KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountant & Consultants

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

Review Report

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

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying Separate balance sheet of Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E as of 31 March 2013 and the related Separate statements of income, cash flows and changes in equity for the three 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 Separate 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 Separate 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 Separate 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 Separate financial statements.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim Separate financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the Separate financial position of Commercial International Bank- Egypt (S.A.E) as at 31 March 2013 and of its Separate financial performance and its Separate cash flows for the three 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 Separate financial statements.

Auditors

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants
(11)

Mostafa Hassan Farrag
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority
Register Number "99"
KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants & Consultants

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Emad Hafez Ragheb
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority
Register Number "42"
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Cairo, 15 May 2013

Separate balance sheet on March 31, 2013

	Notes	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP	Dec. 31, 2012 EGP
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	15	**5,616,291,150**	5,393,974,124
Due from banks	16	**9,299,527,722**	7,957,710,034
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	**13,719,596,497**	7,978,030,413
Trading financial assets	18	**1,102,511,154**	1,472,281,763
Loans and advances to banks	19	**464,317,683**	1,178,867,739
Loans and advances to customers	20	**42,418,378,012**	40,698,313,773
Derivative financial instruments	21	**116,336,336**	137,459,761
Financial investments			
- Available for sale	22	**20,259,701,752**	21,161,884,032
- Held to maturity	22	**4,197,685,729**	4,205,753,328
Investments in subsidiary and associates	23	**940,807,185**	938,033,700
Investment property	24	**10,395,686**	10,395,686
Other assets	25	**2,546,794,822**	2,459,025,844
Deferred tax	33	**137,440,670**	129,133,209
Property, plant and equipment	26	**674,228,020**	684,527,896
Total assets		**101,504,012,418**	94,405,391,302
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	27	**999,246,979**	1,714,862,716
Due to customers	28	**86,148,780,349**	78,834,726,890
Derivative financial instruments	21	**120,656,880**	119,099,260
Dividends Payable		**746,534,426**	-
Other liabilities	30	**2,278,469,074**	2,034,351,571
Long term loans	29	**129,130,238**	80,495,238
Other provisions	31	**354,991,025**	310,648,113
Total liabilities		**90,777,808,971**	83,094,183,788
Equity			
Issued and paid in capital	32	**5,972,275,410**	5,972,275,410
Reserves	32	**3,910,067,259**	2,970,458,093
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		**188,722,800**	164,761,121
Retained earnings		**-**	1,001,979
Total equity		**10,071,065,469**	9,108,496,603
Net profit of the period / year after tax		**655,137,978**	2,202,710,911
Total equity and net profit for period / year		**10,726,203,447**	11,311,207,514
Total liabilities and equity		**101,504,012,418**	94,405,391,302
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	37	**14,732,607,169**	14,897,789,005

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements .

(Review report attached)

Hisham Ezz El-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Separate income statement for the period ended on March 31, 2013

	Notes	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP	Mar. 31, 2012 EGP
Interest and similar income		2,142,541,043	1,664,834,562
Interest and similar expense		(1,007,452,996)	(799,319,889)
Net interest income	6	1,135,088,047	865,514,673
Fee and commission income		289,209,214	214,089,807
Fee and commission expense		(29,298,795)	(23,670,700)
Net income from fee and commission	7	259,910,419	190,419,107
Dividend income	8	737,384	3,948,837
Net trading income	9	132,136,317	98,886,825
Profit (Losses) from financial investments	22	1,952,434	(512,588)
Administrative expenses	10	(439,410,616)	(353,896,198)
Other operating (expenses) income	11	41,489,100	(36,675,496)
Impairment (charge) release for credit losses	12	(226,326,368)	(16,542,204)
Net profit before tax		905,576,717	751,142,956
Income tax expense	13	(258,746,199)	(246,828,870)
Deferred tax	33 & 13	8,307,460	8,262,962
Net profit of the period		655,137,978	512,577,048
Earning per share	14		
Basic		1.00	0.79
Diluted		0.98	0.78

Hisham Ezz El-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Separate cash flow for the period ended on March 31, 2013

	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP	Mar. 31, 2012 EGP
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	**905,576,717**	751,142,956
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	**40,398,449**	41,461,048
Impairment charge for credit losses	**226,326,368**	16,542,204
Other provisions charges	**34,710,014**	67,087,237
Trading financial investments revaluation differences	**27,708,950**	(17,092,843)
Available for sale and held to maturity investments exchange revaluation differences	**(96,308,651)**	(3,344,835)
Financial investments impairment charge (release)	**(3,095,044)**	6,007,159
Utilization of other provisions	**(223,505)**	(7,702,610)
Other provisions no longer used	**(141,520)**	(531,054)
Exchange differences of other provisions	**9,997,924**	1,304,271
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	**(491,491)**	(43,012)
Profits from selling financial investments	**(1,951,651)**	(751,298)
Profits from selling associates	**-**	-
Exchange differences of long term loans	**-**	90,904
Shares based payments	**23,961,679**	22,235,018
Investments in subsidiary and associates revaluation	**(2,773,485)**	(26,520)
Real estate investments impairment charges (release)	**-**	-
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**1,163,694,754**	876,378,625
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities		
Due from banks	**(1,187,119,103)**	(1,025,354,198)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**(2,179,687,466)**	(2,799,053,252)
Trading financial assets	**342,061,660**	(116,241,661)
Derivative financial instruments	**22,681,045**	31,992,937
Loans and advances to banks and customers	**(1,231,840,550)**	950,701,413
Other assets	**(4,940,151)**	(295,627,075)
Due to banks	**(715,615,737)**	(2,295,931,897)
Due to customers	**7,314,053,459**	2,679,080,359
Other liabilities	**(14,628,696)**	75,492,802
Net cash provided from operating activities	**3,508,659,215**	(1,918,561,947)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of subsidiary and associates	**-**	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	**(112,435,909)**	(74,401,088)
Redemption of held to maturity financial investments	**8,067,598**	-
Purchases of held to maturity financial investments	**-**	(2,928,851,641)
Purchases of available for sale financial investments	**(737,071,950)**	(3,235,631,200)
Proceeds from selling available for sale financial investments	**1,532,349,018**	3,130,594,820
Proceeds from selling real estate investments	**-**	750,000
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	**690,908,757**	(3,107,539,109)

Separate cash flow for the period ended on March 31, 2013 (Cont.)

	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP	Mar. 31, 2012 EGP
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in long term loans	**48,635,000**	2,507,383
Dividend paid	**(309,308,739)**	(212,750,221)
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	**(260,673,739)**	(210,242,838)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	**3,938,894,233**	(5,236,343,894)
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent	**5,536,080,094**	8,081,134,203
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**9,474,974,327**	2,844,790,309
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:		
Cash and balances with Central Bank	**5,616,291,150**	5,395,158,277
Due from banks	**9,299,527,722**	9,445,148,797
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**13,719,596,497**	8,902,509,763
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	**(3,306,582,184)**	(2,979,789,724)
Due from banks (time deposits) more than three months	**(5,611,093,131)**	(6,297,816,067)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	**(10,242,765,727)**	(11,620,420,737)
Total cash and cash equivalent	**9,474,974,327**	2,844,790,309

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended on March 31, 2012

Mar. 31, 2012	Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings (losses)	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	Net profit of the period	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
										EGP
Beginning balance	5,934,562,990	231,344,896	1,234,274,960	15,105,920	185,931,315	(723,070,818)	281,689,619	1,624,150,975	137,354,419	8,921,344,276
Transferred to reserves	-	87,306,567	743,027,060	-	2,716,747	-	-	(833,050,374)	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(15,105,920)	-	-	-	(791,100,601)	-	(806,206,521)
Net Profit of The Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512,577,048	-	512,577,048
Transfer from special reserve	-	61,697,292	8,143,225	1,001,979	(70,842,496)	-	-	-	-	-
Addition from financial investment revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	87,045,756	-	-	-	87,045,756
Transferred to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,811,813)	22,811,813	-	-
Reserve for employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,235,018	22,235,018
Balance at The End of The Period	5,934,562,990	380,348,755	1,985,445,245	1,001,979	117,805,566	(636,025,062)	258,877,806	535,388,861	159,589,437	8,736,995,577

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended on March 31, 2013

Mar. 31, 2013	Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings (losses)	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	Net profit of the period	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
										EGP
Beginning balance	5,972,275,410	380,348,755	2,037,107,372	1,001,979	117,805,566	153,506,781	103,716,932	2,380,683,598	164,761,121	11,311,207,514
Transferred to reserves	-	110,016,166	1,213,438,663	-	2,387,583	-	-	(1,325,842,412)	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	(1,001,979)	-	-	-	(1,054,841,186)	-	(1,055,843,165)
Net Profit of The Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	655,137,978	-	655,137,978
Addition from financial investment revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	(208,260,559)	-	-	-	(208,260,559)
Transferred to bank risk reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,199,133)	19,199,133	-	-
Reserve for employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,961,679	23,961,679
Balance at The End of The Period	5,972,275,410	490,364,921	3,250,546,035	-	120,193,149	(54,753,778)	84,517,799	674,337,111	188,722,800	10,726,203,447

Notes to the separate financial statements for the period ended on March 31, 2013

1. General information

Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 114 branches, and 44 units employing 5079 employees on 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.

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 separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Egyptian financial reporting standards issued in 2006 and its amendments and in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt regulations approved by the Board of Directors on December 16, 2008.

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

The separate and consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the relevant domestic laws and the Egyptian financial reporting standards, the affiliated companies are entirely included in the consolidated financial statements and these companies are the companies that the Bank - directly or indirectly – has more than half of the voting rights or has the ability to control the financial and operating policies, regardless of the type of activity, the Bank's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Bank's management. The Bank accounts for investments in subsidiaries and associate companies in the separate financial statements at cost minus impairment loss.

The separate financial statements of the Bank should be read with its consolidated financial statements, for the period ended on March 31, 2013 to get complete information on the Bank's financial position, results of operations, cash flows and changes in ownership rights.

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 on 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 and loss.

- Those that the Bank upon initial recognition designates and 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, 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 have been recognized previously in equity, are 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 and 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.

Agreements of repos & reverse repos are shown by the net in the financial statement in treasury bills and other governmental notes.

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 contract as at fair value through net trading income through profit and loss.

The timing method 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 and loss immediately together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that is 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 and 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 and 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 and 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.

2.10. Dividend income

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

2.11. Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities may be lent or sold according to a commitment to repurchase (Repos) are reclassified in the financial statements and deducted from treasury bills balance. Securities borrowed or purchased according 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 rate method.

2.12. Impairment of financial assets

2.12.1. Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank assesses on 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 (e.g, 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 is 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 be reflected together with changes in related observable data from period to period (e.g. 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 on 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 and 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

Lands 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, on 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 the original impairment not been recognized.

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 banks, 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 on 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, performance conditions and market performance conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of equity instruments on the date of grant. On 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 and 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 on 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 on 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 with changes in the presentation of 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 (i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations (ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'exposure at default'; and (iii) 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 on 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 uses. 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 sets 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 on 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:

	March 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
Bank's rating	**Loans and advances (%)**	**Impairment provision (%)**	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)
1-Performing loans	**89.19**	**37.60**	90.00	40.85
2-Regular watching	**4.63**	**4.70**	5.89	8.56
3-Watch list	**2.21**	**9.03**	0.48	2.01
4-Non-Performing loans	**3.97**	**48.67**	3.63	48.58

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:

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

	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP	Dec. 31, 2012 EGP
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**13,719,596,497**	11,153,742,074
Trading financial assets:		
- Debt instruments	**923,041,413**	1,138,056,688
Gross loans and advances to banks	**489,654,431**	1,208,166,369
Less:Impairment provision	**(25,336,748)**	(29,298,630)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	**1,273,811,560**	1,220,222,219
- Credit cards	**669,684,031**	660,932,044
- Personal loans	**3,879,349,916**	3,616,553,758
- Mortgages	**446,542,833**	463,833,879
- Other loans	**21,095,615**	20,045,324
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	**4,403,258,601**	4,288,571,348
- Direct loans	**24,928,749,538**	23,196,204,054
- Syndicated loans	**9,504,410,181**	9,588,649,990
- Other loans	**91,858,407**	87,795,754
Unamortized bills discount	**(14,879,713)**	(22,277,973)
Impairment provision	**(2,212,004,778)**	(1,901,222,402)
Unearned interest	**(573,498,179)**	(520,994,222)
Derivative financial instruments	**116,336,336**	137,459,761
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	**23,767,837,920**	24,849,111,471
- Investments in subsidiary and associates	**940,807,185**	938,033,700
Total	**82,350,315,046**	80,093,585,206
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	**2,253,827,417**	2,276,369,133
Customers acceptances	**634,626,206**	1,176,928,870
Letter of credit	**565,197,163**	933,297,936
Letter of guarantee	**13,532,783,800**	12,787,562,199
Total	**16,986,434,586**	17,174,158,138

The above table represents the Bank Maximum exposure to credit risk on March 31, 2013, 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 52.21% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represents 29.98%.

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:

- 93.82% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.
- 96.03% of loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.
- Loans and advances assessed individualy are valued EGP 1,816,071,558.
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial period ended on March 31, 2013.
- 94.22% of the investments in debt Instruments are Egyptian sovereign instruments.

3.1.6. Loans and advances

Loans and advances are summarized as follows:

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP		Dec.31, 2012 EGP	
	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	**42,319,910,766**	**455,688,931**	40,779,399,095	1,176,571,369
Past due but not impaired	**1,116,743,859**	**-**	785,027,964	-
Individually impaired	**1,782,106,058**	**33,965,500**	1,578,381,311	31,595,000
Gross	**45,218,760,683**	**489,654,431**	43,142,808,370	1,208,166,369
Less:				
Impairment provision	**2,212,004,779**	**25,336,748**	1,901,222,402	29,298,630
Unamortized bills discount	**14,879,713**	**-**	22,277,973	-
Unearned interest	**573,498,179**	**-**	520,994,222	-
Net	**42,418,378,012**	**464,317,683**	40,698,313,773	1,178,867,739

Impairment provision losses for loans and advances reached EGP 2,237,341,527.

During the period the Bank's total loans and advances increased by 3.06% .

In order to minimize the propable 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:

Mar. 31, 2013	**Individual**					**Corporate**					**EGP**
Grades:	**Overdrafts**	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Other loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total loans and advances to customers**	**Total loans and advances to banks**
Performing loans	**1,224,103,514**	**644,716,385**	**3,711,263,386**	**431,485,215**	**821,250**	**3,553,298,000**	**21,339,634,997**	**8,488,829,033**	**81,075,440**	**39,475,227,220**	**452,563,445**
Regular watching	**30,713,109**	**12,097,024**	**45,523,624**	**-**	**18,143,564**	**435,802,517**	**1,060,913,143**	**401,484,461**	**4,745,425**	**2,009,422,867**	**-**
Watch list	**14,341**	**3,212,884**	**19,897,061**	**-**	**-**	**67,757,319**	**681,379,217**	**34,464,509**	**-**	**806,725,331**	**-**
Non-performing loans	**8,247,894**	**1,814,607**	**27,413,889**	**1,836,693**	**444,391**	**102,771,860**	**419,234,035**	**153,053,503**	**563,613**	**715,380,485**	**11,754,238**
Total	**1,263,078,858**	**661,840,900**	**3,804,097,960**	**433,321,908**	**19,409,205**	**4,159,629,696**	**23,501,161,392**	**9,077,831,506**	**86,384,478**	**43,006,755,903**	**464,317,683**

Dec. 31, 2012	Individual					Corporate					EGP
Grades:	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total loans and advances to customers	Total loans and advances to banks
Performing loans	1,152,693,431	633,881,668	3,459,502,653	449,183,484	1,107,853	3,828,066,231	19,714,723,182	8,634,047,670	82,087,754	37,955,293,927	1,168,312,112
Regular watching	39,975,851	12,960,108	35,395,626	-	16,959,188	147,548,565	1,762,255,708	431,680,704	79,991	2,446,855,741	-
Watch list	9,922,637	3,940,508	20,441,412	-	-	8,557,078	-	135,043,296	-	177,904,931	-
Non-performing loans	6,877,253	1,821,429	26,778,513	1,273,535	887,352	94,848,245	477,209,225	51,309,716	526,101	661,531,369	10,555,627
Total	1,209,469,172	652,603,713	3,542,118,204	450,457,019	18,954,393	4,079,020,119	21,954,188,115	9,252,081,386	82,693,846	41,241,585,968	1,178,867,739

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.

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	**Individual**					**Corporate**			
	Overdrafts	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Total**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Total**
Past due up to 30 days	**298,864,128**	**141,479,971**	**7,494,262**	**700,995**	**448,539,356**	**173,734,022**	**134,507,940**	**63,611,014**	**371,852,976**
Past due 30 - 60 days	**30,827,324**	**12,766,094**	**3,013,952**	**91,626**	**46,698,996**	**4,700,260**	**77,653,835**	**5,855**	**82,359,950**
Past due 60-90 days	**99,188**	**3,895,268**	**2,202,497**	**110,400**	**6,307,353**	**104,970,071**	**35,119,581**	**20,895,576**	**160,985,228**
Total	**329,790,640**	**158,141,333**	**12,710,711**	**903,021**	**501,545,705**	**283,404,353**	**247,281,356**	**84,512,445**	**615,198,154**

Dec.31, 2012	Individual					Corporate			
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	270,505,350	136,831,472	11,448,890	700,995	419,486,707	32,640,253	83,898,165	105,902,043	222,440,462
Past due 30-60 days	40,136,708	13,690,593	2,585,035	91,626	56,503,962	4,432,342	7,374,788	-	11,807,130
Past due 60-90 days	10,117,386	4,794,090	2,195,267	110,400	17,217,143	30,810,328	24,880,581	1,881,651	57,572,559
Total	320,759,444	155,316,155	16,229,192	903,021	493,207,812	67,882,923	116,153,535	107,783,694	291,820,152

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances individually assessed without taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees are totaled EGP 1,816,071,558.

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:

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	**Individual**					**Corporate**				
	Overdrafts	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Other loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Individually impaired loans	**15,458,308**	**6,117,488**	**89,445,981**	**11,569,697**	**1,270,310**	**254,387,155**	**1,055,183,870**	**379,049,650**	**3,589,099**	**1,816,071,558**

Dec.31, 2012	Individual					Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	14,487,332	6,412,436	89,037,818	11,086,723	1,244,270	238,462,451	1,065,770,440	179,994,670	3,480,171	1,609,976,311

Loans and advances restructured

Restructuring activities include reschaduling 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 period

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
Loans and advances to customer		
Corporate		
- Direct loans	**2,927,129,000**	2,924,873,000
Total	**2,927,129,000**	2,924,873,000

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:

Mar.31, 2013

EGP

	Treasury bills and other gov. notes	Trading financial debt instruments	Non-trading financial debt instruments	Total
AAA	-	-	1,034,869,904	**1,034,869,904**
AA- to AA+	-	-	111,227,656	**111,227,656**
A- to A+	-	-	224,196,096	**224,196,096**
Lower than A-	-	14,836,130	875,920,161	**890,756,291**
Unrated	13,719,596,497	908,205,283	21,521,624,103	**36,149,425,883**
Total	**13,719,596,497**	**923,041,413**	**23,767,837,920**	**38,410,475,830**

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.

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	Cairo	Alex, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	13,719,596,497	-	-	**13,719,596,497**
Trading financial assets:				
- Debt instruments	923,041,413	-	-	**923,041,413**
Gross loans and advances to banks	489,654,431	-	-	**489,654,431**
Less:Impairment provision	(25,336,748)	-	-	**(25,336,748)**
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	786,675,430	342,771,475	144,364,655	**1,273,811,560**
- Credit cards	499,420,310	143,338,687	26,925,034	**669,684,031**
- Personal loans	2,564,635,291	1,046,996,972	267,717,653	**3,879,349,916**
- Mortgages	361,860,545	74,209,974	10,472,314	**446,542,833**
- Other loans	19,785,304	1,310,311	-	**21,095,615**
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	3,445,453,621	805,216,993	152,587,987	**4,403,258,601**
- Direct loans	18,612,494,256	5,699,713,941	616,541,341	**24,928,749,538**
- Syndicated loans	8,815,930,599	688,479,582	-	**9,504,410,181**
- Other loans	80,898,663	10,959,744	-	**91,858,407**
Unamortized bills discount	(14,879,713)	-	-	**(14,879,713)**
Impairment provision	(2,212,004,778)	-	-	**(2,212,004,778)**
Unearned interest	(426,567,879)	(145,347,500)	(1,582,800)	**(573,498,179)**
Derivative financial instruments	116,336,336	-	-	**116,336,336**
Financial investments:				
-Debt instruments	23,767,837,920	-	-	**23,767,837,920**
- Investments in subsidiary and associates	940,807,185	-	-	**940,807,185**
Total	**72,465,638,682**	**8,667,650,179**	**1,217,026,184**	**82,350,315,046**

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.

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	Financial institutions	Manufacturing	Real estate	Wholesale and retail trade	Government sector	Other activities	Individual	Total
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	-	-	-	13,719,596,497	-	-	**13,719,596,497**
Trading financial assets:			-					
- Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	923,041,413	-	-	**923,041,413**
Gross loans and advances to banks	489,654,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	**489,654,431**
Less:Impairment provision	(25,336,748)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(25,336,748)**
Gross loans and advances to customers								
Individual:								
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,273,811,560	**1,273,811,560**
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	669,684,031	**669,684,031**
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,879,349,916	**3,879,349,916**
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	446,542,833	**446,542,833**
- Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,095,615	**21,095,615**
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	98,077,380	1,395,214,330	714,079,430	444,904,450	13,616,410	1,737,366,601	-	**4,403,258,601**
- Direct loans	980,422,440	11,273,097,630	2,434,020	323,709,390	1,079,651,060	11,269,434,998	-	**24,928,749,538**
- Syndicated loans	170,020,650	4,326,692,540	839,415,340	-	97,222,220	4,071,059,431	-	**9,504,410,181**
- Other loans	-	62,736,820	-	5,000,000	-	24,121,587	-	**91,858,407**
Unamortized bills discount	(14,879,713)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(14,879,713)**
Impairment provision	(131,791,545)	(946,596,567)	(31,742,174)	(8,659,122)	(12,405,079)	(957,127,328)	(123,682,963)	**(2,212,004,778)**
Unearned interest	(14,814,310)	(261,169,845)	-	(12,010)	-	(261,907,734)	(35,594,280)	**(573,498,179)**
Derivative financial instruments	116,336,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	**116,336,336**
Financial investments:								
-Debt instruments	1,427,293,653	-	-	-	22,340,544,266	-	-	**23,767,837,920**
- Investments in subsidiary and associates	940,807,185	-	-	-	-	-	-	**940,807,185**
Total	**4,035,789,759**	**15,849,974,908**	**1,524,186,616**	**764,942,708**	**38,161,266,788**	**15,882,947,555**	**6,131,206,712**	**82,350,315,046**

3.2. Market risk

Market risk represnted 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, trading book, which have been approved by the board, 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 trading Stress VaR, combined with trading 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	**Mar.31, 2013**			Dec.31, 2012		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	**184,878**	**539,916**	**16,619**	41,293	175,325	5,847
Interest rate risk	**64,186,311**	**70,577,021**	**55,515,214**	69,880,113	81,920,976	58,491,659
- For non trading purposes	**55,965,454**	**59,387,187**	**48,925,588**	63,018,453	72,607,499	52,982,174
- For trading purposes	**8,220,857**	**11,189,835**	**6,589,626**	6,861,659	9,313,477	5,509,485
Equities risk	**149,943**	**161,438**	**138,380**	199,809	253,871	149,646
Investment fund	**298,679**	**491,484**	**226,540**	345,860	465,524	282,380
Total VaR	**64,199,426**	**70,588,148**	**55,529,387**	69,926,059	81,958,286	58,537,533

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Mar.31, 2013			Dec.31, 2012		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	**184,878**	**539,916**	**16,619**	41,293	175,325	5,847
Interest rate risk						
- For trading purposes	**8,220,857**	**11,189,835**	**6,589,626**	6,861,659	9,313,477	5,509,485
Equities risk	**149,943**	**161,438**	**138,380**	199,809	253,871	149,646
Investment fund	**298,679**	**491,484**	**226,540**	345,860	465,524	282,380
Total VaR	**8,238,872**	**11,203,443**	**6,621,300**	7,268,816	9,360,357	5,546,276

Non trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Mar.31, 2013			Dec.31, 2012		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Interest rate risk						
- For non trading purposes	**55,965,454**	**59,387,187**	**48,925,588**	63,018,453	72,607,499	52,982,174
Total VaR	**55,965,454**	**59,387,187**	**48,925,588**	63,018,453	72,607,499	52,982,174

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 at carrying amounts, categorized by currency.

						Equivalent EGP
Mar.31, 2013	**EGP**	**USD**	**EUR**	**GBP**	**Other**	**Total**
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	4,696,211,599	689,839,543	120,113,852	25,118,946	85,007,210	**5,616,291,150**
Due from banks	642,145,945	6,038,901,872	2,219,304,192	347,276,048	51,899,666	**9,299,527,722**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	10,425,375,000	3,724,656,730	252,514,484	-	-	**14,402,546,214**
Trading financial assets	1,072,045,866	14,836,130	-	-	15,629,158	**1,102,511,154**
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	483,717,571	5,436,280	-	500,580	**489,654,431**
Gross loans and advances to customers	26,469,886,135	17,975,916,782	700,104,444	65,217,764	7,635,557	**45,218,760,682**
Derivative financial instruments	22,052,421	90,662,812	3,621,102	-	-	**116,336,336**
Financial investments						
- Available for sale	18,995,338,379	1,264,363,374	-	-	-	**20,259,701,752**
- Held to maturity	4,197,685,729	-	-	-	-	**4,197,685,729**
Investments in subsidiary and associates	901,067,550	39,739,635	-	-	-	**940,807,185**
Total financial assets	**67,421,808,623**	**30,322,634,448**	**3,301,094,354**	**437,612,758**	**160,672,171**	**101,643,822,355**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	19,698,322	973,256,897	6,239,135	52,625	-	**999,246,979**
Due to customers	54,284,976,920	27,662,685,777	3,671,733,963	435,513,181	93,870,508	**86,148,780,349**
Derivative financial instruments	18,104,971	98,933,041	3,618,868	-	-	**120,656,880**
Long term loans	129,130,238	-	-	-	-	**129,130,238**
Total financial liabilities	**54,451,910,451**	**28,734,875,715**	**3,681,591,967**	**435,565,806**	**93,870,508**	**87,397,814,446**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	**12,969,898,172**	**1,587,758,734**	**(380,497,613)**	**2,046,952**	**66,801,663**	**14,246,007,908**

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.

Mar.31, 2013	**Up to1 Month**	**1-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non- Interest Bearing**	**Total**
Financial assets							
Cash and balances with Central Bank	-	-	-	-	-	5,616,291,150	**5,616,291,150**
Due from banks	5,263,936,639	3,402,363,530	304,758,861	-	-	328,468,692	**9,299,527,722**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes*	1,692,550,000	1,826,211,800	10,883,784,414	-	-	-	**14,402,546,214**
Trading financial assets	163,840,582	-	-	700,721,702	222,319,710	15,629,160	**1,102,511,154**
Gross loans and advances to banks	138,461,811	339,742,944	8,248,668	3,201,008	-	-	**489,654,431**
Gross loans and advances to customers	25,051,210,471	10,087,129,582	5,620,747,192	3,418,404,547	1,041,268,890	-	**45,218,760,682**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	723,449,309	376,580,446	1,422,112,165	2,775,035,259	391,215,833	94,283,914	**5,782,676,926**
Financial investments							
- Available for sale	1,439,078,233	679,367,157	2,938,513,064	11,029,771,701	3,557,308,312	615,663,285	**20,259,701,752**
- Held to maturity	-	6,401,261	1,618,804	4,189,665,664	-	-	**4,197,685,729**
Investments in subsidiary and associates	-	-	-	-	-	940,807,185	**940,807,185**
Total financial assets	**34,472,527,045**	**16,717,796,720**	**21,179,783,168**	**22,116,799,881**	**5,212,112,745**	**7,611,143,386**	**107,310,162,945**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	49,136,891	-	-	-	-	950,110,088	**999,246,979**
Due to customers	28,037,669,370	13,777,988,197	9,210,036,000	21,483,677,222	462,022,000	13,177,387,560	**86,148,780,349**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	2,304,175,303	2,529,241,263	97,180,064	162,848,272	591,000,660	102,551,909	**5,786,997,471**
Long term loans	62,560,238	2,469,000	54,720,000	9,381,000	-	-	**129,130,238**
Total financial liabilities	**30,453,541,802**	**16,309,698,460**	**9,361,936,064**	**21,655,906,494**	**1,053,022,660**	**14,230,049,557**	**93,064,155,037**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**4,018,985,243**	**408,098,260**	**11,817,847,104**	**460,893,387**	**4,159,090,085**	**(6,618,906,171)**	**14,246,007,908**

** 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 arises 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.

Mar.31, 2013	**Up to 1 month**	**One to three months**	**Three months to one year**	**One year to five years**	**Over five years**	**Total EGP**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	**999,246,979**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**999,246,979**
Due to customers	**12,604,089,318**	**12,155,690,107**	**27,741,035,185**	**32,344,664,739**	**1,303,301,000**	**86,148,780,349**
Long term loans	**62,560,238**	**2,469,000**	**54,720,000**	**9,381,000**	**-**	**129,130,238**
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**13,665,896,535**	**12,158,159,107**	**27,795,755,185**	**32,354,045,739**	**1,303,301,000**	**87,277,157,566**
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**16,942,785,150**	**12,497,060,088**	**22,097,635,946**	**39,608,844,700**	**9,940,640,568**	**101,086,966,452**

Dec.31, 2012	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total EGP
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	1,714,862,716	-	-	-	-	1,714,862,716
Due to customers	11,526,810,962	9,736,841,059	20,452,119,693	35,809,584,757	1,309,370,420	78,834,726,890
Long term loans	-	-	59,508,571	20,986,667	-	80,495,238
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	13,241,673,678	9,736,841,059	20,511,628,264	35,830,571,424	1,309,370,420	80,630,084,844
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	9,874,255,242	12,497,060,088	22,097,635,946	39,608,844,700	9,940,640,568	94,018,436,544

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:

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	Up to 1 month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	Over five years	Total
Liabilities						
Derivatives financial instruments						
- Foreign exchange derivatives	5,729,885	9,679,290	2,694,834	-	962	18,104,971
- Interest rate derivatives	-	-	1,156,746	6,669,981	94,670,280	102,497,007
Total	**5,729,885**	**9,679,290**	**3,851,580**	**6,669,981**	**94,671,242**	**120,601,978**

Off balance sheet items

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	10,887,564,690	3,660,490,482	184,551,997	14,732,607,169
Total	**10,887,564,690**	**3,660,490,482**	**184,551,997**	**14,732,607,169**

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 fair value.

	Book value		Fair value	
	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012	**Mar.31, 2013**	Dec.31, 2012
Financial assets				
Due from banks	**9,299,527,722**	7,957,710,034	**9,299,527,722**	7,957,710,034
Gross loans and advances to banks	**489,654,431**	1,208,166,369	**489,654,431**	1,208,166,369
Gross loans and advances to customers				
- Individual	**6,290,483,955**	5,981,587,224	**6,290,483,955**	5,981,587,224
- Corporate	**38,928,276,727**	37,161,221,146	**38,928,276,727**	37,161,221,146
Financial investments				
Held to Maturity	**4,197,685,729**	4,205,753,328	**4,197,685,729**	4,205,753,328
Total financial assets	**59,205,628,564**	56,514,438,100	**59,205,628,564**	56,514,438,100
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	**999,246,979**	1,714,862,716	**999,246,979**	1,714,862,716
Due to customers	**86,148,780,349**	78,834,726,890	**86,148,780,349**	78,834,726,890
Long term loans	**129,130,238**	80,495,238	**129,130,238**	80,495,238
Total financial liabilities	**87,277,157,566**	80,630,084,844	**87,277,157,566**	80,630,084,844

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 represents 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.
- Maintaining a strong capital base to enhance growth of the Bank's operations.

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 considration the cash collatrals. 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 tables below summarizes the compositions of teir 1, teir 2 and the capital adequacy ratio .
<u>According to Basel II :</u>

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	In thousands EGP	In thousands EGP
Tier 1 capital		Restated
Share capital (net of the treasury shares)	**5,972,275**	5,972,275
Reserves	**3,910,006**	3,909,853
Retained Earnings (Losses)	**(488,608)**	(510,946)
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	**(22,797)**	(4,701)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	**9,370,876**	9,366,481
Tier 2 capital		
45% of special reserve	**42,895**	41,821
45% of the Increase in fair value than the book value for available for sale and held to maturity investments	**-**	147,873
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities	**727,698**	709,302
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	**770,593**	898,996
Total capital 1+2	**10,141,469**	10,265,477
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	**58,272,297**	56,891,117
Total market risk	**2,163,790**	1,994,962
Total operational risk	**6,478,220**	6,478,218
Total	**66,914,307**	65,364,297
***Capital adequacy ratio (%)**	**15.16%**	15.71%

**Based on consolidated financial statement figures and in accordance with Centeral Bank of Egypt regulation issued on 24 December 2012.*

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.

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	**Corporate banking**	**SME's**	**Investment banking**	**Retail banking**	**Total**
Revenue according to business segment	**1,067,359,346**	**168,772,672**	**(11,376,986)**	**383,486,511**	**1,608,241,543**
Expenses according to business segment	**(415,273,525)**	**(55,133,096)**	**(4,748,628)**	**(227,509,577)**	**(702,664,826)**
Profit before tax	**652,085,821**	**113,639,576**	**(16,125,614)**	**155,976,934**	**905,576,717**
Tax	**(177,180,360)**	**(30,877,379)**	**-**	**(42,381,000)**	**(250,438,739)**
Profit for the year	**474,905,461**	**82,762,197**	**(16,125,614)**	**113,595,934**	**655,137,978**
Total assets	**87,325,771,052**	**2,726,361,482**	**1,627,651,184**	**9,824,228,700**	**101,504,012,418**

Dec.31, 2012	Corporate banking	SME's	Investment banking	Retail banking	Total
Revenue according to business segment	3,302,588,319	731,332,747	(273,334,474)	1,610,326,906	5,370,913,498
Expenses according to business segment	(1,124,760,077)	(308,458,766)	(25,353,002)	(859,123,551)	(2,317,695,396)
Profit before tax	2,177,828,242	422,873,981	(298,687,476)	751,203,355	3,053,218,102
Tax	(552,626,343)	(107,289,406)	-	(190,591,442)	(850,507,191)
Profit for the year	1,625,201,899	315,584,575	(298,687,476)	560,611,913	2,202,710,911
Total assets	80,952,435,040	2,626,503,517	1,451,894,947	9,374,557,798	94,405,391,302

5.2. By geographical segment

EGP

Mar.31, 2013	**Cairo**	**Alex, Delta & Sinai**	**Upper Egypt**	**Total**
Revenue according to geographical segment	**1,377,561,615**	**196,116,219**	**34,563,709**	**1,608,241,543**
Expenses according to geographical segment	**(473,948,267)**	**(206,287,307)**	**(22,429,252)**	**(702,664,826)**
Profit before tax	**903,613,348**	**(10,171,088)**	**12,134,457**	**905,576,717**
Tax	**(249,895,765)**	**2,812,831**	**(3,355,805)**	**(250,438,739)**
Profit for the year	**653,717,583**	**(7,358,257)**	**8,778,652**	**655,137,978**
Total assets	**90,200,805,211**	**9,909,591,307**	**1,393,615,900**	**101,504,012,418**

Dec.31, 2012	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenue according to geographical segment	4,334,514,952	887,705,321	148,693,225	5,370,913,498
Expenses according to geographical segment	(1,834,683,705)	(399,008,070)	(84,003,621)	(2,317,695,396)
Profit before tax	2,499,831,247	488,697,251	64,689,604	3,053,218,102
Tax	(696,353,609)	(136,133,396)	(18,020,186)	(850,507,191)
Profit for the year	1,803,477,638	352,563,855	46,669,418	2,202,710,911
Total assets	84,065,156,225	9,048,557,087	1,291,677,989	94,405,391,302

6 . Net interest income

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Mar.31, 2012 EGP
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	33,163,360	45,088,378
- Clients	952,439,918	860,037,829
	985,603,278	905,126,207
Treasury bills and bonds	1,122,594,706	713,598,048
Reverse repos	-	5,017,367
Financial investments in held to maturity and available for sale debt instruments	34,343,059	41,063,756
Other	-	29,184
Total	2,142,541,043	1,664,834,562
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	27,236,572	41,484,487
- Clients	952,697,179	742,140,239
	979,933,751	783,624,726
Financial instruments purchased with a commitment to re-sale (Repos)	25,580,494	15,328,842
Other	1,938,751	366,321
Total	1,007,452,996	799,319,889
Net interest income	1,135,088,047	865,514,673

7 . Net income from fee and commission

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Mar.31, 2012 EGP
Fee and commission income		
Fee and commissions related to credit	159,500,539	112,083,602
Custody fee	15,176,239	12,259,054
Other fee	114,532,436	89,747,151
Total	289,209,214	214,089,807
Fee and commission expense		
Other fee paid	29,298,795	23,670,700
Total	29,298,795	23,670,700
Net income from fee and commission	259,910,419	190,419,107

8 . Dividend income

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Mar.31, 2012 EGP
Trading securities	-	486,496
Available for sale securities	737,384	3,462,341
Total	737,384	3,948,837

9 . Net trading income

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Mar.31, 2012 EGP
Profit (losses) from foreign exchange	98,430,217	63,729,178
Profit (losses) from revaluations of trading assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	1,826,467	212,412
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(8,457,524)	(1,449,378)
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	(728,133)	809,596
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	(9,617,436)	(1,703,814)
Trading debt instruments	50,768,571	36,652,639
Trading equity instruments	(85,845)	636,192
Total	132,136,317	98,886,825

10 . Administrative expenses

	Mar.31, 2013	Mar.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Staff costs		
- Wages and salaries	**186,591,254**	165,601,862
- Social insurance	**13,532,934**	9,515,828
- Other benefits	**10,115,755**	11,726,830
Other administrative expenses	**229,170,673**	167,051,678
Total	**439,410,616**	353,896,198

11 . Other operating (expenses) income

	Mar.31, 2013	Mar.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Profits (Losses) from non-trading assets and liabilities revaluation	**96,077,457**	1,916,993
Profits (losses) from selling property, plant and equipment	**491,491**	43,012
Release (charges) of other provisions	**(34,568,493)**	(16,556,184)
Others	**(20,511,355)**	(22,079,317)
Total	**41,489,100**	(36,675,496)

12 . Impairment (charge) release for credit losses

	Mar.31, 2013	Mar.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Loans and advances to customers	**(226,326,368)**	(16,542,204)
Total	**(226,326,368)**	(16,542,204)

13 . Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Mar.31, 2013	Mar.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Profit before tax	**905,576,717**	751,142,956
* Tax settlement for prior years	**-**	(50,000,000)
Profit after settlement	**905,576,717**	701,142,956
Tax rate	**24.94%**	24.93%
Income tax based on accounting profit	**225,894,179**	174,785,739
Add / (Deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	**1,331,324**	691,663
Tax exemptions	**(17,547,757)**	(12,291,595)
Effect of provisions	**40,760,993**	25,380,101
Income tax	**250,438,739**	188,565,908
Effective tax rate	**27.66%**	26.89%

* **Tax claims for the year ended on December.31, 2011*

14 . Earning per share

	Mar.31, 2013	Mar.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Net profit for the period available for distribution	**674,337,111**	535,388,861
Board member's bonus	**(10,115,057)**	(8,030,833)
Staff profit sharing	**(67,433,711)**	(53,538,886)
Profits shareholders' Stake	**596,788,343**	473,819,142
Number of shares	**597,227,541**	597,227,541
Basic earning per share	**1.00**	0.79
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:		
Number of shares including ESOP shares	**611,035,021**	608,525,529
Diluted earning per share	**0.98**	0.78

15 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Cash	1,755,018,004	1,744,700,680
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		
- Current accounts	3,861,273,146	3,649,273,444
Total	5,616,291,150	5,393,974,124
Non-interest bearing balances	5,616,291,150	5,393,974,124

16 Due from banks

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Current accounts	381,852,404	227,153,819
Deposits	8,917,675,318	7,730,556,215
Total	9,299,527,722	7,957,710,034
Central banks	3,307,119,384	3,093,850,399
Local banks	1,123,083,413	500,586,325
Foreign banks	4,869,324,925	4,363,273,310
Total	9,299,527,722	7,957,710,034
Non-interest bearing balances	328,468,692	152,732,954
Fixed interest bearing balances	8,971,059,030	7,804,977,080
Total	9,299,527,722	7,957,710,034
Current balances	9,299,527,722	7,957,710,034
Total	9,299,527,722	7,957,710,034

17 Treasury bills and other governmental notes

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
91 Days maturity	3,518,761,800	3,142,959,400
182 Days maturity	3,233,750,000	4,022,757,000
364 Days maturity	7,650,034,414	4,458,084,085
Unearned interest	(682,949,717)	(470,058,411)
Total 1	13,719,596,497	11,153,742,074
Repos - treasury bills	-	(3,175,711,661)
Total 2	-	(3,175,711,661)
Net	13,719,596,497	7,978,030,413

18 Trading financial assets

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Debt instruments		
- Governmental bonds	923,041,413	1,138,056,688
Total	923,041,413	1,138,056,688
Equity instruments		
- Foreign company shares	15,629,158	15,877,741
- Mutual funds	163,840,582	318,347,334
Total	179,469,740	334,225,075
Total financial assets for trading	1,102,511,154	1,472,281,763

19 . Loans and advances to banks

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Dec.31, 2012 EGP
Time and term loans	**489,654,431**	1,208,166,369
Less:Impairment provision	**(25,336,748)**	(29,298,630)
Total	**464,317,683**	1,178,867,739
Current balances	**460,476,473**	1,172,317,036
Non-current balances	**3,841,210**	6,550,703
Total	**464,317,683**	1,178,867,739

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to banks

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Dec.31, 2012 EGP
Bgining balance	**29,298,630**	37,950,503
Charge (release) during the period	**(5,224,074)**	(11,450,369)
Exchange revaluation difference	**1,262,192**	2,798,496
Ending balance	**25,336,748**	29,298,630

20 . Loans and advances to customers

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Dec.31, 2012 EGP
Individual		
- Overdraft	**1,273,811,560**	1,220,222,219
- Credit cards	**669,684,031**	660,932,044
- Personal loans	**3,879,349,916**	3,616,553,758
- Mortgages	**446,542,833**	463,833,879
- Other loans	**21,095,615**	20,045,324
Total 1	**6,290,483,955**	5,981,587,224
Corporate		
- Overdraft	**4,403,258,601**	4,288,571,348
- Direct loans	**24,928,749,538**	23,196,204,054
- Syndicated loans	**9,504,410,181**	9,588,649,990
- Other loans	**91,858,407**	87,795,754
Total 2	**38,928,276,727**	37,161,221,146
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	**45,218,760,682**	43,142,808,370
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	**(14,879,713)**	(22,277,973)
Impairment provision	**(2,212,004,778)**	(1,901,222,402)
Unearned interest	**(573,498,179)**	(520,994,222)
Net loans and advances to customers	**42,418,378,012**	40,698,313,773
Distributed to		
Current balances	**17,382,640,360**	16,908,542,925
Non-current balances	**25,035,737,653**	23,789,770,848
Total	**42,418,378,012**	40,698,313,773

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to customers

Mar.31, 2013			**Individual**			
	Overdraft	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Real estate loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Beginning balance	**10,753,047**	**8,328,331**	**74,435,554**	**13,376,859**	**1,090,931**	**107,984,722**
Charged (Released) during the period	**(20,345)**	**(797,989)**	**816,402**	**(155,934)**	**595,479**	**437,613**
Write off during the period	**-**	**(952,252)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(952,252)**
Recoveries from written off debts	**-**	**1,265,041**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,265,041**
Ending balance	**10,732,702**	**7,843,131**	**75,251,956**	**13,220,925**	**1,686,410**	**108,735,124**

Mar.31, 2013			**Corporate**		
	Overdraft	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Beginning balance	**209,551,228**	**1,242,015,939**	**336,568,605**	**5,101,908**	**1,793,237,680**
Charged (Released) during the period	**29,914,682**	**123,223,079**	**77,603,047**	**372,021**	**231,112,829**
Write off during the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Recoveries from written off debts	**-**	**31,480,486**	**-**	**-**	**31,480,486**
Exchange revaluation difference	**4,162,995**	**30,868,642**	**12,407,023**	**-**	**47,438,660**
Ending balance	**243,628,905**	**1,427,588,146**	**426,578,675**	**5,473,929**	**2,103,269,655**

Dec.31, 2012			Individual			
	Overdraft	Credit cards	Personal loans	Real estate loans	Other loans	Total
Beginning balance	20,377,614	42,290,218	76,502,471	11,876,297	1,593,932	152,640,532
Charged (Released) during the period	(9,624,567)	(8,977,018)	68,706	1,500,562	(503,001)	(17,535,318)
Write off during the period	-	(29,454,339)	(2,135,623)	-	-	(31,589,962)
Recoveries from written off debts	-	4,469,470	-	-	-	4,469,470
Ending balance	10,753,047	8,328,331	74,435,554	13,376,859	1,090,931	107,984,722

Dec.31, 2012			Corporate		
	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Beginning balance	167,655,394	790,797,773	306,628,666	1,686,738	1,266,768,571
Charged (Released) during the period	39,209,960	420,954,828	178,455,887	336,089	638,956,764
Write off during the period	-	-	(154,721,287)	-	(154,721,287)
Recoveries from written off debts	-	14,726,449	-	-	14,726,449
Exchange revaluation difference	2,685,874	15,536,889	6,205,339	3,079,081	27,507,183
Ending balance	209,551,228	1,242,015,939	336,568,605	5,101,908	1,793,237,680

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

	Mar.31, 2013			Dec.31, 2012		
	Notional amount	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	**1,058,355,588**	**8,854,159**	**1,458,255**	1,996,990,255	16,812,998	959,570
- Currency swap	**1,988,550,809**	**10,074,305**	**13,522,759**	1,258,600,443	9,781,221	3,612,239
- Options	**668,224,338**	**3,123,957**	**3,123,957**	770,698,823	7,723,601	7,723,601
Total 1		**22,052,421**	**18,104,971**		34,317,820	12,295,410
Interest rate derivatives						
- Interest rate swaps	**1,062,315,852**	**11,033,978**	**7,433,765**	859,324,209	12,630,731	8,739,696
Total 2		**11,033,978**	**7,433,765**		12,630,731	8,739,696
Commodity	**9,162,126**	**54,902**	**54,902**	12,149,920	134,026	134,026
Total 3		**54,902**	**54,902**		134,026	134,026
Total assets (liabilities) for trading derivatives (1+2+3)		**33,141,301**	**25,593,638**		47,082,577	21,169,132

21.1.2 . Fair value hedge

	Mar.31, 2013			Dec.31, 2012		
	Notional amount	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate derivatives						
- Governmental debit instruments hedging	**590,999,700**	**-**	**94,602,541**	549,753,000	-	97,708,858
- Customers deposits hedging	**4,013,025,038**	**83,195,035**	**460,702**	4,293,389,812	90,377,184	221,270
Total 4		**83,195,035**	**95,063,242**		90,377,184	97,930,128
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3+4)		**116,336,336**	**120,656,880**		137,459,761	119,099,260

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 94,602,541 at the end of March, 2013 against EGP 97,708,858 at the end of December, 2012, Resulting in net gain form hedging instruments at the end of March, 2013 EGP 3,106,318 against net loss EGP 19,194,046 at the end of December, 2012. Losses arises from the hedged items at the end of March, 2013 reached EGP 10,293,599 against profits arises EGP 14,842,228 at the end of December, 2012.

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 82,734,334 at the end of March, 2013 against EGP 90,155,914 at the end of December, 2012, Resulting in net losses form hedging instruments at the end of March, 2013 EGP 7,421,580 against net profit EGP 32,507,675 at the end of December, 2012. Gains arises from the hedged items at the end of March , 2013 reached EGP 13,991,210 against losses EGP 27,731,731 at the end of December , 2012.

22 . Financial investments

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
Available for sale	**EGP**	EGP
- Listed debt instruments	**19,535,666,686**	20,607,710,266
- Listed equity instruments	**88,360,688**	84,923,090
- Unlisted instruments	**635,674,378**	469,250,676
Total	**20,259,701,752**	21,161,884,032
Held to maturity		
- Listed debt instruments	**4,144,518,008**	4,144,677,917
- Unlisted instruments	**53,167,721**	61,075,411
Total	**4,197,685,729**	4,205,753,328
Total financial investment	**24,457,387,481**	25,367,637,360
- Actively traded instruments	**22,714,645,494**	23,745,724,106
- Not actively traded instruments	**1,742,741,987**	1,621,913,254
Total	**24,457,387,481**	25,367,637,360
Fixed interest debt instruments	**22,571,325,644**	23,611,233,775
Floating interest debt instruments	**1,196,512,276**	1,237,877,696
Total	**23,767,837,920**	24,849,111,471

	Available for sale financial investments	**Held to maturity financial investments**	**Total**
			EGP
Beginning balance on Jan.01, 2011	15,412,566,069	29,092,920	15,441,658,989
Addition	10,163,193,809	4,176,660,408	14,339,854,217
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	(5,342,793,206)	-	(5,342,793,206)
Exchange revaluation differences	60,242,239	-	60,242,239
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	895,941,363	-	895,941,363
Impairment (charges) release	(27,266,242)	-	(27,266,242)
Ending Balance	21,161,884,032	4,205,753,328	25,367,637,360
Beginning balance on Jan.01, 2012	**21,161,884,032**	**4,205,753,328**	**25,367,637,360**
Addition	**737,071,950**	**-**	**737,071,950**
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	**(1,530,397,367)**	**(8,067,598)**	**(1,538,464,965)**
Exchange revaluation differences	**96,308,651**	**-**	**96,308,651**
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	**(205,165,516)**	**-**	**(205,165,516)**
Impairment (charges) release	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ending Balance	**20,259,701,751**	**4,197,685,730**	**24,457,387,481**

22.1 . Profit (Losses) from financial investments

	Mar.31, 2013 EGP	Mar.31, 2012 EGP
Profit (Loss) from selling available for sale financial instruments	1,951,651	751,298
Impairment release (charges) of available for sale equity instruments	-	(1,263,886)
Profit (Loss) from selling held to maturity debt investments	783	-
	1,952,434	(512,588)

23 . Investments in subsidiary and associates

Mar.31, 2013	**Company's country**	**Company's assets**	**Company's liabilities (without equity)**	**Company's revenues**	**Company's net profit**	**Investment book value**	**Stake %**
Subsidiaries						**EGP**	
- CI Capital Holding	**Egypt**	**1,097,789,532**	**780,571,601**	**33,764,198**	**943,283**	**777,920,000**	**99.98**
Associates							
- Commercial International Life Insurance	**Egypt**	**1,867,382,190**	**1,806,986,759**	**457,661,148**	**2,966,858**	**49,020,250**	**45**
- Corplease	**Egypt**	**1,501,039,373**	**1,314,583,830**	**430,394,185**	**18,537,704**	**67,527,300**	**40**
- Haykala for investment	**Egypt**	**4,219,983**	**317,115**	**360,000**	**467,358**	**600,000**	**40**
- Egypt Factors	**Egypt**	**323,747,455**	**270,499,469**	**28,827,858**	**(6,899,167)**	**39,739,635**	**39**
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	**Egypt**	**90,681,385**	**75,205,503**	**146,618,978**	**574,551**	**6,000,000**	**40**
Total		**4,884,859,918**	**4,248,164,277**	**1,097,626,367**	**16,590,587**	**940,807,185**	

Dec.31, 2012	Company's Country	Company's Assets	Company's Liabilities (without equity)	Company's Revenues	Company's Net Profit	Investment book value	Stake %
Subsidiaries						EGP	
- CI Capital Holding	Egypt	434,893,702	162,263,325	121,446,841	1,611,611	777,920,000	99.98
Associates							
- Commercial International Life Insurance	Egypt	1,768,401,691	1,711,942,438	253,087,786	(969,320)	49,020,250	45
- Corplease	Egypt	1,539,490,355	1,361,597,602	317,924,102	9,974,915	67,527,300	40
- Haykala for Investment	Egypt	3,875,454	180,722	270,000	209,835	600,000	40
- Egypt Factors	Egypt	203,984,151	151,643,286	18,514,114	(3,608,534)	36,966,150	39
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	Egypt	91,085,635	79,197,211	106,514,090	1,219,081	6,000,000	40
Total		4,041,730,988	3,466,824,584	817,756,933	8,437,587	938,033,700	

24 . Investment property *

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Commercial unit number f 35 in arkadia mall (14 elbahr st. Boulak kornish el nile)	**432,000**	432,000
338.33 meters on a land and building the property number 16 elmakrizi st. Heliopolis	**700,000**	700,000
Land area with 1468.85 meters elsaidi basin -markaz nabrouh eldakahlia	**1,121,965**	1,121,965
Land and a bulding 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	**161,000**	161,000
Agriculutral area - markaz shebin eldakahlia	**4,517,721**	4,517,721
Total	**10,395,686**	10,395,686

* Including non rigestred by EGP 6,932,686 which were acquired against settlement of the debts mentioned above.

25 . Other assets

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Accrued revenues	**1,457,485,033**	1,637,781,937
Prepaid expenses	**98,607,178**	75,319,597
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	**178,949,227**	96,120,400
Accounts receivable and other assets	**802,776,384**	640,826,581
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	**8,977,000**	8,977,329
Total	**2,546,794,822**	2,459,025,844

26 . Property, plant and equipment

Mar.31, 2013

	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting -out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total
								EGP
Beginning gross assets (1)	60,575,261	424,861,042	834,806,161	51,772,311	347,435,424	284,157,963	114,072,032	2,117,680,194
Additions (deductions) during the year	-	9,420,000	2,615,156	3,879,302	7,744,329	4,722,940	1,716,846	30,098,573
Ending gross assets (2)	**60,575,261**	**434,281,042**	**837,421,317**	**55,651,613**	**355,179,753**	**288,880,903**	**115,788,878**	**2,147,778,767**
Accu.depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	181,000,079	644,737,344	31,504,412	276,816,541	216,844,425	82,249,497	1,433,152,298
Current period depreciation	-	5,053,047	14,966,619	659,611	9,565,816	7,369,687	2,783,669	40,398,449
Accu.depreciation at end of the year (4)	**-**	**186,053,126**	**659,703,963**	**32,164,023**	**286,382,357**	**224,214,112**	**85,033,166**	**1,473,550,747**
Ending net assets (2-4)	**60,575,261**	**248,227,916**	**177,717,354**	**23,487,590**	**68,797,396**	**64,666,791**	**30,755,712**	**674,228,020**
Beginning net assets (1-3)	**60,575,261**	**243,860,963**	**190,068,817**	**20,267,899**	**70,618,883**	**67,313,538**	**31,822,535**	**684,527,896**
Depreciation rates		**%5**	**%20**	**%20**	**%33.3**	**%33.3**	**%20**	

Net fixed assets value on the balance sheet date includes EGP 37,539,387 non registered assets while their registrations procedures are in process.

27 . Due to banks

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Current accounts	**999,246,979**	369,862,716
Deposits	**-**	1,345,000,000
Total	**999,246,979**	1,714,862,716
Central banks	**34,296,647**	7,546,231
Local banks	**15,519,489**	1,362,363,985
Foreign banks	**949,430,843**	344,952,500
Total	**999,246,979**	1,714,862,716
Non-interest bearing balances	**950,110,088**	354,394,897
Fixed interest bearing balances	**49,136,891**	1,360,467,819
Total	**999,246,979**	1,714,862,716
Current balances	**999,246,979**	369,862,716
Non-current balances	**-**	1,345,000,000
Total	**999,246,979**	1,714,862,716

28 . Due to customers

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Demand deposits	**19,759,489,615**	17,034,550,714
Time deposits	**27,662,884,009**	24,133,038,485
Certificates of deposit	**24,668,482,237**	24,299,048,221
Saving deposits	**12,813,102,845**	12,106,727,204
Other deposits	**1,244,821,643**	1,261,362,266
Total	**86,148,780,349**	78,834,726,890
Corporate deposits	**42,423,913,730**	36,764,106,988
Individual deposits	**43,724,866,619**	42,070,619,902
Total	**86,148,780,349**	78,834,726,890
Non-interest bearing balances	**13,177,387,560**	12,157,860,312
Fixed interest bearing balances	**72,971,392,789**	66,676,866,578
Total	**86,148,780,349**	78,834,726,890
Current balances	**60,448,008,479**	51,976,518,051
Non-current balances	**25,700,771,870**	26,858,208,839
Total	**86,148,780,349**	78,834,726,890

29 . Long term loans

	Interest rate %	Maturity date	Maturing through next year	Balance on Mar.31, 2013	Balance on Dec.31, 2012
			EGP	EGP	EGP
Financial Investment & Sector Cooperation (FISC)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	19,095,238	**19,095,238**	19,095,238
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	58,090,000	**60,035,000**	61,400,000
Social Fund for Development (SFD)	3 months T/D or 9% which more		20,000,000	**50,000,000**	-
Total			97,185,238	**129,130,238**	80,495,238

30 . Other liabilities

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Accrued interest payable	**456,400,049**	436,723,614
Accrued expenses	**305,388,025**	242,231,936
Accounts payable	**1,170,424,684**	467,830,762
Income tax	**258,746,199**	819,361,660
Other credit balances	**87,510,117**	68,203,599
Total	**2,278,469,074**	2,034,351,571

31 . Other provisions

Mar.31, 2013	**Beginning balance**	**Charged amounts**	**Exchange revaluation difference**	**Utilized amounts**	**Reversed amounts**	**Ending balance**
						EGP
Provision for income tax claims	**6,909,685**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,909,685**
Provision for legal claims	**28,363,664**	**71,244**	**1,416**	**(135,425)**	**(141,520)**	**28,159,379**
Provision for contingent	**257,900,430**	**33,885,020**	**9,975,944**	**-**	**-**	**301,761,394**
* **Provision for other claim**	**17,474,334**	**753,749**	**20,564**	**(88,080)**	**-**	**18,160,567**
Total	**310,648,113**	**34,710,013**	**9,997,924**	**(223,505)**	**(141,520)**	**354,991,025**

Dec.31, 2012	Beginning balance	Charged amounts	Exchange revaluation difference	Utilized amounts	Reversed amounts	Ending balance
						EGP
Provision for income tax claims	6,909,685	-	-	-	-	6,909,685
Provision for legal claims	35,171,959	4,668,841	11,983	(10,958,065)	(531,054)	28,363,664
Provision for contingent	210,103,042	40,594,505	7,202,883	-	-	257,900,430
Provision for other claim	12,441,223	6,353,586	16,075	(1,336,550)	-	17,474,334
Total	264,625,909	51,616,932	7,230,941	(12,294,615)	(531,054)	310,648,113

* Provision for other claim formed on March 31, 2013 amounted to 753,749 EGP to face the potential risk of banking operations against amount 6,353,586 EGP on December 31, 2012 .

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 in 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 tranch for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in 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 in 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 tranch for E.S.O.P program.
- Increase issued and Paid in 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 tranch 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.
- On April 7,2013 Paid in Capital increased by EGP 29,348,380 to reach EGP 6,001,623,790 according to Board of Directors decision on october 24,2012 by issuance of fourth tranch for E.S.O.P program.

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:

	Mar.31, 2013 **Assets (Liabilities)** **EGP**	Dec.31, 2012 Assets (Liabilities) EGP
Fixed assets (depreciation)	**(15,562,229)**	(18,477,693)
Other provisions (excluded loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	**11,095,006**	10,998,616
Other investments impairment	**98,979,194**	98,979,194
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	**42,928,699**	37,633,092
Total	**137,440,670**	129,133,209

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:

	Mar.31, 2013 **No. of shares**	Dec.31, 2012 No. of shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	**15,439,582**	12,676,036
Granted during the period	**3,995,106**	7,208,355
Forfeited during the period	**-**	(673,567)
Exercised during the period	**-**	(3,771,242)
Outstanding at the end of the period	**19,434,688**	15,439,582

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

Maturity date	EGP **Exercise price**	EGP **Fair value**	**No. of shares**
2013	10	21.70	2,934,838
2014	10	21.25	5,487,194
2015	10	9.98	7,017,550
2016	10	25.26	3,995,106
Total			**19,434,688**

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

	6th tranche	**5th tranche**
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	34.57	18.7
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	14.49%	16.15%
Dividend yield%	2.89%	5.35%
Volatility%	40%	38%

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

35 . Reserves and retained earnings

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Legal reserve	**490,364,921**	380,348,755
General reserve	**3,250,546,035**	2,037,107,372
Retained earnings (losses)	-	1,001,979
Special reserve	**120,193,149**	117,805,566
Reserve for A.F.S investments revaluation difference	**(54,753,778)**	153,506,781
Banking risks reserve	**84,517,799**	103,716,932
Total	**3,890,868,125**	2,793,487,384

35.1 . Banking risks reserve

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	**103,716,932**	281,689,619
Transferred from profits	**(19,199,133)**	(177,972,687)
Ending balance	**84,517,799**	103,716,932

35.2 . Legal reserve

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	**380,348,755**	231,344,896
Transfer from special reserve	-	61,697,292
Transferred from previous year profits	**110,016,166**	87,306,567
Ending balance	**490,364,921**	380,348,755

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

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	**153,506,781**	(723,070,818)
Unrealized gains (losses) from A.F.S investment revaluation	**(208,260,559)**	876,577,599
Ending balance	**(54,753,778)**	153,506,781

35.4 . Retained earnings (losses)

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Beginning balance	**1,001,979**	15,105,920
Dividend previous year	**(1,001,979)**	(15,105,920)
Transferred from special reserve	-	1,001,979
Ending balance	-	1,001,979

36 . Cash and cash equivalent

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
Cash and balances with Central Bank	**5,616,291,150**	5,393,974,124
Due from banks	**9,299,527,722**	7,957,710,034
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**13,719,596,497**	7,978,030,413
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	**(3,306,582,184)**	(3,093,283,199)
Due from banks (time deposits) more than three months	**(5,611,093,131)**	(4,637,273,017)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	**(10,242,765,727)**	(8,063,078,261)
Total	**9,474,974,327**	5,536,080,094

37 . Contingent liabilities and commitments

37.1 . Legal claims

There are a number of existing cases filed against the bank on March.31, 2013 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 49,493,621 as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
	EGP	EGP	EGP
Available for sale financial investments	175,412,851	125,919,230	49,493,621

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 50,834,246.

37.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	EGP	EGP
- Letters of guarantee	**13,532,783,800**	12,787,562,199
- Letters of credit (import and export)	**565,197,163**	933,297,936
- Customers acceptances	**634,626,206**	1,176,928,870
Total	**14,732,607,169**	14,897,789,005

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, 2005CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 35,384,248 with redeemed value EGP 7,054,203,681.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 199.36 on March 31, 2013.
- The Bank portion got 799,914 certificates with redeemed value EGP 159,470,855.

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 2,297,794 with redeemed value EGP 134,673,706.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 58.61 on March 31, 2013.
- The Bank portion got 194,744 certificates with redeemed value EGP 11,413,946.

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 759,090 with redeemed value EGP 30,682,418 .
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 40.42 on March 31, 2013.
- The Bank portion got 71,943 certificates with redeemed value EGP 2,907,936.

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 317,139 with redeemed value EGP 38,193,050.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 120.43 on March 31, 2013.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value EGP 6,021,500.

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 1,435,310 with redeemed value EGP 171,261,189.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 119.32 on March 31, 2013.
- The Bank portion got 52,404 certificates with redeemed value EGP 6,252,845.

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	1,006,462,568
Deposits	234,481,825
Contingent liabilities	90,377,084

39.2 Other transactions with related parties

	Income	Expenses
	EGP	EGP
International Co. for Security & Services	429,098	127,509
Corplease Co.	15,812,961	12,300,374
Commercial International Life Insurance Co.	756,215	517,704
Commercial International Brokerage Co.	2,307,101	1,362,818
Dynamics Company	125,171	46,353
Egypt Factors	3,722,395	2,788,398
CI Assets Management	30,169	2,855
Commercial International Capital Holding Co.	96,519	10,301
Haykala for Investment	618	53
CI Capital Researches	1,730	173

40 . Tax status

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 under discussion in the court of law.

The Bank's corporate income tax position has been examined and settled with the tax authority from Year 2001 up to Year 2006.

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

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

41 . Main currencies positions

	Mar.31, 2013	Dec.31, 2012
	In thousand EGP	In thousand EGP
Egyptian pound	**(1,808)**	12,800
US dollar	**(13,632)**	(10,376)
Sterling pound	**228**	1,670
Japanese yen	**(195)**	(67)
Swiss franc	**149**	179
Euro	**11,259**	8,598