647,067	13,612,302	12,343,232

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's contingent liabilities and commitments. Each undrawn loan commitment is included in the time band containing the earliest date it can be drawn down. For issued financial guarantee contracts, the maximum amount of the guarantee is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called.

	2015						
	On demand LL million	Less than 3 months LL million	3 to 12 months LL million	l to 5 years LL million	Over 5 years LL million	Total LL million	
Guarantees issued Documentary credits Other commitments	840,464 - -	182,850 51,296	- - -	- - -	- - -	840,464 182,850 51,296	
Total	840,464	234,146				1,074,610	
			20	14			
	On demand LL million	Less than 3 months LL million	3 to 12 months LL million	l to 5 years LL million	Over 5 years LL million	Total LL million	
Guarantees issued Documentary credits Other commitments	803,817	176,528 67,244	- -	- -	-	803,817 176,528 67,244	
Total	803,817	243,772		-		1,047,589	
	···-					= <del></del> _	

The Group expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be demanded before maturity.

31 December 2015

### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 50-3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency rate as well as equity positions, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Group Risk Management is responsible for generating internal reports quantifying the Group's earnings at risk due to extreme movements in interest rates, while daily monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's trading portfolio of fixed income securities to changes in market prices and / or market parameters. Interest rate sensitivity gaps are reported to executive management and to the Banking Control Commission unconsolidated on a monthly basis and consolidated (Group level) on a semi- annual basis. The Group's Asset and Liability Management (ALM) Policy assigns authority for its formulation, revision and administration to the Asset / Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of BLOM Bank SAL. Group Risk Management is responsible for monitoring compliance with all limits set in the ALM policy ranging from core foreign currency liquidity to liquidity mismatch limits to interest sensitivity gap limits.

#### 50-3-1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the fair values of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches of interest rate repricing of assets and liabilities and off-financial position items that mature or reprice in a given period. The Group manages this risk by matching the repricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies. Positions are monitored on a daily basis by management and, whenever possible, hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

### Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's consolidated income statement.

The sensitivity of the consolidated income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for one year, based on the floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities and due to the reinvestment or refunding of fixed rated financial assets and liabilities at the assumed rate, including the effect of hedging instruments.

2015 Currency	Increase in basis points	Sensitivity of net interest income LL million
Lebanese Lira	+0.5%	(18,213)
United States Dollar	+0.5%	(288)
Euro	+0.25%	(2,181)
Others	+0.25%	1,793
2014	Increase in basis	Sensitivity of net
Currency	points	interest income
	•	LL million
Lebanese Lira	+0.5%	(17,545)
United States Dollar	+0.5%	6,995
Euro	10.250/	(1.000)
Euro	+0.25%	(1,889)

An equivalent decrease would have resulted in an equivalent but opposite impact for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014.

### 31 December 2015

### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-3 Market risk (continued)

### 50-3-1 Interest rate risk (continued)

### Interest rate sensitivity gap

The Group's interest sensitivity position based on the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity date at 31 December was as follows:

	IIn to	1.60	2 mouths t-	201		Mana than	Non interest	
	Up to 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	(1 – 2) years	(2 – 5) years	More than 5 years	Non interest sensitive	Tota
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL millio
ASSETS			***************************************					
Cash and balances with central banks	1,768,788	1,057,240	206,943	3,316	1,724,263	7,217,495	2,318,403	14,296,44
Due from banks and financial institutions	1,374,237	578,028	846,210	7,937	63,828	-	1,343,288	4,213,52
oans to banks and financial institutions	•	8,200	39,717	•	14,883	-	576	63,37
Derivative financial instruments Financial assets at fair value through	•	-	-	•	-	-	40,719	40,71
profit or loss	35,713	106,245	6	11,641	18,692	105,316	317,656	595,26
Net loans and advances to customers at	30,713	100,243		11,041	10,072	103,310	317,030	393,20
amortized cost	3,990,807	2,123,419	2,950,451	827,546	753,927	96,995	72,561	10,815,70
Vet loans and advances to related parties	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,					,	20,020,0
at amortized cost	18,417	3,035	65	103	3,818	6,778	-	32,21
Debtors by acceptances	-	-	-	-		-	88,854	88,8
inancial assets at amortized cost	308,874	347,333	2,175,462	1,477,087	3,642,899	4,690,385	184,339	12,826,3
inancial assets at fair value through other							£ 220	
comprehensive income	•	•	-	•	-	-	6,229	6,2
OTAL ASSETS	7,496,836	4,223,500	6,218,854	2,327,630	6,222,310	12,116,969	4,372,625	42,978,7
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,220,000	0,210,004	2,527,050	0,222,010	12,110,202	4,575,050	42,770,7
JABILITIES								
Due to central banks	4,154	17,226	18,295	31,509	103,528	280,839	4,091	459,6
Repurchase Agreements	-		-	•	-	•	626	6
Due to banks and financial institutions	129,219	46,619	50,235	-	•	-	260,620	486,6
Derivative financial instruments	-	4.022.425		350 045	455 500	£1 005	40,804	40,8
Customers' deposits at amortized cost Deposits from related parties at	23,733,325	4,023,438	3,184,930	259,045	455,599	51,007	5,916,433	37,623,7
amortized cost	179,508	223	20,372	85			417	200,60
Engagements by acceptances	1/3,300	225	20,372	-		-	88,854	200,0 88,8
Other liabilities		_		_		_	698,815	698,8
								0.0,0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	24,046,206	4,087,506	3,273,832	290,639	559,127	331,846	7,010,660	39,599,8
otal interest rate sensitivity gap	(16,549,370)	135,994	2,945,022	2,036,991	5,663,183	11,785,123	(2,638,035)	3,378,9
				20	14			
	Up to	1 to	3 months to	(1 – 2)	(2 – 5)	More than	Non interest	
	I month	3 months	l year	years	years	5 years	sensitive	To
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	L.L. million	LL million	LL mill
SSETS	1.644.000	1.147.102	227.667	000 711	050.013	C 222 264	2 244 224	
ash and balances with central banks Oue from banks and financial institutions	1,644,390 2,310,151	1,167,103 588,651	233,663 469,900	908,711	850,913 19,145	6,089,964	2,255,805 1,158,768	13,150,5
oans to banks and financial institutions	2,310,131	10,000	84,599	28,373	15,145		689	4,574,9 95,2
Perivative financial instruments		10,000		-	-		109,234	109,2
inancial assets at fair value through							,	107,1
profit or loss	175,208	239,472	94,056	5,778	31,486	3,249	243,331	792,5
let loans and advances to customers at								
amortized cost	3,847,371	2,054,203	2,754,898	789,608	699,088	62,417	176,026	10,383,6
let loans and advances to related parties								
at amortized cost	23,107	37	2,472	74	-	6,989	141 130	32,6
Pebtors by acceptances inancial assets at amortized cost	367,189	381,734	1,296,656	1,930,187	3,682,994	4,208,212	141,170 168,957	141,1 12,035,9
inancial assets at amortized cost inancial assets at fair value through other	301,189	361,734	1,490,000	1,930,187	3,082,994	4,208,212	108,937	12,035,9
comprehensive income	_				-	-	7,305	7,3
	8,367,416	4,441,200	4,936,244	3,662,731	5,283,626	10,370,831	4,261,285	41,323,3
OTAL ASSETS								
			14,471	19,584	85,362	242,376	2,862	384,8
IABILITIES Due to central banks	7,362	12,878		_	_	-	388,152	641,3
IABILITIES Due to central banks Due to banks and financial institutions	7,362 143,733	12,878 60,719	48,697	-			92,621	92,6
IABILITIES The to central banks The to banks and financial institutions Therivative financial instruments	143,733	60,719	48,697	262.226	227.04	43.004		25 000
IABILITIES but to central banks but to central banks berivative financial institutions berivative financial instruments bustomers' deposits at amortized cost				267,736	277,261	42,084	5,595,461	35,998,9
IABILITIES ue to central banks ue to banks and financial institutions erivative financial instruments ustomers' deposits at amortized cost eposits from related parties at	143,733 23,124,422	60,719 3,488,242	48,697 3,203,720	267,736	277,261	42,084		
IABILITIES tue to central banks tue to banks and financial institutions terivative financial instruments sustomers' deposits at amortized cost teposits from related parties at amortized cost	143,733	60,719	48,697	267,736	277,261	42,084	5,595,461	189,9
IABILITIES ue to central banks ue to banks and financial institutions erivative financial instruments ustomers' deposits at amortized cost eposits from related parties at amortized cost ngagements by acceptances	143,733 23,124,422	60,719 3,488,242	48,697 3,203,720	267,736	277,261	42,084		189, <sup>1</sup>
IABILITIES the to central banks the to banks and financial institutions the to banks and financial institutions the to banks and financial instruments that the total instruments the posits from related parties at amortized cost the passements by acceptances there liabilities	143,733 23,124,422 34,854 70,473	3,488,242 140,617	48,697 3,203,720 14,442	-	-	-	5,595,461 141,170 702,023	189,9 141,1 772,4
IABILITIES the to central banks the to banks and financial institutions the to banks and financial institutions the to banks and financial instruments that the total instruments the posits from related parties at amortized cost the passements by acceptances there liabilities	143,733 23,124,422 34,854	60,719 3,488,242	48,697 3,203,720	267,736	362,623	42,084	5,595,461	189,9 141,1 772,4
COTAL ASSETS  LIABILITIES  Due to central banks  Due to central banks  Derivative financial institutions  Derivative financial instruments  Customers' deposits at amortized cost  Deposits from related parties at  amortized cost  Engagements by acceptances  Cher liabilities  COTAL LIABILITIES  Fotal interest rate sensitivity gap	143,733 23,124,422 34,854 70,473	3,488,242 140,617	48,697 3,203,720 14,442	-	-	-	5,595,461 141,170 702,023	35,998,9 189,9 141,1 772,4 38,221,3 3,102,0

31 December 2015

### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-3 Market risk (continued)

### 50-3-2 Currency risk

Foreign exchange (or currency) risk is the risk that the value of a portfolio will fall as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The major sources of this type of market risk are imperfect correlations in the movements of currency prices and fluctuations in interest rates. Therefore, exchange rates and relevant interest rates are acknowledged as distinct risk factors.

The Central Bank of Lebanon allows the Bank to maintain a net open FX position, receivable or payable, that does not exceed at any time 1% of total net equity on condition that the global open FX position does not exceed 40% of total net equity. This is subject to the Bank's commitment to comply in a timely and consistent manner with the required solvency rate.

The following tables present the breakdown of assets and liabilities by currency:

			2015			
	_		Foreign currencies i	Other foreign	Total foreign	
		US Dollars in	Euro in	currencies	currencies	Tota
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
ASSETS Cash and balances with central banks	3,738,999	6,941,278	1.940.046	1,676,125	10,557,449	* 4 207 7 46
Cash and banks and financial institutions	62,768	2,281,265	762,470	1,107,025	4,150,760	14,296,448 4,213,528
Loans to banks and financial institutions	34.681	25,450	3,245	-	28,695	63,376
Derivative financial instruments	14,587	10,056	1,907	14,169	26,132	40,719
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	51,250	310,699	19,831	213,489	544,019	595,269
Net loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	2,264,022	5,921,206	292,202	2,338,276	8,551,684	10,815,706
Net loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost	5,533	15,025	1,544	10,114	26,683	32,216
Debtors by acceptances	100	64,249	17,293	7,212	88,754	88,85
inancial assets at amortized cost	6,641,936	4,155,454	10,635	2,018,354	6,184,443	12,826,379
financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		640	25	5,564	6,229	6,229
roporty and equipment	417,701	241 39	38,226	187,946	226,413	644,11
ntangible assets Assets obtained in settlement of debt	3,772 (1,316)	24.804	63	1,316 14,550	1,418 39,354	5,19
Other assets	61,922	32,544	5,635	52,928	91,107	38,03 153,02
oodwill		-	5,055	47,876	47,876	47,87
		40.000				
OTAL ASSETS	13,295,955	19,782,950	3,093,122	7,694,944	30,571,016	43,866,97
IABILITIES ue to central banks	446,396			13,246	13,246	450.54
depurchase Agreements	440,570		- :	626	626	459,643 620
Oue to banks and financial institutions	1,229	131,945	218,821	134,698	485,464	486,693
Derivative financial instruments	14,562	18,046	613	7,583	26,242	40,80
Customers' deposits at amortized cost	10,504,962	19,003,963	2,648,924	5,465,928	27,118,815	37,623,77
Deposits from related parties at amortized cost	120,251	46,197	13,514	20,643	80,354	200,60
ingagements by acceptances	100	64,249	17,293	7,212	88,754	88,85
ther liabilities	268,699	266,837	15,038	148,241	430,116	698,81
rovisions for risks and charges	93,112	15,387	6,531	49,320	71,238	164,35
otal liabilities	11,449,311	19,546,624	2,920,734	5,847,497	28,314,855	39,764,16
ET EXPOSURE	1,846,644	236,326	172,388	1,847,447	2,256,161	4,102,80
		2014  Foreign currencies in Lebanese Lira Other foreign Total foreign				
		US Dollars in	Euro in	currencies	currencies	Tota
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million	IL millio
SSETS			2 102 102			12.150.51
	1 (01 00)		2,102,192		0.169.661	13,150,54
	3,681,886	6,005,613	619 051	1,360,858	9,468,663	1 57 1 09
ue from banks and financial institutions	136,974	2,733,211	648,951 3 674	1,055,852	4,438,014	4,574,98
ue from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions	136,974 43,258	2,733,211 48,356	3,674	1,055,852	4,438,014 52,030	95,28
ne from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions eris ative financial instruments	136,974	2,733,211			4,438,014	95,28 109,23
ne from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions erin ative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value brrough profit or loss	136,974 43,258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561	3,674 24 7,140 323,631	1,055,852 - 1,459 274,192 2,108,840	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032	95,28 109,23 792,58
we from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions ern ative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss et loans and advances to customers at amortized cost	136,974 43,258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579 5,693	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,350	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61
hue from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions bern ative financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss let loans and advances to customers at amortized cost let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost belotors by acceptances	136,974 43,258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579 5,693 176	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,350 114,755	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,67 141,17
the from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions the street of the street of t	136,974 43,258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579 5,693	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,350 114,755 3,860,547	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536 19,427	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703 1,820,844	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994 5,700,818	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,67 141,17 12,035,92
we from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions erin attive financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss et loans and advances to customers at amortized cost et loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost et loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost etolors by acceptances runnicial assets at amortized cost inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	136,974 43,258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579 5,693 176 6,335,111	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,350 114,755 3,860,547 648	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536 19,427 28	1,055,852 - 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703 1,820,844 6,629	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994 5,700,818 7,305	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,67 141,17 12,035,92 7,30
we from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions ern arive financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss et loans and advances to customers at amortized cost et loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost etclores hy acceptances inancial assets at amortized cost inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income roperty and equipment	136,974 43,258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579 5,699 176 6,335,111	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,350 114,755 3,860,547 648 558	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536 19,427 28 42,037	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703 1,820,844 6,629 192,320	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994 5,700,818 7,305 234,915	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,67 141,17 12,035,92 7,30 619,62
the from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions  bern artive financial instruments  inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss  tel loans and advances to customers at amortized cost  tel toans and advances to related parties at amortized cost  behors by acceptances  mancial assets at amortized cost  inancial assets at amortized cost  inancial assets at amortized cost  inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income  roperty and equipment  langible assets	136,974 43,258 75,374 40,(11) 2,(20,379 5,693 176 6,335,111 384,710 841	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,330 114,755 3,860,547 648 558	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536 19,427 28	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703 1,820,844 6,629 192,320 1,519	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994 5,700,818 7,305 234,915 1,649	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,67 141,17 12,035,92 7,30 619,62 2,49
whe from banks and financial institutions  coans to banks and financial institutions  bern attive financial instruments  inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss  fet loans and advances to customers at amortized cost  fet loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost  behors by acceptances  inancial assets at amortized cost  inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income  roperty and equipment  inangials assets of an acceptance  sessets obtained in settlement of debt	136,974 43.258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579 5,693 176 6,335,111 - 384,710 841 (1,893)	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,350 114,755 3,860,547 648 558 59 4,739	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536 19,427 28 42,037 71	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703 1,820,844 6,629 192,330 1,519 17,043	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994 5,700,818 7,305 234,915 1,649 21,782	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,67 141,17 12,035,92 7,30 619,62 2,49 19,88
hue from banks and financial institutions  oans to banks and financial institutions  bern active financial instruments  inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss  let loans and advances to customers at amortized cost  let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost  let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost  let loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost  leancial assets at amortized cost  inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income  reporty and equipment  intangible assets  seets obtained in settlement of debt  kher assets	136,974 43,258 75,374 40,(11) 2,(20,379 5,693 176 6,335,111 384,710 841	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,330 114,755 3,860,547 648 558	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536 19,427 28 42,037	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703 1,820,844 6,629 192,320 1,519	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994 5,700,818 7,305 234,915 1,649	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,67 141,17 12,035,92 7,30 619,62 2,49 19,88 154,22
we from banks and financial institutions oans to banks and financial institutions ern arive financial instruments inancial assets at fair value through profit or loss et loans and advances to customers at amortized cost et loans and advances to related parties at amortized cost elebtors by acceptances inancial assets at amortized cost inancial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income roperty and equipment inangible assets sasets obtained in settlement of debt ther assets bodwill	136,974 43.258 75,574 40,111 2,120,579 5,693 176 6,335,111 - 384,710 841 (1,893)	2,733,211 48,356 32,177 471,137 5,830,561 16,350 114,755 3,860,547 648 558 59 4,739	3,674 24 7,140 323,631 1,061 17,536 19,427 28 42,037 71	1,055,852 1,459 274,192 2,108,840 9,575 8,703 1,820,844 6,629 192,320 1,519 17,043 45,471	4,438,014 52,030 33,660 752,469 8,263,032 26,986 140,994 5,700,818 7,305 234,915 1,649 21,782 87,235	95,28 109,23 792,58 10,383,61 32,65 141,17 12,035,92 7,30 619,65 2,44 19,88 154,2; 52,21
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31 December 2015

### 50 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 50-3 Market risk (continued)

### 50-3-2 Currency risk (continued)

Group's sensitivity to currency exchange rates

The table below shows the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Lebanese Lira, with all other variables held constant, on the consolidated income statement (due to the potential change in fair value of currency sensitive monetary assets and liabilities). A negative amount reflects a potential net reduction in income while a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

Currency	Change in	Effect on profit	Change in	Effect on profit
	currency rate	before tax	currency rate	before tax
	%	2015	%	2014
	2015	LL million	2014	LL million
USD	± 1%	12,903	± 1%	13,014
EUR	± 3%	37,787	± 3%	4,789

#### 50-3-3 Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as the result of changes in the level of equity indices and individual stocks. Equity price risk exposure arises from equity securities classified at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income. A 5 percent increase in the value of the Group's equities at 31 December 2015 would have increased other comprehensive income by LL 150 million and net income by LL 8,125 million (2014: LL 179 million and LL 7,662 million respectively). An equivalent decrease would have resulted in an equivalent but opposite impact.

### 50-3-4 Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Group incurs a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier than expected, such as fixed rate housing loans when interest rates fall.

Market risks that lead to prepayments are not material with respect to the markets where the Group operates. Accordingly, the Group considers prepayment risk on net profits as not material after considering any penalties arising from prepayments.

#### 50-4 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Group is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

### 51 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

By maintaining an actively managed capital base, the Group's objectives are to cover risks inherent in the business, to retain sufficient financial strength and flexibility to support new business growth, and to meet national and international regulatory capital requirements at all times. The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Central Bank of Lebanon according to the provisions of Basic Circular No 44. These ratios measure capital adequacy by comparing the Group's eligible capital with its statement of financial position assets and off-balance sheet commitments at a weighted amount to reflect their relative risk.

To satisfy Basel III capital requirements, the Central Bank of Lebanon requires maintaining the following ratios of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets for the year ended 31 December 2013 and thereafter:

# NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 December 2015

### 51 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Common Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital ratio	Tota	al capital ratio
Year ended 31 December 2013	6.0 %	8.5 %		10.5 %
Year ended 31 December 2014	7.0 %	9.5 %		11.5 %
Year ended 31 December 2015	8.0 %	10.0 %		12.0 %
			2015	2014
		LL :	million	LL million
Risk weighted assets:				
Credit risk		17,6	29,012	17,292,857
Market risk		1,0	87,579	854,196
Operational risk		2,1	94,313	2,140,857
Total risk weighted assets		20,9	010,904	20,287,910

The regulatory capital as of 31 December is as follows:

	Excluding net income for the year		Including net income for the year les proposed dividends	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	LL million	LL million	LL million	LL million
Tier 1 Capital	3,351,284	3,129,586	3,667,881	3,434,396
Of which: Common Tier 1	3,047,304	2,822,570	3,359,641	3,123,898
Tier 2 Capital	16,755	15,928	20,988	21,130
Total Capital	3,368,039	3,145,514	3,688,869	3,455,526

The capital adequacy ratio as of 31 December is as follows:

	Excluding net incon	Excluding net income for the year		ome for the year d dividends
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Capital adequacy - Common Tier 1	14.57%	13.91%	16.07%	15.40%
Capital adequacy - Tier 1	16.03%	15.43%	17.54%	16.93%
Capital adequacy -Total Capital	16.11%	15.50%	17.64%	17.03%

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from previous years, however, they are under constant scrutiny of the Board.