

ORASCOM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

For the three months period ended 31 March 2017

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KPMG LLP
Unit No. 819, Liberty House
DIFC, Dubai, UAE
Tel. +971 (4) 403 0300, Fax +971 (4) 330 1515

Independent Auditors' Report on Review of Interim Financial Statements

The Shareholders
Orascom Construction Limited

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position of Orascom Construction Limited as at 31 March 2017, the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three month period then ended, and notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

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



Orascom Construction Limited
Independent auditors' report on
Review of Interim Financial statements
31 March 2017

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at 31 March 2017 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

KPMG LLP
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Freddie Edward Cloete
Partner



Date: 22 May 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

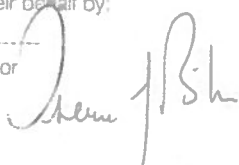
As at

\$ millions	Note	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	(6)	157.3	158.4
Goodwill	(7)	13.8	13.8
Trade and other receivables	(8)	19.1	16.2
Equity accounted investees	(9)	382.9	371.4
Deferred tax assets	(10)	70.6	81.6
Total non-current assets		643.7	641.4
Current assets			
Inventories	(11)	182.5	167.4
Trade and other receivables	(8)	1,042.9	1,076.3
Contracts work in progress	(12)	509.9	449.2
Current income tax receivables		0.6	0.6
Cash and cash equivalents	(13)	481.9	506.9
Total current assets		2,217.8	2,200.4
Total assets		2,861.5	2,841.8
Equity			
Share capital	(14)	116.8	117.8
Share premium		761.5	768.8
Reserves	(15)	(334.8)	(348.4)
(Accumulated losses) retained earnings		(253.3)	(281.3)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		290.2	256.9
Non-controlling interest	(16)	49.1	45.5
Total equity		339.3	302.4
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	(17)	48.9	59.6
Trade and other payables	(18)	11.4	10.4
Deferred tax liabilities	(10)	6.2	6.7
Total non-current liabilities		66.5	76.7
Current liabilities			
Loans and borrowings	(17)	246.2	243.2
Trade and other payables	(18)	1,007.9	1,017.5
Advanced payments from construction contracts		415.2	382.3
Billing in excess of construction contracts	(12)	655.5	660.8
Provisions	(19)	80.1	116.2
Income tax payables		50.8	42.7
Total current liabilities		2,455.7	2,462.7
Total liabilities		2,522.2	2,539.4
Total equity and liabilities		2,861.5	2,841.8

The notes on pages 7 to 29 are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 22 May 2017 and signed on their behalf by:

Director



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the three months period ended

\$ millions	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Revenue	(24)	1,065.7	972.9
Cost of sales	(20)	(979.4)	(891.5)
Gross profit		86.3	81.4
Other income	(21)	1.7	1.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(20)	(40.2)	(47.7)
Operating profit		47.8	35.6
Finance income	(22)	9.6	22.8
Finance cost	(22)	(9.9)	(24.9)
Net finance cost		(0.3)	(2.1)
Income from equity accounted investees	(9)	9.0	6.5
Profit before income tax		56.5	40.0
Income tax	(10)	(25.0)	(14.1)
Total net profit		31.5	25.9
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation differences		5.4	(50.2)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		5.4	(50.2)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		36.9	(24.3)
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		28.0	23.0
Non-controlling interest		3.5	2.9
Net profit		31.5	25.9
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		33.3	(20.2)
Non-controlling interest		3.6	(4.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		36.9	(24.3)
Earnings per share (in USD)			
Basic earnings per share	(23)	0.24	0.19

The notes on pages 7 to 29 are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the three months period ended

\$ millions	Share capital (14)	Share premium	Reserves (15)	(Accumulated losses) retained earnings	Equity attributable to owners of the Company	Non-controlling interest (16)	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2016	118.0	772.8	(81.2)	(325.2)	484.4	76.1	560.5
Net profit	-	-	-	23.0	23.0	2.9	25.9
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(43.2)	-	(43.2)	(7.0)	(50.2)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(43.2)	23.0	(20.2)	(4.1)	(24.3)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(4.8)	(4.8)
Change in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(0.2)	(0.2)
Balance at 31 March 2016	118.0	772.8	(124.4)	(302.2)	464.2	67.0	531.2
Balance at 1 January 2017	117.8	768.8	(348.4)	(281.3)	256.9	45.5	302.4
Net profit	-	-	-	28.0	28.0	3.5	31.5
Other comprehensive income	-	-	5.3	-	5.3	0.1	5.4
Total comprehensive income	-	-	5.3	28.0	33.3	3.6	36.9
Shares reduction	(1.0)	(7.3)	8.3	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	116.8	761.5	(334.8)	(253.3)	290.2	49.1	339.3

The notes on pages 7 to 29 are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the three months period ended

\$ millions	Note	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Net profit		31.5	25.9
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	(6)	9.3	13.2
Interest income (including gains on derivatives)	(22)	(5.7)	(4.9)
Interest expense (including losses on derivatives)	(22)	5.5	14.7
Foreign exchange gain (loss) and others		0.5	(7.7)
Share in income of equity accounted investees	(9)	(10.0)	(6.5)
(Gain) loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		(0.4)	0.1
Income tax expense	(10)	25.0	14.1
Changes in:			
Inventories	(11)	(15.1)	(0.6)
Trade and other receivables	(8)	29.8	(33.6)
Contract work in progress	(12)	(60.7)	(200.6)
Trade and other payables	(18)	(11.2)	(29.3)
Advanced payments construction contracts		32.9	19.4
Billing in excess of construction contracts	(12)	(5.3)	235.0
Provisions	(19)	(36.1)	(0.1)
Cash flows:			
Interest paid	(22)	(4.4)	(14.7)
Interest received	(22)	5.7	4.9
Dividend for equity accounted investee		1.0	-
Income taxes paid		(6.4)	(17.2)
Cash flow (used in) from operating activities		(14.1)	12.1
Investments in property, plant and equipment	(6)	(8.0)	(28.0)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1.1	5.2
Cash flow used in investing activities		(6.9)	(22.8)
Proceeds from borrowings	(17)	32.2	78.4
Repayment of borrowings	(17)	(39.9)	(138.1)
Other long term liabilities		1.0	1.2
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		-	(0.9)
Cash flows used in financing activities		(6.7)	(59.4)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(27.7)	(70.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	(13)	506.9	574.9
Currency translation adjustments		2.7	(38.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	(13)	481.9	466.7

The notes on pages 7 to 29 are an integral part of these interim consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. General

Orascom Construction Limited ('OCL') is a company limited by shares, incorporated with registered number 1752 in the Dubai International Financial Center (DIFC) on 18 January 2015 with its head office located at Gate Village-Building 3, DIFC, Dubai, UAE. OCL is dual listed on the NASDAQ Dubai and the Egyptian Stock Exchange. The interim consolidated financial statements for the three months period ended 31 March 2017 comprise the financial statements of OCL, its subsidiaries and joint operations (together referred to as the 'Group') and the Group's interests in associates and joint ventures.

OCL is primarily engaged as an international engineering and construction contractor focused on large-scale infrastructure, complex industrial and high-end commercial projects in the United States, Middle East, Africa and Central Asia for public and private clients.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1 General

The interim consolidated financial statements for the three months period ended 31 March 2017 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' and do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements. Selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the Group's financial position and performance since 1 January 2017.

The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016. The accounting principles used are the same as those used in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2016.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial year of OCL commences on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars ('USD'), which is OCL's presentation currency. All values are rounded to the nearest tenth million ("in millions of USD"), except when stated otherwise.

The consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 22 May 2017.

3. New accounting standards and policies

On a regular basis, the IASB issues new accounting standards, amendments and revisions to existing standards and interpretations. No new standards became effective to Orascom Construction Limited during the three months period ended 31 March 2017.

4. Critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

There were no significant changes in critical accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions compared to the interim consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

5. Financial risk and capital management

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

These risks arise from exposures that occur in the normal course of business and are managed on a consolidated company basis. This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Risk management framework

Senior management has an overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Audit Department. The Internal Audit Department undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

5.1 Exposure to credit risk

The Group establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. With respect to transactions with financial institutions, the group sets limits to the credit worthiness rating of the counterparty. The maximum credit risk is the carrying amount of financial instruments, for an overview reference is made to the tables financial instruments by category.

The major exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

\$ millions	Note	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	(8)	1,046.5	1,075.4
Contract work in progress	(12)	509.9	449.2
Cash and cash equivalents	(13)	481.9	506.9
Total		2,038.3	2,031.5

The major exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows:

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Middle East and Africa	654.2	654.0
Asia and Oceania	139.5	140.2
Europe and United States	252.8	281.2
Total	1,046.5	1,075.4

5.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. This is also safeguarded by using multiple financial institutions in order to mitigate any concentration of liquidity risk.

The availability of cash is monitored internally at Group level, on an ongoing basis by the corporate treasury department. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting arrangements.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2016 \$ millions	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	6 months or less	6–12 months	1–5 years
Financial liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	(17)	302.8	308.9	146.4	100.8	61.7
Trade and other payables	(18)	1,027.9	1,027.9	1,017.5	-	10.4
Advanced payments from construction contracts		382.3	382.3	382.3	-	-
Total		1,713.0	1,719.1	1,546.2	100.8	72.1

At 31 March 2017 \$ millions	Note	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	6 months or less	6–12 months	1–5 years
Financial liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	(17)	295.1	300.9	139.8	110.5	50.6
Trade and other payables	(18)	1,019.3	1,019.3	1,006.6	1.3	11.4
Advanced payments from construction contracts		415.2	415.2	415.2	-	-
Total		1,729.6	1,735.4	1,561.6	111.8	62.0

The interest on floating rate loans and borrowings is based on forward interest rates at period-end. This interest rate may change as the market interest rate changes.

5.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices will affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk arising in separate ways:

Foreign exchange translation exposure

Due to the Group's international presence, OCL's Financial Statements are exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations as these affect the translation of the subsidiaries' assets and liabilities presented in foreign currencies to the US dollar (the Group's presentation currency). The currencies concerned are mainly Egyptian Pound, Algerian Dinar and Euro. Foreign exchange translation exposure is considered a part of doing business on an international level; this risk is not actively managed, nor is it hedged.

OCL is not exposed to Saudi Riyal, UAE Dirham and Qatar Riyal. These currencies are pegged to the US dollar.

Foreign exchange transaction exposure

The Group entities predominantly execute their activities in their respective functional currencies. Some Group subsidiaries are, however, exposed to foreign currency risks in connection with the scheduled payments in currencies that are not their functional currencies. In general this relates to foreign currency denominated supplier payables due to project procurement, capital expenditures and receivables. The Group monitors the exposure to foreign currency risk arising from operating activities.

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange transaction exposure to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Group companies. The functional currencies of Group companies are primarily Euro, US Dollar, Egyptian Pound, Saudi Riyal, Algerian Dinar and UAE Dirham.

The Group uses foreign exchange contracts to manage its foreign exchange transaction exposure. No hedge accounting is applied; therefore all fair value changes are recognised in profit and loss.

The summary of quantitative data about the Group's exposure to foreign exchange transaction exposure provided to management of the Group based on its risk management policy for the main currencies was as follows:

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2016 \$ millions	EUR	EGP
Cash and cash equivalents (including loans and borrowings)	(79.4)	29.2
Trade and other receivables	158.3	131.0
Trade and other payables	(46.8)	(23.2)

At 31 March 2017 \$ millions	EUR	EGP
Cash and cash equivalents (including loans and borrowings)	(39.9)	33.3
Trade and other receivables	159.5	134.9
Trade and other payables	(47.2)	(21.9)

Significant rates

The following significant exchange rates applied during the three months period ended 31 March 2017:

	Average 2017	Closing 31 March 2017	Opening 1 January 2017
Egyptian pound	0.0568	0.0554	0.0550
Saudi riyal	0.2666	0.2667	0.2665
Arabic Emirates Dirham	0.2723	0.2723	0.2723
Algerian Dinar	0.0091	0.0091	0.0090
Euro	1.0636	1.0652	1.0517

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in EUR and EGP exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities, including inter company positions. The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

As of 31 March 2017, if the functional currencies had strengthened/weakened by 10 percent against the Euro and 10 percent against the Egyptian Pound with all other variables held constant, the translation of foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings that would have resulted in an increase/decrease of USD 21.8 million of the profit of the three months period ended 31 March 2017 (31 December 2016: USD 16.9 million)

31 December 2016 \$ millions	Change in FX rate*	Effect on profit before tax**	Effect on equity**
EUR - USD	10%	3.2	34.7
EGP - USD	10%	13.7	-

31 March 2017 \$ millions	Change in FX rate*	Effect on profit before tax**	Effect on equity**
EUR - USD	10%	7.2	36.2
EGP - USD	10%	14.6	-

* Determined based on the volatility of last year for the respective currencies

** Effects are displayed in absolute amounts

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest rate risk

The Group's cash flow interest rate risks arise from the exposure to variability in future cash flows of floating rate financial instruments. The Group reviews its exposure in light of global interest rate environment after consulting with a consortium of global banks.

The Group calculates the impact on profit or loss of a defined interest rate shift. The same interest rate shift is used for all currencies. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

\$ millions	In basis points	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Effect on profit before tax for the coming year	+100 bps	(0.6)	(0.6)
	- 100 bps	0.6	0.6

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly lower volatility than in prior years.

Categories of financial instruments

		31 March 2017		31 December 2016	
	Note	Loans and receivables at amortized cost	Derivatives at fair value	Loans and receivables at amortized cost	Derivatives at fair value
Assets					
Trade and other receivables	(8)	1,062.0	-	1,092.5	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(13)	481.9	-	506.9	-
Total		1,543.9	-	1,599.4	-
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	(17)	295.1	-	302.8	-
Trade and other payables	(18)	1,017.5	1.8	1,026.9	1.0
Advanced payments construction contracts		415.2	-	382.3	-
Total		1,727.8	1.8	1,712.0	1.0

All financial instruments are in the fair value hierarchy category level 2, there were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy categories.

5.4 Capital management

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of ordinary shares, retained earnings and non-controlling interest of the Group. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. The Group's net debt to equity ratio at the reporting date was as follows:

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

\$ millions	Note	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Loans and borrowings	(17)	295.1	302.8
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(13)	481.9	506.9
Net debt		(186.8)	(204.1)
Total equity		339.3	302.4
Net debt to equity ratio		(0.55)	(0.67)

6. Property plant and equipment

\$ millions	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Under construction	Total
Cost	5.0	69.9	284.1	91.0	5.2	455.2
Accumulated depreciation	-	(24.4)	(206.8)	(65.6)	-	(296.8)
At 1 January 2017	5.0	45.5	77.3	25.4	5.2	158.4
Movements in the carrying amount:						
Additions purchased during the period	-	0.1	2.3	3.4	2.2	8.0
Disposals	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	-	(0.7)
Depreciation	-	(0.7)	(5.8)	(2.8)	-	(9.3)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.9
At 31 March 2017	-	(0.4)	(3.6)	0.7	2.2	(1.1)
Cost	5.0	70.3	292.4	93.5	7.4	468.6
Accumulated depreciation	-	(25.2)	(218.7)	(67.4)	-	(311.3)
At 31 March 2017	5.0	45.1	73.7	26.1	7.4	157.3

7. Goodwill

\$ millions	Goodwill
Cost	13.8
At 1 January 2017	13.8
Movements in the carrying amount:	
Additions	-
Impairment	-
At 31 March 2017	-
Cost	13.8
Impairment	-
At 31 March 2017	13.8

On 31 July 2012, the Group acquired the Weitz Company LLC, a United States general contractor based in Des Moines, Iowa, resulting in USD 12.4 million of goodwill. The transaction was completed on 12 December 2012. On 2 April 2015, the Group acquired Alico resulting in USD 1.4 million of goodwill.

Goodwill is tested for impairment in the fourth quarter of the year.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. Trade and other receivables

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Trade receivables (gross)	496.1	570.7
Allowance for trade receivables	(32.5)	(32.8)
Trade receivables (net)	463.6	537.9
Trade receivables due from related parties (Note 27)	34.9	41.8
Prepayments	15.5	17.1
Other tax receivable	35.2	27.5
Supplier advanced payments	145.9	114.2
Other investments	6.1	6.2
Retentions	255.8	244.7
Other receivables	105.0	103.1
Total	1,062.0	1,092.5
Non-current	19.1	16.2
Current	1,042.9	1,076.3
Total	1,062.0	1,092.5

The carrying amount of 'Trade and other receivables' as at 31 March 2017 approximates its fair value.

Prepayments relate for the largest part to the amounts prepaid to sub-contractors, retentions related for the largest part to amounts withheld by customers resulting from contractual clauses.

The aging of gross trade receivables at the reporting date that were as follows:

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Neither past due nor impaired	346.4	370.0
Past due 1 - 30 days	42.7	47.8
Past due 31 - 90 days	16.5	24.5
Past due 91 - 360 days	65.2	115.8
More than 360 days	25.3	12.6
Total	496.1	570.7

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are collectible in full, based on historic payment behavior and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the three months period ended 31 March 2017 was as follows:

\$ millions	2017	2016
At 1 January	(32.8)	(37.3)
Exchange rates differences	0.3	1.4
At 31 March	(32.5)	(35.9)

9. Equity accounted investees

The following table shows the movement in the carrying amount of the Group's associates and joint ventures:

\$ millions	2017	2016
At 1 January	371.4	339.4
Share in results	9.0	68.5
Dividends	(1.0)	-
Effect of movement in exchange rates	3.5	(36.5)
At 31 March / 31 December	382.9	371.4

The entity disclosed under 'Equity accounted investees' that is significant to the Group is BESIX.

BESIX Group (BESIX)

Established in 1909 in Belgium, BESIX is a global multi-service group offering engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) services. BESIX operates in the construction, real estate and concession sectors in 15 countries focusing on Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Australia. Their core construction competencies include buildings, infrastructure and environmental projects, industrial civil engineering, maritime and port works and real estate development. In addition to EPC services, BESIX is active in real estate development and holds concessions in several Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and design, build, finance, and maintain/operate (DBFM) contracts, through which it develops, operates and maintains projects.

The below table summarizes the financial information of BESIX based on the percentage of interest the Group has in it:

BESIX Group 50% \$ millions	2017	2016
Assets	1,193.3	1,267.7
Liabilities	(831.6)	(921.1)
Net assets at 31 March / 31 December	361.7	346.6
Construction revenue	256.8	261.8
Construction cost	(246.3)	(259.8)
Net profit at 31 March	10.5	2.0

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Group has interests in a number of equity accounted investees including the following:

Name	Parent	Country	Participation %
BESIX Group	OC IHC3 B.V.	Belgium	50.0
Medrail Ltd.	Orascom Construction Holding Cyprus	UAE	50.0
Egyptian Gypsum Company	UHC	Egypt	28.3
Sidra Medical Center (see note 25)	Contrack Cyprus	Qatar	45.0
URS Contrack Pacer Forge IV	Contrack Int.	UAE	45.0
Watts - Webcor Obayashi	Contrack Int.	USA	34.0
RW Constructors LLC	The Weitz Group	USA	50.0
Alexander - Weitz	The Weitz Group	USA	49.0
National Pipe Company	OCI Construction Egypt OCI Egypt	Egypt	40.0
El Yamama	OCI Construction	KSA	50.0
Orasqualia, Orasqualia for Construction S.A.E. and Orasqualia for Maintenance	OCI Egypt	Egypt	50.0

The following table summarizes the financial information of the Orascom Construction Group's share on equity accounted investees including BESIX, El Yamama, National Pipe Company, all of Weitz's associates, Egyptian Gypsum Company and Sidra Medical Centre:

\$ millions	2017	2016
Assets	1,244.1	1,321.7
Liabilities	(861.2)	(950.3)
Net assets at 31 March / 31 December	382.9	371.4
Income	258.9	270.4
Expense	(249.9)	(263.9)
Net profit at 31 March	9.0	6.5

Transaction between Group entities and associates / joint ventures

There are no significant transactions between entities of the group and the associates / joint ventures, except for the investments in and the dividends received from these associates and joint ventures.

10. Income taxes

10.1 Income tax in the statement of profit or loss

The income tax on profit before income tax amounts to USD 25.0 million (31 March 2016: USD 14.1 million) expense and can be summarized as follows:

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Current tax	(13.8)	(11.7)
Deferred tax	(11.2)	(2.4)
Total income tax in profit or loss	(25.0)	(14.1)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10.2 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

OCL's operations are subject to income taxes in various foreign jurisdictions, the statutory income tax rates vary from 0.0% to 40.0%.

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate can be summarized as follows:

\$ millions	March 2017	%	March 2016	%
Profit (loss) before income tax	56.5		40.0	
Tax calculated at weighted average group tax rate	(9.3)	16.5	(13.0)	32.5
Unrecognized tax losses	(13.4)	23.7	(2.2)	5.5
Recognition of previously unrecognized tax losses	1.2	(2.1)	0.3	(0.8)
Expenses non-deductible	(3.7)	6.5	(1.3)	3.3
Other	0.2	(0.4)	2.1	(5.2)
Total income tax in profit or loss	(25.0)	44.2	(14.1)	35.2

10.3 Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

The majority of the deferred tax assets of USD 70.6 million (31 December 2016: USD 81.6 million) relate to carried forward tax losses. The carried forward losses recognized in the statement of financial position is expected to be realized in the period 2017-2019.

11. Inventory

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Finished goods	6.1	6.1
Raw materials and consumables	158.9	146.1
Fuels and others	14.0	11.8
Real estate	3.5	3.4
Total	182.5	167.4

During the three months period ended 31 March 2017, the total write-downs amount to USD 1.4 million, which all related to raw materials. The real estate relates to the land owned by Suez industrial Development Company in Egypt, which owns and develops an industrial park.

12. Contracts work in progress / billing in excess of construction contracts

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Costs incurred on incomplete contracts (including estimated earnings)	12,449.4	12,229.0
Less: billings to date (Net)	(12,595.0)	(12,440.6)
Total	(145.6)	(211.6)
Presented in the consolidated statements of financial position as follows:		
Construction contracts in progress - current assets	509.9	449.2
Billing in excess on construction contracts - current liabilities	(655.5)	(660.8)
Total	(145.6)	(211.6)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. Cash and cash equivalents

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Cash on hand	1.5	1.1
Bank balances	441.8	467.3
Restricted funds	7.2	7.0
Restricted cash	31.4	31.5
Total	481.9	506.9

Restricted funds

The restricted amounts mostly relate to letters of credits of Orascom E&C (USD 4.7 million) and Alico (USD 0.9 million) and to letters of guarantee of OCI (USD 0.7 million), Alico (USD 0.1 million), National Steel Fabrication (USD 0.3 million) and other Group entities (USD 0.5 million).

Restricted cash

Restricted cash relates to amounts withheld in relation to amounts restricted of Weitz for an amount of USD 5.7 million and USD 25.7 million pledged as collateral against loans.

14. Share capital

The movements in the number of shares (nominal value USD 1 per share) can be summarized as follows:

	2017	2016
At 1 January	117,761,379	118,041,492
Shares reduction	(1,000,000)	(280,113)
At 31 March / 31 December - fully paid	116,761,379	117,761,379
At 31 March / 31 December (in millions of USD)	116.8	117.8

15. Reserves

\$ millions	Currency translation	Treasury shares	Total
At 1 January 2016	(78.8)	(2.4)	(81.2)
Treasury shares acquired	-	(8.3)	(8.3)
Shares reduction	1.8	2.4	4.2
Currency translation differences	(263.1)	-	(263.1)
At 31 December 2016	(340.1)	(8.3)	(348.4)

\$ millions	Currency translation	Treasury shares	Total
At 1 January 2017	(340.1)	(8.3)	(348.4)
Currency translation differences	5.3	-	5.3
Treasury shares	-	8.3	8.3
At 31 March 2017	(334.8)	-	(334.8)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Treasury shares

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company has acquired 1,000,000 shares.

	31 December 2016
Number of shares acquired	1,000,000
Cost of acquiring the shares (in millions of USD)	8.3
Average cost per share (EGP)	74.16

On 23 January 2017, OCL cancelled the 1,000,000 treasury shares and reduced the capital of the Company accordingly.

16. Non-controlling interest

\$ million	United Holding Company	Orascom Saudi	Suez Industrial Development	Other individual insignificant entities	Total
Non-controlling interest percentage	43.5%	40.0%	39.5%		
Non-current assets	4.0	4.7	4.0	7.6	20.3
Current assets	21.9	104.7	10.6	3.7	140.9
Non-current liabilities	-	(14.9)	-	(0.1)	(15.0)
Current liabilities	(12.2)	(80.1)	(6.2)	(2.2)	(100.7)
Net assets as of 31 December 2016	13.7	14.4	8.4	9.0	45.5
Revenues	9.5	16.9	0.3	1.5	28.2
Profit	3.2	(0.7)	0.3	0.1	2.9
Other comprehensive income	(4.6)	0.7	(2.6)	(0.5)	(7.0)
Total comprehensive income for the 3 months ended 31 March 2016	(1.4)	-	(2.3)	(0.4)	(4.1)

31 March 2017 \$ million	United Holding Company	Orascom Saudi	Suez Industrial Development	Other individual insignificant entities	Total
Non-controlling interest percentage	43.5%	40.0%	39.5%		
Non-current assets	3.9	4.2	5.3	9.0	22.4
Current assets	22.8	114.1	9.9	3.1	149.9
Non-current liabilities	-	(12.1)	-	(0.1)	(12.2)
Current liabilities	(10.7)	(91.6)	(6.3)	(2.4)	(111.0)
Net assets	16.0	14.6	8.9	9.6	49.1
Revenue	7.4	5.3	0.3	1.2	14.2
Profit	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.5
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Total comprehensive income	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.6

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. Loans and borrowings

Borrowing Company	Type of loan	Interest rate	Date of maturity	Long term portion	Short term portion	Bank facilities	Total
Orascom Construction	Secured	USD: LIBOR + 2.28 - 4.00% EUR: LIBOR + 2.21 - 5.00% EGP: Corridor 9.75 - 12.95%	Annual	-	-	174.3	174.3
Orascom Saudi	Secured	Saibor + 3.00%	Annual	35.1	28.1	-	63.2
Orascom Construction Industries- Algeria	Secured	Variable 6.67%	04/2017	-	20.2	-	20.2
The Weitz Group, LLC	Unsecured	Multiple rates	Multiple	24.2	3.7	-	27.9
Contrack International	Unsecured	LIBOR + 2.5%	Annual	-	-	14.9	14.9
Other	-	Multiple rates	-	0.3	-	2.0	2.3
Total as of 31 December 2016				59.6	52.0	191.2	302.8

Borrowing Company	Type of loan	Interest rate	Date of maturity	Long term portion	Short term portion	Bank facilities	Total
Orascom Construction	Secured	USD: LIBOR + 2.28 - 4.00% EUR: LIBOR + 2.21 - 5.00% EGP: Corridor 9.75 - 12.95%	Annual	-	-	163.7	163.7
Orascom Saudi	Secured	Saibor + 3.00%	Annual	28.1	28.1	-	56.2
Orascom Construction Industries- Algeria	Secured	Variable 6.67%	04/2017	-	20.3	-	20.3
The Weitz Group, LLC	Unsecured	Multiple rates	Multiple	20.5	3.9	-	24.4
Contrack International	Unsecured	LIBOR + 2.5%	Annual	-	-	18.3	18.3
Orascom Road Construction	Unsecured	Multiple rates	Annual	-	-	8.1	8.1
Other	-	Multiple rates	-	0.3	1.3	2.5	4.1
Total as of 31 March 2017				48.9	53.6	192.6	295.1

Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate, foreign currency and liquidity risk is disclosed in the financial risk and capital management paragraph in Note 5. The fair value of loans and borrowings approximates the carrying amount.

Certain covenants apply to the aforementioned borrowings.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. Trade and other payables

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
Trade payables	518.5	564.5
Trade payables due to related party (Note 27)	20.0	18.8
Other payables	44.7	56.4
Accrued expenses	253.1	217.9
Deferred revenues	1.8	2.4
Other tax payables	9.7	4.6
Derivative financial instruments	1.8	1.0
Retentions payables	167.7	160.4
Employee benefit payables	2.0	1.9
Total	1,019.3	1,027.9
Non-current	11.4	10.4
Current	1,007.9	1,017.5
Total	1,019.3	1,027.9

Information about the Group's exposure to currency and liquidity risk is included in Note 5. The carrying amount of 'Trade and other payables' approximated the fair value.

Retentions payable relate to amounts withheld from sub-contractors.

Derivative financial instruments include the following:

Foreign exchange contracts

The group entered into forward exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk exposure to the Japanese Yen in certain projects. As at 31 March 2017 the remaining notional amounts of these contracts are USD 24.9 million related to the YEN. The foreign exchange contracts have a fair value of USD 1.8 million. The Group does not apply hedge accounting, therefore all fair value changes related to these financial instruments are recognized in profit and loss.

19. Provisions

\$ millions	Warranties	Contracts future loss	Other (including claims)	Total
At 1 January 2016	20.4	139.9	50.0	210.3
Provision formed	1.4	53.4	18.5	73.3
Provision used	-	(106.5)	(0.5)	(107.0)
Provision no longer required	(2.8)	(6.3)	(17.8)	(26.9)
Others	(0.2)	(0.2)	3.2	2.8
Effect of movement in exchange rates	(5.6)	(17.1)	(13.6)	(36.3)
At 31 December 2016	13.2	63.2	39.8	116.2

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

\$ millions	Warranties	Contracts future loss	Other (including claims)	Total
At 1 January 2017	13.2	63.2	39.8	116.2
Provision formed	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.8
Provision used	-	(35.0)	-	(35.0)
Provision no longer required	-	(3.4)	(0.1)	(3.5)
Others	-	0.2	0.1	0.3
Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	-	0.3	0.3
At 31 March 2017	13.8	25.9	40.4	80.1

Warranties

The warranties are based on historical warranty data and a weighting of possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

Other (including claims)

The Group is involved in various litigations and project related disputes. In cases where it is probable that the outcome of the proceedings will be unfavorable, and the financial outcome can be measured reliably, a provision has been recognized. Reference is made to Note 25 for detailed information with respect to major ongoing litigations and claims.

20. Cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses

i. Expenses by nature

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Changes in raw materials and consumables, finished goods and work in progress	869.4	749.7
Employee benefit expenses (ii)	122.9	156.1
Depreciation, amortization	9.3	13.2
Maintenance and repairs	4.8	4.9
Consultancy expenses	0.8	1.4
Other	12.4	13.9
Total	1,019.6	939.2

The expenses by nature comprise 'cost of sales' and 'selling and general and administrative expenses'.

ii. Employee benefit expenses

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Wages and salaries	109.9	138.3
Social securities	0.9	2.4
Employee profit sharing	0.5	0.2
Pension cost	1.4	1.9
Other employee expenses	10.2	13.3
Total	122.9	156.1

During the three months period ended 31 March 2017, the average number of staff employed in the Group converted into full-time equivalents amounted to 18,658 permanent and 42,827 temporary employees.

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21. Other income

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Net gain (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.4	(0.1)
Scrap and other	1.3	2.0
Total	1.7	1.9

22. Net finance cost

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Interest income on loans and receivables	5.7	4.9
Foreign exchange gain	3.9	17.9
Finance income	9.6	22.8
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(4.4)	(7.4)
Fair value loss on derivatives	(1.1)	(7.3)
Foreign exchange loss	(4.4)	(10.2)
Finance cost	(9.9)	(24.9)
Net finance cost recognized in profit or loss	(0.3)	(2.1)

The above finance income and finance cost include the following interest income and expense in respect of assets (liabilities) not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Total interest income on financial assets	5.7	4.9
Total interest expense on financial liabilities	(4.4)	(7.4)

23. Earnings per share

i. Basic

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Net Profit attributable to shareholders	28,012,431	22,983,652
Number of ordinary share (Basic)	116,761,379	117,761,379
Basic earnings per ordinary share	0.24	0.19

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares calculation

Shares	2017	2016
Issued ordinary shares	116,761,379	118,041,492
Effect of treasury shares held	-	(280,113)
Number of ordinary shares outstanding at 31 March	116,761,379	117,761,379

24. Segment reporting

The Group determines and presents operating segments on the information that internally is provided to the Chief Executive Officer during the period. The Group has three reportable segments, as described below. Each of the segments is managed separately because they require different operating strategies and use their own assets and employees. Factors used to identify The Group's reportable segments, are a combination of factors and whether operating segments have been aggregated and types of products and services from which each reportable segment derives its revenues.

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Business information for the period ended 31 March / 31 December 2016

\$ millions	MENA	USA	Besix	Total
Total revenue	516.6	456.3	-	972.9
Share in profit of associates	5.1	(0.6)	2.0	6.5
Depreciation and amortization	(12.6)	(0.6)	-	(13.2)
Interest income (including gain on derivatives)	4.8	0.1	-	4.9
Interest expense (including loss on derivatives)	(14.5)	(0.2)	-	(14.7)
Profit before tax for the 3 months ended 31 March	35.6	2.4	2.0	40.0
Investment in PP&E as of 31 December	86.6	5.1	-	91.7
Non-current assets as of 31 December	193.9	100.9	346.6	641.4
Total assets as of 31 December	1,912.8	582.4	346.6	2,841.8
Total liabilities as of 31 December	1,552.1	987.3	-	2,539.4

Business information for the three months period ended 31 March 2017

\$ millions	MENA	USA	Besix	Total
Total revenue	594.8	470.9	-	1,065.7
Share in profit of associates	(2.8)	0.4	10.5	8.1
Depreciation and amortization	(8.8)	(0.5)	-	(9.3)
Interest income (including gain on derivatives)	5.7	-	-	5.7
Interest expense (including loss on derivatives)	(5.1)	(0.4)	-	(5.5)
Profit before tax	30.5	15.5	10.5	56.5
Investment in PP&E	7.4	0.6	-	8.0
Non-current assets	191.8	90.2	361.7	643.7
Total assets	1,980.1	519.7	361.7	2,861.5
Total liabilities	1,752.2	770.0	-	2,522.2

Segment revenues have been presented based on the location of the entity which is managing the contracts.

BESIX is presented as part of 'Associates', therefore in the above schedule only the income from associates and the asset value are reflected. For further information with respect to liabilities, revenues and cost, reference is made to note 9.

The geographic information above analyses the Group's revenue and non-current assets by the Company where the activities are being operated. The Orascom Construction Group has customers that represent 10 percent or more of revenues:

Percentage	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Egyptian Government	45%	33%
OCI N.V. Group	18%	18%

25. Contingencies

25.1 Contingent liabilities

25.1.1 Letters of guarantee / letters of credit

Letters of guarantee issued by banks in favor of others as at 31 March 2017 amount to USD 1,131.4 million (31 December 2016: USD 1,247.7). Outstanding letters of credit as at 31 March 2017 (uncovered portion) amount to USD 58.0 million (31 December 2016: USD 61.7).

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million).

Certain of our sub-holdings have put general performance guarantees for the execution of more significant projects by our subsidiaries.

As of 31 March 2017, mechanic liens have been received in respect of one of our US projects for a total of USD 88.4 million ("31 December 2016: USD 89.0 million").

25.1.2 Litigations and claims

In the normal course of business, the Group entities and joint ventures are involved in some arbitration or court cases as defendants or claimants. These litigations are carefully monitored by the entities' management and legal counsels, and are regularly assessed with due consideration for possible insurance coverage and recourse rights on third parties. OCL does not expect these proceedings to result in liabilities that have a material effect on the company's financial position. In cases where it is probable that the outcome of the proceedings will be unfavorable, and the financial outcome can be measured reliably, a provision has been recognized in the financial statements which is disclosed in note 19 'Provisions'. It should be understood that, in light of possible future developments, such as (a) potential additional lawsuits, (b) possible future settlements, and (c) rulings or judgments in pending lawsuits, certain cases may result in additional liabilities and related costs. At this point in time, OCL cannot estimate any additional amount of loss or range of loss in excess of the recorded amounts with sufficient certainty to allow such amount or range of amounts to be meaningful. Moreover, if and to the extent that the contingent liabilities materialize, they are typically paid over a number of years and the timing of such payments cannot be predicted with confidence. While the outcome of said the cases, claims and disputes cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe, based upon legal advice and information received, that the final outcome will not materially affect our consolidated financial position but could be material to our results of operations or cash flows in any one accounting period.

25.1.3 Administrative court against Suez Industrial Development Company

A decision was issued against Suez Industrial Development Company, which operates in the field of land development in the North West of the Gulf of Suez in Egypt, for the cessation of dealings on any of its allocated plots of land as of mid-November 2011 until the investigations, conducted by the Public Fund Prosecution and Military Prosecution and relating to the allocation and sale of lands located in the North West of the Gulf of Suez, are concluded. On 28 May 2012, the company has submitted a request to the Dispute Settlement Committee at the General Authority of Investment and Free Zones to cancel the said decision. On 25 July 2012, the decision issued by the Prime Minister to withdraw the plot of land allocated to the company was challenged before the Administrative Court and the hearing was postponed to 2 November 2013.

On the hearing of November 2, 2013, the hearing was referred to a different court on the grounds of jurisdiction and accordingly the case was referred to the 8th District Contracts and during the hearing of 4 March 2014 the case was referred to the commissioners to prepare their report.

During the hearing of 15 November 2016 the court ruled of its incompetency and the case has been referred to the administrative court in Ismailia

For the Suez case a reliable outcome of the financial impact cannot be estimated.

25.1.4 Administrative court against Egyptian Gypsum Company S.A.E

A lawsuit was filed before the Administrative Court against Egyptian Gypsum Company S.A.E. which operates in the field of gypsum manufacturing, to nullify a sale contract of the company on the grounds that it is one of the companies sold under the privatization scheme. Currently, the report of the commissioners is being prepared. The hearing initially scheduled for 20 April 2015 was postponed until the commissioners submit their report to the court. If the final award is against the company, the ownership of the plant will be transferred to its original owner and the company will get the sales price back. The company's management, supported by its legal expert, believes it is likely that the award will be issued in favor of Egyptian Gypsum Company.

25.1.5 Sidra Medical Center

The contract for the design and build of the Sidra Medical and Research Centre in Doha, Qatar was awarded by the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science & Community Development in February 2008 to the associate owned by Obrascón Huarte Lain (55%) and Contrack (45%), for a total contract value of approximately USD 2.4 billion. The project is more than 95% complete and is not part of the Construction Group's backlog as the project is accounted for under the equity method.

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In July 2014, the consortium received a Notice of Termination from the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science & Community Development ("the Foundation"). In relation to this termination, the Foundation claims damages for material amounts from the associates. The claim and asserted damages have not yet been substantiated by the Foundation. At this stage, the Company believes there is no merit to the claim and intends to vigorously oppose the claim. The Company issued a counter claim for asserted damages and claimable costs. The matter has been referred to the UK court of arbitration. Although the Company and their lawyers expect a favorable outcome, there is, given the fact that the arbitration is in its initial phase, uncertainty associated with these matters. OCL management considered the views of their external lawyer who stated that even if the associate would be successful in arbitration, enforcing rights against the Foundation will be time consuming and complex process. At 31 March 2017, OCL has valued its interest in the associate at nil and carries a USD 10.3 million liability for expected costs including legal fees.

25.1.6 ICC Arbitration between Maintenance Enterprises, Inc. and Orascom E&C USA Inc., ICC No. 22099/ZF:

On July 8, 2016, MEI filed a Request for Arbitration against OEC with the International Court of Arbitration, International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC"). MEI was a subcontractor to OEC for the construction and erection works of the Upstream Plant at the Iowa fertilizer project. In its Request for Arbitration, MEI seeks recovery of outstanding applications for payment of around USD 12.6 million plus interest. On September 6, 2016, OEC filed its Objection to Jurisdiction, Answer and Counterclaim. OEC denies it had any obligation to pay MEI the amount set forth in the Request for Arbitration on the basis that MEI had performed defective work and/or had not completed its work. OEC alleges that it suffered significant loss and damage as a result of MEI's failure to perform its contractual obligations. OEC demands payment by MEI of around USD 12.9 million. Next hearing is expected to be held in September 2017.

26. Operating lease commitments

The Group leases a number of office space, computers, machinery and cars under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of 10 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are renegotiated every five years to reflect market rentals. Some leases provide for additional rent payments that are based on changes in local price indices.

i. Future minimum lease payments

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Less than one year	7.9	9.2
Between one and five years	5.1	3.3
More than five years	5.9	0.2
Total	18.9	12.7

ii. Amount recognized in profit or loss

\$ millions	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Rent	4.4	10.4
Vehicles	2.8	4.9
Machinery and equipment	7.6	18.4
Total	14.8	33.7

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27. Related party transactions

The following is a list of significant related party transactions and outstanding amounts:

Related party	Relation	Revenue transactions during the period ended 31 March 2016	AR and loan outstanding at period ended 31 December 2016	Purchases transactions during the period ended 31 March 2016	AP outstanding at period ended 31 December 2016
Medrail	Equity accounted investee	-	5.5	-	-
Iowa fertilizer Company	Related via Key Management personnel	122.6	0.8	-	5.8
Natgasoline	Related via Key Management personnel	49.8	20.1	-	-
OCI N.V.	Related via Key Management personnel	-	0.1	-	12.2
OCI SAE "fertilizer"	Related via Key Management personnel	-	11.5	-	-
Other		-	3.8	-	0.8
Total		172.4	41.8	-	18.8

Related party	Relation	Revenue transactions during the period ended 31 March 2017	AR and loan outstanding at period ended 31 March 2017	Purchases transactions during the period ended 31 March 2017	AP outstanding at period ended 31 March 2017
Medrail	Equity accounted investee	-	5.3	-	-
Iowa fertilizer Company	Related via Key Management personnel	50.5	1.4	-	5.7
Natgasoline	Related via Key Management personnel	174.8	10.2	-	-
OCI N.V.	Related via Key Management personnel	-	0.2	-	12.4
OCI SAE "fertilizer"	Related via Key Management personnel	-	13.3	-	-
Other		-	4.5	-	1.9
Total		225.3	34.9	-	20.0

In addition to the related party transactions in the table above, the company incurs certain operating expenses for immaterial amounts in relation to services provided by related parties.

27.1 Demerger of Construction and Engineering business

27.1.1 General

The demerger from OCI N.V. was completed successfully in March 2015, with the listing of shares on Nasdaq Dubai as of 9 March 2015 and a secondary listing on the Egyptian Exchange as of 11 March 2015.

After the demerger, OCI N.V. and OCL each operate as separately listed companies. There are no cross-directorships, other than Nassef Sawiris who is Chief Executive Officer of OCI N.V. and chairman of OCL, and Salman Butt, who is Chief Financial Officer of OCI N.V. and non-executive director of OCL. The senior management teams of OCI N.V. and OCL are different and all agreements between the two companies are executed based on agreed terms.

OCL and OCI N.V. are party to continuing commercial arrangements. The existing commercial arrangements were entered into on agreed terms and are not materially different from the terms on which OCL has contracted with other customers. The most relevant are listed below:

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27.1.2 Shared services agreement

On 5 February 2015, OCI N.V. and OCL entered into a shared services agreement whereby each of the parties has agreed to supply certain transitional services to the other. These services include: the provision by OCI N.V. to OCL of accounting and consolidation, and any general corporate support services as required and the provision by OCL to OCI N.V. of accounting, treasury, information technology, administration, corporate human resources, and office space services. It is expected that the services will be provided for a transitional period of up to 10 to 18 months, following which each of the parties will make their own arrangements for the provision of these services. The consideration payable for the services are on a cost-plus basis.

27.1.3 Conditional sale agreement

On 5 February 2015, OC IHC 4 B.V. (a subsidiary of OCL) and OCI MENA B.V. (a subsidiary of OCI N.V.) entered into an Agreement for the Conditional Sale and Purchase of the Share Capital of Construction Egypt. Under the Conditional Sale Agreement, OCI MENA B.V. has agreed to sell to OC IHC 4 B.V. all of the shares it will receive as a result of the Egypt Demerger. These shares (the Construction Egypt Shares) will be shares in an Egyptian joint stock company (Construction Egypt) which, as a result of the Egypt Demerger, will hold the construction projects and construction business of Orascom Construction Industries S.A.E in the Middle East and North Africa which, in order to comply with local law and regulation, cannot be transferred to OCL prior to completion of the Demerger. The transfer of the Construction Egypt Shares will be conditional on the completion of the Egypt Demerger, the approval of Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority ("EFSA") regarding the issue of the Construction Egypt shares to OCI MENA B.V. and incorporation of Construction Egypt. In addition, OCI MENA B.V. commits to appoint management personnel in the construction operations, such personnel to be nominated by OC IHC 4 B.V.; to appoint accounting personnel responsible for the preparation of the carve out financials of the construction operations, such personnel to be nominated by OC IHC 4 B.V., and to vote on the board of directors of Orascom Construction Industries S.A.E. in matters related to the construction operations based on the recommendation of OC IHC 4 B.V. The Conditional Sale Agreement also provides for the economic benefits/liabilities of the Construction Egypt Shares including the underlying Relevant Construction Projects (together with the right to any dividends) to pass from OCI MENA B.V. to OC IHC 4 B.V. with effect from the date of the Conditional Sale Agreement as if such shares had been in existence since 30 September 2014. This transfer of economic benefit will remain in force until the earlier of completion of the Egypt Demerger and transfer of the Construction Egypt Shares to the Company and completion of all of the Relevant Construction Projects, while any new awards are sought through wholly-owned subsidiaries of OCL.

27.1.4 Tax indemnity agreement

On 6 February 2015, OCL and Orascom Construction Industries S.A.E. (a subsidiary of OCI N.V.) entered into a tax indemnity agreement which sets out the obligations of the parties in respect of the tax claim lodged by the tax authorities in Egypt relating to the sale of the Orascom Construction Industries S.A.E.'s cement business to Lafarge SA in 2007. The parties have agreed that, to the extent that any liability is incurred by Orascom Construction Industries S.A.E. in relation to the Tax Claim (including the costs of dealing with the Tax Claim), this will be shared between the parties on a 50%/50% basis. In addition, to the extent that any recoveries, including interests, are made in relation to the Tax Claim, these will be shared between the parties on a 50%/50% basis (excluding the amount of EGP 2.5 billion for which it was announced that the rights will be transferred to Tahya Misr social fund in Egypt).

27.1.5 Construction contracts

A commercial relationship between OCI N.V. and OCL will remain on-going in respect of the construction of two projects for the fertilizer business on agreed terms. Orascom E&C USA (subsidiary of OCL) is:

- party to an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract in respect of the Iowa Fertilizer Company (IFCo), a 2 million metric ton per annum (mmtpa) fertilizer and industrial chemicals greenfield plant under construction for OCI N.V. in Iowa, USA. Under the terms of the EPC contract, the new plant will utilize proven state-of-the-art production process technologies to produce between 1.5-2 million metric tons per year of ammonia, urea, urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) as well as diesel exhaust fluid (DEF), an environmentally friendly fuel additive; and
- party to an EPC contract for the construction of a methanol plant at Beaumont, Texas, USA for Natgasoline LLC. The plant is expected to have a capacity of up to 5,000 metric tons per day (tpd), equivalent to approximately 1.75 million metric tons per annum (mtpa).

As part of the demerger of the Orascom Construction Group, OCI N.V. and Orascom Holding Cooperatief U.A., a company that is part of OCL, entered into a letter agreement in relation to the construction contracts entered into between companies within the fertiliser business of OCI N.V. (Fertilizer Business) and companies within the construction business of OCI N.V. (Construction Business). The agreement provides that if the Construction Business incurs costs, expenses or liabilities under the Contracts or for other works and services performed or to be performed for the Fertilizer Business, which are not otherwise reimbursable to the Construction Business under the terms of the Contracts and which exceed the amounts that will, in aggregate, have been and will be payable to the Construction Business under all of the Contracts (the excess being referred to as the Aggregate Group Shortfall), OCI N.V. will pay an amount equal to the Aggregate Group Shortfall. The

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

amount payable by OCI N.V. to the Construction Business under the agreement is capped at USD 150 million. This amount has been paid by OCI N.V. in the third quarter of 2015.

On 25 November 2016, OCI N.V. and Orascom E&C USA, the EPC contractor of Iowa Fertilizer Company LLC ("IFCo") have signed a settlement and acceleration agreement. The agreement is to address outstanding claims between IFCo and Orascom E&C USA, and provide for additional consideration of up to USD 200 million to ensure commercial operations in the second half of 2017. USD 170 million has been paid before 2016 year end. 97% of 2016 (2015: 100%) of aggregated losses in the US segment is attributable to the combined result of the projects under execution for the related party, OCI NV.

27.2 OCI Foundation and Sawiris Foundation

The OCI Foundation invests company resources in educational programs that improve the communities in which the company operates. OCI has cultivated strong ties with several leading universities, including the University of Chicago (Onsi Sawiris Scholars Exchange Program), Stanford (The American Middle Eastern Network Dialogue) and Yale (Master of Advanced Management program and Global Network for Advanced Management program).

Furthermore, the Sawiris Foundation for Social Development also provides grants to fund projects implemented by charitable organizations, educational institutions, local government and private business.

28. Remuneration of the Board of Directors (Key management personnel)

During the three months period ended 31 March 2017, we considered the members of the Board of Directors (Executive and Non-executive) and the senior management to be the key management personnel as defined in IAS 24 'Related parties'. The total remuneration of the key-management personnel amounts for the three months period ended 31 March 2017 to an amount of USD 2.5 million.

29. List of principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

Companies	Country	Percentage of interest	Consolidation method
Cementech Limited	BVI	100.00	Full
Orascom Construction Industries Algeria Spa	Algeria	99.90	Full
IMAGRO Construction SRL	Italy	49.90	Full
BESIX Group SA	Belgium	50.00	Equity
Aluminium & Light Industries Co Ltd	Egypt	100.00	Full
OCI Construction Limited	Cyprus	100.00	Full
Orascom Construction	Egypt	100.00	Full
Orascom Road Construction	Egypt	99.98	Full
Orasqualia for the Development of the Wastewater Treatment Plant	Egypt	50.00	Equity
National Steel Fabrication	Egypt	99.90	Full
Suez Industrial Development Company	Egypt	60.50	Full
Orascom Saudi Company	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	60.00	Full
Contrack Watts Inc	USA	100.00	Full
Orascom E&C USA	USA	100.00	Full
Orascom Construction USA Inc	USA	100.00	Full
Orascom Investments	Netherlands	100.00	Full
The Weitz Group LLC	USA	100.00	Full
Orascom for Solar Energy	Egypt	60.00	Full
Orascom for Wind Energy	Egypt	100.00	Full

Furthermore, OCL has various holding companies in the Netherlands and the countries it operates in.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Dubai, UAE, 22 May 2017

The Orascom Construction Limited Board of Directors,

Jérôme Guiraud	Chairman
Osama Bishai	Chief Executive Officer
Arif Naqvi	Member
Salman Butt	Member
Sami Haddad	Member
Khaled Bichara	Member
Azmi Mikati	Member

ORASCOM CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
(the **Company**)

Summary of the Board Resolutions

A meeting of the board of directors of the Company was held on 22 May 2017. After due and careful consideration, **IT WAS RESOLVED** that:

- (a) that the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2017 be approved, including the related press release and any financial updates in relation thereto be executed on behalf of the Company;

Orascom Construction Limited
("the Company")

Separate financial statements (unaudited)
For the three month period ended 31 March 2017

Orascom Construction Limited

Separate financial statements (unaudited)

For the three month period ended 31 March 2017

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KPMG LLP
Unit No. 819, Liberty House
DIFC, Dubai, UAE
Tel. +971 (4) 403 0300, Fax +971 (4) 330 1515

Independent Auditors' Report on Review of Interim Financial Statements

The Shareholders
Orascom Construction Limited

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying separate condensed statement of financial position of Orascom Construction Limited as at 31 March 2017, the separate condensed statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three month period then ended, and notes to the separate condensed interim financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these separate condensed interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these separate condensed interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

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



Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying separate condensed interim financial statements as at 31 March 2017 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

KPMG

KPMG LLP
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Freddie Edward Cloete
Partner



Date: 22 May 2017

Orascom Construction Limited

Separate statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the three month period ended 31 March 2017

	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2017 USD (Unaudited)	31 March 2016 USD (Unaudited)
Support service charges	11	5,135,225	5,381,500
General and administrative expenses	5	(8,618,415)	(8,057,472)
Dividend income from a subsidiary	9	-	3,615,000
Finance income	6	4,950,334	6,543,349
Finance expense	7	(360,697)	(23,706,412)
Loss on foreign currency exchange forward contracts		-	(3,310,152)
Profit / (loss) for the period		1,106,447	(19,534,187)
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period		1,106,447	(19,534,187)
		=====	=====

The notes on pages 7 to 24 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

The independent auditors' report on review of separate financial statements is set out on pages 1 to 2.

Orascom Construction Limited


Separate statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2017

	Note	31 March 2017 USD (Unaudited)	31 December 2016 USD (Audited)
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	8	613,211	728,189
Investment in a subsidiary	9	722,000,000	722,000,000
Loans due from related parties	11	373,948,846	367,580,543
		<u>1,096,562,057</u>	<u>1,090,308,732</u>
Current assets			
Prepayments and other receivables	10	137,548	203,294
Due from related parties	11	17,121,790	13,594,061
Cash at banks		1,958,568	5,572,853
		<u>19,217,906</u>	<u>19,370,208</u>
Total assets		<u>1,115,779,963</u>	<u>1,109,678,940</u>
Liabilities and shareholder's equity			
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	13	116,761,379	117,761,379
Share premium		764,325,196	771,639,257
Retained earnings		(36,169)	(1,142,616)
Treasury shares	14	-	(8,314,061)
		<u>881,050,406</u>	<u>879,943,959</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Loans due to related parties	11	227,625,782	225,434,603
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12	3,724,194	1,068,550
Due to related parties	11	3,379,581	3,231,828
		<u>7,103,775</u>	<u>4,300,378</u>
Total liabilities		<u>234,729,557</u>	<u>229,734,981</u>
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		<u>1,115,779,963</u>	<u>1,109,678,940</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 24 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

These separate financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22 May 2017 and signed on their behalf by:


 Osama Bishai – Chief Executive Officer

The independent auditors' report on review of separate financial statements is set out on pages 1 to 2.

Orascom Construction Limited

Separate statement of cash flows

For the three month period ended 31 March 2017

	<i>Note</i>	31 March 2017 USD (Unaudited)	31 March 2016 USD (Unaudited)
Operating activities			
Net profit / (loss) for the period		1,106,447	(19,534,187)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Finance income	6	(4,782,086)	(6,543,349)
Finance expenses	7	360,697	23,706,412
Depreciation	8	114,978	-
		-----	-----
<i>Operating loss before working capital changes</i>		(3,199,964)	(2,371,124)
Change in prepayments and other receivables	10	65,746	1,513,239
Change in due from related parties	11	(3,527,729)	(3,574,764)
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses	12	2,655,644	1,027,508
Change in due to related parties	11	147,753	58,020
		-----	-----
<i>Net cash used in operating activities</i>		(3,858,550)	(3,347,121)
		-----	-----
Investing activities			
Net movement in loans due from related parties	11	(1,586,217)	149,610,437
Net movement in capital work in progress		-	697,487
Additions to property and equipment	8	-	(1,069,038)
		-----	-----
<i>Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities</i>		(1,586,217)	149,238,886
		-----	-----
Financing activities			
Net movement in loans due to related parties	11	1,830,482	(23,393,033)
Net movement in bank borrowings		-	(134,395,353)
		-----	-----
<i>Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities</i>		1,830,482	(157,788,386)
		-----	-----
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(3,614,285)	(11,896,621)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		5,572,853	28,978,480
		-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		1,958,568	17,081,859
		=====	=====

The notes on pages 7 to 24 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

The independent auditors' report on review of separate financial statements is set out on pages 1 to 2.

Orascom Construction Limited

Separate statement of changes in equity For the three month period ended 31 March 2017

	Share capital USD	Share premium USD	Treasury shares USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Balance at 1 January 2016 (Audited)	118,041,492	772,724,695	-	30,390,658	921,156,845
<i>Total comprehensive loss for the period</i>					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(19,534,187)	(19,534,187)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Total comprehensive loss for the period</i>	-	-	-	(19,534,187)	(19,534,187)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31 March 2016 (Unaudited)	118,041,492	772,724,695	-	10,856,471	901,622,658
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Balance at 1 January 2017 (Audited)	117,761,379	771,639,257	(8,314,061)	(1,142,616)	879,943,959
<i>Total comprehensive income for the period</i>					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	1,106,447	1,106,447
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<i>Total comprehensive income for the period</i>	117,761,379	771,639,257	(8,314,061)	(36,169)	881,050,406
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shares reduction	(1,000,000)	(7,314,061)	8,314,061	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at 31 March 2017 (Unaudited)	116,761,379	764,325,196	-	(36,169)	881,050,406
	=====	=====	==	=====	=====

The notes on pages 7 to 24 form an integral part of these separate financial statements.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes

(forming part of these separate financial statements)

1 Legal status and principal activities

Orascom Construction Limited (“the Company”) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and registered in the Dubai International Financial Centre on 18 January 2015. The Company is dual listed on NASDAQ Dubai and the Egyptian Exchange. The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 507031, Dubai International Financial Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The principal activity of the Company is holding investments.

The Company has 100 percent interest in Orascom Holding Cooperatief U.A. (“the Subsidiary”) which is the parent company of other subsidiaries operating in the construction sector.

2 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

These separate financial statements reflect the operating results and the financial position of the Company only and do not include the operating results and financial positions of its subsidiary.

Separate financial statements of the Company

The Company acts as a holding company of a subsidiary. The Company and its subsidiary are collectively referred to as “the Group”. These separate financial statements present the financial performance and position of the Company only. In these separate financial statements, the investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less provision for impairment losses (refer accounting policy on impairment) in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. In order to have a fuller understanding of the results of operations, financial position, changes in equity and cash flows, the consolidated interim financial statements of the Group for the three month period ended 31 March 2017 issued separately on 22 May 2017 should be referred to.

Basis of measurement

These separate financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

These separate financial statements are presented in US Dollars (“USD”), which is the Company’s functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these separate financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (*continued*)

2 Basis of preparation (*continued*)

*Use of estimates and judgments (*continued*)*

These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historic experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgement about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from the other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of assumptions, estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the separate financial statements are discussed in note 17.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below, which comply with IFRSs, have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these separate financial statements.

Investment in a subsidiary

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Share premium is the excess amount received over the par value of the shares. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are recognised in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. When ordinary shares are repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from 'Reserves'. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in 'Reserves'. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in 'Reserves', and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in share premium.

Finance income

Finance income includes interest charged on loans due from related parties and net foreign exchange gain. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

Finance expenses

Finance expense represents interest incurred on loans due to related parties, bank borrowings, bank charges and net foreign exchange losses. Interest expense is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is recognised if the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise prepayment and other receivables, cash at banks, amounts due from and to related parties, accounts payables, loans due from and due to related parties. The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets as loans and receivables and non-derivative liabilities as other liabilities.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date (original maturity) that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at effective interest rate. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the profit or loss.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that are largely independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the profit and loss.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, 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.

Foreign currencies

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into USD at exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to USD at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated to USD at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss.

Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes cost of material, direct labour, other directly attributable costs incurred to bring the asset ready for its intended use, cost of asset retirement obligations and any capitalized borrowing costs.

When parts of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in profit or loss. Subsequent expenditures are capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Ongoing repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation

Items of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis through profit or loss over the estimated useful lives of each item, taking into account any residual values. Items of property and equipment are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use.

	Life (years)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	3

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made by the Company under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a 'straight-line' basis over the period of the lease.

New standards and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017; however, the Company has not applied the following new or amended standards in preparing these separate financial statements:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, published in July 2014, replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and derecognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently investigating the impact of IFRS 9 on the financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes.

IFRS 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance lease sheet accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are optional exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

IFRS 16 replaces existing leases guidance including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers at or before the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes *(continued)*

4 Financial risk management and capital management

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

The Company's management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations which arise principally from the Company's receivables and loans due from related parties. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each of its related parties.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of amount due from related parties. The main components of this allowance are specific loss components that relates to individually significant exposures and a collective loss component established for group of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. The collective loss allowance is determined based on historical data of payment statistics for similar financial assets. The Company's cash is placed with an international and local banks of good repute.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk mainly relates to accounts payable, loans due to related parties and due to related parties. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Market rate risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

4 Financial risk management and capital management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to the changes in foreign exchange rates. The principal currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated is the Egyptian pound and Euro.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of change in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Company has no significant exposure to price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the net finance cost of the Company. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk on loans due from and loans due to related parties on which interests are charged at agreed upon rates.

Capital management

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of change in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to the shareholder or issue new shares.

Fair value

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities of the Company approximate their carrying values as at the reporting date.

5 General and administrative expenses

	Three month period ended	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	USD	USD
Salaries and wages	7,383,979	6,813,690
Consultancy fees	537,498	697,141
Utilities	128,923	28,867
Travel	106,753	71,854
Rental	58,095	65,120
Advertising	33,923	12,305
Communication	15,486	27,242
Others	353,758	341,253
	-----	-----
	8,618,415	8,057,472
	=====	=====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

6 Finance income

	Three month period ended	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	USD	USD
Interest on loans due from related parties (refer note 11)	4,782,986	6,543,349
Net foreign exchange gain	167,348	-
	-----	-----
	4,950,334	6,543,349
	=====	=====

7 Finance expenses

	Three month period ended	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	USD	USD
Interest on loans due to related parties (refer note 11)	358,231	226,736
Net foreign exchange loss	-	22,091,539
Interest on loans from bank	-	1,385,046
Bank charges	2,466	3,091
	-----	-----
	360,697	23,706,412
	=====	=====

8 Property and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures USD	Capital work in progress USD	Total USD
Cost			
At 1 January 2016	-	697,487	697,487
Additions	-	374,760	374,760
Transfer from capital work in progress	1,072,247	(1,072,247)	-
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2016	1,072,247	-	1,072,247
	-----	-----	-----
At 1 January 2017	1,072,247	-	1,072,247
	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2017	1,072,247	-	1,072,247
	=====	=====	=====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

8 Property and equipment (continued)

	Furniture and fixtures USD	Capital work in progress USD	Total USD
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2016	-	-	-
Depreciation	344,058	-	344,058
	-----	---	-----
At 31 December 2016	344,058	-	344,058
	-----	---	-----
At 1 January 2017	344,058	-	344,058
Depreciation	114,978	-	114,978
	-----	---	-----
At 31 March 2017	459,036	-	459,036
	-----	---	-----
Net book value			
At 31 March 2017	613,211	-	613,211
	=====	=====	=====
At 31 December 2016	728,189	-	728,189
	=====	=====	=====

9 Investment in a subsidiary

The Company has 100% holding interest in Orascom Holding Cooperatief U.A. ("the Subsidiary"). The acquisition of the subsidiary was made through the issuance of share capital to OCIN.V. on 9 March 2015.

The Subsidiary was incorporated on 4 September 2014 under the Dutch law and primarily operates as an investment holding company.

	31 March 2017 USD	31 December 2016 USD
Orascom Holding Cooperatief U.A.	722,000,000	722,000,000
	=====	=====

In the previous period, the Board of directors of the subsidiary declared a dividend of USD 3,615,000 to the Company.

10 Prepayments and other receivables

	31 March 2017 USD	31 December 2016 USD
Prepayments	58,095	145,199
Deposits	79,453	58,095
	-----	-----
	137,548	203,294
	=====	=====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

11 Related party transactions

The Company, in the ordinary course of business, enters into transactions with other business enterprises that fall within the definition of a related party contained in International Accounting Standard No. 24. These transactions are carried out at mutually agreed rates. The significant transactions with related parties during the period were as follows:

	Three month period ended	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	USD	USD
Interest income on loans due from related parties (refer note 6)	4,782,986	6,543,349
Dividend income from a subsidiary	-	3,615,000
Interest expense on loans due to related parties (refer note 7)	358,231	226,736
Support services recharged to related parties (see note (i) below)	5,135,225	5,381,500
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	8,618,415	8,057,472
	=====	=====

- (i) Support service charges represent corporate charges made by the Company to its related parties for certain accounting, IT and other support services provided by the Company to its related parties.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

11 Related party transactions (continued)

				31 March 2017			31 December 2016		
	Relationship	Interest terms	Repayment terms	Current portion USD	Non-current portion USD	Total USD	Current portion USD	Non-current portion USD	Total USD
<i>Loans due from related parties</i>									
OCI Construction Holding Cyprus	Subsidiary	refer note (a)	payable on 31 December 2019	-	259,068,306	259,068,306	-	254,135,663	254,135,663
OCI Construction International	Subsidiary	refer note (b)	payable on 31 December 2020	-	63,577,829	63,577,829	-	62,930,759	62,930,759
Orascom Construction SAE	Subsidiary	refer note (c)	payable on 31 December 2020	-	33,862,224	33,862,224	-	33,161,239	33,161,239
OCI Saudi Arabia	Subsidiary	refer note (d)	payable on 31 December 2020	-	15,640,415	15,640,415	-	15,552,810	15,552,810
Orascom Abu Dhabi Contrack JV	Subsidiary	no interest	payable on 31 December 2020	-	1,800,072	1,800,072	-	1,800,072	1,800,072
				-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
				-	373,948,846	373,948,846	-	367,580,543	367,580,543
				=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
<i>Due from related parties</i>									
Orascom E&C	Subsidiary	no interest	receivable on demand	7,531,336	-	7,531,336	6,296,000	-	6,296,000
Weitz	Subsidiary	no interest	receivable on demand	3,879,996	-	3,879,996	3,035,439	-	3,035,439
Contrack International Inc. SA	Subsidiary	no interest	receivable on demand	2,289,318	-	2,289,318	1,616,588	-	1,616,588
Orascom Roads Construction	Subsidiary	no interest	receivable on demand	2,032,414	-	2,032,414	1,700,000	-	1,700,000
Imagro Construction	Subsidiary	no interest	receivable on demand	943,683	-	943,683	558,000	-	558,000
Orascom Algeria	Subsidiary	no interest	receivable on demand	348,009	-	348,009	291,000	-	291,000
Orascom Saudi	Subsidiary	no interest	receivable on demand	97,034	-	97,034	97,034	-	97,034
				-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
				17,121,790	-	17,121,790	13,594,061	-	13,594,061
				=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
<i>Loans due to related parties</i>									
Cementech Limited	Subsidiary	refer note (d)	payable on 31 December 2020	-	200,895,511	200,895,511	-	200,655,186	200,655,186
Orascom Holding Coopratief U.A.	Subsidiary	refer note (e)	payable on 31 December 2020	-	19,560,015	19,560,015	-	19,650,092	19,650,092
NSF Global Limited.	Subsidiary	refer note (e)	payable on 31 December 2019	-	3,384,442	3,384,442	-	3,376,848	3,376,848
OCI Construction Limited	Subsidiary	refer note (e)	payable on 31 December 2019	-	3,785,814	3,785,814	-	1,752,477	1,752,477
				-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
				-	227,625,782	227,625,782	-	225,434,603	225,434,603
				=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
<i>Due to related parties</i>									
OCI N.V.	Subsidiary	no interest	payable on demand	3,263,732	-	3,263,732	3,231,828	-	3,231,828
Orascom Holding Coopratief U.A.	Subsidiary	no interest	payable on demand	115,849	-	115,849	-	-	-
				-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
				3,379,581	-	3,379,581	3,231,828	-	3,231,828
				=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

11 Related party transactions (continued)

Interest terms

- (a) The loan carries interest at monthly LIBOR rate plus 3.30%.
- (b) The loan carries interest at monthly LIBOR rate plus 3.25%.
- (c) The loan denominated in Egyptian pound carries interest based on the Egyptian Central Banks Mid Corridor rate plus 1%.
- (d) The loan carries interest at monthly LIBOR rate plus 1.40%.
- (e) The loan carries interest at monthly rate charged by one of the Company's bank plus 0.05%.

Loans due from related parties

The movement in the loan due from OCI Construction Holding Cyprus is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	254,135,663	152,483,857
Additional loan availed	1,932,304	227,459,967
Add: finance income	3,000,339	6,916,159
Less: repayments	-	(132,724,320)
	259,068,306	254,135,663

The movement in the loan due from OCI Construction International is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	62,930,759	169,008,429
Add: finance income	647,070	4,011,879
Less: repayments	-	(110,089,549)
	63,577,829	62,930,759

The movement in the loan due from Orascom Construction SAE is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	33,161,239	187,149,356
Add: finance income	1,047,972	12,402,934
Less: repayments	-	(110,509,678)
Add: foreign currency exchange loss	(346,987)	(55,881,373)
	33,862,224	33,161,239

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

11 Related party transactions (continued)

Loans due from related parties (continued)

The movement in the loan due from OCI Saudi is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	15,552,810	15,258,275
Add: finance income	87,605	294,535
	-----	-----
	15,640,415	15,552,810
	=====	=====

The movement in the loan due from Orascom Abu Dhabi Contract JV is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	1,800,072	1,605,014
Add: additional loan	-	195,058
	-----	-----
	1,800,072	1,800,072
	=====	=====

Loans due to related parties

The movement in the loan due to Cementech Limited is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	200,655,186	198,624,731
Additional loan	-	1,365,551
Add: finance expense	240,325	664,904
	-----	-----
	200,895,511	200,655,186
	=====	=====

The movement in the loan due to Orascom Holding Cooperatief U.A is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	19,650,092	19,474,703
Add: finance expense	109,923	375,389
Less: repayments	(200,000)	(200,000)
	-----	-----
	19,560,015	19,650,092
	=====	=====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

11 Related party transactions (continued)

Loans due to related parties (continued)

The movement in the loan due to NSF Global Limited is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	3,376,848	3,357,907
Add: finance expense	7,594	18,941
	-----	-----
	3,384,442	3,376,848
	=====	=====

The movement in the loan due to OCI Construction Limited is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	1,752,477	1,806,360
Additional loan	2,010,418	-
Add: finance expense	389	922
Add: foreign currency exchange loss / (gain)	22,530	(54,805)
	-----	-----
	3,785,814	1,752,477
	=====	=====

12 Accounts payable and accrued expenses

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Accounts payable	151,175	677,331
Accrued expenses	3,573,019	391,219
	-----	-----
	3,724,194	1,068,550
	=====	=====

13 Share capital

The movement in share capital during the period is as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Opening balance	117,761,379	118,041,492
Cancellation of shares	(1,000,000)	(280,113)
	-----	-----
	116,761,379	117,761,379
	=====	=====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

14 Treasury shares

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company has acquired 1,000,000 shares.

	31 December 2016
Number of shares acquired	1,000,000
Cost of acquiring the shares (in USD millions)	8.3
Average cost per share (EGP)	74.16

On 23 January 2017, the Company cancelled the 1,000,000 treasury shares and reduced the capital of the Company accordingly.

15 Operating lease commitments

The Company as a lessee

The Company operates from lease hold premises which typically run for a period of one year with an option to renew the lease after that date. The lease rentals are usually renewed to reflect market rentals.

The future minimum lease payments under the current operating lease agreement are as follows:

	Three month period ended	
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
	USD	USD
Within one year	95,000	232,378
	=====	=====
Rent expense	58,095	65,120
	=====	=====

16 Financial instruments

The financial assets of the Company include cash at banks, loans due from related parties and amounts due from related parties. The financial liabilities of the Company include accounts payable and loans due to related parties. Accounting policies for financial assets and liabilities are set out in note 3.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	31 March 2017	31 December 2016
	USD	USD
Loans due from related parties	373,948,846	367,580,543
Due from related parties	17,121,790	13,594,061
Cash at banks	1,958,568	5,572,853
	-----	-----
	393,029,204	386,747,457
	=====	=====

Management believes that the loans and the amounts due from related parties are fully recoverable and hence, no provision for impairment is required as at 31 March 2017.

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

16 Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting arrangements:

	Carrying Amount USD	Contractual cash flows USD	1 year or less USD	More than 1 year USD
31 March 2017				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Loans due to related parties	227,625,782	232,751,104	-	232,751,104
Due to related parties	3,379,581	3,379,581	3,379,581	-
Accounts payable	151,175	151,175	151,175	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	231,156,538	236,281,860	3,530,756	232,751,104
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	Carrying amount USD	Contractual cash flows USD	1 year or less USD	More than 1 year USD
31 December 2016				
<i>Non-derivative financial liabilities</i>				
Loans due to related parties	225,434,603	230,557,445	-	230,557,445
Due to related parties	3,231,828	3,231,828	3,231,828	-
Accounts payable	677,331	677,331	677,331	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	229,343,762	234,466,604	3,909,159	230,557,445
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments was:

Variable rate instruments

	31 March 2017 USD	31 December 2016 USD
Financial assets	372,148,774	365,780,471
Financial liabilities	(227,625,782)	(225,434,603)
	-----	-----
	144,522,992	140,345,868
	=====	=====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

16 Financial instruments (continued)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/ (decreased) net profit by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant:

	31 March 2017	
	100 bp increase USD	100 bp Decrease USD
Variable rate instruments	1,445,230 =====	(1,445,230) =====
	31 December 2016	
	100 bp Increase USD	100 bp Decrease USD
Variable rate instruments	1,403,459 =====	(1,403,459) =====

Currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	31 March 2017		31 December 2016	
	Euro	Egyptian pound	Euro	Egyptian Pound
Cash at banks	106	1,179,201	-	2,602,618
Loans due from related parties	-	33,862,224	-	602,489,967
Loans due to related parties	(3,553,873)	-	(1,666,328)	-
	(3,553,767) =====	35,041,425 =====	(1,666,328) =====	605,092,585 =====

Sensitivity Analysis

The following foreign exchange rates are applied by the Company during the year:

	Average rate 2017	Spot rate 2017	Average rate 2016	Spot rate 2016
1 Euro	1.0636	1.0652	1.1073	1.0517
1 Egyptian pound	0.0568 =====	0.0554 =====	0.1049 =====	0.0550 =====

Orascom Construction Limited

Notes (continued)

16 Financial instruments (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis (continued)

A 100 basis strengthening of the Egyptian Pound and Euro against USD at reporting date would have increased/ (decreased) the net profit by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant:

	31 March 2017 USD	31 December 2016 USD
Euro	(37,855)	(17,525)
Egyptian pound	19,413	332,801
	-----	-----
	(18,439)	315,276
	=====	=====

17 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Impairment of investments in a subsidiary

The Company determines whether investments in subsidiary is impaired on an annual basis. This requires estimation of the “value in use” of the cash generating unit. Estimating a value in use amount requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash generating unit and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of these cash flows.

Impairment losses on receivables

The Company’s credit risk is primarily attributable to its loan receivable from related parties and due from related parties. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in the profit and loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. Accordingly, an allowance for impairment is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

18 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified or regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to the presentation adopted in these separate financial statements.

Orascom Construction Limited
("the Company")

Separate financial statements (unaudited)
For the three month period ended 31 March 2017

Orascom Construction Limited

Separate financial statements (unaudited)

For the three month period ended 31 March 2017

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