CIB

Separate
Financial Statement

March 2014

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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 2014 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 2014 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.

KPMG Hazem Hassan
Public Accountants and Consultants
M. Farrag

Auditors

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

Emad Hafez Ragheb
Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority
Register Number "42"
Allied For Accountaning & Auditing E & Y
Public Accountants & Consultants

Cairo, Cairo, 15 May 2014

Separate balance sheet as at March 31,2014

	Notes	Mar. 31, 2014 EGP	Dec. 31, 2013 EGP
Assets			
Cash and balances with Central Bank	15	4,694,156,406	4,796,240,354
Due from banks	16	9,700,572,320	8,893,670,965
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	17	22,768,621,764	23,654,812,174
Trading financial assets	18	3,416,233,656	2,246,347,806
Loans and advances to banks	19	43,542,211	132,422,732
Loans and advances to customers	20	42,683,088,366	41,837,951,712
Derivative financial instruments	21	93,698,197	103,085,538
Financial investments			
- Available for sale	22	27,053,060,381	23,363,501,695
- Held to maturity	22	4,185,480,015	4,187,173,991
Investments in subsidiary and associates	23	605,387,225	599,276,660
Investment property	24	4,056,000	9,695,686
Other assets	25	2,966,228,564	2,879,794,496
Deferred tax	33	65,757,407	83,755,441
Property, plant and equipment	26	986,108,579	964,538,516
Total assets		119,265,991,091	113,752,267,766
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	27	876,140,847	1,373,410,040
Due to customers	28	102,851,393,543	96,940,270,000
Derivative financial instruments	21	118,091,960	114,878,583
Current income tax obligations		1,152,996,108	1,179,708,811
Other liabilities	30	1,621,544,763	1,446,046,680
Long term loans	29	141,302,084	132,153,227
Other provisions	31	494,788,351	450,755,558
Total liabilities		107,256,257,656	101,637,222,899
Equity			
Issued and paid in capital	32	9,081,734,430	9,002,435,690
Reserves	32	2,044,048,206	307,223,285
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)		105,223,752	190,260,457
Total equity		11,231,006,388	9,499,919,432
Net profit for the period / year after tax		778,727,047	2,615,125,435
Total equity and net profit for period / year		12,009,733,435	12,115,044,867
Total liabilities and equity		119,265,991,091	113,752,267,766
Contingent liabilities and commitments			
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	37	18,051,540,509	16,182,489,160

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 March 31,2014

	Notes	Mar. 31, 2014 EGP	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP
Interest and similar income		**2,564,459,415**	2,142,541,043
Interest and similar expense		**(1,192,662,060)**	(1,007,452,996)
Net interest income	*6*	**1,371,797,355**	1,135,088,047
Fee and commission income		**356,427,131**	289,209,214
Fee and commission expense		**(36,851,976)**	(29,298,795)
Net fee and commission income	*7*	**319,575,155**	259,910,419
Dividend income	*8*	**1,234,794**	737,384
Net trading income	*9*	**151,931,713**	132,136,317
Profit (Losses) from financial investments	*22*	**3,968,948**	1,952,434
Administrative expenses	*10*	**(392,434,440)**	(344,644,091)
Other operating (expenses) income	*11*	**(149,158,334)**	(53,277,425)
Impairment (charge) release for credit losses	*12*	**(184,587,065)**	(226,326,368)
Profit before income tax		**1,122,328,126**	905,576,717
Income tax expense	*13*	**(325,603,045)**	(258,746,199)
Deferred tax	*33 & 13*	**(17,998,034)**	8,307,460
Net profit for the period		**778,727,047**	655,137,978
Earning per share	*14*		
Basic		**0.76**	0.66
Diluted		**0.75**	0.65

Hisham Ezz El-Arab
Chairman and Managing Director

Separate cash flow for the period ended March 31,2014

	Mar. 31, 2014 EGP	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	1,122,328,126	905,576,717
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	51,160,489	40,398,449
Impairment charge for credit losses	184,587,065	226,326,368
Other provisions charges	45,221,385	34,710,014
Trading financial investments revaluation differences	3,520,438	27,708,950
Available for sale and held to maturity investments exchange revaluation differences	(3,336,225)	(96,308,651)
Financial investments impairment charge (release)	411,873	(3,095,044)
Utilization of other provisions	(1,633,053)	(223,505)
Other provisions no longer used	-	(141,520)
Exchange differences of other provisions	444,461	9,997,924
Profits from selling property, plant and equipment	(72,757)	(491,491)
Profits from selling financial investments	(3,973,106)	(1,951,651)
Shares based payments	27,314,941	23,961,679
Investments in subsidiary and associates revaluation	(110,565)	(2,773,485)
Operating profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,425,863,072	1,163,694,754
Net decrease (increase) in assets and liabilities		
Due from banks	(814,219,816)	(1,187,119,103)
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	1,349,983,072	(2,179,687,466)
Trading financial assets	(1,173,406,288)	342,061,660
Derivative financial instruments	12,600,718	22,681,045
Loans and advances to banks and customers	(940,843,197)	(1,231,840,550)
Other assets	(90,095,764)	(4,940,151)
Due to banks	(497,269,193)	(715,615,737)
Due to customers	5,911,123,543	7,314,053,459
Income tax obligations paid	(352,315,748)	(242,162,433)
Other liabilities	175,498,083	227,533,737
Net cash provided from operating activities	5,006,918,482	3,508,659,215
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of subsidiary and associates	(6,000,000)	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(68,996,099)	(112,435,909)
Redemption of held to maturity financial investments	1,693,976	8,067,598
Purchases of available for sale financial investments	(4,913,751,526)	(737,071,950)
Proceeds from selling available for sale financial investments	1,493,776,127	1,532,349,018
Proceeds from selling real estate investments	5,639,686	-
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	(3,487,637,836)	690,908,757

Separate cash flow for the period ended March 31,2014 (Cont.)

	Mar. 31, 2014 EGP	Mar. 31, 2013 EGP
Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase (decrease) in long term loans	**9,148,857**	48,635,000
Dividend paid	**(1,253,337,989)**	(309,308,739)
Capital increase	**79,298,740**	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	**(1,164,890,392)**	(260,673,739)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent during the period	**354,390,254**	3,938,894,233
Beginning balance of cash and cash equivalent	**11,758,996,230**	5,536,080,094
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	**12,113,386,484**	9,474,974,327
Cash and cash equivalent comprise:		
Cash and balances with Central Bank	**4,694,156,406**	5,616,291,150
Due from banks	**9,700,572,320**	9,299,527,722
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**22,768,621,764**	13,719,596,497
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	**(3,225,921,408)**	(3,306,582,184)
Due from banks (time deposits) more than three months	**(5,961,288,644)**	(5,611,093,131)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	**(15,862,753,954)**	(10,242,765,727)
Total cash and cash equivalent	**12,113,386,484**	9,474,974,327

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended 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 for 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 for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	655,137,978	-	655,137,978
Net change at fair value of AFS financial investment	-	-	-	-	-	(208,260,559)	-	-	-	(208,260,559)
Transferred (from) 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

Separate statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the period ended March 31, 2014

Mar. 31, 2014	Capital	Legal reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings (losses)	Special reserve	Reserve For A.F.S investments revaluation diff.	Banking risks reserve	Net profit for the period	Reserve for employee stock ownership plan	Total
										EGP
Beginning balance	9,002,435,690	490,364,921	406,242,752	-	27,366,759	(720,468,079)	1,990,756	2,716,851,611	190,260,457	12,115,044,867
Capital increase	79,298,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,298,740
Transferred to reserves	-	130,719,237	1,444,405,339	-	740,692	-	-	(1,463,513,622)	(112,351,646)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,253,337,989)	-	(1,253,337,989)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	778,727,047	-	778,727,047
Net change at fair value of AFS financial investment	-	-	-	-	-	262,685,829	-	-	-	262,685,829
Reserve for employees stock ownership plan (ESOP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,314,941	27,314,941
Balance at The End of The period	9,081,734,430	621,084,158	1,850,648,091	-	28,107,451	(457,782,250)	1,990,756	778,727,047	105,223,752	12,009,733,435

Notes to the separate financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2014

1. General information

Commercial International Bank (Egypt) S.A.E. provides retail, corporate and investment banking services in various parts of Egypt through 128 branches, and 27 units employing 5227 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, 2014 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, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Bank's rating	**Loans and advances (%)**	**Impairment provision (%)**	Loans and advances (%)	Impairment provision (%)
1-Performing loans	**86.95**	**29.66**	87.71	31.49
2-Regular watching	**5.59**	**6.78**	4.90	5.32
3-Watch list	**2.90**	**14.57**	3.43	19.93
4-Non-Performing loans	**4.56**	**48.99**	3.96	43.26

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, 2014	Dec. 31, 2013
In balance sheet items exposed to credit risk	**EGP**	EGP
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	**22,768,621,764**	23,654,812,174
Trading financial assets:		
- Debt instruments	**3,155,665,015**	2,047,967,761
Gross loans and advances to banks	**62,710,771**	153,833,294
Less:Impairment provision	**(19,168,560)**	(21,410,562)
Gross loans and advances to customers		
Individual:		
- Overdraft	**1,284,166,587**	1,173,942,998
- Credit cards	**776,639,729**	765,623,964
- Personal loans	**4,749,779,618**	4,181,386,392
- Mortgages	**362,377,364**	383,143,670
- Other loans	**3,035,926**	10,841,736
Corporate:		
- Overdraft	**5,434,165,289**	5,015,510,545
- Direct loans	**24,124,091,514**	24,125,578,810
- Syndicated loans	**9,704,992,506**	9,630,556,651
- Other loans	**93,257,025**	109,231,797
Unamortized bills discount	**(4,163,444)**	(6,634,495)
Impairment provision	**(3,031,887,092)**	(2,842,840,136)
Unearned interest	**(813,366,656)**	(708,390,220)
Derivative financial instruments	**93,698,197**	103,085,538
Financial investments:		
-Debt instruments	**30,578,369,729**	26,889,648,525
- Investments in subsidiary and associates	**605,387,225**	599,276,660
Total	**99,928,372,507**	95,265,165,102
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risk		
Financial guarantees	**2,255,913,263**	2,480,059,591
Customers acceptances	**554,310,895**	472,350,554
Letter of credit	**2,060,466,114**	750,766,099
Letter of guarantee	**15,436,763,500**	14,959,372,507
Total	**20,307,453,772**	18,662,548,751

The above table represents the Bank Maximum exposure to credit risk on March 31, 2014, 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 42.85% of the total maximum exposure is derived from loans and advances to banks and customers while investments in debt instruments represents 33.76%.

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:

- 92.55% of the loans and advances are concentrated in the top two grades of the internal credit risk rating system.
- 95.44% of loans and advances portfolio are considered to be neither past due nor impaired.
- Loans and advances assessed individualy are valued EGP 2,123,521,711.
- The Bank has implemented more prudent processes when granting loans and advances during the financial year ended on March 31, 2014.
- 95.74% 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, 2014 EGP		Dec.31, 2013 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	42,329,103,966	32,425,603	40,832,064,380	123,630,395
Past due but not impaired	2,110,165,049	-	2,790,527,143	-
Individually impaired	2,093,236,543	30,285,168	1,773,225,040	30,202,899
Gross	46,532,505,558	62,710,771	45,395,816,563	153,833,294
Less:				
Impairment provision	3,031,887,092	19,168,560	2,842,840,136	21,410,562
Unamortized bills discount	4,163,444	-	6,634,495	-
Unearned interest	813,366,656	-	708,390,220	-
Net	42,683,088,366	43,542,211	41,837,951,712	132,422,732

Impairment provision losses for loans and advances reached EGP 3,051,055,652.

During the period the Bank's total loans and advances increased by 2.30% .

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, 2014	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	1,249,389,481	752,677,131	4,532,914,800	345,680,280	-	4,750,302,668	19,115,047,181	8,747,505,998	87,475,006	39,580,992,545	32,073,651
Regular watching	10,937,374	11,071,266	64,233,224	-	-	85,178,192	1,772,565,884	452,696,714	599,492	2,397,282,146	-
Watch list	4,875,647	4,015,643	35,682,560	-	1,163,991	134,793,529	720,914,416	3,519,622	-	904,965,408	-
Non-performing loans	9,468,298	1,567,665	33,617,458	4,113,943	581,660	91,870,817	415,596,503	59,963,926	598,097	617,378,367	11,468,560
Total	1,274,670,800	769,331,705	4,666,448,042	349,794,223	1,745,651	5,062,145,206	22,024,123,984	9,263,686,260	88,672,595	43,500,618,466	43,542,211

Dec. 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	1,094,590,541	736,700,792	3,996,265,873	366,843,424	-	4,407,490,858	19,559,702,025	8,665,942,088	103,049,090	38,930,584,691	121,253,726
Regular watching	51,117,932	14,364,025	44,547,698	-	-	69,765,752	1,439,446,597	459,723,167	712,987	2,079,678,158	-
Watch list	10,007,708	3,894,678	24,518,735	-	7,100,394	126,847,106	811,645,615	5,446,049	-	989,460,285	-
Non-performing loans	8,994,399	2,273,295	33,393,449	2,516,317	532,712	77,204,166	361,453,745	66,382,676	502,534	553,253,293	11,169,006
Total	1,164,710,580	757,232,790	4,098,725,755	369,359,741	7,633,106	4,681,307,882	22,172,247,982	9,197,493,980	104,264,611	42,552,976,427	132,422,732

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, 2014	**Individual**					**Corporate**			
	Overdrafts	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Total**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Total**
Past due up to 30 days	**340,869,946**	**128,364,218**	**7,376,781**	**648,648**	**477,259,593**	**617,656,400**	**698,172,360**	**-**	**1,315,828,760**
Past due 30 - 60 days	**10,969,775**	**11,655,107**	**3,655,056**	**46,991**	**26,326,929**	**1,326,185**	**122,248,640**	**-**	**123,574,825**
Past due 60-90 days	**4,939,021**	**4,772,548**	**2,910,906**	**168,718**	**12,791,193**	**68,574,492**	**85,809,258**	**-**	**154,383,750**
Total	**356,778,742**	**144,791,873**	**13,942,743**	**864,357**	**516,377,715**	**687,557,077**	**906,230,258**	**-**	**1,593,787,335**

Dec.31, 2013	Individual					Corporate			
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Total	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Total
Past due up to 30 days	282,863,638	145,913,282	9,383,181	741,580	438,901,681	1,309,118,603	749,247,887	22,884,352	2,081,250,842
Past due 30-60 days	51,211,222	15,126,962	2,852,133	199,332	69,389,649	20,300,304	17,617,160	-	37,917,464
Past due 60-90 days	10,049,551	4,646,221	2,704,540	16,160	17,416,472	79,699,492	65,951,544	-	145,651,036
Total	344,124,411	165,686,465	14,939,854	957,072	525,707,802	1,409,118,399	832,816,591	22,884,352	2,264,819,342

Individually impaired loans

Loans and advances individually assessed without taking into consideration cash flows from guarantees are totaled EGP 2,123,521,711.

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, 2014	**Individual**					**Corporate**				
	Overdrafts	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Mortgages**	**Other loans**	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Individually impaired loans	**15,049,560**	**4,367,442**	**102,007,236**	**13,544,271**	**1,432,788**	**318,285,618**	**1,389,373,341**	**276,183,207**	**3,278,248**	**2,123,521,711**

Dec.31, 2013	Individual					Corporate				
	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Personal loans	Mortgages	Other loans	Overdraft	Direct loans	Syndicated loans	Other loans	Total
Individually impaired loans	14,564,000	5,939,925	102,518,959	13,065,713	1,384,759	262,466,686	1,128,085,083	272,229,139	3,173,675	1,803,427,939

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, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
Loans and advances to customer		
Corporate		
- Direct loans	**2,970,451,000**	2,950,132,000
Total	**2,970,451,000**	2,950,132,000

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 year, based on Standard & Poor's ratings or their equivalent:

EGP

Mar.31, 2014	Treasury bills and other gov. notes	Trading financial debt instruments	Non-trading financial debt instruments	Total
AAA	-	-	938,282,528	**938,282,528**
AA- to AA+	-	-	164,023,469	**164,023,469**
A- to A+	-	-	166,869,662	**166,869,662**
Lower than A-	-	125,457,640	972,891,717	**1,098,349,357**
Unrated	22,768,621,764	3,030,207,375	28,336,302,353	**54,135,131,492**
Total	**22,768,621,764**	**3,155,665,015**	**30,578,369,729**	**56,502,656,508**

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

EGP

Mar.31, 2014	Cairo	Alex, Delta and Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	22,768,621,764	-	-	**22,768,621,764**
Trading financial assets:				
- Debt instruments	3,155,665,015	-	-	**3,155,665,015**
Gross loans and advances to banks	62,710,771	-	-	**62,710,771**
Less:Impairment provision	(19,168,560)	-	-	**(19,168,560)**
Gross loans and advances to customers				
Individual:				
- Overdrafts	801,315,267	320,510,797	162,340,523	**1,284,166,587**
- Credit cards	580,352,594	165,433,702	30,853,433	**776,639,729**
- Personal loans	3,121,564,361	1,296,133,632	332,081,625	**4,749,779,618**
- Mortgages	298,190,910	55,534,011	8,652,443	**362,377,364**
- Other loans	1,756,583	1,279,343	-	**3,035,926**
Corporate:				
- Overdrafts	4,513,199,062	657,350,325	263,615,902	**5,434,165,289**
- Direct loans	18,784,751,101	4,726,262,340	613,078,073	**24,124,091,514**
- Syndicated loans	8,942,107,650	762,884,856	-	**9,704,992,506**
- Other loans	89,748,429	3,508,596	-	**93,257,025**
Unamortized bills discount	(4,163,444)	-	-	**(4,163,444)**
Impairment provision	(3,031,887,092)	-	-	**(3,031,887,092)**
Unearned interest	(644,719,206)	(166,786,050)	(1,861,400)	**(813,366,656)**
Derivative financial instruments	93,698,197	-	-	**93,698,197**
Financial investments:				
-Debt instruments	30,578,369,729	-	-	**30,578,369,729**
- Investments in subsidiary and associates	605,387,225	-	-	**605,387,225**
Total	**90,697,500,356**	**7,822,111,552**	**1,408,760,599**	**99,928,372,507**

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, 2014	**Financial institutions**	**Manufacturing**	**Real estate**	**Wholesale and retail trade**	**Government sector**	**Other activities**	**Individual**	**Total**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	-	-	-	-	22,768,621,764	-	-	**22,768,621,764**
Trading financial assets:			-					
- Debt instruments	-	-	-	-	3,155,665,015	-	-	**3,155,665,015**
Gross loans and advances to banks	62,710,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	**62,710,771**
Less:Impairment provision	(19,168,560)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(19,168,560)**
Gross loans and advances to customers								
Individual:								
- Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,284,166,587	**1,284,166,587**
- Credit cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	776,639,729	**776,639,729**
- Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,749,779,618	**4,749,779,618**
- Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	362,377,364	**362,377,364**
- Other loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,035,926	**3,035,926**
Corporate:								
- Overdrafts	22,352,751	2,451,759,475	268,457,424	823,507,854	93,796,874	1,774,290,911	-	**5,434,165,289**
- Direct loans	761,107,241	10,161,391,031	1,477,544,888	1,299,150,135	1,116,506,191	9,308,392,028	-	**24,124,091,514**
- Syndicated loans	30,285,168	6,000,754,873	510,613,144	537,993,523	13,888,889	2,611,456,909	-	**9,704,992,506**
- Other loans	-	81,470,774	-	-	-	11,786,251	-	**93,257,025**
Unamortized bills discount	(4,163,444)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(4,163,444)**
Impairment provision	(13,865,372)	(1,780,284,523)	(12,781,287)	(66,654,289)	(10,368,028)	(1,147,933,593)	-	**(3,031,887,092)**
Unearned interest	(5,040,525)	(411,657,209)	-	-	-	(396,668,922)	-	**(813,366,656)**
Derivative financial instruments	93,698,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	**93,698,197**
Financial investments:								
-Debt instruments	1,323,448,616	-	-	-	29,254,921,113	-	-	**30,578,369,729**
- Investments in subsidiary and associates	605,387,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	**605,387,225**
Total	**2,856,752,068**	**16,503,434,421**	**2,243,834,169**	**2,593,997,223**	**56,393,031,818**	**12,161,323,584**	**7,175,999,224**	**99,928,372,507**

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 model to calculate VaR and is not yet approved by the Central Bank as the regulator is currently applying and requiring banks to calculate the Market Risk Capital Requirements according to Basel II Standardized Approach.

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, 2014**			Dec.31, 2013		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	**24,295**	**58,002**	**3,461**	89,669	539,916	3,370
Interest rate risk	**69,621,335**	**74,431,697**	**65,371,447**	75,596,340	101,789,562	55,515,213
- For non trading purposes	**57,619,768**	**60,356,027**	**55,342,626**	63,975,773	84,950,011	48,925,587
- For trading purposes	**12,001,567**	**14,075,670**	**10,028,821**	11,620,567	16,839,550	6,589,626
Equities risk	**83,807**	**141,036**	**-**	124,134	203,290	85,632
Portfolio managed by others risk	**1,900,576**	**2,226,968**	**1,107,628**	606,374	1,124,626	35,182
Investment fund	**285,350**	**319,618**	**223,070**	305,229	491,484	210,658
Total VaR	**69,728,460**	**74,562,795**	**65,424,792**	75,622,331	101,827,317	55,529,386

Trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Mar.31, 2014			Dec.31, 2013		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Foreign exchange risk	**24,295**	**58,002**	**3,461**	89,669	539,916	3,370
Interest rate risk						
- For trading purposes	**12,001,567**	**14,075,670**	**10,028,821**	11,620,567	16,839,550	6,589,626
Equities risk	**83,807**	**141,036**	**-**	124,134	203,290	85,632
Funds managed by others risk	**1,900,576**	**2,226,968**	**1,107,628**	606,374	1,124,626	35,182
Investment fund	**285,350**	**319,618**	**223,070**	305,229	491,484	210,658
Total VaR	**12,278,520**	**14,338,001**	**10,357,338**	11,654,395	16,875,949	6,621,300

Non trading portfolio VaR by risk type

	Mar.31, 2014			Dec.31, 2013		
	Medium	**High**	**Low**	Medium	High	Low
Interest rate risk						
- For non trading purposes	**57,619,768**	**60,356,027**	**55,342,626**	63,975,773	84,950,011	48,925,587
Total VaR	**57,619,768**	**60,356,027**	**55,342,626**	63,975,773	84,950,011	48,925,587

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, 2014	EGP	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with Central Bank	4,080,802,782	450,608,471	110,296,599	20,493,387	31,955,167	**4,694,156,406**
Due from banks	848,146,016	5,443,152,995	2,869,668,062	420,155,567	119,449,680	**9,700,572,320**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	19,649,050,000	3,877,414,750	182,214,142	-	-	**23,708,678,892**
Trading financial assets	3,290,776,016	125,457,640	-	-	-	**3,416,233,656**
Gross loans and advances to banks	-	62,710,771	-	-	-	**62,710,771**
Gross loans and advances to customers	27,875,754,743	17,702,798,319	874,778,844	50,016,333	29,157,319	**46,532,505,558**
Derivative financial instruments	24,558,762	68,366,047	773,388	-	-	**93,698,197**
Financial investments						
- Available for sale	25,725,539,337	1,327,521,044	-	-	-	**27,053,060,381**
- Held to maturity	4,185,480,015	-	-	-	-	**4,185,480,015**
Investments in subsidiary and associates	564,685,850	40,701,375	-	-	-	**605,387,225**
Total financial assets	**86,244,793,521**	**29,098,731,412**	**4,037,731,035**	**490,665,287**	**180,562,166**	**120,052,483,421**
Financial liabilities						
Due to banks	73,825,878	792,850,294	7,379,256	2,077,610	7,809	**876,140,847**
Due to customers	71,020,081,991	27,424,209,100	3,726,247,158	485,220,052	195,635,242	**102,851,393,543**
Derivative financial instruments	23,081,557	93,379,641	1,630,762	-	-	**118,091,960**
Long term loans	141,302,084	-	-	-	-	**141,302,084**
Total financial liabilities	**71,258,291,510**	**28,310,439,035**	**3,735,257,176**	**487,297,662**	**195,643,051**	**103,986,928,434**
Net on-balance sheet financial position	**14,986,502,011**	**788,292,377**	**302,473,859**	**3,367,625**	**(15,080,885)**	**16,065,554,987**

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, 2014	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	-	-	-	-	-	4,694,156,406	**4,694,156,406**
Due from banks	4,898,554,521	3,745,231,714	896,167,588	-	-	160,618,497	**9,700,572,320**
Treasury bills and other governmental notes*	3,139,675,000	3,844,335,000	16,724,668,892	-	-	-	**23,708,678,892**
Trading financial assets	142,523,511	-	-	2,358,800,145	796,864,871	118,045,129	**3,416,233,656**
Gross loans and advances to banks	4,241,941	24,587,777	3,595,885	30,285,168	-	-	**62,710,771**
Gross loans and advances to customers	31,843,844,245	7,393,399,461	3,612,396,010	2,887,324,850	795,540,992	-	**46,532,505,558**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	719,571,173	309,887,488	847,873,257	2,349,469,325	15,306,500	55,168,562	**4,297,276,305**
Financial investments							
- Available for sale	386,809,082	627,202,282	3,935,347,419	15,542,286,537	5,975,877,587	585,537,474	**27,053,060,381**
- Held to maturity	-	-	2,788,169,288	1,397,310,727	-	-	**4,185,480,015**
Investments in subsidiary and associates	-	-	-	-	-	605,387,225	**605,387,225**
Total financial assets	**41,135,219,473**	**15,944,643,722**	**28,808,218,339**	**24,565,476,752**	**7,583,589,950**	**6,218,913,293**	**124,256,061,529**
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	114,803,358	-	34,787,500	-	-	726,549,989	**876,140,847**
Due to customers	35,626,432,210	14,565,541,431	16,518,532,956	20,697,060,256	155,111,000	15,288,715,690	**102,851,393,543**
Derivatives financial instruments (including IRS notional amount)	1,334,700,169	2,114,686,035	185,941,834	-	605,302,500	81,039,530	**4,321,670,068**
Long term loans	61,976,084	731,000	35,600,000	42,995,000	-	-	**141,302,084**
Total financial liabilities	**37,137,911,821**	**16,680,958,466**	**16,774,862,290**	**20,740,055,256**	**760,413,500**	**16,096,305,209**	**108,190,506,542**
Total interest re-pricing gap	**3,997,307,652**	**(736,314,744)**	**12,033,356,049**	**3,825,421,496**	**6,823,176,450**	**(9,877,391,916)**	**16,065,554,987**

** 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, 2014	**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	**876,140,847**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**876,140,847**
Due to customers	**13,524,289,017**	**13,684,249,861**	**37,969,387,320**	**36,550,051,345**	**1,123,416,000**	**102,851,393,543**
Long term loans	**61,976,084**	**731,000**	**35,600,000**	**42,995,000**	**-**	**141,302,084**
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**14,462,405,948**	**13,684,980,861**	**38,004,987,320**	**36,593,046,345**	**1,123,416,000**	**103,868,836,474**
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	**15,847,487,546**	**12,311,822,412**	**34,052,964,664**	**41,142,729,639**	**16,603,780,963**	**119,958,785,224**

Dec.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	1,373,410,040	-	-	-	-	1,373,410,040
Due to customers	14,357,244,907	14,355,336,031	31,020,534,031	36,171,294,031	1,035,861,000	96,940,270,000
Long term loans	28,091,227	5,314,000	49,299,000	49,449,000	-	132,153,227
Total liabilities (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	15,758,746,174	14,360,650,031	31,069,833,031	36,220,743,031	1,035,861,000	98,445,833,267
Total financial assets (contractual and non contractual maturity dates)	16,226,910,823	11,735,431,147	29,841,046,583	41,734,405,803	14,830,199,429	114,367,993,785

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, 2014	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	29,421,640	3,961,958	14,447,808	-	-	**47,831,406**
- Interest rate derivatives	-	-	6,206,300	5,609,039	58,445,215	**70,260,554**
Total	**29,421,640**	**3,961,958**	**20,654,108**	**5,609,039**	**58,445,215**	**118,091,960**

Off balance sheet items

EGP

Mar.31, 2014	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments	12,264,292,928	5,284,682,598	502,564,983	**18,051,540,509**
Total	**12,264,292,928**	**5,284,682,598**	**502,564,983**	**18,051,540,509**

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, 2014	Dec.31, 2013	**Mar.31, 2014**	Dec.31, 2013
Financial assets				
Due from banks	**9,700,572,320**	8,893,670,965	**9,700,572,320**	8,893,670,965
Gross loans and advances to banks	**62,710,771**	153,833,294	**62,710,771**	153,833,294
Gross loans and advances to customers				
- Individual	**7,175,999,224**	6,514,938,760	**7,175,999,224**	6,514,938,760
- Corporate	**39,356,506,334**	38,880,877,803	**39,356,506,334**	38,880,877,803
Financial investments				
Held to Maturity	**4,185,480,015**	4,187,173,991	**4,185,480,015**	4,187,173,991
Total financial assets	**60,481,268,664**	58,630,494,813	**60,481,268,664**	58,630,494,813
Financial liabilities				
Due to banks	**876,140,847**	1,373,410,040	**876,140,847**	1,373,410,040
Due to customers	**102,851,393,543**	96,940,270,000	**102,851,393,543**	96,940,270,000
Long term loans	**141,302,084**	132,153,227	**141,302,084**	132,153,227
Total financial liabilities	**103,868,836,474**	98,445,833,267	**103,868,836,474**	98,445,833,267

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 .

According to Basel II :

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	In thousands EGP	In thousands EGP
Tier 1 capital		Restated**
Share capital (net of the treasury shares)	**9,081,734**	9,002,436
Reserves	**2,553,823**	2,553,824
Retained Earnings (Losses)	**(155,160)**	(155,168)
Total deductions from tier 1 capital common equity	**(463,924)**	(726,847)
Total qualifying tier 1 capital	**11,016,473**	10,674,245
Tier 2 capital		
45% of special reserve	**1,456**	1,123
45% of the Increase in fair value than the book value for available for sale and held to maturity investments	**31,468**	21,510
Impairment provision for loans and regular contingent liabilities	**757,628**	742,938
Total qualifying tier 2 capital	**790,552**	765,571
Total capital 1+2	**11,807,025**	11,439,816
Risk weighted assets and contingent liabilities		
Total credit risk	**60,669,153**	59,514,861
Total market risk	**2,968,974**	2,429,715
Total operational risk	**8,135,709**	8,135,709
Total	**71,773,836**	70,080,285
***Capital adequacy ratio (%)**	**16.45%**	16.32%

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

***After 2013 profit distribution.*

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, 2014	**Corporate banking**	**SME's**	**Investment banking**	**Retail banking**	**Total**
Revenue according to business segment	**1,240,201,706**	**176,926,652**	**(8,022,049)**	**412,879,985**	**1,821,986,294**
Expenses according to business segment	**(351,479,351)**	**(85,927,351)**	**(5,242,463)**	**(257,009,003)**	**(699,658,168)**
Profit before tax	**888,722,355**	**90,999,301**	**(13,264,512)**	**155,870,982**	**1,122,328,126**
Tax	**(268,904,491)**	**(27,534,044)**	**-**	**(47,162,544)**	**(343,601,079)**
Profit for the period	**619,817,864**	**63,465,257**	**(13,264,512)**	**108,708,438**	**778,727,047**
Total assets	**105,019,374,748**	**1,989,696,517**	**1,237,323,476**	**11,019,596,350**	**119,265,991,091**

Dec.31, 2013	Corporate banking	SME's	Investment banking	Retail banking	Total
Revenue according to business segment	4,446,599,564	698,163,082	(58,811,197)	1,666,363,119	6,752,314,568
Expenses according to business segment	(1,626,606,779)	(316,973,281)	(90,547,864)	(877,974,630)	(2,912,102,554)
Profit before tax	2,819,992,785	381,189,801	(149,359,061)	788,388,489	3,840,212,014
Tax	(856,984,584)	(119,972,068)	-	(248,129,927)	(1,225,086,579)
Profit for the year	1,963,008,201	261,217,733	(149,359,061)	540,258,562	2,615,125,435
Total assets	99,626,236,327	2,601,325,392	1,275,407,237	10,249,298,810	113,752,267,766

5.2. By geographical segment

EGP

Mar.31, 2014	**Cairo**	**Alex, Delta & Sinai**	**Upper Egypt**	**Total**
Revenue according to geographical segment	**1,556,236,661**	**237,018,182**	**28,731,451**	**1,821,986,294**
Expenses according to geographical segment	**(570,666,894)**	**(104,263,555)**	**(24,727,719)**	**(699,658,168)**
Profit before tax	**985,569,767**	**132,754,627**	**4,003,732**	**1,122,328,126**
Tax	**(301,732,468)**	**(40,642,867)**	**(1,225,744)**	**(343,601,079)**
Profit for the period	**683,837,299**	**92,111,760**	**2,777,988**	**778,727,047**
Total assets	**109,177,084,847**	**8,495,270,139**	**1,593,636,105**	**119,265,991,091**

Dec.31, 2013	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Revenue according to geographical segment	5,746,507,019	907,098,338	98,709,211	6,752,314,568
Expenses according to geographical segment	(2,169,461,195)	(654,444,883)	(88,196,476)	(2,912,102,554)
Profit before tax	3,577,045,824	252,653,455	10,512,735	3,840,212,014
Tax	(1,138,986,743)	(82,660,394)	(3,439,442)	(1,225,086,579)
Profit for the year	2,438,059,081	169,993,061	7,073,293	2,615,125,435
Total assets	104,134,226,778	8,163,839,552	1,454,201,436	113,752,267,766

6 . Net interest income

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Interest and similar income		
- Banks	27,439,557	33,163,360
- Clients	926,258,380	952,439,918
	953,697,937	985,603,278
Treasury bills and bonds	1,581,291,437	1,122,594,706
Financial investments in held to maturity and available for sale debt instruments	29,470,041	34,343,059
Total	2,564,459,415	2,142,541,043
Interest and similar expense		
- Banks	26,726,947	27,236,572
- Clients	1,165,391,672	952,697,179
	1,192,118,619	979,933,751
Financial instruments purchased with a commitment to re-sale (Repos)	-	25,580,494
Other	543,441	1,938,751
Total	1,192,662,060	1,007,452,996
Net interest income	1,371,797,355	1,135,088,047

7 . Net fee and commission income

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Fee and commission income		
Fee and commissions related to credit	220,621,120	159,500,539
Custody fee	16,314,843	15,176,239
Other fee	119,491,168	114,532,436
Total	356,427,131	289,209,214
Fee and commission expense		
Other fee paid	36,851,976	29,298,795
Total	36,851,976	29,298,795
Net income from fee and commission	319,575,155	259,910,419

8 . Dividend income

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Available for sale securities	222,578	737,384
Subsidiaries and associates	1,012,216	-
Total	1,234,794	737,384

9 . Net trading income

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Profit (losses) from foreign exchange	52,307,239	98,430,217
Profit (losses) from revaluations of trading assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	300,818	1,826,467
Profit (Loss) from forward foreign exchange deals revaluation	(1,145,561)	(8,457,524)
Profit (Loss) from interest rate swaps revaluation	420,418	(728,133)
Profit (Loss) from currency swap deals revaluation	659,841	(9,617,436)
Trading debt instruments	98,688,828	50,768,571
Trading equity instruments	700,130	(85,845)
Total	151,931,713	132,136,317

10 . Administrative expenses

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Staff costs		
- Wages and salaries	206,744,472	186,591,254
- Social insurance	17,816,754	13,532,934
- Other benefits	13,572,521	10,115,755
Other administrative expenses	154,300,693	134,404,148
Total	392,434,440	344,644,091

11 . Other operating (expenses) income

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Profits (Losses) from non-trading assets and liabilities revaluation	799,961	96,077,457
Profits (losses) from selling property, plant and equipment	72,757	491,491
Release (charges) of other provisions	(45,220,332)	(34,568,493)
Others	(104,810,720)	(115,277,880)
Total	(149,158,334)	(53,277,425)

12 . Impairment (charge) release for credit losses

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Loans and advances to customers	(184,587,065)	(226,326,368)
Total	(184,587,065)	(226,326,368)

13 . Adjustments to calculate the effective tax rate

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Profit after settlement	1,122,328,126	905,576,717
Tax rate	25.00%	24.94%
Income tax based on accounting profit	280,582,031	225,894,179
Add / (Deduct)		
Non-deductible expenses	29,155,083	1,331,324
Tax exemptions	(12,884,627)	(17,547,757)
Effect of provisions	46,748,593	40,760,993
Income tax	343,601,079	250,438,739
Effective tax rate	30.62%	27.66%

14 . Earning per share

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Mar.31, 2013 EGP
Net profit for the period available for distribution	778,727,047	674,337,111
Board member's bonus	(11,680,906)	(10,115,057)
Staff profit sharing	(77,872,705)	(67,433,711)
Profits shareholders' Stake	689,173,436	596,788,343
Number of shares	908,173,443	908,173,443
Basic earning per share	0.76	0.66
By issuance of ESOP earning per share will be:		
Number of shares including ESOP shares	924,639,180	921,272,272
Diluted earning per share	0.75	0.65

15 Cash and balances with Central Bank

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Cash	1,622,497,650	1,674,626,181
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE		
- Current accounts	3,071,658,756	3,121,614,173
Total	4,694,156,406	4,796,240,354
Non-interest bearing balances	4,694,156,406	4,796,240,354

16 Due from banks

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Current accounts	513,362,267	520,680,728
Deposits	9,187,210,053	8,372,990,237
Total	9,700,572,320	8,893,670,965
Central banks	3,926,458,608	3,225,196,041
Local banks	658,085,799	647,259,153
Foreign banks	5,116,027,913	5,021,215,771
Total	9,700,572,320	8,893,670,965
Non-interest bearing balances	160,618,497	163,771,764
Fixed interest bearing balances	9,539,953,823	8,729,899,201
Total	9,700,572,320	8,893,670,965
Current balances	9,700,572,320	8,893,670,965
Total	9,700,572,320	8,893,670,965

17 Treasury bills and other governmental notes

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
91 Days maturity	6,984,010,000	6,524,096,980
182 Days maturity	6,153,361,962	7,197,085,800
364 Days maturity	10,571,306,930	11,010,949,677
Unearned interest	(940,057,128)	(1,077,320,283)
Net	22,768,621,764	23,654,812,174

18 Trading financial assets

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Debt instruments		
- Governmental bonds	3,155,665,015	2,047,967,761
Total	3,155,665,015	2,047,967,761
Equity instruments		
- Foreign company shares	-	8,881,566
- Mutual funds	142,523,512	136,007,766
Total	142,523,512	144,889,332
- Portfolio managed by others	118,045,129	53,490,713
Total financial assets for trading	3,416,233,656	2,246,347,806

19 . Loans and advances to banks

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Time and term loans	**62,710,771**	153,833,294
Less:Impairment provision	**(19,168,560)**	(21,410,562)
Total	**43,542,211**	132,422,732
Current balances	**13,257,043**	102,219,834
Non-current balances	**30,285,168**	30,202,898
Total	**43,542,211**	132,422,732

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to banks

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Beginning balance	**21,410,562**	29,298,630
Charge (release) during the year	**(2,250,769)**	(9,224,786)
Exchange revaluation difference	**8,767**	1,336,718
Ending balance	**19,168,560**	21,410,562

20 . Loans and advances to customers

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Individual		
- Overdraft	**1,284,166,587**	1,173,942,998
- Credit cards	**776,639,729**	765,623,964
- Personal loans	**4,749,779,618**	4,181,386,392
- Mortgages	**362,377,364**	383,143,670
- Other loans	**3,035,926**	10,841,736
Total 1	**7,175,999,224**	6,514,938,760
Corporate		
- Overdraft	**5,434,165,289**	5,015,510,545
- Direct loans	**24,124,091,514**	24,125,578,810
- Syndicated loans	**9,704,992,506**	9,630,556,651
- Other loans	**93,257,025**	109,231,797
Total 2	**39,356,506,334**	38,880,877,803
Total Loans and advances to customers (1+2)	**46,532,505,558**	45,395,816,563
Less:		
Unamortized bills discount	**(4,163,444)**	(6,634,495)
Impairment provision	**(3,031,887,092)**	(2,842,840,136)
Unearned interest	**(813,366,656)**	(708,390,220)
Net loans and advances to customers	**42,683,088,366**	41,837,951,712
Distributed to		
Current balances	**17,294,470,435**	16,679,527,211
Non-current balances	**25,388,617,931**	25,158,424,501
Total	**42,683,088,366**	41,837,951,712

Analysis for impairment provision of loans and advances to customers

	Individual					
Mar.31, 2014	**Overdraft**	**Credit cards**	**Personal loans**	**Real estate loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Beginning balance	9,232,418	8,391,174	82,660,637	13,783,929	3,208,630	117,276,788
Charged (Released) during the period	262,417	(716,338)	670,939	(1,200,789)	(1,918,354)	(2,902,125)
Write off during the period	-	(1,359,154)	-	-	-	(1,359,154)
Recoveries during the period	952	992,342	-	-	-	993,294
Ending balance	9,495,787	7,308,024	83,331,576	12,583,140	1,290,276	114,008,803

	Corporate				
Mar.31, 2014	**Overdraft**	**Direct loans**	**Syndicated loans**	**Other loans**	**Total**
Beginning balance	334,202,663	1,953,330,828	433,062,671	4,967,186	2,725,563,348
Charged (Released) during the period	37,559,368	145,022,040	7,541,307	(382,756)	189,739,959
Write off during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries during the period	-	6,000	-	-	6,000
Exchange revaluation difference	258,052	1,608,662	702,268	-	2,568,982
Ending balance	372,020,083	2,099,967,530	441,306,246	4,584,430	2,917,878,289

	Individual					
Dec.31, 2013	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 year	270,365	2,567,525	8,225,083	407,070	2,117,699	13,587,742
Write off during the year	(2,755,707)	(7,254,445)	-	-	-	(10,010,152)
Recoveries during the year	964,713	4,749,763	-	-	-	5,714,476
Ending balance	9,232,418	8,391,174	82,660,637	13,783,929	3,208,630	117,276,788

	Corporate				
Dec.31, 2013	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 year	118,563,373	663,119,750	129,670,518	(134,722)	911,218,919
Write off during the year	-	(6,811,042)	(81,425,110)	-	(88,236,152)
Recoveries during the year	-	13,906,294	31,417,986	-	45,324,280
Exchange revaluation difference	6,088,062	41,099,887	16,830,672	-	64,018,621
Ending balance	334,202,663	1,953,330,828	433,062,671	4,967,186	2,725,563,348

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, 2014			Dec.31, 2013		
	Notional amount	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Foreign currencies derivatives						
- Forward foreign exchange contracts	**1,361,678,626**	**8,359,716**	**17,576,532**	1,250,176,084	13,375,501	18,954,700
- Currency swap	**1,242,626,498**	**16,199,046**	**5,505,025**	1,990,431,463	22,576,221	12,311,533
- Options	**201,932,131**	**24,749,849**	**24,749,849**	38,331,489	13,794,115	13,794,115
Total 1		**49,308,611**	**47,831,406**		49,745,837	45,060,348
Interest rate derivatives						
- Interest rate swaps	**995,957,776**	**5,468,687**	**2,713,054**	389,501,781	6,679,325	3,744,177
Total 2		**5,468,687**	**2,713,054**		6,679,325	3,744,177
- Commodity 3	**10,778,976**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Total assets (liabilities) for trading derivatives (1+2+3)		**54,777,298**	**50,544,460**		56,425,162	48,804,525

21.1.2 . Fair value hedge

	Notional amount	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate derivatives						
- Governmental debit instruments hedging	**605,302,500**	**-**	**57,884,135**	603,658,200	-	57,476,340
- Customers deposits hedging	**2,591,538,856**	**38,920,899**	**9,663,365**	3,847,747,181	46,660,376	8,597,718
Total 4		**38,920,899**	**67,547,500**		46,660,376	66,074,058
Total financial derivatives (1+2+3+4)		**93,698,197**	**118,091,960**		103,085,538	114,878,583

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 57,884,135 at the March 31, 2014 against EGP 57,476,340 at the December 31, 2013, Resulting in net losses form hedging instruments at the March 31, 2014 EGP 407,795 against net gain EGP 40,232,518 at the December 31, 2013. Gains arises from the hedged items at the March 31, 2014 reached EGP 245,797 against losses arises EGP 48,856,503 at the December 31, 2013.

The Bank uses interest rate swap contracts to cover part of the risk of potential increase in fair value of its fixed rate customers deposits in foreign currencies. Net derivative value resulting from the related hedging instruments is EGP 29,257,534 at the end of March, 2014 against EGP 38,062,657 at the December 31, 2013, Resulting in net losses form hedging instruments at the March 31, 2014 EGP 8,805,124 against net losses EGP 52,093,256 at the December 31, 2013. Gains arises from the hedged items at the 31 March , 2014 reached EGP 9,516,295 against gains EGP 60,223,650 at the 31 December , 2013.

22 . Financial investments

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Available for sale		
- Listed debt instruments with fair value	**26,420,402,214**	22,556,422,828
- Listed equity instruments with fair value	**86,465,640**	86,327,447
- Unlisted instruments	**546,192,527**	720,751,420
Total	**27,053,060,381**	23,363,501,695
Held to maturity		
- Listed debt instruments	**4,157,967,515**	4,159,661,491
- Unlisted instruments	**27,512,500**	27,512,500
Total	**4,185,480,015**	4,187,173,991
Total financial investment	**31,238,540,396**	27,550,675,686
- Actively traded instruments	**29,690,822,808**	25,948,390,734
- Not actively traded instruments	**1,547,717,588**	1,602,284,952
Total	**31,238,540,396**	27,550,675,686
Fixed interest debt instruments	**29,369,194,355**	25,791,803,456
Floating interest debt instruments	**1,209,175,374**	1,097,845,069
Total	**30,578,369,729**	26,889,648,525

	Available for sale financial investments	Held to maturity financial investments	Total EGP
Beginning balance	21,161,884,032	4,205,753,328	25,367,637,360
Addition	7,463,491,687	-	7,463,491,687
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	(4,518,397,511)	(18,579,337)	(4,536,976,848)
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	124,230,792	-	124,230,792
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	(834,813,374)	-	(834,813,374)
Impairment (charges) release	(32,893,931)	-	(32,893,931)
Ending Balance	23,363,501,695	4,187,173,991	27,550,675,686
Beginning balance	**23,363,501,695**	**4,187,173,991**	**27,550,675,686**
Addition	**4,913,751,526**	**-**	**4,913,751,526**
Deduction (selling - redemptions)	**(1,489,803,021)**	**(1,693,976)**	**(1,491,496,997)**
Exchange revaluation differences for foreign financial assets	**3,336,225**	**-**	**3,336,225**
Profit (losses) from fair value difference	**262,273,956**	**-**	**262,273,956**
Impairment (charges) release	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ending Balance	**27,053,060,381**	**4,185,480,015**	**31,238,540,396**

22.1 . Profit (Losses) from financial investments

	Mar.31, 2014	Mar.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Profit (Loss) from selling available for sale financial instruments	3,973,106	1,951,651
Profit (Loss) from selling held to maturity debt investments	(4,158)	783
Total	**3,968,948**	1,952,434

23 . Investments in subsidiary and associates

Mar.31, 2014	**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	1,698,182,943	1,360,791,563	58,066,615	20,564,020	428,011,000	99.98
Associates							
- Commercial International Life Insurance	Egypt	2,395,414,451	2,313,350,195	608,748,869	9,711,884	49,020,250	45
- Corplease	Egypt	2,005,836,284	1,796,302,485	508,881,503	28,934,928	75,054,600	43
- Haykala for investment	Egypt	4,732,894	382,399	370,558	454,740	600,000	40
- Egypt Factors	Egypt	511,551,572	455,582,061	47,555,723	1,432,869	40,701,375	39
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	Egypt	136,969,111	116,184,573	163,499,567	5,171,957	12,000,000	40
Total		6,752,687,255	6,042,593,276	1,387,122,835	66,270,398	605,387,225	

Dec.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	633,508,232	316,493,573	140,938,905	455,587	428,011,000	99.98
Associates							
- Commercial International Life Insurance	Egypt	2,202,120,593	2,124,146,722	302,442,516	5,621,494	49,020,250	45
- Corplease	Egypt	1,921,220,750	1,723,876,875	378,253,425	16,884,595	75,054,600	43
- Haykala for Investment	Egypt	4,573,801	199,111	581,125	478,935	600,000	40
- Egypt Factors	Egypt	434,219,114	379,404,778	32,679,897	425,843	40,590,810	39
- International Co. for Security and Services (Falcon)	Egypt	126,867,912	104,633,380	120,221,686	5,344,162	6,000,000	40
Total		5,322,510,402	4,648,754,439	975,117,554	29,210,616	599,276,660	

24 . Investment property *

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Commercial unit number f 35 in arkadia mall (14 elbahr st. Boulak kornish el nile)	432,000	432,000
Land area with 1468.85 meters elsaidi basin -markaz nabrouh eldakahlia	-	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
Total	4,056,000	9,695,686

** Including non registered properties by EGP 593,000 which were acquired against settlement of loans to customers and legal procedures is taking to registered these properties or sell them during the legal period.*

25 . Other assets

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Accrued revenues	1,581,328,605	1,703,814,782
Prepaid expenses	105,314,568	114,869,733
Advances to purchase of fixed assets	130,665,780	134,327,476
Accounts receivable and other assets	1,128,674,843	906,536,702
Assets acquired as settlement of debts	20,244,768	20,245,803
Total	2,966,228,564	2,879,794,496

26 . Property, plant and equipment

	Mar.31, 2014							
	Land	Premises	IT	Vehicles	Fitting -out	Machines and equipment	Furniture and furnishing	Total
								EGP
Beginning gross assets (1)	64,499,522	639,834,103	993,148,072	59,581,857	397,336,819	324,359,404	121,276,289	2,600,036,066
Additions (deductions) during the year	209,658	33,352,671	15,349,718	737,400	8,709,647	12,440,564	1,930,894	72,730,552
Ending gross assets (2)	64,709,180	673,186,774	1,008,497,790	60,319,257	406,046,466	336,799,968	123,207,183	2,672,766,618
Accu.depreciation at beginning of the year (3)	-	205,795,722	714,410,476	34,695,398	316,932,655	259,018,452	104,644,847	1,635,497,550
Current year depreciation	-	7,349,425	21,474,040	1,072,791	12,217,775	7,676,560	1,369,898	51,160,489
Accu.depreciation at end of the year (4)	-	213,145,147	735,884,516	35,768,189	329,150,430	266,695,012	106,014,745	1,686,658,039
Ending net assets (2-4)	64,709,180	460,041,627	272,613,274	24,551,068	76,896,036	70,104,956	17,192,438	986,108,579
Beginning net assets (1-3)	64,499,522	434,038,381	278,737,596	24,886,459	80,404,164	65,340,952	16,631,442	964,538,516
Depreciation rates		%5	%33.3	%20	%33.3	%20	%20	

Net fixed assets value on the balance sheet date includes EGP 183,779,519 non registered assets while their registrations procedures are in process.

27 . Due to banks

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Current accounts	841,353,347	1,038,717,040
Deposits	34,787,500	334,693,000
Total	876,140,847	1,373,410,040
Central banks	21,390,243	3,853,779
Local banks	78,110,111	313,337,889
Foreign banks	776,640,493	1,056,218,372
Total	876,140,847	1,373,410,040
Non-interest bearing balances	726,549,989	1,026,035,993
Fixed interest bearing balances	149,590,858	347,374,047
Total	876,140,847	1,373,410,040
Current balances	841,353,347	1,038,717,040
Non-current balances	34,787,500	334,693,000
Total	876,140,847	1,373,410,040

28 . Due to customers

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Demand deposits	24,896,640,603	23,043,882,291
Time deposits	31,276,974,580	30,507,692,856
Certificates of deposit	26,759,095,887	25,259,128,705
Saving deposits	18,538,903,771	16,786,188,314
Other deposits	1,379,778,702	1,343,377,834
Total	102,851,393,543	96,940,270,000
Corporate deposits	50,670,923,301	48,394,254,589
Individual deposits	52,180,470,242	48,546,015,411
Total	102,851,393,543	96,940,270,000
Non-interest bearing balances	15,288,715,690	16,520,500,848
Fixed interest bearing balances	87,562,677,853	80,419,769,152
Total	102,851,393,543	96,940,270,000
Current balances	73,955,203,614	70,300,955,105
Non-current balances	28,896,189,929	26,639,314,895
Total	102,851,393,543	96,940,270,000

29 . Long term loans

	Interest rate %	Maturity date	Maturing through next year	Balance on Mar.31, 2014	Balance on Dec.31, 2013
			EGP	EGP	EGP
Financial Investment & Sector Cooperation (FISC)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	555,556	555,556	555,556
Agricultural Research and Development Fund (ARDF)	3.5 - 5.5 depends on maturity date	3-5 years	34,400,000	45,355,000	31,380,000
Social Fund for Development (SFD)	3 months T/D or 9% which is more		25,000,000	95,391,528	100,217,671
Total			59,955,556	141,302,084	132,153,227

30 . Other liabilities

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
Accrued interest payable	587,124,205	574,521,952
Accrued expenses	337,911,291	331,203,778
Accounts payable	554,383,695	471,928,260
Other credit balances	142,125,572	68,392,690
Total	1,621,544,763	1,446,046,680

31 . Other provisions

Mar.31, 2014	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	28,772,416	1,391,500	1,093	(1,172,621)	-	28,992,388
Provision for Stamp Duty	31,000,000	-	-	-	-	31,000,000
Provision for contingent	362,720,435	43,226,255	441,946	-	-	406,388,636
* Provision for other claim	21,353,022	603,630	1,422	(460,432)	-	21,497,642
Total	450,755,558	45,221,385	444,461	(1,633,053)	-	494,788,351

Dec.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	1,093,932	1,851	(545,510)	(141,521)	28,772,416
Provision for Stamp Duty	-	31,000,000	-	-	-	31,000,000
Provision for contingent	257,900,430	88,074,156	16,745,849	-	-	362,720,435
Provision for other claim	17,474,334	8,936,407	30,556	(5,088,275)	-	21,353,022
Total	310,648,113	129,104,495	16,778,256	(5,633,785)	(141,521)	450,755,558

* Provision for other claim formed on March 31, 2014 amounted to 603,630 EGP to face the potential risk of banking operations against amount 8,936,407 EGP on December 31, 2013 .

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 9,081,734,430 to be divided on 908,173,443 shares with EGP 10 par value for each share based on:

- 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.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 29,348,380 On April 7,2013 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.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 3,000,811,895 on December 5, 2013 according to Board of Directors decision on May 15 ,2013 by distribution of a one share for every two outstanding shares by capitalizing on the General Reserve.
- Increase issued and Paid in Capital by amount EGP 79,298,740 On March 23,2014 to reach EGP 9,081,734,430 according to Board of Directors decision on December 10, 2013 by issuance of fourth 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.

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, 2014 Assets (Liabilities)	Dec.31, 2013 Assets (Liabilities)
	EGP	EGP
Fixed assets (depreciation)	**(21,232,671)**	(23,992,207)
Other provisions (excluded loan loss, contingent liabilities and income tax provisions)	**12,622,507**	12,531,360
Other investments impairment	**49,219,205**	49,219,205
Reserve for employee stock ownership plan (ESOP)	**25,148,366**	45,997,083
Total	**65,757,407**	83,755,441

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, 2014 No. of shares	Dec.31, 2013 No. of shares
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**23,917,319**	15,439,582
Granted during the year	**7,038,347**	12,245,031
Forfeited during the year	**-**	(832,456)
Exercised during the year	**(7,929,874)**	(2,934,838)
Outstanding at the end of the year	**23,025,792**	23,917,319

Details of the outstanding tranches are as follows:

Maturity date	Exercise price EGP	Fair value * EGP	No. of shares
2015	10.00	6.65	10,032,939
2016	10.00	16.84	5,954,506
2017	10.00	22.84	7,038,347
Total			**23,025,792**

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

	8th tranche	7th tranche
Exercise price	10	10
Current share price	32.58	34.57
Expected life (years)	3	3
Risk free rate %	12.40%	14.49%
Dividend yield%	3.07%	2.89%
Volatility%	35%	40%

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

35 . Reserves and retained earnings (losses)

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Legal reserve	621,084,158	490,364,921
General reserve	1,850,648,091	406,242,752
Special reserve	28,107,451	27,366,759
Reserve for A.F.S investments revaluation difference	(457,782,250)	(720,468,079)
Banking risks reserve	1,990,756	1,990,756
Total	2,044,048,206	205,497,109

35.1 . Banking risks reserve

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Beginning balance	1,990,756	103,716,932
Transferred from profits	-	(101,726,176)
Ending balance	1,990,756	1,990,756

35.2 . Legal reserve

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Beginning balance	490,364,921	380,348,755
Transferred from previous year profits	130,719,237	110,016,166
Ending balance	621,084,158	490,364,921

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

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Beginning balance	(720,468,079)	153,506,781
Unrealized gains (losses) from A.F.S investment revaluation	262,685,829	(873,974,860)
Ending balance	(457,782,250)	(720,468,079)

35.4 . Retained earnings (losses)

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Beginning balance	-	1,001,979
Dividend previous year	-	(1,001,979)
Ending balance	-	-

36 . Cash and cash equivalent

	Mar.31, 2014 EGP	Dec.31, 2013 EGP
Cash and balances with Central Bank	4,694,156,406	4,796,240,354
Due from banks	9,700,572,320	8,893,670,965
Treasury bills and other governmental notes	22,768,621,764	23,654,812,174
Obligatory reserve balance with CBE	(3,225,921,408)	(3,224,658,841)
Due from banks (time deposits) more than three months	(5,961,288,644)	(5,148,331,397)
Treasury bills with maturity more than three months	(15,862,753,954)	(17,212,737,025)
Total	12,113,386,484	11,758,996,230

37 . Contingent liabilities and commitments

37.1 . Legal claims

There are a number of existing cases filed against the bank on March.31,2014 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 36,788,421 as follows:

	Investments value	Paid	Remaining
	EGP	EGP	EGP
Available for sale financial investments	88,368,917	51,580,496	**36,788,421**

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 39,715,608.

37.3 . Letters of credit, guarantees and other commitments

	Mar.31, 2014	Dec.31, 2013
	EGP	EGP
- Letters of guarantee	**15,436,763,500**	14,959,372,507
- Letters of credit (import and export)	**2,060,466,114**	750,766,099
- Customers acceptances	**554,310,895**	472,350,554
Total	**18,051,540,509**	16,182,489,160

38 . Mutual funds

Osoul fund

- The Bank established an accumulated return mutual fund under license no.331 issued from capital market authority on February 22, 2005 CI Assets Management Co.- Egyptian joint stock co - manages the fund.
- The number of certificates issued reached 22,872,336 with redeemed value EGP 5,017,504,348.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 219.37 on March 31, 2014.
- The Bank portion got 601,064 certificates with redeemed value EGP 131,855,410.

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 2,215,558 with redeemed value EGP 205,049,893.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 92.55 on March 31, 2014.
- The Bank portion got 194,744 certificates with redeemed value EGP 18,023,557.

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 785,091 with redeemed value EGP 46,767,871.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 59.57 on March 31, 2014.
- The Bank portion got 71,943 certificates with redeemed value EGP 4,285,645.

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 172,582 with redeemed value EGP 24,197,722.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 140.21 on March 31, 2014.
- The Bank portion got 50,000 certificates with redeemed value EGP 7,010,500.

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 688,405 with redeemed value EGP 92,679,965.
- The market value per certificate reached EGP 134.63 on March 31, 2014.
- The Bank portion got 52,404 certificates with redeemed value EGP 7,055,151.

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	876,861,220
Deposits	311,505,442
Contingent liabilities	58,085,180

39.2 Other transactions with related parties

	Income EGP	**Expenses** EGP
International Co. for Security & Services	167,179	14,108,979
Corplease Co.	12,720,110	9,607,142
Commercial International Life Insurance Co.	1,352,490	981,499
Commercial International Brokerage Co.	3,305,590	1,926,067
Dynamics Company	433,618	304,412
Egypt Factors	5,139,973	3,653,847
CI Assets Management	86,506	35,197
Commercial International Capital Holding Co.	3,589,661	2,650,788

40 . Tax status

Corporate income tax

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's corporate income tax position has been examined from Year 2007-2008.

The Bank's corporate income tax position under examination for the period 2009-2010.

Salary tax

The Bank's salary tax were examined , the payment and settlement of tax gain work from the beginning of the activity until the end of 2010.

The Bank's salary tax position under examination for the period 2011-2012.

Stamp duty tax

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 .

The Bank stamp duty tax were examined stamp tax for the period from 1/8/2006 until 31/12/2007 according to law No. 143 for the year 2006 points of disagreement were converted into internal committee.

The Bank's stamp duty tax position under examination for the period 2008-2010.

Stamp duty tax provision has been created to meet taxes authority claims where the taxes authority asking banks to pay stamp tax related to loans and facilities with arbitrary ratio of 25%, without the support Stamp Tax Law No. 143 of 2006, as amended, and its implementing regulatio

41 . Main currencies positions

	Mar.31, 2014 **In thousand EGP**	Dec.31, 2013 In thousand EGP
Egyptian pound	**(133,329)**	(34,719)
US dollar	**46,235**	6,897
Sterling pound	**(40,252)**	21,249
Japanese yen	**4,023**	242
Swiss franc	**565**	(297)
Euro	**111,602**	2,247

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