

Review Report

To the Board of Directors of Commercial International Bank (Egypt)

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Commercial International (Egypt) S.A.E as of 30 June 2012 and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows and changes in equity for the six months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on 16 December 2008. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim consolidated financial statements based on our limited review.

Scope of Limited Review

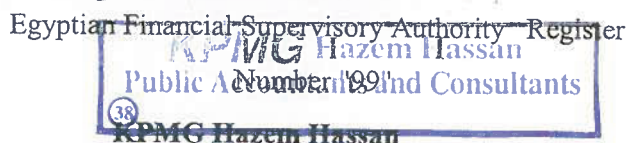
We conducted our limited review in accordance with Egyptian Standard on Review Engagements No. 2410, "Limited Review of Interim Financial Statements of an Entity Performed by its Independent Auditor." A limited review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters in the bank, and applying analytical and other limited review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian 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 on these interim consolidated financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Commercial International Bank- Egypt (S.A.E) as at 30 June 2012 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the six months then ended in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt's rules issued on 16 December 2008 and in the light of the prevailing Egyptian laws and regulations relating to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Auditors

M. Farrag
Mostafa Hassan Carrag



Public Accountants & Consultants



Allied For Accountaning & Auditing E & Y
Public Accountants & Consultants

Consolidated balance sheet on June 30, 2012

	Notes	Jun. 30, 2012 EGP	Dec. 31, 2011 EGP
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank	15	5,542,320,904	7,492,064,510
Due from banks	16	9,880,244,903	8,528,229,519
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	9,414,560,183	9,260,842,183
Trading financial assets	18	1,341,176,357	675,325,450
Loans and advances to banks	19	1,076,710,388	1,395,594,609
Loans and advances to customers	20	39,693,994,592	39,669,785,864
Derivative financial instruments	21	134,310,943	146,544,656
Financial investments			
- Available for sale	22	15,405,567,958	15,421,546,277
- Held to maturity	22	3,673,289,768	39,159,520
Investments in associates	23	122,830,678	106,676,167
Brokers - debit balances		93,951,742	24,185,525
Reconciliation accounts- debit balances		66,953,670	42,507,905
Investment property	24	10,024,686	12,774,686
Other assets	25	2,225,009,016	1,534,819,491
Goodwill	41	8,688,759	120,280,337
Intangible Assets	41	103,712,954	309,353,104
Deferred tax	33	135,433,764	123,977,698
Property, plant and equipment	26	672,947,372	630,508,089
Total assets		89,601,728,637	85,534,175,590
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	27	1,785,014,708	3,340,794,517
Due to customers	28	76,767,071,626	71,467,935,259
Brokers- credit balances		174,895,070	111,851,855
Derivative financial instruments	21	130,111,395	114,287,990
Other liabilities	30	1,451,504,179	1,342,736,040
Long term loans	29	91,074,960	99,333,376
Other provisions	31	284,001,472	270,801,909
Total liabilities		80,683,673,410	76,747,740,946
Equity			
Issued and paid in capital	32	5,972,275,410	5,934,562,990
Reserves	32	2,223,432,742	1,387,842,060
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		129,828,073	137,354,418
Retained earnings		(482,976,388)	(334,419,692)
Total equity		7,842,559,837	7,125,339,776
Net profit of the period / year after tax		1,028,139,869	1,614,738,322
Total equity and net profit for period / year		8,870,699,706	8,740,078,098
Minority interest		47,355,521	46,356,546
Total minority interest and equity		8,918,055,227	8,786,434,644
Total liabilities , equity and minority interest		89,601,728,637	85,534,175,590
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	37	13,384,316,950	12,559,553,516

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements .
 (Review report attached)


Hisham Ramez Abdel Hafez
 Vice Chairman and Managing Director


Hisham Ezz El-Arab
 Chairman and Managing Director

Consolidated income statement for the period ended on June 30, 2012

	Notes	Last 3 Months Jun. 30, 2012 EGP	Last 6 Months Jun. 30, 2012 EGP	Last 3 Months Jun. 30, 2011 EGP	Last 6 Months Jun. 30, 2011 EGP
Interest and similar income		1,933,492,876	3,602,430,763	1,300,881,882	2,587,280,676
Interest and similar expense		(1,001,885,396)	(1,801,233,932)	(671,188,024)	(1,324,813,156)
Net interest income	6	931,607,480	1,801,196,831	629,693,858	1,262,467,520
Fee and commission income		240,783,359	477,424,825	238,714,441	447,969,895
Fee and commission expense		(24,096,155)	(47,766,855)	(22,415,237)	(41,227,766)
Net income from fee and commission	7	216,687,204	429,657,970	216,299,204	406,742,129
Dividend income	8	17,795,563	21,744,400	56,589,672	57,164,372
Net trading income	9	104,006,202	204,616,711	73,513,295	226,109,065
Profit from financial investments	22	(22,899,257)	(23,267,142)	35,978,021	37,166,474
Goodwill Amortization		(868,876)	(1,737,752)	(10,023,361)	(20,046,723)
Administrative expenses	10	(375,387,175)	(756,065,029)	(329,708,772)	(712,863,574)
Other operating (expenses) income	11	(18,323,766)	(56,004,253)	(13,719,528)	(82,045,734)
Impairment charge for credit losses	12	(142,702,416)	(159,244,620)	(78,463,906)	(201,264,786)
Intangible Assets Amortization		(6,349,773)	(12,699,546)	(16,866,810)	(33,733,620)
Bank's share in the profits of associates		(1,031,622)	(471,111)	(1,384,257)	10,896,229
Net profit before tax		702,533,564	1,447,726,459	561,907,417	950,591,353
Income tax expense	13	(182,126,738)	(430,386,683)	(125,830,588)	(216,050,496)
Deferred tax	33 & 13	2,968,454	11,456,066	7,017,307	16,422,042
Net profit of the year		523,375,280	1,028,795,842	443,094,136	750,962,898
Minority interest		294,137	655,973	242,764	167,503
Bank shareholders		523,081,143	1,028,139,869	442,851,372	750,795,396
Earning per share	14				
Basic		0.79	1.78	0.69	1.31
Diluted		0.77	1.75	0.67	1.29



Hisham Ramez Abdel Hafez
Vice Chairman and Managing Director



Hisham Ezz El-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Consolidated cash flow for the period ended on June 30, 2012

	Jun. 30, 2012	Jun. 30, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	1,447,726,459	950,591,353
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	84,143,375	102,694,841
Assets impairment charges	159,262,715	202,892,406
Other provisions charges	86,724,165	1,204,986
Trading financial investments revaluation differences	(27,220,349)	32,976,379
Intangible assets amortization	12,699,546	33,733,620
Goodwill amortization	1,737,752	20,046,723
Financial investments impairment charge (release)	10,652,982	(49,775,434)
Utilization of other provisions	(72,300,072)	(5,218,667)
Other provisions no longer used	(531,054)	(2,085,267)
Exchange differences of other provisions	(711,571)	4,010,666
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	(1,633,796)	(2,661,678)
Profits from selling financial investments	(8,415,397)	(90,782,148)
Profits from selling associates	-	(1,873,813)
Exchange differences of long term loans	(20,812)	5,036,272
Shares based payments	44,135,782	41,409,628
Investments in associates revaluation	-	(11,408,222)
Real estate investments impairment charges	-	361,200
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,736,249,725	1,231,152,845
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities		
Due from banks	(962,784,101)	(3,090,538,362)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	(1,601,411,260)	3,218,771,820
Trading financial assets	(638,630,558)	1,015,597,733
Derivative financial instruments	28,057,118	(41,476,427)
Loans and advances to banks and customers	135,430,874	(2,276,256,247)
Other assets	(799,386,923)	142,114,045
Due to banks	(1,555,779,809)	(691,883,640)
Due to customers	5,299,136,367	3,923,391,605
Other liabilities	(258,575,320)	(622,420,045)
Net cash provided from operating activities	1,382,306,113	2,808,453,327
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of subsidiary and associates	(16,154,511)	(11,000,000)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(109,963,446)	(61,756,079)
Redemption of held to maturity financial investments	-	170,571,760
Purchases of held to maturity financial investments	(3,634,130,249)	-
Purchases of available for sale financial investments	(4,845,384,951)	(677,660,821)
Proceeds from selling available for sale financial investments	4,989,103,162	-
Proceeds from selling real estate investments	2,750,000	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(3,613,779,995)	(579,845,140)

Consolidated cash flow for the period ended on June 30, 2012 (Cont.)

	Jun. 30, 2012	Jun. 30, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in long term loans	(8,237,604)	127,007,982
Dividend paid	(806,206,518)	(843,063,191)
Capital increase	37,712,420	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>(776,731,702)</u>	<u>(716,055,209)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	(3,008,205,584)	1,512,552,977
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent	8,207,517,133	8,058,126,497
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	<u>5,199,311,549</u>	<u>9,570,679,474</u>
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:		
Cash and balances with Central Bank	5,542,320,904	6,075,170,048
Due from banks	9,880,244,903	9,812,636,221
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	9,414,560,183	7,047,441,434
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(3,028,051,899)	(2,811,219,930)
Due from banks (time deposits) more than three months	(6,186,983,796)	(6,680,007,036)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	(10,422,778,746)	(3,873,341,263)
Total cash and cash equivalent	<u>5,199,311,549</u>	<u>9,570,679,474</u>

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended on June 30, 2012

Jun. 30, 2012	Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Intangible assets value for bank share before acquisition	Retained earnings	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S. investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	Profits of the period	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total Shareholders Equity	Minority Interest	Total	EGP
Beginning balance	5,934,562,990	231,344,896	1,234,122,776	302,794,421	(334,419,692)	185,931,315	(723,343,863)	281,689,619	1,490,041,219	137,354,418	8,740,078,098	46,356,546	8,786,434,644	
Capital increase	37,712,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,712,420	-	37,712,420	
Transferred to reserves	-	87,306,567	794,689,187	-	-	2,716,747	-	-	(833,050,374)	(51,662,127)	-	-	-	
Transferred to retained	-	-	-	-	(134,109,753)	-	-	-	134,109,753	-	-	-	-	
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(15,105,920)	-	-	-	(791,100,598)	-	(806,206,518)	-	(806,206,518)	
Net profit of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,028,139,869	-	1,028,139,869	655,973	1,028,795,842	
Transfer from special reserve	-	61,697,292	8,143,225	-	1,001,979	(70,842,496)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Change during the period	-	-	-	-	(343,002)	-	-	-	-	-	(343,002)	343,002	-	
Addition from financial	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,977,478	-	-	-	129,977,478	-	129,977,478	
Transferred to bank risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	(153,575,808)	-	153,575,808	-	-	-	-	
Reserve for employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,135,782	44,135,782	-	44,135,782	
settlement of Intangible assets value for bank share before acquisition	-	-	-	(302,794,421)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(302,794,421)	-	(302,794,421)	
Balance at the end of the period	5,972,275,410	380,348,755	2,036,955,187	-	(482,976,388)	117,805,566	(593,366,385)	128,113,811	1,181,715,678	129,828,073	8,870,699,707	47,355,521	8,918,055,227	

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended on June 30, 2011

Jun. 30, 2011	Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Intangible assets value for bank share before acquisition	Retained earnings	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S. investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	Profits of the period	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total Shareholders' Equity	Minority Interest	Total
Beginning balance	5,901,443,600	125,128,337	78,412,462	302,794,421	(203,604,610)	184,356,569	(18,418,736)	156,992,515	1,890,311,700	149,520,858	8,566,937,115	46,965,639	8,613,902,754
Transferred to reserves	-	106,216,559	1,066,083,988	-	-	1,574,746	-	-	(1,173,875,293)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	(121,501,406)	-	-	-	121,501,406	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(20,231,298)	-	-	-	(822,831,893)	-	(843,063,191)	-	(843,063,191)
Net profit of the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307,944,024	-	307,944,024	(75,261)	307,868,763
Change during the period	-	-	-	-	(1,262,583)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,262,583)	(102,844)	(1,365,427)
financial investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	(285,330,326)	-	-	-	(285,330,326)	-	(285,330,326)
Transferred to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,648,019)	2,648,019	-	-	-	-
Reserve for employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,703,739	20,703,739	-	20,703,739
Balance at the end of the period	5,901,443,600	231,344,896	1,144,496,450	302,794,421	(346,599,897)	185,931,315	(303,749,062)	154,344,496	325,697,963	170,224,597	7,765,928,778	46,787,534	7,812,716,312

EGP

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the period ended on June 30, 2012

1. General information

Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 111 branches, and 40 units employing 4684 employees at the balance sheet date.

Commercial international Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. was formed as a commercial bank under the investment law no. 43 of 1974. The address of its registered head office is as follows: Nile tower, 21/23 Charles de Gaulle Street-Giza. The Bank is listed in the Egyptian stock exchange.

CI Capital Holding Co S.A.E it was established as a joint stock company on April 9th, 2005 under the capital market law no. 95 of 1992 and its executive regulations. Financial register no. 166798 on April 10th, 2005 and the company have been licensed by the Capital Market Authority to carry out its activities under license no. 353 on May 24th, 2006.

As of June 30, 2012 the Bank directly owns 54,988,500 shares representing 99.98% of CI Capital Holding Company's capital and on June 30, 2012 CI Capital Holding Co. Directly owns the following shares in its subsidiaries:

Company name	No. of shares	Ownership%	Indirect Share%
<input type="checkbox"/> CIBC Co.	579,570	96.60	96.58
<input type="checkbox"/> CI Assets Management	478,577	95.72	95.70
<input type="checkbox"/> CI Investment Banking Co.	481,578	96.30	96.28
<input type="checkbox"/> CI for Research Co.	448,500	96.32	96.30
<input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic Brokerage Co.	3,393,500	99.97	99.95

2. Summary of accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian financial reporting standards issued in 2006 and its amendments and in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Egypt approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008 consistent with the principles referred to.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of trading, financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, available for sale and all derivatives contracts.

2.1.1. Basis of consolidation

The method of full consolidation is the basis of the preparation of the consolidated financial statement of the Bank, given that the Bank's acquisition proportion is 99.98 % (full control) in CI Capital Holding.

Consolidated financial statements consist of the financial statements of Commercial International Bank and consolidated financial statements of CI Capital Holding and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved through the Bank's ability to control the financial and operational policies of the companies that the Bank invests in it in order to obtain benefits from its activities. The basis of the consolidation is as follows:

- Eliminating all balances and transactions between the Bank and group companies.
- The cost of acquisition of subsidiary companies is based on the company's share in the fair value of assets acquired and obligations outstanding on the acquisition date.
- Minority shareholders represent the rights of others in subsidiary companies.
- Proportional consolidation is used in consolidating method for companies under joint control.

2.2. Subsidiaries and associates

2.2.1. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Bank has owned directly or indirectly the control to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Bank has the ability to control the entity or not.

2.2.2. Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Bank has significant influence but do not reach to the extent of control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of the voting rights.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the purchase of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus any costs directly related to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Bank share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. A gain on acquisition is recognized in profit or loss if there is an excess of the Bank's share of the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired over the cost of the acquisition.

The cost method is applied to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates, whereby, investments are recorded based on the acquisition cost including any goodwill, deducting any impairment losses, and dividends are recorded in the income statement in the adoption of the distribution of these profits and evidence of the Bank right to collect them.

2.3. Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

2.4. Foreign currency translation

2.4.1. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Egyptian pound, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

2.4.2. Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

The Bank maintains its accounting records in Egyptian pound. Transactions in foreign currencies during the period are translated into the Egyptian pound using the prevailing exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the end of reporting period at the prevailing exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement and translation of such transactions and balances are recognized in the income statement and reported under the following line items:

- Net trading income from held-for-trading assets and liabilities.
- Other operating revenues (expenses) from the remaining assets and liabilities.

Changes in the fair value of investments in debt instruments; which represent monetary financial instruments, denominated in foreign currencies and classified as available for sale assets are analyzed into valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost of the instrument, differences resulting from changes in the applicable exchange rates and differences resulting from changes in the fair value of the instrument.

Valuation differences resulting from changes in the amortized cost are recognized and reported in the income statement in 'income from loans and similar revenues' whereas differences resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized and reported in 'other operating revenues (expenses)'. The remaining differences resulting from changes in fair value are deferred in equity and accumulated in the 'revaluation reserve of available-for-sale investments'.

Valuation differences resulting from the non-monetary items include gains and losses of the change in fair value of such equity instruments held at fair value through profit and loss, as for recognition of the differences of valuation resulting from equity instruments classified as financial investments available for sale within the fair value reserve in equity.

2.5. Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.
- Loans and receivables.
- Held to maturity investments.
- Available for sale financial investments.

Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition.

2.5.1. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories:

- Financial assets held for trading.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss at inception.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term or if it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short term profit making. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedging instruments.

Financial instruments, other than those held for trading, are classified as financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss if they meet one or more of the criteria set out below:

- When the designation eliminates or significantly reduces measurement and recognition inconsistencies that would arise from measuring financial assets or financial liabilities, on different bases. Under this criterion, an accounting mismatch would arise if the debt securities issued were accounted for at amortized cost, because the related derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in the income statement. The main classes of financial instruments designated by the Bank are loans and advances and long-term debt issues.
- Applies to groups of financial assets, financial liabilities or combinations thereof that are managed, and their performance evaluated, on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and where information about the groups of financial instruments is reported to management on that basis.
- Relates to financial instruments containing one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows resulting from those financial instruments, including certain debt issues and debt securities held.

Any financial derivative initially recognized at fair value can't be reclassified during the holding period. Re-classification is not allowed for any financial instrument initially recognized at fair value through profit and loss.

2.5.2. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- Those that the Bank intends to sell immediately or in the short term, which is classified as held for trading, or those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or
- Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than credit deterioration.

2.5.3. Held to maturity financial investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank's management has the positive intention and ability to hold till maturity. If the Bank has to sell other than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity assets, the entire category would be reclassified as available for sale unless in necessary cases subject to regulatory approval.

2.5.4. Available for sale financial investments

Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices.

The following are applied in respect to all financial assets:

Debt securities and equity shares intended to be held on a continuing basis, other than those designated at fair value, are classified as available-for-sale or held-to-maturity. Financial investments are recognized on trade date, when the group enters into contractual arrangements with counterparties to purchase securities.

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit and loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognized at fair value, and transaction costs are expensed in the income statement.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or when the Bank transfers substantially all risks and rewards of the ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Available-for-sale, held-for-trading and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss' are recognized in the income statement in 'net income from financial instruments designated at fair value'. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available for sale investments are recognized directly in equity, until the financial assets are either sold or become impaired. When available-for-sale financial assets are sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is recognized on available for sale debt securities using the effective interest method, calculated over the asset's expected life. Premiums and discounts arising on the purchase are included in the calculation of effective interest rates. Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to receive payment has been established.

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. If there is no active market for a financial asset, or no current demand prices available the Bank measures fair value using valuation models. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation models commonly used by market participants. If the Bank has not been able to estimate the fair value of equity instruments classified available for sale, value is measured at cost less any impairment in value.

Available for sale investments that would have met the definition of loans and receivables at initial recognition may be reclassified out to loans and advances or financial assets held to maturity. In all cases, when the Bank has the intent and ability to hold these financial assets in the foreseeable future or till maturity. The financial asset is reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification, and any profits or losses that has been recognized previously in equity, is treated based on the following:

- If the financial asset has a fixed maturity, gains or losses are amortized over the remaining life of the investment using the effective interest rate method. In case of subsequent impairment of the financial asset, the previously recognized unrealized gains or losses in equity are recognized directly in the profits and losses.
- In the case of financial asset which has infinite life, any previously recognized profit or loss in equity will remain until the sale of the asset or its disposal, in the case of impairment of the value of the financial asset after the re-classification, any gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recycled to the profits and losses.
- If the Bank adjusts its estimates of payments or receipts of a financial asset that in return adjusts the carrying amount of the asset (or group of financial assets) to reflect the actual cash inflows, the carrying value is recalculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows at the effective yield of the financial instrument and the differences are recognized in profit and loss.
- In all cases, if the Bank re-classifies financial asset in accordance with the above criteria and increases its estimate of the proceeds of future cash flow, this increase adjusts the effective interest rate of this asset only without affecting the investment book value.

2.6. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to be settled on a net basis.

2.7. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are recognized initially, and subsequently, at fair value. Fair values of exchange traded derivatives are obtained from quoted market prices. Fair values of over-the-counter derivatives are obtained using valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models. Derivatives are classified as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments, such as conversion option in a convertible bond, are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, provided that the host contract is not classified as at fair value through profit and loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income statement unless the Bank chooses to designate the hybrid contact as at fair value through net trading income in profit or loss.

The timing of recognition in profit and loss, of any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives, depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and the nature of the item being hedged. The Bank designates certain derivatives as:

- Hedging instruments of the risks associated with fair value changes of recognized assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge).
- Hedging of risks relating to future cash flows attributable to a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge)
- Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in a hedging relationship when the following criteria are met.

At the inception of the hedging relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore,

At the inception of the hedge, and on ongoing basis, the Bank documents whether the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

2.7.1. Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps and the changes in the fair value of the hedged item

attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in the 'net interest income' line item of the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is recognized in profit or loss in 'net trading income'.

When the hedging instrument is no longer qualified for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item, measured at amortized cost, arising from the hedged risk is amortized to profit or loss from that date using the effective interest method.

2.7.2. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

All gains and losses from changes in the fair values of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the income statement. These gains and losses are reported in 'net trading income', except where derivatives are managed in conjunction with financial instruments designated at fair value, in which case gains and losses are reported in 'net income from financial instruments designated at fair value'.

2.8. Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all financial instruments except for those classified as held-for-trading or designated at fair value are recognized in 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in the income statement using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that represents an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Once loans or debts are classified as nonperforming or impaired, the revenue of interest income will not be recognized and will be recorded off balance sheet, and are recognized as income subsequently based on a cash basis according to the following:

- When all arrears are collected for consumer loans, personnel mortgages and micro-finance loans.
- When calculated interest for corporate are capitalized according to the rescheduling agreement conditions until paying 25% from rescheduled payments for a minimum performing period of one year, if the customer continues to perform, the calculated interest will be recognized in interest income (interest on the performing rescheduling agreement balance) without the marginalized before the rescheduling agreement which will be recognized in interest income after the settlement of the outstanding loan balance.

2.9. Fee and commission income

Fees charged for servicing a loan or facility that is measured at amortized cost, are recognized as revenue as the service is provided. Fees and commissions on non-performing or impaired loans or receivables cease to be recognized as income and are rather recorded off balance sheet. These are recognized as revenue, on a cash basis, only when interest income on those loans is recognized in profit and loss, at that time, fees and commissions that represent an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial asset, are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of that financial asset.

Commitment fees and related direct costs for loans and advances where draw down is probable are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest on the loan once drawn. Commitment fees in relation to facilities where draw down is not probable are recognized at the maturity of the term of the commitment.

Fees are recognized on the debt instruments that are measured at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition and syndicated loan fees received by the Bank are recognized when the syndication has been completed and the Bank does not hold any portion of it or holds a part at the same effective interest rate used for the other participants portions.

Commission and fee arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of properties are recognized upon completion of the underlying transaction in the income statement.

Other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on accrual basis. Financial planning fees related to investment funds are recognized steadily over the period in which the service is provided. The same principle is applied for wealth management; financial planning and custody services that are provided on the long term are recognized on the accrual basis also.

Operating revenues in the holding company are:

- Commission income is resulting from purchasing and selling securities to a customer account upon receiving the transaction confirmation from the Stock Exchange.
- Mutual funds and investment portfolios management which is calculated as a percentage of the net value of assets under management according to the terms and conditions of agreement. These amounts are credited to the assets management company's revenue pool on a monthly accrual basis.

2.10. Dividend income

Dividends are recognized in the income statement when the right to collect is established.

2.11. Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold subject to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. Securities borrowed or purchased subject to a commitment to resell them (Reverse Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and added to treasury bills balance. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

2.12. Impairment of financial assets

2.12.1. Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event/s') and that loss event/s has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The criteria that the Bank uses to determine that there is objective evidence of an impairment loss include:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower (for example, equity ratio, net income percentage of sales)
- Violation of the conditions of the loan agreement such as non-payment.
- Initiation of Bankruptcy proceedings.
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position.
- The Bank for reasons of economic or legal financial difficulties of the borrower by granting concessions may not agree with the Bank granted in normal circumstances.
- Deterioration in the value of collateral or deterioration of the creditworthiness of the borrower.

The objective evidence of impairment loss for a group of financial assets is observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, for instance an increase in the default rates for a particular Banking product.

The Bank estimates the period between a losses occurring and its identification for each specific portfolio. In general, the periods used vary between three months to twelve months.

The Bank first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant and in this field the following are considered:

- If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment according to historical default ratios.
- If the Bank determines that an objective evidence of financial asset impairment exist that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the income statement. If a loan or held to maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract when there is objective evidence for asset impairment. As a practical expedient, the Bank may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (i.e., on the basis of the group's grading process that considers asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors). Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by Being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

For the purposes of evaluation of impairment for a group of a financial assets according to historical default ratios future cash flows in a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the Bank and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the Bank. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the period on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not currently exist.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows for groups of assets should reflect and be directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period (for example, changes in unemployment rates, property prices, payment status, or other indicative factors of changes in the probability of losses in the Bank and their magnitude. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank.

2.12.2. Available for sale investments

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets classify under available for sale is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered in determining whether the assets are impaired. During periods start from first of January 2009, the decrease consider significant when it became 10% from the book value of the financial instrument and the decrease consider to be extended if it continues for period more than 9 months, and if the mentioned evidences become available then any cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in the income statement , in respect of available for sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through the income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement to the extent of previously recognized impairment charge from equity to income statement.

2.13. Real estate investments

The real estate investments represent lands and buildings owned by the Bank in order to obtain rental returns or capital gains and therefore do not include real estate assets which the Bank exercised its work through or those that have owned by the Bank as settlement of debts. The accounting treatment is the same used with property, plant and equipment.

2.14. Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly branches and offices. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to other operating expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their residual values over estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	20 years.
Leasehold improvements	3 years, or over the period of the lease if less
Furniture and safes	5 years.
Typewriters, calculators and air-conditions	8 years
Transportations	5 years
Computers and core systems	3/10 years
Fixtures and fittings	3 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Depreciable assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable value if the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the selling proceeds with the asset carrying amount and charged to other operating expenses in the income statement.

2.15. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not amortized -except goodwill- and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount

may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Assets are tested for impairment with reference to the lowest level of cash generating unit/s. A previously recognized impairment loss relating to a fixed asset may be reversed in part or in full when a change in circumstances leads to a change in the estimates used to determine the fixed asset's recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the fixed asset will only be increased up to the amount that it would have been had the original impairment not been recognized.

2.15.1. Goodwill

Goodwill is capitalized and represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the Bank's share in the acquired entity's net identifiable assets on the date of acquisition. For the purpose of calculating goodwill, the fair values of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are determined by reference to market values or by discounting expected future cash flows. Goodwill is included in the cost of investments in associates and subsidiaries in the Bank's separate financial statements. Goodwill is tested for impairment, impairment loss is charged to the income statement.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The cash generating units represented in the Bank main segments.

2.15.2. Other intangible assets

Is the intangible assets other than goodwill and computer programs (trademarks, licenses, contracts for benefits, the benefits of contracting with clients).

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Bank are recognized at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the intangible asset with definite life. Intangible assets with indefinite life are not amortized and tested for impairment.

2.16. Leases

The accounting treatment for the finance lease is complied with law 95/1995, if the contract entitles the lessee to purchase the asset at a specified date and predefined value, or the current value of the total lease payments representing at least 90% of the value of the asset. The other leases contracts are considered operating leases contracts.

2.16.1. Being lessee

Finance lease contract recognizes the lease cost, including the cost of maintenance of the leased assets in the income statement for the period in which they occurred. If the Bank decides to exercise the right to purchase the leased asset the leased assets are capitalized and included in 'property, plant and equipment' and depreciated over the useful life of the expected remaining life of the asset in the same manner as similar assets.

Operating lease payments leases are accounted for on a straight-line basis over the periods of the leases and are included in 'general and administrative expenses'.

2.16.2. Being lessor

For finance lease, assets are recorded in the property, plant and equipment in the balance sheet and amortized over the expected useful life of this asset in the same manner as similar assets. Lease income is recognized on the basis of rate of return on the lease in addition to an amount corresponding to the cost of depreciation for the period. The difference between the recognized rental income and the total finance lease clients' accounts is transferred to the in the income statement until the expiration of the lease to be reconciled with a net book value of the leased asset. Maintenance and insurance expenses are charged to the income statement when incurred to the extent that they are not charged to the tenant.

In case there is objective evidence that the Bank will not be able to collect the of financial lease obligations, the finance lease payments are reduced to the recoverable amount.

For assets leased under operating lease it appears in the balance sheet under property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the expected useful life of the asset in the same way as similar assets, and the lease income recorded less any discounts given to the lessee on a straight-line method over the contract period.

2.17. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash and non-restricted balances with Central Bank, treasury bills and other eligible bills, loans and advances to banks, amounts due from other banks and short-term government securities.

2.18. Other provisions

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognized when the Bank has present legal or constructive obligations as a result of past events; where it is more likely than not that a transfer of economic benefit will be necessary to settle the obligation, and it can be reliably estimated.

In case of similar obligations, the related cash outflow should be determined in order to settle these obligations as a group. The provision is recognized even in case of minor probability that cash outflow will occur for an item of these obligations.

When a provision is wholly or partially no longer required, it is reversed through profit or loss under other operating income (expenses).

Provisions for obligations, other than those for credit risk or employee benefits, due within more than 12 months from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. An appropriate pretax discount rate that reflects the time value of money is used to calculate the present value of such provisions. For obligations due within less than twelve months from the balance sheet date, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected cash outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

2.19. Share based payments

The Bank applies an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan. The fair value of equity instruments recognized as an expense over the vesting period using appropriate valuation models, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the equity instruments were granted. The vesting period is the period during which all the specified vesting conditions of a share-based payment arrangement are to be satisfied. Vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions and market performance conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of equity instruments at the date of grant. At each balance sheet date the number of options that are expected to be exercised are estimated. Recognizes estimate changes, if any, in the income statement, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the remaining vesting period.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium when the options are exercised.

2.20. Income tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the period and deferred tax are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to items of equity that are recognized directly in equity.

Income tax is recognized based on net taxable profit using the tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet in addition to tax adjustments for previous years.

Deferred taxes arising from temporary time differences between the book value of assets and liabilities are recognized in accordance with the principles of accounting and value according to the foundations of the tax, this is determining the value of deferred tax on the expected manner to realize or settle the values of assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable at the date of the balance sheet.

Deferred tax assets of the Bank recognized when there is likely to be possible to achieve profits subject to tax in the future to be possible through to use that asset, and is reducing the value of deferred tax assets with part of that will come from tax benefit expected during the following years, that in the case of expected high benefit tax, deferred tax assets will increase within the limits of the above reduced.

2.21. Borrowings

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost also any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

2.22. Dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares and profit sharing are recognized as a charge of equity upon the general assembly approval. Profit sharing includes the employees' profit share and the Board of Directors' remuneration as prescribed by the Bank's articles of incorporation and the corporate law.

2.23. Comparatives

Comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current period where necessary.

3. Financial risk management

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and rewards and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The most important types of financial risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. Also market risk includes exchange rate risk, rate of return risk and other prices risks.

The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyze these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by risk department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Bank treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units.

The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. In addition, credit risk management is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment.

3.1. Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, debt securities and other bills. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial arrangements such as loan commitments. The credit risk management and control are centralized in a credit risk management team in Bank treasury and reported to the Board of Directors and head of each business unit regularly.

3.1.1. Credit risk measurement

3.1.1.1. Loans and advances to banks and customers

In measuring credit risk of loans and facilities to banks and customers at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects three components:

- The 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations
- Current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'exposure at default.
- The likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the 'expected loss model') are required by the Basel committee on banking regulations and the supervisory practices (the Basel committee), and are embedded in the Bank's daily operational management. The operational measurements can be contrasted with impairment allowances required under EAS 26, which are based on losses that have been incurred at the balance sheet date (the 'incurred loss model') rather than expected losses (note 3.1).

The Bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer judgment and are validated, where appropriate. Clients of the Bank are segmented into four rating classes. The Bank's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The Bank regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

Bank's rating description of the grade

1	performing loans
2	regular watching
3	watch list
4	non-performing loans

Loss given default or loss severity represents the Bank expectation of the extent of loss on a claim should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure and typically varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit mitigation.

3.1.1.2. Debt instruments and treasury and other bills

For debt instruments and bills, external rating such as standard and poor's rating or their equivalents are used for managing of the credit risk exposures, and if this rating is not available, then other ways similar to those used with the credit customers are used. The investments in those securities and bills are viewed as a way to gain a better credit quality mapping and maintain a readily available source to meet the funding requirement at the same time.

3.1.2. Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Bank manages, limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual counterparties and banks, and to industries and countries.

The Bank structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on a revolving basis and subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by individual, counterparties, product, and industry sector and by country are approved quarterly by the Board of Directors.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on- and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and capital repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits where appropriate.

Some other specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below:

3.1.2.1. Collateral

The Bank employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most traditional of these is the taking of security for funds advances, which is common practice. The Bank implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over residential properties.
- Mortgage business assets such as premises, and inventory.
- Mortgage financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

Longer-term finance and lending to corporate entities are generally secured; revolving individual credit facilities are generally unsecured. In addition, in order to minimize the credit loss the Bank will seek additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances is determined by the nature of the instrument. Debt securities, treasury and other governmental securities are generally unsecured, with the exception of asset-backed securities and similar instruments, which are secured by portfolios of financial instruments.

3.1.2.2. Derivatives

The Bank maintains strict control limits on net open derivative positions (i.e., the difference between purchase and sale contracts), by both amount and term. At any one time, the amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of instruments that are favorable to the Bank (i.e., assets with positive fair value), which in relation to derivatives is only a small fraction of the contract, or notional values used to express the volume of instruments outstanding. This credit risk exposure is managed as part of the overall lending limits with customers, together with potential exposures from market movements. Collateral or other security is not usually obtained for credit risk exposures on these instruments, except where the Bank requires margin deposits from counterparties.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Bank market transactions on any single day.

3.1.2.3. Master netting arrangements

The Bank further restricts its exposure to credit losses by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties with which it undertakes a significant volume of transactions. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of balance sheet assets and liabilities, as transactions are usually settled on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favorable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if a default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are terminated and settled on a net basis. The Bank overall exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments subject to master netting arrangements can change substantially within a short period, as it is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

3.1.2.4. Credit related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit – which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Bank up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions – are collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct loan.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Bank is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss is less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards. The Bank monitors the term to maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

3.1.3. Impairment and provisioning policies

The internal rating system described in Note 3.1.1 focus on the credit-quality mapping from the lending and investment activities perspective. Conversely, for only financial reporting purposes impairment losses are recognized for that has been

incurred at the balance sheet date when there is an objective evidence of impairment. Due to the different methodologies applied, the amount of incurred impairment losses in balance sheet are usually lower than the amount determined from the expected loss model that is used for internal operational management and CBE regulation purposes.

The impairment provision reported in balance sheet at the end of the period is derived from each of the four internal credit risk ratings. However, the majority of the impairment provision is usually driven by the last two rating degrees. The following table illustrates the proportional distribution of loans and advances reported in the balance sheet for each of the four internal credit risk ratings of the Bank and their relevant impairment losses:

Bank's rating	June 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	<u>Loans and advances</u> (%)	<u>Impairment provision</u> (%)	<u>Loans and advances</u> (%)	<u>Impairment provision</u> (%)
1-Performing loans	89.62	38.47	91.13	42.26
2-Regular watching	5.91	4.16	4.32	4.70
3-Watch list	1.70	10.29	1.74	3.70
4-Non-Performing Loans	2.77	47.07	2.81	49.34

The internal rating tools assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under EAS 26, based on the following criteria set by the Bank:

- Cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower or debtor
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Deterioration of the borrower's competitive position
- Bank granted concessions may not be approved under normal circumstances due to economic, legal reasons and financial difficulties facing the borrower
- Deterioration of the collateral value
- Deterioration of the credit situation

The Bank's policy requires the review of all financial assets that are above materiality thresholds at least annually or more regularly when circumstances require. Impairment provisions on individually assessed accounts are determined by an evaluation of the incurred loss at balance-sheet date, and are applied to all significant accounts individually. The assessment normally encompasses collateral held (including re-confirmation of its enforceability) and the anticipated receipts for that individual account. Collective impairment provisions are provided portfolios of homogenous assets by using the available historical loss experience, experienced judgment and statistical techniques.

3.1.4. Pattern of measuring the general banking risk

In addition to the four categories of the Bank's internal credit ratings indicated in note 3.1.1, management classifies loans and advances based on more detailed subgroups in accordance with the CBE regulations. Assets exposed to credit risk in these categories are classified according to detailed rules and terms depending heavily on information relevant to the customer, his activity, financial position and his repayment track record. The Bank calculates required provisions for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the provision required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the required provisions by the application used in balance sheet preparation in accordance with EAS. That excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general banking risk reserve in the equity section. Such reserve is always adjusted, on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so, that reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution.

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings compared with CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

Below is a statement of institutional worthiness according to internal ratings compared with CBE ratings and rates of provisions needed for assets impairment related to credit risk:

CBE Rating	Categorization	Provision %	Internal rating	Categorization
1	Low risk	0%	1	Performing loans
2	Average risk	1%	1	Performing loans
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Performing loans
4	Reasonable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Performing loans
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular watching
7	Watch list	5%	3	Watch list
8	Substandard	20%	4	Non performing loans
9	Doubtful	50%	4	Non performing loans
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Non performing loans

3.1.5. Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held

	Jun. 30, 2012	Dec. 31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	14,199,560,183	10,700,842,183
Trading financial assets:		
- Debt instruments	1,144,770,369	468,101,674
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,103,228,159	1,433,545,112
Less: Impairment provision	(26,517,771)	(37,950,503)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	1,254,304,404	952,982,877
- Credit cards	577,978,836	575,672,905
- Personal loans	3,303,948,740	2,659,469,004
- Mortgages	454,521,720	419,990,050
- Other loans	38,297,500	40,265,000
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	4,407,348,905	4,239,213,684
- Direct loans	22,946,738,686	24,265,367,037
- Syndicated loans	8,636,396,610	8,245,001,963
- Other loans	101,541,319	101,625,796
Unamortized bills discount	(28,300,684)	(45,231,397)
Impairment provision	(1,574,425,336)	(1,419,409,102)
Unearned interest	(424,356,107)	(365,161,953)
Derivative financial instruments	134,310,943	146,544,656
Financial investments:		
- Debt instruments	18,543,565,928	14,908,653,481
- Investments in associates	122,830,678	106,676,167
Total	<u>74,915,743,081</u>	<u>67,396,198,634</u>
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	1,881,972,597	2,219,596,241
Customers acceptances	857,719,859	542,833,642
Letter of credit	970,435,438	753,154,858
Letter of guarantee	11,556,161,653	11,263,565,016
Total	<u>15,266,289,547</u>	<u>14,779,149,757</u>

The above table represents the Bank Maximum exposure to credit risk on June 30, 2012, before taking account of any held collateral.

For assets recognized on balance sheet, the exposures set out above are based on net carrying amounts as reported in the balance sheet.

As shown above 54.04% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represents 25.93%.

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk resulting from both its loans and advances portfolio and debt instruments based on the following:

- 95.53% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.
- 97.23% of loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.
- Loans and advances assessed individually are valued EGP 1,187,620,082.
- the Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial period ended on June 30, 2012.
- 91.98% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments.

3.1.6. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Jun.30, 2012		Dec.31, 2011	
	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks	Loans and advances to customers	Loans and advances to banks
Neither past due nor impaired	39,473,374,796	1,072,933,159	39,842,142,236	1,403,385,688
Past due but not impaired	1,090,376,842	-	478,696,381	-
Individually impaired	1,157,325,082	30,295,000	1,178,749,699	30,159,424
Gross	41,721,076,720	1,103,228,159	41,499,588,316	1,433,545,112
Less:				
Impairment provision	1,574,425,336	26,517,771	1,419,409,102	37,950,503
Unamortized bills discount	28,300,684	-	45,231,397	-
Unearned interest	424,356,107	-	365,161,953	-
Net	39,693,994,592	1,076,710,388	39,669,785,864	1,395,594,609

Impairment provision losses for loans and advances reached EGP 1,600,943,107.

During the period the Bank's total loans and advances decreased by 0.25%.

In order to minimize the probable exposure to credit risk, the Bank focuses more on the business with large enterprises, banks or retail customers with good credit rating or sufficient collateral.

Net loans and advances to customers and banks:

Jun. 30, 2012	Individual				Corporate				EGP				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans		Other loans			
Grades:													
1-Performing loans	1,234,763,641	539,646,663	3,160,264,016	438,201,113	1,477,180	4,027,298,053	20,006,825,879	7,200,143,057	94,586,471	36,703,206,073	1,060,296,429		
2-Regular watching	1,961,135	13,456,439	28,835,911	-	34,456,424	107,217,797	2,199,323,783	74,014,663	4,993,554	2,464,259,706	-		
3-Watch list	54,870	2,756,683	15,628,875	-	-	23,543,476	519,638,459	-	-	561,622,363	-		
4-Non-performing loans	3,203,877	1,778,097	24,390,441	1,642,847	840,648	58,579,328	265,444,788	61,676,864	6,349	417,563,239	16,413,959		
Total	1,239,983,523	557,637,882	3,229,119,243	439,843,960	36,774,252	4,216,638,654	22,991,232,909	7,335,834,584	99,586,374	40,146,651,381	1,076,710,388		
Dec. 31, 2011													
Grades:													
1-Performing loans	914,099,870	504,245,089	2,520,780,760	405,378,706	257,257	3,864,636,142	22,043,384,066	6,784,446,579	94,689,384	37,131,917,853	1,377,362,064		
2-Regular watching	9,461,536	10,798,843	28,278,387	-	37,241,095	136,980,065	1,496,193,485	58,210,281	5,101,102	1,782,264,794	2,456,187		
3-Watch list	8,206,398	3,278,950	11,356,577	-	-	22,334,115	646,624,356	-	101,526	691,901,922	-		
4-Non-performing loans	837,459	15,059,805	22,550,809	2,735,047	1,172,716	47,607,968	255,316,129	128,767,666	47,046	474,094,645	15,776,358		
Total	932,605,263	533,382,687	2,582,966,533	408,113,753	38,671,068	4,071,558,290	24,441,518,036	6,971,424,526	99,939,058	40,080,179,214	1,395,594,609		

Loans and advances past due but not impaired:

Loans and advances less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired, unless there is an objective evidence of impairment.

Jun.30, 2012

	Individual				Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	310,847,144	109,162,976	6,636,282	649,489	427,295,891	8,406	378,384,921	90,906,799	469,300,126
Past due 30 - 60 days	2,041,129	14,338,016	2,160,654	202,578	18,742,377	9,764,604	18,169,770	6	27,934,380
Past due 60-90 days	107,521	3,361,071	1,588,982	-	5,057,574	108,103,269	33,896,850	46,375	142,046,494
Total	312,995,794	126,862,063	10,385,918	852,067	451,095,842	117,876,279	430,451,541	90,953,180	639,281,000

Dec.31, 2011

	Individual				Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	200,977,939	106,509,301	3,509,689	1,211,276	312,208,205	-	103,500,085	-	103,500,085
Past due 30-60 days	9,825,529	11,474,221	1,830,630	94,499	23,224,879	9,880,139	8,077,826	-	17,957,965
Past due 60-90 days	8,564,505	3,984,099	1,263,730	59,511	13,871,845	6,689,585	1,243,817	-	7,933,402
Total	219,367,973	121,967,621	6,604,049	1,365,286	349,304,929	16,569,724	112,821,728	-	129,391,452

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances in individually assessed without taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees are totaled EGP 1,187,620,082.

The breakdown of the gross amount of individually impaired loans and advances by product, along with the fair value of related collateral held by the Bank, are as follows:

Jun.30, 2012

	Individual				Corporate					
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	14,666,682	12,190,509	84,979,597	13,520,058	1,080,670	179,081,751	557,120,535	324,962,280	18,000	1,187,620,082

Dec.31, 2011

	Individual				Corporate					
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	17,378,259	52,101,360	86,197,008	11,020,824	1,411,998	157,287,411	557,310,686	326,074,653	126,924	1,208,909,123

Loans and advances restructured

Restructuring activities include rescheduling arrangements, obligatory management programs, modification and deferral of payments. The application of restructuring policies are based on indicators or criteria of credit performance of the borrower that is based on the personal judgment of the management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. Restructuring is commonly applied to term loans, specially customer loans. Renegotiated loans totaled at the end of the year

Jun.30, 2012 **Dec.31, 2011**

Loans and advances to

Corporate

- Direct loans

3,209,733,000 2,780,557,000

3,209,733,000 2,780,557,000

3.1.7. Debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes

The table below presents an analysis of debt instruments, treasury bills and other governmental notes by rating agency designation at end of financial period, based on Standard & Poor's ratings or their equivalent:

Jun.30, 2012	EGP			Total
	Treasury bills and other gov. notes	Trading financial debt instruments	Non-trading financial debt instruments	
AAA	-	-	601,519,780	601,519,780
AA- to AA+	-	-	137,239,621	137,239,621
A- to A+	-	-	239,534,942	239,534,942
Lower than A-	-	140,598,724	856,987,220	997,585,944
Unrated	9,414,560,183	1,004,171,645	16,708,284,365	27,127,016,193
Total	9,414,560,183	1,144,770,369	18,543,565,928	29,102,896,480

3.1.8. Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure
3.1.8.1. Geographical sectors

Following is a breakdown of the Bank's main credit exposure at their book values categorized by geographical region at the end of the current period.

the Bank has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

Jun.30, 2012	<u>Cairo</u>	<u>Alex, Delta and Sinai</u>	<u>Upper Egypt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	14,199,560,183	-	-	14,199,560,183
Trading financial assets:				
- Debt instruments	1,144,770,369	-	-	1,144,770,369
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,103,228,159	-	-	1,103,228,159
Less: Impairment provision	(26,517,771)	-	-	(26,517,771)
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	866,765,934	262,180,140	125,358,330	1,254,304,404
- Credit cards	429,552,286	124,013,640	24,412,910	577,978,836
- Personal loans	2,213,511,250	859,427,590	231,009,900	3,303,948,740
- Mortgages	363,815,360	78,940,840	11,765,520	454,521,720
- Other loans	28,927,310	9,370,190	-	38,297,500
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	3,616,960,235	692,397,300	97,991,370	4,407,348,905
- Direct loans	16,631,241,496	5,719,454,380	596,042,810	22,946,738,686
- Syndicated loans	8,190,055,980	446,340,630	-	8,636,396,610
- Other loans	84,719,589	16,821,730	-	101,541,319
Unamortized bills discount	(28,300,684)	-	-	(28,300,684)
Impairment provision	(1,574,425,336)	-	-	(1,574,425,336)
Unearned interest	(322,707,707)	(100,475,000)	(1,173,400)	(424,356,107)
Derivative financial instruments	134,310,943	-	-	134,310,943
Debt instruments	18,543,565,928	-	-	18,543,565,928
Investments in subsidiary and associates	122,830,678	-	-	122,830,678
Total	65,721,864,202	8,108,471,440	1,085,407,440	74,915,743,082

3.1.8.2. Industry sectors

The following table analysis the Group's main credit exposure at their book value categorized by the Bank customers activities.

Jun.30, 2012	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Other activities	Individual	EGP	
								Total	Total
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	14,199,560,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,199,560,183
Trading financial assets:									
- Debt instruments	1,144,770,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,144,770,369
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,103,228,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,103,228,159
Less: Impairment provision	(26,517,771)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,517,771)
Gross loans and advances to customers									
Individual:									
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254,304,404	-	1,254,304,404
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	577,978,836	-	577,978,836
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,303,948,740	-	3,303,948,740
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	454,521,720	-	454,521,720
- Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,297,500	-	38,297,500
Corporate:									
- Overdrafts	40,591,850	1,171,551,610	1,321,640,040	286,103,270	11,876,640	1,575,585,495	-	-	4,407,348,905
- Direct loans	753,151,486	10,425,671,850	284,749,580	289,150,750	761,957,330	10,432,057,690	-	-	22,946,738,686
- Syndicated loans	-	3,654,830,000	606,752,840	-	159,722,220	4,215,091,550	-	-	8,636,396,610
- Other loans	-	81,254,610	-	-	-	20,286,709	-	-	101,541,319
Unamortized bills discount	(28,300,684)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,300,684)
Impairment provision	(25,083,687)	(648,019,855)	(36,416,177)	(19,598,664)	(9,894,666)	(693,459,814)	(141,952,473)	-	(1,574,425,336)
Unearned interest	-	(207,955,096)	-	(9,945)	-	(187,246,100)	(29,144,966)	-	(424,356,107)
Derivative financial instruments	134,310,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,310,943
Debt instruments	491,711,526	-	-	-	18,051,854,402	-	-	-	18,543,565,928
Investments in subsidiary and associates	122,830,678	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122,830,678
Total	17,910,253,051	14,477,333,119	2,176,726,283	555,645,411	18,975,515,926	15,362,315,530	5,457,953,761	-	74,915,743,082

3.2. Market risk

Market risk represented as fluctuations in fair value or future cash flow, including foreign exchange rates and commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices will reduce the Bank's income or the value of its portfolios. The Bank separates exposures to market risk into trading or non-trading portfolios.

Market risks are measured, monitored and controlled by the market risk management department. In addition, regular reports are submitted to the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), Board Risk Committee and the heads of each business unit.

Trading portfolios include positions arising from market-making, position taking and others designated as marked-to-market. Non-trading portfolios include positions that primarily arise from the interest rate management of the group's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, financial investments designated as available for sale and held-to-maturity.

3.2.1. Market risk measurement techniques

As part of the management of market risk, the Bank undertakes various hedging strategies. The Bank also enters into interest rate swaps to match the interest rate risk associated with the fixed-rate long-term debt instrument and loans to which the fair value option has been applied.

3.2.1.1. Value at Risk

The Bank applies a "Value at Risk" methodology (VaR) to its trading and non-trading portfolios, to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected under normal market conditions, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions.

VaR is a statistically based estimate of the potential loss on the current portfolio from adverse market movements. It expresses the 'maximum' amount the Bank might lose, but only to a certain level of confidence (95%). There is therefore a specified statistical probability (5%) that actual loss could be greater than the VaR estimate. The VaR model assumes a certain 'holding period' until positions can be closed (1 Day). The Bank is assessing the historical movements in the market prices based on volatilities and correlations data for the past five years. The use of this approach does not prevent losses outside of these limits in the event of more significant market movements.

As VaR constitutes an integral part of the Bank's market risk control regime, the Market Risk Management set Soft VaR Limits, which have been approved by the ALCO, and are monitored and reported on a daily basis to the Senior Management. In addition, monthly limits compliance is reported to the ALCO.

The Bank has developed the internal models used to calculate VaR and are not approved yet by the central bank as the regulator is still applying Basel I in parallel basis with the standardized market risk approach in Basel II.

3.2.1.2. Stress tests

Stress tests provide an indication of the potential size of losses that could arise under extreme market conditions. Therefore, bank computes on a daily basis Stress VaR, combined with Normal VaR to capture the abnormal movements in financial markets and to give more comprehensive picture of risk. The results of the stress tests are reviewed by the ALCO on a monthly basis and the Board Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.

3.2.2. Value at risk (VaR) Summary

EGP

Total VaR by risk type

	Jun.30, 2012			Dec.31, 2011		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	38,641	152,323	4,756	275,822	798,293	22,715
Interest rate risk	16,362,226	17,054,616	15,154,325	19,970,380	25,574,668	15,047,233
- For non trading purposes	11,906,087	14,038,776	8,371,839	9,752,494	11,883,218	7,638,408
- For trading purposes	2,989,320	5,065,997	2,126,504	13,919,605	16,474,199	11,866,315
Equities risk	311,259	335,937	282,225	1,659,204	1,762,596	1,488,630
Investment fund	203,952	237,527	169,518	921,509	1,057,998	798,571
Total VaR	16,087,504	17,123,936	14,190,000	20,406,187	26,002,691	15,490,695

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Jun.30, 2012			Dec.31, 2011		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	38,641	152,323	4,756	275,822	798,293	22,715
Interest rate risk						
- For trading purposes	2,989,320	5,065,997	2,126,504	13,919,605	16,474,199	11,866,315
Equities risk	311,259	335,937	282,225	1,659,204	1,762,596	1,488,630
Investment fund	203,952	237,527	169,518	921,509	1,057,998	798,571
Total VaR	3,099,529	3,580,612	2,725,915	14,382,231	15,076,004	13,832,710

Non trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Jun.30, 2012			Dec.31, 2011		
	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
Interest rate risk						
- For non trading purposes	11,906,087	14,038,776	8,371,839	9,752,494	11,883,218	7,638,408
Total VaR	11,906,087	14,038,776	8,371,839	9,752,494	11,883,218	7,638,408

The aggregate of the trading and non-trading VaR results does not constitute the Bank's VaR due to correlations and consequent diversification effects between risk types and portfolio types.

3.2.3. Foreign exchange risk

The Bank's financial position and cash flows are exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk and Bank's financial instruments carrying amounts, categorized by currency.

Jun.30, 2012	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Equivalent EGP	
						Total	
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	5,065,441,090	297,277,782	84,307,964	14,927,880	80,366,188		5,542,320,904
Due from banks	196,991,649	6,079,626,641	3,119,889,808	410,950,338	72,786,467		9,880,244,903
Treasury bills and other governmental notes (face value)	6,801,381,125	3,331,844,100	-	-	-		10,133,225,225
Trading financial assets	1,233,687,604	89,188,480	-	-	18,300,273		1,341,176,357
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,000,000	1,089,416,214	7,038,550	-	5,773,395		1,103,228,159
Gross loans and advances to customers	24,611,531,337	16,364,865,557	614,873,397	51,363,108	78,443,321		41,721,076,720
Derivative financial instruments	36,928,581	92,433,740	4,948,622	-	-		134,310,943
Financial investments							
- Available for sale	14,136,565,653	1,234,484,399	34,517,906	-	-		15,405,567,958
- Held to maturity	3,673,289,768	-	-	-	-		3,673,289,768
Investments in associates	102,331,937	20,498,741	-	-	-		122,830,678
Total financial assets	55,859,148,744	28,599,635,654	3,865,576,248	477,241,325	255,669,644		89,057,271,615
Liabilities							
Due to banks	827,557,172	932,967,804	24,448,710	41,023	-		1,785,014,708
Due to customers	46,259,640,561	26,118,129,559	3,759,269,585	472,462,817	157,569,105		76,767,071,626
Derivative financial instruments	26,716,026	99,293,443	4,101,926	-	-		130,111,395
Long term loans	86,247,404	3,629,517	1,198,040	-	-		91,074,960
Total financial liabilities	47,200,161,163	27,154,020,323	3,789,018,260	472,503,839	157,569,105		78,773,272,690
Net on-balance sheet financial position	8,658,987,581	1,445,615,332	76,557,988	4,737,486	98,100,539		10,283,998,924

3.2.4. Interest rate risk

The Bank takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but profit may decrease in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the gaps of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by bank's Risk Management Department.

The table below summarizes the Bank's exposure to interest rate risks. It includes the Bank's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of repricing or contractual maturity dates.

Jun.30, 2012

	<u>Up to 1 Month</u>	<u>1-3 Months</u>	<u>3-12 Months</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>	<u>Non- Interest Bearing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	5,542,320,904	5,542,320,904
Due from banks	5,899,183,090	3,517,667,576	331,596,960	-	-	131,797,277	9,880,244,903
Treasury bills and other governmental notes (face value)*	(2,411,700,000)	1,398,500,000	11,146,425,225	-	-	-	10,133,225,225
Trading financial assets	229,515,953	-	-	805,208,245	288,151,880	18,300,279	1,341,176,357
Gross loans and advances to banks	491,953,877	255,570,850	355,703,432	-	-	-	1,103,228,159
Gross loans and advances to customers	23,561,603,118	8,687,651,305	5,371,197,313	3,467,312,994	633,311,990	-	41,721,076,720
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	541,817,496	272,442,445	818,569,733	3,483,587,672	378,536,024	-	5,494,953,370
Financial investments							
- Available for sale	550,027,576	17,717,933	2,589,272,271	10,811,562,451	986,478,377	450,509,350	15,405,567,958
- Held to maturity	-	-	33,444,016	3,639,845,752	-	-	3,673,289,768
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	-	122,830,678	122,830,678
Total financial assets	28,862,401,110	14,149,550,109	20,646,208,950	22,207,517,114	2,286,478,271	6,265,758,488	94,417,914,042
Liabilities							
Due to banks	888,591,070	-	-	-	-	896,423,638	1,785,014,708
Due to customers	24,032,204,755	11,612,938,477	9,691,056,562	18,777,414,239	540,617,666	12,112,839,927	76,767,071,626
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	2,028,829,010	2,574,997,138	127,063,581	226,718,088	527,132,999	103,395,369	5,588,136,185
Long term loans	4,033,346	23,863,574	51,582,040	11,596,000	-	-	91,074,960
Total financial liabilities	26,953,658,181	14,211,799,189	9,869,702,183	19,015,728,327	1,067,750,665	13,112,658,934	84,231,297,479
Total interest re-pricing gap	1,908,742,929	(62,249,080)	10,776,506,767	3,191,788,787	1,218,727,606	(6,846,900,446)	10,186,616,563

* After deducting Repos.

3.3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations arising from its financial liabilities as they fall due or to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfill lending commitments.

3.3.1. Liquidity risk management process

The Bank's liquidity management process, is carried by the assets and Liabilities Management Department and monitored independently by the Risk Management Department, which includes: Projecting cash flows by major currency under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto:

- The Bank maintains an active presence in global money markets to enable this to happen.
- Maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities.
- Monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to core funding ratios against internal and Central Bank of Egypt regulations.
- Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.
- Monitoring and reporting takes the form of cash flow measurement and projections for the next day, week and month respectively, as these are key periods for liquidity management. The starting point for those assets projections is an analysis of the contractual maturity of the financial liabilities and the expected collection date of the financial assets. Bank's Risk Management Department also monitors unmatched medium-term

3.3.2. Funding approach

Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed jointly by the Bank's Assets & Liabilities Management Department and Consumer Banking to maintain a wide diversification within currencies, geographical area, depositors, products and tenors.

3.3.3. Non-derivative cash flows

The table below presents the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities and the maturities assumption for non contractual products are based on there behavior studies.

	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total EGP
Jun.30, 2012						
Liabilities						
Due to banks	1,785,014,708	-	-	-	-	1,785,014,708
Due to customers	11,352,882,203	10,133,795,327	21,741,104,325	32,309,585,771	1,229,704,000	76,767,071,626
Long term loans	4,033,346	23,863,574	51,582,040	11,596,000	-	91,074,960
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	13,141,930,257	10,157,658,901	21,792,686,365	32,321,181,771	1,229,704,000	78,643,161,294
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	11,779,649,606	10,338,909,661	22,401,198,082	33,926,201,696	11,112,206,255	89,558,165,299
Dec.31, 2011						
Liabilities						
Due to banks	3,340,794,517	-	-	-	-	3,340,794,517
Due to customers	12,770,610,063	8,576,616,724	17,868,791,406	30,859,028,066	1,392,889,000	71,467,935,259
Long term loans	125,931	1,521,504	82,756,941	14,929,000	-	99,333,376
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	16,111,530,511	8,578,138,228	17,951,548,347	30,873,957,066	1,392,889,000	74,908,063,152
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	14,753,504,167	11,100,069,868	20,844,934,425	28,478,165,923	10,614,870,781	85,791,545,163

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, due from CBE and due from banks, treasury bills, other government notes, loans and advances to banks and customers.

In the normal course of business, a proportion of customer loans contractually repayable within one year will be extended. In addition, debt instrument and treasury bills and other governmental notes have been pledged to secure liabilities. The Bank would also be able to meet unexpected net cash outflows by selling securities and accessing additional funding sources such as asset-backed markets.

3.3.4. Derivative cash flows

Derivatives settled on a net basis

the Bank's derivatives that will be settled on a net basis include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: exchange traded options and over-the-counter (OTC), exchange traded forwards currency options.

Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, OTC and exchange traded interest rate options, other interest rate contracts and exchange traded futures.

The table below analyses the Bank's derivative undiscounted financial liabilities that will be settled on a net basis into maturity groupings based on the remaining period of the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Jun.30, 2012						EGP
	<u>Up to 1 month</u>	<u>One to three months</u>	<u>Three months to one year</u>	<u>One year to five years</u>	<u>Over five years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Liabilities						
Derivatives financial instruments						
- Foreign exchange derivatives	10,359,992	9,471,992	6,884,042	-	-	26,716,026
- Interest rate derivatives	-	-	1,066,873	9,055,453	93,273,042	103,395,369
Total	10,359,992	9,471,992	7,950,915	9,055,453	93,273,042	130,111,395

Off balance sheet items

Jun.30, 2012	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	9,142,558,810	3,774,020,430	467,737,710	13,384,316,950
Total	9,142,558,810	3,774,020,430	467,737,710	13,384,316,950

3.4. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

3.4.1. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The table below summarizes the book value and fair value of those financial assets and liabilities not presented on the Bank's balance sheet at their

	Book value		Fair value	
	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
Financial assets				
Due from banks	9,880,244,903	8,528,229,519	9,880,244,903	8,528,229,519
Gross loans and advances to banks	1,103,228,159	1,433,545,112	1,103,228,159	1,433,545,112
Gross loans and advances to customers				
- Individual	5,629,051,200	4,648,379,836	5,629,051,200	4,648,379,836
- Corporate	36,092,025,520	36,851,208,480	36,092,025,520	36,851,208,480
Financial investments				
Held to Maturity	3,673,289,768	39,159,520	3,673,289,768	39,159,520
Total financial assets	56,377,839,550	51,500,522,467	56,377,839,550	51,500,522,467
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	1,785,014,708	3,340,794,517	1,785,014,708	3,340,794,517
Due to customers	76,767,071,626	71,467,935,259	76,767,071,626	71,467,935,259
Long term loans	91,074,960	99,333,376	91,074,960	99,333,376
Total financial liabilities	78,643,161,294	74,908,063,152	78,643,161,294	74,908,063,152

Due from banks

The fair value of floating rate placements and overnight deposits is their carrying amount. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit risk and similar maturity date.

Loans and advances to banks

Loans and advances to banks represented in loans do not considering bank placing. The expected fair value of the loans and advances represent the discounted value of future cash flows expected to be collected. Cash flows are discounted using the current market rate to determine fair value.

Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances are net of provisions for impairment. The estimated fair value of loans and advances represents the discounted amount of estimated future cash flows expected to be received. Expected cash flows are discounted at current market rates to determine fair value.

Financial Investments

Investment securities include only interest-bearing assets held to maturity assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value. Fair value for held-to-maturity assets is based on market prices or broker/dealer price quotations. Where this information is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for securities with similar credit, maturity and yield characteristics.

Due to other banks and customers

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest-bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits and other borrowings not quoted in an active market is based on discounted cash flows using interest rates for new debts with similar maturity date.

3.5 Capital management

For capital management purposes, the Bank's capital includes total equity as reported in the balance sheet plus some other elements that are managed as capital. The Bank manages its capital to ensure that the following objectives are achieved:

- Compliance with the legally imposed capital requirements in Egypt.
- Protecting the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and enabling it to generate yield for shareholders and other parties dealing with the bank.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored on a daily basis by the Bank's management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed by the Basel Committee as implemented by the banking supervision unit in the Central Bank of Egypt. The required data is submitted to the Central Bank of Egypt on a quarterly basis.

Central Bank of Egypt requires the following:

- Maintaining EGP 500 million as a minimum requirement for the issued and paid-in capital.
- Maintaining a minimum level of capital adequacy ratio of 10%, calculated as the ratio between total value of the capital elements, and the risk-weighted assets and contingent liabilities of the Bank.

Tier one:

Tier one, comprised of paid-in capital (after deducting the book value of treasury shares), retained earnings and reserves resulting from the distribution of profits except the banking risk reserve and deducting previously recognized goodwill and any retained losses

Tier two:

Represents the gone concern capital which comprised of general risk provision according to the impairment provision guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Egypt for to the maximum of 1.25% risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities ,subordinated loans with more than five years to maturity (amortizing 20% of its carrying amount in each year of the remaining five years to maturity) and 45% of the increase in fair value than book value for available for sale , held to maturity , subsidiaries and associates investments.

When calculating the numerator of capital adequacy ratio, the rules set limits of total tier 2 to no more than tier 1 capital and also limits the subordinated to no more than 50% of tier1.

Assets risk weight scale ranging from zero to 100% based on the counterparty risk to reflect the related credit risk scheme, taking into consideration the cash collaterals. Similar criteria are used for off balance sheet items after adjusting it to reflect the nature of contingency and the potential loss of those amounts. The Bank has complied with all local capital adequacy requirements for the current year.

The table below summarizes the compositions of tier 1, tier 2 and the capital adequacy ratio .

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Tier 1 capital		
Share capital (net of the treasury shares)	5,972,275,410	5,934,562,990
General reserves	2,037,107,372	2,054,761,908
Legal reserve	380,348,755	318,651,462
Other reserve	(389,661,009)	(474,528,224)
Retained Earnings	1,001,979	-
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	8,001,072,507	7,833,448,136
Tier 2 capital		
General risk provision	710,603,360	692,087,775
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	710,603,360	692,087,775
Total capital 1+2	8,711,675,867	8,525,535,911
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Risk weighted assets	51,899,234,160	50,175,824,604
Contingent liabilities	4,949,034,649	5,191,197,357
Total	56,848,268,809	55,367,021,961
*Capital adequacy ratio (%)	15.32%	15.40%

* Based on separate financial statement figures

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and available information.

4.1. Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment on monthly basis a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a Bank, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Bank. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. To the extent that the net present value of estimated cash flows differs by +/-5%

4.2. Impairment of available for-sale equity investments

The Bank determines that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price. In addition, impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of a deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

4.3. Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted in active markets are determined by using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (as models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created them. All models are certified before they are used, and models are calibrated to ensure that outputs reflect actual data and comparative market prices. To the extent practical, models use only observable data; however, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect reported fair value of financial instruments.

4.4 Held-to-Maturity investments

The non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are being classified held to maturity. This requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank fails to keep these investments to maturity other than for the specific circumstances – for example, selling an insignificant amount close to maturity it will be required to reclassify the entire category as available for sale. The investments would therefore be measured at fair value not amortized cost.

5. Segment analysis

5.1. By business segment

The Bank is divided into main business segments on a worldwide basis:

- Corporate banking – incorporating direct debit facilities, current accounts, deposits, overdrafts, loan and other credit facilities, foreign currency and derivative products
- Investment banking – incorporating financial instruments Trading, structured financing, Corporate leasing, and merger and acquisitions advice.
- Retail banking – incorporating private banking services, private customer current accounts, savings, deposits, investment savings products, custody, credit and debit cards, consumer loans and mortgages;
- Others – Include other banking business, such as Assets Management.
- Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

	<u>Corporate banking</u>	<u>SME's</u>	<u>Investment banking</u>	<u>Retail banking</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jun.30, 2012					EGP
Revenue according to business segment	1,403,981,331	314,637,170	(104,663,612)	804,188,819	2,418,143,708
Expenses according to business segment	<u>(388,715,871)</u>	<u>(146,922,383)</u>	<u>(12,305,377)</u>	<u>(423,129,591)</u>	<u>(971,073,222)</u>
Profit before tax	1,015,265,460	167,714,787	(116,968,989)	381,059,228	1,447,070,486
Tax	<u>(274,507,078)</u>	<u>(44,138,320)</u>	-	<u>(100,285,219)</u>	<u>(418,930,617)</u>
Profit for the period	<u>740,758,382</u>	<u>123,576,467</u>	<u>(116,968,989)</u>	<u>280,774,009</u>	<u>1,028,139,869</u>
Total Assets	76,976,041,544	2,166,931,026	1,534,582,554	8,924,173,513	89,601,728,637
Dec.31, 2011					
Revenue according to business segment	2,103,222,975	597,635,091	(75,724,924)	1,278,100,557	3,903,233,699
Expenses according to business segment	<u>(777,096,428)</u>	<u>(255,290,741)</u>	<u>(25,181,851)</u>	<u>(788,714,940)</u>	<u>(1,846,283,960)</u>
Profit before tax	1,326,126,547	342,344,350	(100,906,775)	489,385,617	2,056,949,739
Tax	<u>(285,060,241)</u>	<u>(64,684,236)</u>	-	<u>(92,466,940)</u>	<u>(442,211,417)</u>
Profit for the period	<u>1,041,066,306</u>	<u>277,660,114</u>	<u>(100,906,775)</u>	<u>396,918,677</u>	<u>1,614,738,322</u>
Total assets	74,527,747,169	2,143,523,905	1,533,773,854	7,329,130,662	85,534,175,590

5.2. By geographical segment

	<u>Cairo</u>	<u>Alex, Delta & Sinai</u>	<u>Upper Egypt</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jun.30, 2012				EGP
Revenue according to geographical segment	1,878,349,956	466,493,187	73,300,565	2,418,143,708
Expenses according to geographical segment	<u>(753,862,463)</u>	<u>(173,597,533)</u>	<u>(43,613,226)</u>	<u>(971,073,222)</u>
Profit before tax	1,124,487,493	292,895,654	29,687,339	1,447,070,486
Tax	<u>(327,250,196)</u>	<u>(83,243,064)</u>	<u>(8,437,357)</u>	<u>(418,930,617)</u>
Profit for the period	<u>797,237,297</u>	<u>209,652,590</u>	<u>21,249,982</u>	<u>1,028,139,869</u>
Total assets	79,048,271,805	9,690,938,032	862,518,800	89,601,728,637
Dec.31, 2011				
Revenue according to geographical segment	2,933,228,490	835,887,927	134,117,282	3,903,233,699
Expenses according to geographical segment	<u>(1,335,361,487)</u>	<u>(405,117,905)</u>	<u>(105,804,568)</u>	<u>(1,846,283,960)</u>
Profit before tax	1,597,867,003	430,770,022	28,312,714	2,056,949,739
Tax	<u>(351,454,653)</u>	<u>(85,159,580)</u>	<u>(5,597,184)</u>	<u>(442,211,417)</u>
Profit for the year	<u>1,246,412,350</u>	<u>345,610,442</u>	<u>22,715,530</u>	<u>1,614,738,322</u>
Total assets	75,193,039,351	9,812,046,055	529,090,184	85,534,175,590

6 -Net interest income	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Interest and similar income				
- Banks	29,345,225	74,433,603	35,607,577	64,090,178
- Clients	<u>863,415,249</u>	<u>1,723,453,078</u>	<u>706,350,068</u>	<u>1,369,077,468</u>
	892,760,474	1,797,886,681	741,957,645	1,433,167,646
Treasury bills and bonds	985,751,386	1,701,280,306	516,491,122	1,065,053,606
Reverse repos	12,405,902	17,423,270	-	-
Financial investments in held to maturity and available for sale debt instruments	42,575,114	85,811,322	42,482,287	89,155,680
Other	-	29,184	(49,172)	(96,256)
Total	<u>1,933,492,876</u>	<u>3,602,430,763</u>	<u>1,300,881,882</u>	<u>2,587,280,676</u>
Interest and similar expense				
- Banks	50,200,828	91,685,315	42,758,833	96,940,937
- Clients	<u>843,684,507</u>	<u>1,585,853,392</u>	<u>626,475,344</u>	<u>1,224,720,660</u>
	893,885,335	1,677,538,707	669,234,177	1,321,661,597
Financial instruments purchased with a commitment to re-sale (Repos)	106,896,112	122,224,955	530,801	1,087,366
Other	1,103,949	1,470,270	1,423,046	2,064,193
Total	<u>1,001,885,396</u>	<u>1,801,233,932</u>	<u>671,188,024</u>	<u>1,324,813,156</u>
Net interest income	<u>931,607,480</u>	<u>1,801,196,831</u>	<u>629,693,858</u>	<u>1,262,467,520</u>
7 -Net income from fee and commission				
	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Fee and commission income				
Fee and commissions related to credit	109,042,641	221,126,243	104,476,989	202,248,829
Custody fee	29,295,584	64,745,156	30,961,651	62,567,122
Other fee	<u>102,445,134</u>	<u>191,553,426</u>	<u>103,275,801</u>	<u>183,153,944</u>
Total	240,783,359	477,424,825	238,714,441	447,969,895
Fee and commission expense				
Other fee paid	24,096,155	47,766,855	22,415,237	41,227,766
Total	<u>24,096,155</u>	<u>47,766,855</u>	<u>22,415,237</u>	<u>41,227,766</u>
Net income from fee and commission	<u>216,687,204</u>	<u>429,657,970</u>	<u>216,299,204</u>	<u>406,742,129</u>
8 -Dividend income				
	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Trading securities	91,602	578,098	-	437,993
Available for sale securities	17,703,961	21,166,302	43,316,946	43,453,653
Subsidiaries and associates	-	-	13,272,726	13,272,726
Total	<u>17,795,563</u>	<u>21,744,400</u>	<u>56,589,672</u>	<u>57,164,372</u>
9 -Net trading income				
	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Profit from foreign exchange	49,432,125	110,852,323	59,590,937	173,123,370
Profit from revaluations of trading assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	230,874	566,788	349,906	6,598,776
	2,786,208	3,645,810	9,386,526	14,993,864
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	560,480	1,370,076	(16,372,676)	(14,076,901)
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	622,683	(1,081,131)	412,507	560,462
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	49,928,201	86,580,840	15,941,372	38,431,632
Trading debt instruments	445,631	2,682,005	4,204,724	6,477,862
Trading equity instruments	<u>104,006,202</u>	<u>204,616,711</u>	<u>73,513,295</u>	<u>226,109,065</u>

10 . Administrative expenses	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Staff costs				
- Wages and salaries	175,764,923	363,652,701	156,515,995	334,613,493
- Social insurance	8,282,194	17,798,022	5,637,165	13,492,578
- Other benefits	12,430,799	18,891,086	9,338,131	19,610,997
Other administrative expenses	178,909,260	355,723,221	158,217,481	345,146,506
Total	375,387,175	756,065,029	329,708,772	712,863,574
11 . Other operating (expenses) income	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Profits (Losses) from non-trading assets and liabilities revaluation	6,060,761	7,977,754	(9,023,526)	(59,961,954)
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	1,590,784	1,633,796	1,719,165	2,661,678
Release (charges) of other provisions	(19,033,027)	(35,607,306)	8,094,806	610,083
Others	(6,942,284)	(30,008,497)	(14,509,973)	(25,355,541)
Total	(18,323,766)	(56,004,253)	(13,719,528)	(82,045,734)
12 . Impairment charge for credit losses	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Loans and advances to customers	(142,702,416)	(159,244,620)	(79,968,677)	(202,892,406)
Held to maturity financial investments	-	-	1,504,771	1,627,620
Total	(142,702,416)	(159,244,620)	(78,463,906)	(201,264,786)
13 . Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Profit before tax	702,533,564	1,447,726,459	561,907,417	950,591,353
* Tax settlement for prior years	-	(50,000,000)	-	-
Profit after settlement	702,533,564	1,397,726,459	561,907,417	950,591,353
Tax rate	25.00%	24.96%	20.00%	20.00%
Income tax based on accounting profit	175,633,391	348,931,615	112,381,483	190,118,271
Add / (Deduct)				
Non-deductible expenses	326,587	3,752,750	19,350,211	19,570,628
Tax exemptions	(16,970,172)	(29,284,648)	(21,761,246)	(31,906,748)
Effect of provisions	20,098,228	45,478,329	8,948,948	22,057,293
Depreciation	70,251	52,571	(106,115)	(210,989)
Income tax	179,158,285	368,930,617	118,813,281	199,628,455
Effective tax rate	24.90%	26.40%	21.14%	21.00%
* Potential tax claims for the year ended on December.31, 2011				
14 . Earning per share	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months	Last 3 Months	Last 6 Months
	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2011	Jun.30, 2011
	EGP	EGP	EGP	EGP
Net profit for the period available for distribution	535,069,302	1,201,222,158	462,330,160	887,193,843
Board member's bonus	(8,026,040)	(18,018,332)	(6,934,952)	(13,307,908)
Staff profit sharing	(53,506,930)	(120,122,216)	(46,233,016)	(88,719,384)
* Profits shareholders' Stake	473,536,332	1,063,081,610	409,162,191	785,166,551
Number of shares	597,227,541	597,227,541	597,227,541	597,227,541
Basic earning per share	0.79	1.78	0.69	1.31
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:				
Number of shares including ESOP shares	613,340,690	606,383,372	613,340,690	609,538,002
Diluted earning per share	0.77	1.75	0.67	1.29
* Based on dividend of separate financial statements.				

15. Cash and balances with Central Bank

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Cash	1,519,142,209	1,891,659,489
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		
- Current accounts	<u>4,023,178,695</u>	<u>5,600,405,021</u>
Total	<u>5,542,320,904</u>	<u>7,492,064,510</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	<u>5,542,320,904</u>	<u>7,492,064,510</u>

16. Due from banks

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Current accounts	665,209,208	275,977,925
Deposits	<u>9,215,035,695</u>	<u>8,252,251,594</u>
Total	<u>9,880,244,903</u>	<u>8,528,229,519</u>
Central banks	3,028,072,482	3,031,574,198
Local banks	327,062,408	234,102,521
Foreign banks	<u>6,525,110,012</u>	<u>5,262,552,800</u>
Total	<u>9,880,244,902</u>	<u>8,528,229,519</u>
Non-interest bearing balances	131,797,277	149,987,713
Fixed interest bearing balances	<u>9,748,447,626</u>	<u>8,378,241,806</u>
Total	<u>9,880,244,903</u>	<u>8,528,229,519</u>
Current balances	<u>9,880,244,903</u>	<u>8,528,229,519</u>
Total	<u>9,880,244,903</u>	<u>8,528,229,519</u>

17. Treasury bills and other governmental notes

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
91 Days maturity	3,820,556,125	1,913,702,116
182 Days maturity	5,216,158,700	2,559,925,000
364 Days maturity	5,881,510,400	6,861,223,570
Unearned interest	<u>(718,665,042)</u>	<u>(634,008,503)</u>
Total 1	<u>14,199,560,183</u>	<u>10,700,842,183</u>
Repos - treasury bills	<u>(4,785,000,000)</u>	<u>(1,440,000,000)</u>
Total 2	<u>(4,785,000,000)</u>	<u>(1,440,000,000)</u>
Net	<u>9,414,560,183</u>	<u>9,260,842,183</u>

18. Trading financial assets

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Debt instruments		
- Governmental bonds	1,093,360,125	353,860,497
- Other debt instruments	<u>51,410,244</u>	<u>114,241,177</u>
Total	<u>1,144,770,369</u>	<u>468,101,674</u>
Equity instruments		
- Foreign company shares	18,300,279	18,677,035
- Mutual funds	<u>178,105,709</u>	<u>188,546,741</u>
Total	<u>196,405,988</u>	<u>207,223,776</u>
Total financial assets for trading	<u>1,341,176,357</u>	<u>675,325,450</u>

19 . Loans and advances to banks

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Time and term loans	1,103,228,159	1,433,545,112
Less: Impairment provision	<u>(26,517,771)</u>	<u>(37,950,503)</u>
Total	<u>1,076,710,388</u>	<u>1,395,594,609</u>
Current balances	1,061,278,525	1,304,111,350
Non-current balances	<u>15,431,863</u>	<u>91,483,259</u>
Total	<u>1,076,710,388</u>	<u>1,395,594,609</u>

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to banks

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Bgining balance	37,950,503	2,694,538
Charged during the period	(11,573,441)	34,736,518
Exchange revaluation difference	<u>140,709</u>	<u>519,447</u>
Ending balance	<u>26,517,771</u>	<u>37,950,503</u>

20 . Loans and advances to customers

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Individual		
- Overdraft	1,254,304,404	952,982,877
- Credit cards	577,978,836	575,672,905
- Personal loans	3,303,948,740	2,659,469,004
- Mortgages	454,521,720	419,990,050
- Other loans	<u>38,297,500</u>	<u>40,265,000</u>
Total 1	<u>5,629,051,200</u>	<u>4,648,379,836</u>
Corporate		
- Overdraft	4,407,348,905	4,239,213,684
- Direct loans	22,946,738,686	24,265,367,037
- Syndicated loans	8,636,396,610	8,245,001,963
- Other loans	<u>101,541,319</u>	<u>101,625,796</u>
Total 2	<u>36,092,025,520</u>	<u>36,851,208,480</u>
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	<u>41,721,076,720</u>	<u>41,499,588,316</u>
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	(28,300,684)	(45,231,397)
Impairment provision	(1,574,425,336)	(1,419,409,102)
Unearned interest	<u>(424,356,107)</u>	<u>(365,161,953)</u>
Net loans and advances to customers	<u>39,693,994,592</u>	<u>39,669,785,864</u>
Distributed to		
Current balances	16,652,438,231	17,307,625,654
Non-current balances	<u>23,041,556,361</u>	<u>22,362,160,210</u>
Total	<u>39,693,994,592</u>	<u>39,669,785,864</u>

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to customers

	<u>Overdraft</u>	<u>Credit cards</u>	<u>Individual</u>		<u>Total</u>
			<u>Personal loans</u>	<u>Real estate loans</u>	
Jun.30, 2012					
Beginning balance	20,377,614	42,290,218	76,502,471	11,876,297	152,640,532
Charged (Released) during the period	(6,056,734)	1,596,909	(1,655,391)	2,801,462	(3,384,438)
Write off during the period	-	(25,057,275)	(17,582)	-	(25,074,857)
Recoveries from written off debts	-	1,511,102	-	-	1,511,102
Ending balance	14,320,881	20,340,954	74,829,498	14,677,759	125,692,339
			<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Other loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Jun.30, 2012	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans		
Beginning balance	167,655,394	790,797,773	306,628,666	1,686,738	1,266,768,571
Charged (Released) during the period	22,870,357	72,853,174	78,262,093	216,874	174,202,498
Write off during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries from written off debts	-	6,039,351	-	-	6,039,351
Exchange revaluation difference	184,499	1,087,599	399,146	51,334	1,722,578
Ending balance	190,710,250	870,777,897	385,289,905	1,954,946	1,448,732,998
			<u>Personal loans</u>	<u>Real estate loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2011	Overdraft	Credit cards			
Beginning balance	6,948,242	42,119,828	71,459,209	8,888,164	142,815,873
Charged (Released) during the period	13,429,372	5,306,910	6,589,871	2,988,133	16,507,788
Write off during the period	-	(8,858,433)	(2,273,609)	-	(11,132,042)
Recoveries from written off debts	-	3,721,913	727,000	-	4,448,913
Ending balance	20,377,614	42,290,218	76,502,471	11,876,297	152,640,532
			<u>Personal loans</u>	<u>Other loans</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dec.31, 2011	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans		
Beginning balance	149,208,018	759,961,827	200,640,880	2,561,291	1,112,372,016
Charged (Released) during the period	17,175,711	154,370,230	100,360,788	(874,553)	271,032,176
Write off during the period	-	(144,805,506)	-	-	(144,805,506)
Recoveries from written off debts	-	11,291,492	-	-	11,291,492
Exchange revaluation difference	1,271,665	9,979,730	5,626,998	-	16,878,393
Ending balance	167,655,394	790,797,773	306,628,666	1,686,738	1,266,768,571

21 . Derivative financial instruments

21.1 . Derivatives

The Bank uses the following financial derivatives for non hedging purposes.

Forward contracts represents commitments of buying foreign and local currencies including unexecuted spot transactions. Future contracts for foreign currencies and/or interest rates represents contractual commitments to receive or pay net on the basis of changes in foreign exchange rates or interest rates, and/or buying or selling foreign currencies or financial instruments in a future date with a fixed contractual price under active financial market.

Credit risk is considered low, and future interest rate contracts represents future exchange rate contracts negotiated for case by case, these contracts requires financial settlements of any differences in contractual interest rates and prevailing market interest rates on future interest rates on future dates based on contractual amount (nominal value) pre agreed upon.

Foreign exchange and/or interest rate swap represents commitments to exchange cash flows, resulting from these contracts exchange of currencies or interest (fixed rate versus variable rate for example) or both (meaning foreign exchange and interest rate contracts)/ contractual amounts are not exchanged except for some foreign exchange contracts.

Credit risk is represented in the expected cost of foreign exchange contracts that takes place if other parties default to fulfill their liabilities. This risk is monitored continuously through comparisons of fair value and contractual amount, and to control the outstanding credit risk, The Bank evaluates other parties using the same methods as in borrowing activities.

Options contracts in foreign currencies and/or interest rates represents contractual agreements for the buyer (issuer) to seller (holders) as a right not an obligations whether to buy (buy option) or to sell (sell option) at a certain day or within certain period for a certain amount in foreign currency or interest rate. Options contracts are either traded in the market or negotiated between The Bank and one of its clients (Off balance sheet). The Bank exposed to credit risk for purchased options contracts only and in the line of its book cost which represent its fair value.

The contractual value for some derivatives options considered a base to compare the realized financial instruments on the balance sheet, but it didn't provide indicator on the projected cash flows of the fair value for current instruments, those amounts doesn't reflects credit risk or interest rate risk.

Derivatives in The Banks benefit represent (assets) conversely it represents (liabilities) as a result of the changes in foreign exchange prices or interest rates related to these derivatives. Contractual / expected total amounts of financial derivatives can fluctuate from time to time and also the range through which the financial derivatives can be in benefit of The Bank or conversely against its benefit and the total fair value of the financial derivatives in assets and liabilities. hereunder are the fair values of the booked financial derivatives.

21.1.1 . For trading derivatives

	Jun.30, 2012			Dec.31, 2011		
	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange c	2,031,735,920	20,623,549	7,793,398	1,324,589,420	14,828,172	5,643,831
- Currency swap	1,790,854,509	14,029,040	16,646,636	1,408,305,712	54,023,412	13,909,846
- Options	504,845,493	2,275,992	2,275,992	509,022,896	2,251,502	2,251,502
Total 1		36,928,581	26,716,026		71,103,086	21,805,179
Interest rate derivatives						
- Interest rate swaps	951,095,196	15,090,012	10,074,801	1,124,316,614	15,667,505	11,842,172
Total 2		15,090,012	10,074,801		15,667,505	11,842,172
Commodity		-	-	128,045,173	870,385	870,385
Total 3		-	-		870,385	870,385
Total assets (liabilities) for trading derivatives (1+2+3)		52,018,593	36,790,827		87,640,976	34,517,736

21.1.2 . Fair value hedge

Interest rate derivatives						
- Governmental debit instruments hedging	527,133,000	-	93,251,879	524,775,300	-	78,514,812
- Customers deposits hedging	3,979,796,593	82,292,350	68,689	3,661,135,640	58,903,680	1,255,442
Total 4		82,292,350	93,320,568		58,903,680	79,770,254
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3+4)		134,310,943	130,111,395		146,544,656	114,287,990

21.2 . Hedging derivatives
21.2.1 . Fair value hedge

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential decrease in fair value of its fixed rate governmental debt instruments in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 93,251,879 at the end of June, 2012 against EGP 78,514,812 at the end of December, 2011, Resulting in net loss form hedging instruments at the end of June, 2012 EGP 14,737,067 against net loss EGP 78,514,812 at the end of December, 2011. Gains arises from the hedged items at the end of June, 2012 reached EGP 14,492,439 against profits arises EGP 77,848,826 at the end of December, 2011.

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential decrease in fair value of its fixed rate customers deposits in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 82,223,661 at the end of June, 2012 against EGP 57,648,238 at the end of December, 2011, Resulting in net profits form hedging instruments at the end of June, 2012 EGP 24,575,423 against net profit EGP 58,450,867 at the end of December, 2011. Losses arises from the hedged items at the end of June , 2012 reached EGP 23,862,964 against losses EGP 57,855,943 at the end of December, 2011.

22 . Financial investments

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Available for sale		
- Listed debt instruments	14,897,788,660	14,533,886,080
- Listed equity instruments	79,945,940	79,748,671
- Unlisted instruments	427,833,358	807,911,526
Total	<u>15,405,567,958</u>	<u>15,421,546,277</u>
Held to maturity		
- Listed debt instruments	3,592,993,784	11,647,020
- Unlisted instruments	80,295,984	27,512,500
Total	<u>3,673,289,768</u>	<u>39,159,520</u>
Total financial investment	<u>19,078,857,726</u>	<u>15,460,705,797</u>
Listed instruments	17,353,530,613	13,320,674,913
Unlisted instruments	1,725,327,113	2,140,030,884
Total	<u>19,078,857,726</u>	<u>15,460,705,797</u>
Fixed interest debt instruments	17,189,683,200	12,988,814,770
Floating interest debt instruments	1,353,882,729	1,919,838,711
Total	<u>18,543,565,928</u>	<u>14,908,653,481</u>

	<u>Available for sale</u>	<u>Held to maturity</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>financial</u>	<u>financial</u>	<u>EGP</u>
	<u>investments</u>	<u>investments</u>	
Beginning balance on Jan.01, 2011	13,613,839,805	299,250,313	13,913,090,118
Addition	4,536,303,691	5,000,000	4,541,303,691
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	(2,135,258,815)	(271,834,782)	(2,407,093,596)
Exchange revaluation differences	55,264,416	5,116,368	60,380,784
Profit (Losses) from fair value difference	(647,348,588)	-	(647,348,588)
Return (Deduct) - impairment losses	(1,254,232)	1,627,620	373,388
Ending Balance	<u>15,421,546,277</u>	<u>39,159,519</u>	<u>15,460,705,797</u>
Beginning balance on Jan.01, 2012	15,421,546,277	39,159,519	15,460,705,797
Addition	4,845,384,951	3,634,130,249	8,479,515,199
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	(4,980,687,765)	-	(4,980,687,765)
Exchange revaluation differences	6,075,233	-	6,075,233
Profit (Losses) from fair value difference	144,840,229	-	144,840,229
Impairment (charges) release	(31,590,967)	-	(31,590,967)
Ending Balance	<u>15,405,567,958</u>	<u>3,673,289,768</u>	<u>19,078,857,726</u>

22.1 . Profit from financial investments

	<u>Last 3 Months</u> <u>Jun.30, 2012</u> EGP	<u>Last 6 Months</u> <u>Jun.30, 2012</u> EGP	<u>Last 3 Months</u> <u>Jun.30, 2011</u> EGP	<u>Last 6 Months</u> <u>Jun.30, 2011</u> EGP
Profit (Loss) from selling available for sale financial instruments	7,664,099	8,415,397	36,203,861	36,611,389
Impairment (charges) of available for sale equity instruments	(30,920,684)	(32,184,570)	(291,371)	(1,254,232)
Impairment release of available for sale debt instruments	593,603	593,603	-	-
Profit (Loss) from selling investments in subsidiaries and associates	(177,468)	-	-	1,873,813
Profit (Loss) from selling held to maturity debt investments	(58,807)	(91,572)	65,531	(64,496)
	<u>(22,899,257)</u>	<u>(23,267,142)</u>	<u>35,978,021</u>	<u>37,166,474</u>

23 · Investments in associates

<u>Jun.30, 2012</u>	<u>Company's</u> <u>assets</u>	<u>Company's</u> <u>liabilities</u> <u>(without equity)</u>	<u>Company's</u> <u>revenues</u>	<u>Company's</u> <u>net profit</u>	<u>Investment</u> <u>book value</u>	<u>Stake %</u>
Associates						
- Commercial International Life Insurance	1,583,301,142	1,525,745,272	426,695,564	(4,481,151)	25,900,142	45
- Corplease	1,571,136,043	1,395,365,054	102,256,282	4,083,062	70,308,396	40
- Haykala for investment	3,775,058	212,722	90,000	77,439	1,911,896	40
- Egypt Factors	165,699,769	155,551,895	5,553,704	(1,086,445)	20,498,741	39
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	68,881,785	58,353,026	104,132,612	(7,642,870)	4,211,504	40
Total	<u>3,392,793,797</u>	<u>3,135,227,969</u>	<u>638,728,162</u>	<u>(9,049,965)</u>	<u>122,830,678</u>	
Dec.31, 2011	<u>Company's</u> <u>Assets</u>	<u>Company's</u> <u>Liabilities</u> <u>(without equity)</u>	<u>Company's</u> <u>Revenues</u>	<u>Company's</u> <u>Net Profit</u>	<u>Investment</u> <u>book value</u>	<u>Stake %</u>
Associates						
- Commercial International Life Insurance	1,532,549,363	1,469,720,530	108,295,223	791,813	28,272,975	45
- Corplease	1,418,875,386	1,271,498,831	162,014,580	6,762,407	64,950,622	40
- Haykala for Investment	3,595,277	307,737	270,000	103,358	1,801,978	40
- Egypt Factors	179,815,258	165,064,735	18,440,302	(6,533,187)	5,752,704	39
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	62,511,444	46,751,684	71,809,412	(2,721,265)	5,897,888	40
Total	<u>3,197,346,728</u>	<u>2,953,343,517</u>	<u>360,829,517</u>	<u>(1,596,874)</u>	<u>106,676,167</u>	

24 . Investment property *

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Appartment no. 70 in the third floor building 300 meters elgomhoria st. Port said	-	750,000
338.33 meters on a land and building the property number 16 elmakrizi st. Heliopol	700,000	700,000
Villa number 113 royal hills 6th of october	-	2,000,000
Land area with 1468.85 meters elsaïdi basin -markaz nabrouh eldakahlia	1,121,965	1,121,965
Land and a building in elmansoura elnahda street 766.3 meters	3,463,000	3,463,000
Agricultural area 1 feddan 14t and 17.25 shares near el azazi fakous elsharkia	222,000	222,000
Agricultural area - markaz shebin eldakahlia	4,517,721	4,517,721
Total	10,024,686	12,774,686

* Including non registred by EGP 10,024,686 which were acquired against settlement of the debts mentioned above.

25 . Other assets

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Accrued revenues	1,378,983,736	894,579,720
Prepaid expenses	99,138,945	91,415,711
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	89,004,072	103,989,488
Accounts receivable and other assets	651,701,330	438,653,639
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	6,180,933	6,180,933
Total	2,225,009,016	1,534,819,491

26 . Property, plant and equipment

	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Jun.30, 2012	Total
	IT	Vehicles	Fitting-out	
	Land	Premises	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing
Beginning gross assets (1)	60,575,261	406,071,141	267,239,246	117,872,051
Additions (deductions) during the period	-	5,401,818	69,981,040	4,270,570
Ending gross assets (2)	60,575,261	411,472,959	337,220,286	122,142,621
Accu.depreciation at beginning of the period (3)	-	161,870,230	240,994,064	81,023,364
Current period depreciation	-	9,655,571	17,496,928	5,090,496
Accu.depreciation at end of the period (4)	-	171,525,801	258,490,992	86,113,860
Ending net assets (2-4)	60,575,261	239,947,158	78,729,294	36,028,761
Beginning net assets (1-3)	60,575,261	244,200,911	26,245,182	36,848,687
Depreciation rates		%5	%33.3	%20

Net fixed assets value on the balance sheet date includes EGP 39,773,298 non registered assets while their registrations procedures are in process.

27 . Due to banks

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Current accounts	978,014,708	493,794,517
Deposits	807,000,000	2,847,000,000
Total	1,785,014,708	3,340,794,517
Central banks	50,266,213	46,941,713
Local banks	827,938,272	2,905,759,685
Foreign banks	906,810,223	388,093,119
Total	1,785,014,708	3,340,794,517
Non-interest bearing balances	896,423,638	398,317,328
Fixed interest bearing balances	888,591,070	2,942,477,189
Total	1,785,014,708	3,340,794,517
Current balances	978,014,708	493,794,517
Non-current balances	807,000,000	2,847,000,000
Total	1,785,014,708	3,340,794,517

28 . Due to customers

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Demand deposits	17,340,393,882	16,942,060,088
Time deposits	25,591,164,914	24,532,817,359
Certificates of deposit	22,613,047,023	18,819,931,329
Saving deposits	10,151,374,704	9,484,866,150
Other deposits	1,071,091,103	1,688,260,333
Total	76,767,071,626	71,467,935,259
Corporate deposits	38,103,200,173	37,121,552,736
Individual deposits	38,663,871,453	34,346,382,523
Total	76,767,071,626	71,467,935,259
Non-interest bearing balances	18,411,484,985	18,630,320,421
Fixed interest bearing balances	58,355,586,641	52,837,614,838
Total	76,767,071,626	71,467,935,259
Current balances	51,632,925,129	50,501,255,584
Non-current balances	25,134,146,497	20,966,679,675
Total	76,767,071,626	71,467,935,259

29 . Long term loans

	Interest rate %	Maturity date	through next year EGP	Balance on Jun.30, 2012 EGP	Balance on Dec.31, 2011 EGP
Financial Investment & Sector Cooperation (FISC)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	8,539,683	10,365,079	13,697,721
Support to Private Sector Industry Environmental Protection II (KFW)	9 - 10.5	2012	595,152	1,198,040	3,285,048
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	69,305,000	75,840,000	78,570,000
Social Fund for Development (SFD)	3 months T/D or 9% which more		42,326	42,326	167,326
Spanish Cooperation Microfinance Fund (SCMF)	0.5	2012	3,629,515	3,629,515	3,613,282
Total			82,111,676	91,074,960	99,333,376

30 . Other liabilities

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Accrued interest payable	372,738,702	258,540,767
Accrued expenses	200,314,534	183,928,633
Accounts payable	288,890,705	353,900,773
Income tax	427,623,435	446,414,136
Other credit balances	161,936,803	99,951,732
Total	1,451,504,179	1,342,736,040

31 . Other provisions

Jun.30, 2012	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Charged amounts</u>	<u>Exchange revaluation difference</u>	<u>Utilized amounts</u>	<u>Reversed amounts</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
						EGP
Provision for income tax claims	16,553,685	-	-	(551,000)	-	16,002,685
Provision for legal claims	35,171,960	8,832,448	11,207	(8,100,024)	(531,054)	35,384,537
Provision for contingent	210,103,042	10,734,242	(722,843)	-	-	220,114,441
* Provision for other claim	8,973,223	67,175,569	65	(63,649,048)	-	12,499,809
Total	270,801,909	86,742,260	(711,571)	(72,300,072)	(531,054)	284,001,472
	<u>Beginning balance</u>	<u>Charged amounts</u>	<u>Exchange revaluation difference</u>	<u>Utilized amounts</u>	<u>Reversed amounts</u>	<u>Ending balance</u>
Dec.31, 2011						EGP
Provision for income tax claims	17,210,280	-	-	(656,595)	-	16,553,685
Provision for legal claims	34,719,567	2,021,413	-	-	(1,569,020)	35,171,960
Provision for contingent	256,708,900	-	2,321,223	(178,971)	(48,748,110)	210,103,042
Provision for other claim	10,001,799	2,196,294	8,397	(3,233,267)	-	8,973,223
Provision for end of service	250,574	-	-	-	(250,574)	-
Total	318,891,120	4,217,707	2,329,620	(4,068,833)	(50,567,704)	270,801,909

* Provision for other claim formed on June 30, 2012 amounted to 17,175,569 EGP to face the potential risk of banking operations and an amount of 50,000,000 EGP to face potential tax claims against amount 2,196,294 EGP on December 31, 2011 to face the potential risk of banking operations.

32 . Equity
32.1 . Capital

The authorized capital reached EGP 20 billion according to the extraordinary general assembly decision on March 17, 2010. Issued and Paid in Capital reached EGP 5,972,275,410 to be divided on 597,227,541 shares with EGP 10 par value for each share based on:

- Increase issued and Paid up Capital by amount EGP 25,721,800 on April 21, 2010 in according to Board of Directors decision on November 11,2009 by issuance of first trench for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid up Capital by amount EGP 2,950,721,800 on July 15, 2010 according to Board of Directors decision on May 12 ,2010 by distribution of one share for every outstanding share by capitalizing on the General Reserve and part of the Legal Reserve.
- Increase issued and Paid up Capital by amount EGP 33,119,390 on July 31, 2011 in according to Board of Directors decision on November 10,2010 by issuance of second trench for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid up Capital by amount EGP 37,712,420 on April 9, 2012 in according to Board of Directors decision on December 22,2011 by issuance of third trench for E.S.O.P program.

The Extraordinary General Assembly approved in the meeting of June 26, 2006 to activate a motivating and rewarding program for the Bank's employees and managers through Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) by issuing a maximum of 5% of issued and paid-in capital at par value ,through 5 years starting year 2006 and delegated the Board of Directors to establish the rewarding terms and conditions and increase the paid in capital according to the program.

The Extraordinary General Assembly approved in the meeting of April 13,2011 continue to activate a motivating and rewarding program for The Bank's employees and managers through Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP) by issuing a maximum of 5% of issued and paid-in capital at par value ,through 5 years starting year 2011 and delegated the Board of Directors to establish the rewarding terms and conditions and increase the paid in capital according to the program.

Dividend deducted from shareholders' equity in the Year that the General Assembly approves the dispersment the shareholders of this dividend, which includes staff profit share and remuneration of the Board of Directors stated in the law.

32.2 . Reserves

According to The Bank status 5% of net profit is to increase legal reserve until it reaches 50% of The Bank's issued and paid in capital. Central Bank of Egypt concurrence for usage of special reserve is required.

33 . Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	<u>Assets (Liabilities)</u>	<u>Assets (Liabilities)</u>
	EGP	EGP
Fixed assets (depreciation)	(9,401,199)	(13,329,499)
Other provisions (excluded loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	10,266,849	9,522,636
Other investments impairment	104,670,990	97,124,847
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	29,897,124	30,659,714
Total	<u>135,433,764</u>	<u>123,977,698</u>

34 . Share-based payments

According to the extraordinary general assembly meeting on June 26, 2006, The Bank launched new Employees Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) scheme and issued equity-settled share-based payments. Eligible employees should complete a term of 3 years of service in The Bank to have the right in ordinary shares at face value (right to share) that will be issued on the vesting date, otherwise such grants will be forfeited. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the grant date, and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period (3 years) with corresponding increase in equity based on estimated number of shares that will eventually vest (True up model). The fair value for such equity instruments is measured using of Black-Scholes pricing model.

Details of the rights to share outstanding during the period are as follows:

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	12,676,036	10,550,825
Granted during the period	7,208,355	5,844,356
Forfeited during the period	-	(407,206)
Exercised during the period	(3,771,242)	(3,311,939)
Outstanding at the end of the period	<u>16,113,149</u>	<u>12,676,036</u>

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

Maturity date	EGP	EGP	<u>No. of shares</u>
	<u>Exercise price</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	
2013	10	21.70	3,084,838
2014	10	21.25	5,844,356
2015	10	9.98	7,183,955
Total			<u>16,113,149</u>

The fair value of granted shares is calculated using Black-Scholes pricing model with the following:

	<u>6th tranche</u>	<u>5th tranche</u>
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	18.7	31.15
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	16.2%	12%
Dividend yield%	5.35%	3.21%
Volatility%	38%	34%

Volatility is calculated based on the daily standard deviation of returns for the last three years.

35 . Reserves and retained earnings

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Legal reserve	380,348,755	231,344,896
General reserve	2,036,955,187	1,234,122,776
Retained earnings	(482,976,388)	(334,419,692)
Special reserve	117,805,566	185,931,315
Reserve for A.F.S investments revaluation difference	(593,366,385)	(723,343,863)
Banking risks reserve	128,113,811	281,689,619
Intangible Assets Value For Bank Share Before Acquisition	-	302,794,421
Total	<u>1,586,880,546</u>	<u>1,178,119,471</u>

35.1 . Banking risks reserve

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	281,689,619	156,992,515
Transferred from profits	(153,575,808)	124,697,104
Ending balance	<u>128,113,811</u>	<u>281,689,619</u>

35.2 . Legal reserve

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	231,344,896	125,128,337
Transfer from special reserve	61,697,292	-
Transferred from profits	87,306,567	106,216,559
Ending balance	<u>380,348,755</u>	<u>231,344,896</u>

35.3 . Reserve for A.F.S investments revaluation difference

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
Beginning balance	(723,343,863)	(18,418,736)
Unrealized gains (losses) from A.F.S investment revaluation	129,977,478	(704,925,127)
The effect of changing accounting policies	(593,366,385)	(723,343,863)
Ending balance	<u>(593,366,385)</u>	<u>(723,343,863)</u>

35.4 . Retained earnings

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
Beginning balance	(334,419,692)	(203,604,610)
Dividend previous year	(15,105,920)	(20,231,298)
Change during the period	(343,002)	(2,836,909)
Transferred from special reserve	1,001,979	-
Transferred to retained earnings	(134,109,753)	(122,852,795)
The effect of changing accounting policies	-	15,105,920
Ending balance	<u>(482,976,388)</u>	<u>(334,419,692)</u>

36 . Cash and cash equivalent

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Cash and balances with Central Bank	5,542,320,904	6,075,170,048
Due from banks	9,880,244,903	9,812,636,221
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	9,414,560,183	7,047,441,434
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(3,028,051,899)	(2,811,219,930)
Due from banks (time deposits) more than three months	(6,186,983,796)	(6,680,007,036)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	(10,422,778,746)	(3,873,341,263)
Total	<u>5,199,311,549</u>	<u>9,570,679,474</u>

37 . Contingent liabilities and commitments

37.1 . Legal claims

There are a number of existing cases filed against the bank on Jun.30, 2012 without provision as it's not expected to make any losses from it.

37.2 . Capital commitments

37.2.1 . Financial investments

The capital commitments for the financial investments reached on the date of financial position EGP 55,350,422 as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
	EGP	EGP	EGP
Available for sale financial investments	168,746,686	113,396,264	55,350,422

37.2.2 . Fixed assets and branches constructions

The value of commitments for the purchase of fixed assets contracts and branches constructions that have not been implemented till the date of financial statement amounted to EGP 12,823,137.

37.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	EGP	EGP
Letters of guarantee	11,556,161,653	11,263,565,016
Letters of credit (import and export)	970,435,438	753,154,858
Customers acceptances	857,719,859	542,833,642
Total	13,384,316,950	12,559,553,516

38 Mutual funds

Osoul fund

- The Bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.331 issued from capital market authority on February 22, 2005 CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 37,941,916 with redeemed value EGP 6,952,097,269.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 183.23 on June 30, 2012.
- The Bank portion got 955,265 certificates with redeemed value EGP 175,033,206.

Istethmar fund

- CIB bank established the second accumulated return mutual fund under license no.344 issued from capital market authority on February 26, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 2,510,155 with redeemed value EGP 124,779,805 .
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 49.71 on June 30, 2012.
- The Bank portion got 194,744 certificates with redeemed value EGP 9,680,724.

Aman fund (CIB and Faisal Islamic Bank Mutual Fund)

- The Bank and Faisal Islamic Bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.365 issued from capital market authority on July 30, 2006. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 746,241 with redeemed value EGP 27,043,774 .
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 36.24 on June 30, 2012.
- The Bank portion got 71,943 certificates with redeemed value EGP 2,607,214 .

Hemaya fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.585 issued from financial supervisory Authority on June 23, 2010. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 476,248 with redeemed value EGP 52,987,352 .
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 111.26 on June 30, 2012.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value EGP 5,563,000 .

Thabat fund

- CIB bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.613 issued from financial supervisory authority on September 13, 2011. CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 1,266,923 with redeemed value EGP 137,511,822 .
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 108.54 on June 30, 2012.
- The Bank portion got 52,404 certificates with redeemed value EGP 5,687,930 .

39 . Transactions with related parties

All banking transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with the normal banking practices and regulations applied to all other customers without any discrimination.

39.1. . Loans, advances, deposits and contingent liabilities

	EGP
Loans and advances	729,223,627
Deposits	218,933,958
Contingent liabilities	122,688,415

39.2. . Other transactions with related parties

	Income EGP	Expenses EGP
International Co. for Security & Services	824,568	31,643,469
Corplease Co.	43,127,946	31,170,659
Commercial International Life Insurance Co.	1,350,803	949,900

40 . Good will & intangible assets

According to Central Bank of Egypt regulation issued on Dec 16, 2008, an amortization of of 20% annually has been applied on goodwill starting Year 2010. Amortization amount has been riched until end of June 2012 EGP 191,778,461

Intangible assets which have been acquired on acquisition date are determined as follows:-

	<u>EGP</u>
Brand	336,790,272
Licenses	20,000,000
Contracts	119,694,389
Customer Relationships	198,187,745
Total	<u>674,672,406</u>
Amortization Till June 2012	<u>(570,959,453)</u>
Net Intangible Assets	<u>103,712,954</u>

The economic life for intangible assets were estimated to be ten years which intangible assets amortize over it except in case of impairment loss indication in this case the impairment loss recognizes through profit and loss.

41 . Tax status
Bank

The Bank's corporate income tax position has been examined and settled with the tax authority from the start up of operations up to the end of year 1984.

Corporate income tax for the years from 1985 up to 2000 were paid according to the tax appeal committee decision and the disputes are

The Bank's corporate income tax position has been examined and settled with the tax authority from Year 2001 up to Year 2004.

Corporate income tax for the years 2005-2006 has been examined from the tax authority and paid.

The Bank pays salary tax according to concerning domestic regulations and laws, and the disputes are under discussion in the court of law .

The Bank pay stamp duty tax according to concerning domestic regulations and laws, and the disputes are under discussion in the court of law .

CICH

The company has been inspected from the beginning of its operation 1999 till 2000.

The company has made an objection over the tax declaration & the re-inspection has been approved but till now no date has been determined for inspection (no inspection made from year 2001 till 2004).

The tax deceleration has been represented for the years 2005/2007 according to the income tax rule no. 91 year 2005.

The salary tax has been inspected from the beginning of operation till 2004 & has been settled no tax inspection has been made from 2005 till now.

The company has been inspected from the beginning of its operation 1999 till 2000.

The company made an objection on the legal time & no date has been determined for internal committee to discuss the issue

no tax inspection has been made from 2001 till the cancellation of stamp duty rule on July 31, 2006.

Sales tax is not applied for the company's operation.

42 . Main currencies positions

	Jun.30, 2012	Dec.31, 2011
	In thousand EGP	In thousand EGP
Egyptian pound	(139,100)	8,068
US dollar	124,055	24,134
Sterling pound	(931)	408
Japanese yen	5	(53)
Swiss franc	9	118
Euro	4,382	7,481