Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E.)

Standalone Financial Statements and

The Limited Review Report thereon

For the Period Ended 30th June 2013

Limited Review Report

To: The Board of Directors of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt S.A.E

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying standalone statement of financial position of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt S.A.E as of 30th June 2013 and the related statements of income, change in shareholders' equity and cash flow for the six months then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes. Management is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of these standalone financial statements, in accordance with the instructions of preparation and presentation of financial statements for Egyptian banks' issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16th, 2008, as well as with relevant Egyptian laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these standalone financial statements based on our review.

Scope of the Limited Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the Egyptian standard on limited review no. 2410 "*Review of Interim Financial information Performed by the Independent Auditor*". A review of standalone interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Egyptian Audit Standards 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 standalone financial statements.

Bases for our qualified conclusion:

Tax provision shortfall has amounted to LE 109mn as June 30th , 2013 (December 31st, 2012: LE 95mn). We have issued a qualified opinion on the standalone financial statement regarding this for the year ended 31st December 2012.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effect on the financial statement, referred to in the previous paragraph, the Standalone Financial Statements give a true and fair view, in all material aspects of the financial position of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt S.A.E and of its financial performance, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the instructions of the preparation and the presentation of Standalone Financial Statements of the Egyptian Banks issued by the Central Bank of Egypt on December 16th, 2008, as well as with relevant Egyptian laws and regulations .

Emphasis of matter:

1- Without qualifying our report, we draw your attention to Note (2-b) of the notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, despite that the Bank's accumulated losses have reached LE 3.34bn which exceeds half of the issued capital (31st December 2012: LE 3.52bn) In accordance to article no. 69 of the companies Law no. 159 of 1981, shareholders extraordinary general assembly meeting should be held to decide the continuity of the Bank. The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared based on the going concern principal based on the assumption that the Bank's shareholders paid amounts under capital increase by an amount of LE 1,861mn as of 30th June 2013. Shareholders extraordinary general assembly meeting was held on 29th April 2013 which decides the continuity of the Bank.

2- Explanatory Note (19), the Bank has recognized the gain on sale of 77.46% of its shares in National Glass and Crystal Company (S.A.E) to ADI Holding Company (subsidiary) by an amount of 20.7mn in the year 2011; the bank is in the phase of finalizing all legal procedures to finalize the selling process.

Auditors

Hossam Zaki Nasr	**Mohamed Elsayed Abdelhakim**
FESAA – FEST	FESAA - FEST
R.A.A (12254)	R.A.A (3960)
Allied for Accounting and Auditing E&Y	**BDO & CO**

5th August 2013.

Cairo

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)

Statement of Financial Position

As at June 30th, 2013

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note No	June 30th , 2013 LE '000	"Restated " December 31st, 2012 LE '000
ASSETS			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	14	**1,508,628**	1,132,798
Due from banks	15	**1,557,874**	1,713,552
Treasury bills	16	**2,795,633**	3,440,951
Facilities to banks (Net)	1/17	**-**	31,577
Conventional Loans to customers (Net)	2/17	**357,735**	391,381
Financing to customers (Net)	2/17	**5,361,198**	4,912,301
Financial Investments:			
-Available for sale	1/18	**1,045,708**	1,075,038
-Held to maturity	2/18	**15,999**	18,754
Net investments in Associates & Subsidiaries	19	**143,498**	149,262
Net Intangible assets	20	**9,225**	11,325
Other assets	21	**768,089**	632,733
Fixed assets, net	22	**247,130**	244,084
Deferred tax asset	28	**788,519**	810,866
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,599,236**	14,564,622
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY :			
LIABILITIES :			
Due to banks	23	**358,579**	337,733
Customers' deposits	24	**12,617,421**	12,970,850
Subordinated financing	25	**205,773**	180,777
Other liabilities	26	**745,061**	415,840
Other provisions	27	**37,810**	34,656
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**13,964,644**	13,939,856
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Issued and paid-up capital	29	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	3/29	**1,861,418**	1,861,418
Reserves	30	**146,517**	221,474
Difference between Face value and Present value (Subordinated Financing)	25	**59,096**	64,189.00
Retained losses	4/30	**(3,432,439)**	(3,522,315)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**634,592**	624,766
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**14,599,236**	14,564,622
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	2/32	**1,111,256**	969,607

Chairman , Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director

Nevine Loutfy

Chief Financial Officer

Michael Murray

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)
Income Statement
For period ended June 30th, 2013
Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note No	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013 LE '000	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012 LE '000	Three Months ended 30th June , 2013 LE '000	Three Months ended 30th June , 2012 LE '000
Profit/Interest and Similar Income	5	**589,218**	471,611	**302,534**	247,945
Cost of deposits and similar costs	5	**(402,052)**	(334,775)	**(202,778)**	(171,670)
Net Profit/Interest Income		**187,166**	136,836	**99,756**	76,275
Fees and commission income	6	**58,176**	29,454	**35,704**	14,779
Fees and commission expense	6	**(608)**	(601)	**(360)**	(208)
Net fees and commission income		**57,568**	28,853	**35,344**	14,571
Dividend income	7	**2,527**	2,377	**2,377**	2,377
Net trading income	8	**18,686**	12,276	**11,231**	7,481
Administrative expenses	9	**(231,180)**	(193,603)	**(117,700)**	(101,232)
Other operating expenses	10	**(15,035)**	(52,361)	**(6,113)**	(30,616)
Cost of Credit	11	**41,287**	(164,963)	**20,645**	(82,349)
Gain from sale of financial investments	3/18	**(4,792)**	(5,395)	**(5,654)**	363
Loss before tax		**56,227**	(235,980)	**39,886**	(113,130)
Tax	12	**(22,347)**	48,511	**(17,401)**	23,289
Net loss for the period		**33,880**	(187,469)	**22,485**	(89,841)
Loss per share	13	**0.17**	(0.94)	**0.11**	(0.45)

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)
Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
For the period ended June 30th , 2013
Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

Value in LE thousands

	Capital	Paid Under Capital Increase	Reserves: Legal Reserve	Reserves: General Reserve	Reserves: Special Reserve	Reserves: AFS Investments F.V. Reserve	Reserves: General Banking Risk Reserve	Difference between Face Value and Value of Subordinated Financing	Retained losses	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012	2,000,000	1,173,321	22,878	42,522	26,257	(6,691)	64,637	-	(2,616,481)	706,443
Paid Under Capital increase	-	245,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,000
Transfer to general banking risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,606	-	(11,606)	-
Net change at Fair Value for AFS investments	-	-	-	-	-	(12,844)	-	-	-	(12,844)
Net Loss for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187,469)	(187,469)
Balance at June 30th,2012	**2,000,000**	**1,418,321**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**(19,535)**	**76,243**	**-**	**(2,815,556)**	**751,130**
Balance at 1 January 2013	2,000,000	1,861,418	22,878	42,522	26,257	23,703	106,114	64,189	(3,522,315)	624,766
Transfer to general banking risk Reserve	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(50,903)**	**-**	**50,903**	**-**
Net change at Fair Value for AFS investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(24,054)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(24,054)**
Net Profit for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**33,880**	**33,880**
Difference between face value & present value for subordinated loan	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,093)**	**5,093**	**-**
Balance at March 31st,2013	**2,000,000**	**1,861,418**	**22,878**	**42,522**	**26,257**	**(351)**	**55,211**	**59,096**	**(3,432,439)**	**634,592**

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (S.A.E)

Statement of Cashflow

For period ended June 30th , 2013

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note No	June 30th , 2013 LE '000	June 30th, 2012 LE '000
Operational activities			
Profit (Loss) before tax		**56,227**	(235,980)
Non cash adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to cash flows from operating activities:			
Depreciation of fixed assets	22	**22,483**	18,270
Amortization of intangible assets	20	**8,699**	6,958
Cost of credit	11	**(5,354)**	164,963
Other provisions	27	**12,035**	41,444
MTM of Assets held for trading	8	**-**	1
Other provision used	27	**(8,950)**	(40,217)
Loans provision used	2/17	**(607,471)**	(18,700)
Loans Provisions no longer required	27	**-**	-
other Provisions no longer required		**(37,905)**	(4,995)
Foreign currency revaluation of Loan Loss provisions	17	**34,192**	1,547
Foreign currency revaluation of other provisions	27	**69**	16
Foreign currency revaluation of held to maturity investments	18	**(1,036)**	(85)
Foreign currency revaluation of available for sale investments		**(1,694)**	(67)
Gains on sale of fixed assets	10	**(5,440)**	(11,415)
Gains on sale of assets reverted to the bank	10	**(16,154)**	(3,581)
Impairment losses of financial investment in sub& associated	3/18	**5,764**	5,938
Profit from sale of Assets held for trading	8	**(110)**	(419)
Profit from sale of treasury bills	3/18	**(972)**	(543)
Amortization of subordinated loan using EIR method		**5,093**	-
Operating loss prior changes in assets and liabilities utilized in operational activities		**(542,900)**	(79,242)
Net decrease (increase) in assets & liabilities			
Due from banks		**155,659**	312,903
Treasury bills		**1,211,918**	(167,832)
Assets held for trading		**110**	417
Loans to customers		**370,810**	(565,553)
Other assets		**(256,592)**	3,102
Due to banks		**20,846**	(527,616)
Customers' deposits		**(353,428)**	(983,086)
Other liabilities		**329,692**	71,301
Net cash flows resulting from (Used in) operating activities		**936,115**	(1,935,606)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments available for sale	2/18	**(413)**	(275,686)
Proceeds from Investments available for sale	2/18	**7,382**	31,748
Payments for the purchase of fixed assets	22	**(34,099)**	(53,300)
Payments for the purchase of intangible assets	20	**(6,996)**	(9,801)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**14,012**	3,186
Proceeds from sale of treasury bills	3/18	**972**	543
Net cash flows used in investing activities		**(13,606)**	(302,126)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Shareholders under Capital Increase	3/29	**-**	245,000
Proceeds from Subordinated Financing		**24,997**	-
Difference between Face Value and Value of Subordinated Financing		**(5,093)**	-
Net cash flows resulting from financing activities		**19,904**	245,000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the Year		**942,413**	(1,992,732)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Year		**(130,262)**	2,412,183
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Year		**812,151**	419,451
Cash and cash equivalents at end of Year are represented in :			
Cash and due from CBE	14	**1,508,628**	1,190,705
Due from banks	15	**1,557,874**	1,089,188
Treasury bills	16	**2,795,633**	2,657,618
Due from banks (Deposits matured more than 3 months)	15	**(1,457,660)**	(1,042,008)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months	16	**(3,592,325)**	(3,476,052)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the Year	31	**812,150**	419,451

1- BACKGROUND:

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt (formerly National Bank for Development – S.AE) was established in 1974 in accordance with Investment Law No. 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon and is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX). The bank provides a full range of banking services to Corporate, Retail and Micro Finance clients through its head office located in Cairo and its 70 branches across all governorates and are served by 2,224 employees at 30th June 2013.

Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt is subject as a financial institution to the supervision and control of the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE). In addition, as a Shari'a compliant bank it complies with Shari'a principles in all the transactions and products it provides to its clients, whether such products are investment deposits, investment certificates or savings accounts as well as meeting client's various financing needs by providing options such as Murabaha (Cost-plus), Musharka (Joint Venture), Ijarah (Leasing) and cashback cards. It also offers Islamic options for letter of guarantee and letter of credit. The Bank has a Shari'a Board composed of Islamic jurists who are continually consulted regarding all aspects of new banking transactions.

At the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting dated September 3rd, 2007 an approval was obtained to amend the name of "National Bank for Development" to "Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt" after converting the Bank's activities to be Shari'a compliant in accordance with Shari'a standards.

On April 3rd, 2013 the Bank's name was changed in the commercial register from the National Bank for Development" to "Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt".

The Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended June 30th, 2013 and were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on 1st August 2013.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A) Basis for preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) basis of preparation of the Bank's financial statements and principles of recognition and measurement as approved by its Board of Directors on 16th, 2008. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of financial investment at fair value through the profit & loss account, the subordinated finance and available for sale financial assets.

The Bank also prepared the financial statements in accordance with CBE basis of preparation of the financial statements & principles of recognition and measurement issued by CBE's Board of Directors on December 16, 2008.

Consolidated and Standalone Financial Statements are to be read together as of June 30th, 2013 to gather sufficient information to understand the Banks' activities, results, cash flow and change in owners' equity.

B) Significant accounting principle:

Although accumulated losses were **LE 3,432mn** at June 30th, 2013 (December 31st, 2012: **LE 3,522mn**), which exceeds the paid up capital in addition to the effect of the shortfall of tax provisions the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as shareholders have paid amounts as Paid Under Capital Increase of LE 1,861mn as at June 30th, 2013.

As per article no. 69 of company's law no. 159 for year 1981 an Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on 31st March 2013 approved the Bank's continuity as a going concern.

C) Associates and Subsidiary Companies:

C/1 Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are entities which the Bank has the power to govern its financial and operating policies. Usually the Bank's ownership exceeds half the voting power taking into consideration potential future voting power where the bank has the option to exercise or convert that option at the time of assessment.

C/2 Associates:

Are companies where the Bank owns (from 20% to 50%) either directly or indirectly enough shares to influence the financial and operating policies of the company whilst not reaching control.

- The purchase method is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates by the Bank. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value or/and asset given or/and equity instruments issued or/and liabilities assumed at the date of exchange plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Net assets including contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the minority interest. The excess of acquisition cost over the Banks' share of the fair value in the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets, the difference is recognized directly in the income statement under the item "Other operating income/(expenses)".
- Calculation of the associated and subsidiary companies in the financial statements are calculated on the cost basis, investments are registered on the acquisition expenses basis, deducting any impairment loss in value and dividend income is registered in the income statement which it is declared.

D) Segment Reports:

Business sectors consist of a group of assets and operations to produce products and services which have similar risks and benefits; each sector is distinct from the other. Geographical sectors are related within an economic framework each with distinct characteristics.

The bank does not have any geographical sectors that operate in a different economic framework as at June 30th, 2013.

E) Foreign Currency Transactions:

E/1 Trade and presentation currency

The Egyptian pound is the currency of preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

E/2 Transactions and balances in foreign currency

The Banks' accounting records are maintained in Egyptian pounds whilst transactions in other currencies are recorded at rates of exchange ruling on the transaction date. Monetary assets and the liabilities in foreign currencies are revaluated into Egyptian pounds at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date with any resultant gain or loss being recorded in the income statement as follows:

- Net trading income or net income from financial instruments originally classified as a change in fair value through Income Statement according to its type.
- Other operating income/loss for other items.

The changes in fair value of monetary financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and classified as available for sale (debt instruments) are classified into:

- Differences due to change in amortized cost of the instrument; these are recognized through Income Statement in "Profit/Interest and similar income"
- Differences due to changes in foreign currencies exchange rates; these are recognized through Income Statement in "Other operating income /expense"
- Differences due to change in fair value of the instrument which are recognized through equity in "Available for sale fair value reserve".

Translation differences on non-monetary items (equity securities) held at fair value though income is also reported through the income statement whereas for those classified as available for sale the income is recorded directly in equity within "Net unrealized gains and losses on available for sale assets" .

F) Financial assets:

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following groups:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through Income Statement.
- Financings and receivables.
- Financial investments held to maturity.
- Financial investments available for sale.

The management's classification depends on the purpose of the investments at the time of its purchase.

F-1 Financial assets designated at fair value through Income Statement

Financial assets include Investments Held for Trading:

- Financial instrument are recorded as Held for Trading if they are acquired for resale in the short term, or if they represent part of a specific financial instrument or portfolio that are managed together and there is an evidence of actual recent transactions which refers to gains\losses of income in the short term.

- Under all circumstances the Bank does not re-classify any financial instrument into financial instruments measured at fair value through Income Statement or to a group of financial assets held for trading.

F-2 Financings and receivables

Financings and receivables 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 are classified as Held for Trading, or are classified as financial assets designated at fair value through the Income Statement account.

- That the Bank upon initial recognition designates the asset as Available for Sale.

- For which the Bank may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of a credit deterioration of the issuer.

- Historical probability of default for the Retail portfolio was calculated according to the realized loss for the past 3 to 6 months and based on average delinquency period for each product. For corporate portfolio, Historical probability of default was calculated as per the rates issued by Moody's for the Middle East for each facility as per its facility risk rating.

F-3 Investments held to maturity

Held to Maturity financial investments are non-derivative assets which carry fixed or determinable payments and where the Bank has the intention and the ability to hold to maturity. All Held to Maturity financial investments are reclassified as Available for Sale in case of a sale of significant portion unless the sale is in an emergency situation.

F-4 Financial investments available for sale

Available for Sale financial investments are non-derivatives financial assets that are intended to be held for an unspecified period and may be sold to provide liquidity or due to changes in the prices of shares, foreign currencies, or interest rates.

The following principles are followed for financial assets:

- Purchases or sales of financial assets designated at fair value through the Income Statement account, held to maturity financial investments, and available for sale financial investments are recognized at the trade date which is the date the Bank is committed to purchase or sell the financial asset.

- Financial assets that are not classified as designated at fair value through the Income Statement account at the initial measurement are recognized at fair value plus directly attributable costs of acquisition or issue while financial assets designated at fair value through the Income Statement account at initial measurement are recognized only at fair value with any directly attributable acquisition or issue costs recorded in the “Net Trading Income” in the income statement.

- Financial assets are de-recognized where the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Bank has transferred all the risks and rewards of the asset to another party, whilst a financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

- Available for Sale financial investments and financial assets designated at fair value through the Income Statement account are subsequently measured at fair value.

- Held to Maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

- Income Statement due to changes in the fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through Income Statement are recorded in income statement during the period it occurred.

- Income Statementes arising from changes in fair value of Available for Sale financial investments are recognized directly in equity, when the asset is disposed of or impaired, the cumulative profit or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in the income statement.

- Monetary assets’ interest/profit income is recognized based on the amortized cost method in the income statement. The foreign currency revaluation differences related to Available for Sale investments are recognized in the income statement. Available for sale equity instruments related to dividends are recognized in the income statement when they are declared.

- Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in liquid markets. Where no active market exists, or quoted prices are unobtainable, the fair value is estimated using a variety of valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and other pricing models. Inputs to pricing models are generally market-based where available and taken from reliable external data sources.

- If the range of reasonable fair value estimates is significant and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably assessed, an entity can measure the equity instrument at cost minus any impairment losses.

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

- Available for Sale financial assets, Held for Trading and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are all subsequently measured at fair value. Financings and receivables and Held to Maturity Investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

- Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets classified as At fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement in the year in which they arise. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of "Available for Sale Financial Assets" are recognized directly in equity until the financial asset is derecognized or impaired, at which time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is recognized in income statement.

- Interest/profit calculated using the effective interest/profit method and foreign currency gains and losses on monetary assets classified as available for sale are recognized in the income statement. Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognized in the income statement when the Banks right to receive payment is 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, the Bank measures the equity instruments that are classified as available for sale at cost net of impairment loss, if any.

- Debt instruments can be reclassified from Available for Sale investments to Held to Maturity investments at fair value when the Bank has the intention and ability to hold to maturity including financings and bonds, Any related Income Statement that were previously recognized are treated as follows:

  i. Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity is valued at amortized cost, using the effective interest method in case of impairment the profit/interest and loss that have been previously recognized directly in equity is removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

  ii. Income Statement related to financial assets without fixed or determinable maturity are held in equity till sale or disposal of the asset then removed from equity and recognized in the income statement, In case of impairment the profits and losses that have been previously recognized directly in equity are removed from equity and recognized in the income statement.

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

G) Offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. REPO and Reverse Repo agreements are netted in balance sheet under Treasury Bills.

H) Profit/Interest income and expenses

Interest income and expense for all interest/profit-bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as Held for Trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are recognized within 'profit/interest income' and 'profit/interest expense' in the income statement using the effective profit/interest rate method, The effective profit/interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the profit/interest income or profit/interest expense over the relevant year.

The effective profit/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 profit/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 are an integral part of the effective profit/interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. Profit/interest income on financings is recognized on accrual basis except for the interest income on non-performing financings, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of interest or principle is in doubt.

When financings or debts are classified as non-performing or impaired, related profit/interest income are not recognized but rather, are carried off balance sheet in statistical records and are recognized as revenues on the cash basis as follows:

- When collected and after recovery of all areas for retail financings, personal financings, real estate financings for personal housing and financings to small business.

- For corporate financings, profit/interest income is also recognized on the cash basis, according to which interest earned during the periods subsequent to reschedule agreements does not start to accrete on the financing principal until the Bank collects 25% of the rescheduled installments and after payments of the installments continue to be regular for at least one year.

I) Fees and Commission Income

Fees and commissions charged by the Bank for servicing a financing or facility that is measured at amortized cost and that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of that financial instrument are recognized as revenue as the services are provided.

Recognition of such fees and commission in profit or loss ceases when a financing becomes non-performing or is impaired in which case fees and commission income is rather marginalized and carried off the balance sheet. Recognition of such fees and commissions as revenues continues on the cash basis when the relevant profit/interest income on the financial instrument is recognized since they are generally treated as an adjustment to the effective profit/interest rate on the financial asset.

If it is probable that the Bank will enter into a specific lending arrangement, the commitment fee received is regarded as compensation for an ongoing involvement with the acquisition of a financial instrument and, together with the related transaction costs, is deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective profit/interest rate, If the commitment expires without the Bank making the financing, the fee is recognized as revenue on expiry.

A syndication fee received by the Bank that arranges a financing and retains no part of the financing package for itself (or retains a part at the same effective profit/interest rate for comparable risk as other participants) is compensation for the service of syndication; such a fee is recognized as revenue when the syndication has been completed.

Fees and commissions resulting from direct negotiations or participation in such negotiations for the benefit of or on behalf of another party, such as those earned on the allotment of shares or other financial assets to a client or acquisition or disposal of entities for a client, are recognized as revenue when the specific transaction has been completed.

Administrative and other services fees are recognized as income on a time proportionate basis over the lifetime of the service.

J) Dividends:

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

K) REPO and Reverse Repo agreements:

Financial instruments sold in accordance to re-purchase agreements are recognized as assets added to the balance of Treasury Bills on the balance sheet. Liabilities under purchase and re-sale agreements are deducted from the balance of Treasury Bills and the difference between sale price and re-purchase price is recognized as accrued income over the term of the agreement using effective interest method.

L) Impairments of financial assets:

L-1 Financial assets held with cost to depreciation:

- The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a portfolio of assets is impaired. A financial asset or a portfolio of assets is impaired and impairment losses is incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and prior to the balance sheet date ('a Loss Event') and that loss event or events has had an impact on the estimated cash flow of the financial asset or the portfolio of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or a portfolio of financial assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Bank about the following loss events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the obligor.
- A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or liquidation.
- Deterioration of Financial position of the borrower.
- The lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider.
- Impairment in the value of guarantee.
- Deterioration of creditworthiness.

A measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group.

The Bank estimates the period between the date on which the loss event has occurred and the date on which the impairment loss has been identified for each specific portfolio, for application purposes, the Bank considers this period to equal one.

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, taking into consideration the following:

- 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 based on the historical loss rates.

- Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized, are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

- An asset that is individually assessed for impairment, but for which an impairment loss is not recognized is included in a group of other similar assets.

- If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financings and receivables or held-to-Maturity investments carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

- For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (asset nature, business nature, geographical location, etc) that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms. Provisions are then related to estimate future payments as an indication of the borrowers' ability to fulfill his contract.

- When assessing the impairment loss for a group of financial assets on the basis of the historical loss rates, future cash flows in the group are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the Bank's assets and the historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. 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 exist currently.

- The Bank ensures that estimates of changes in future cash flow reflects and are directionally consistent with changes in related observable data from period to period. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Bank to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

L-2 Financial investments available for sale and held to maturity date in associates and subsidiary companies

At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether there is objective evidence that any financial asset or group of financial assets, that are classified as available for sale has been impaired. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment.

Such decline is presumed to be significant for the equity instruments if it reaches 10% of the cost of the financial instrument, whereas it is presumed a prolonged decline when it extends for a period of more than 9 months.

In respect of available for Sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity. However, 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 profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss for that debt instrument.

M) Intangible Assets

M-1 Software (computer programs):

- Expenditure on the upgrade and maintenance of computer programs is recognized as an expense in the income statement in the year in which it is incurred. Expenditures directly incurred in connection with specific software are recognized as intangible assets if they are controlled by the Bank and when it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits that exceed its’ cost within more than one year. Direct costs include the cost of the staff involved in upgrading the software in addition to a reasonable portion of relative overheads.

- Upgrade costs are recognized and added to the original cost of the software, when it is likely that such costs will increase the efficiency or enhance the performance of the computers software beyond their original specification.

- Cost of the computer software recognized as an asset shall be amortized over the period of expected benefits which shall not exceed three years.

N) Fixed Assets:

All fixed assets are carried at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized separately, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss within "other operating costs" line item during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged on all assets other than land so as to write off the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. A straight-line method is used based on the following annual rates:

Mechanical systems & equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Other equipment	8 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Buildings	20 years
Decorations and preparations	20 years

The Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its depreciable fixed assets whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset’s net realizable value or value in use, gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with relevant carrying amount, these are included in profit or loss in other operating income/(costs) in the income statement.

O) Impairment of non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets that do not have definite useful lives, except for goodwill, shall not be amortized. These are annually tested for impairment. Depreciable fixed assets are tested for impairment whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts of those assets may not be recovered.

Impairment loss is recognized and the carrying amount of an asset is reduced to the extent that such carrying amount exceeds the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset’s net realizable value or value in use. For the purpose of estimating the impairment loss, where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an

individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.
At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets for which an impairment loss is recognized shall be reviewed to assess whether or not such impairment losses should be reversed through profit or loss.

P) Leasing

This is calculated as per law no. 95 for the year 1995, if the contract grants the right to the tenant to purchase the asset by a set date and a set value, in addition to contract covered more than 75% of estimated useful life, or if the existing rent represents more than 90% of the assets value. Other contracts represent operational rent contracts.

P-1 Rent

For leasing contracts the expense of rent in addition to maintenance is recognized as expenses in the income statement. If the Bank exercises its right to purchase the rented asset, the expenses of purchase is capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life. The payments are recognized under operational rent and decreased by the amount of any payments received within the stated period and registered in the income statement as steady installments.

Q) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cashflows statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances due within three months from date of acquisition; they include cash and balances due from Central Bank of Egypt, other than those within the mandatory reserve, current accounts with banks and Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposits and other governmental notes.

R) Other provisions

Provisions for obligations are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

For obligations due, provisions are calculated based on undiscounted expected outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount on provision, then it is measured at the present value.

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 due within more than 12 months from the balance sheet date are recognized based on the present value of the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, An appropriate pre-tax 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 outflows unless the time value of money has a significant impact on the amount of provision, then it is measured at the present value.

S) Taxes

Taxes include income taxes and deferred taxes are recognized in the income statement except for income tax relating to the owners’ equity which is recognized directly within the owners’ equity statement.

Income tax on the years profit or loss represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax and is recognized in the income statement.

The Bank’s liability for current year tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, in addition to income tax adjustments related to previous years, Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Standalone Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered, However, when it is expected that the tax benefit will increase, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets shall increase to the extent of previous reduction.

T) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified, where necessary, for consistency with changes in the current Period's presentation.

Value in LE thousands

	Class	December 31st, 2012 Balance before Adjustment	(Debit) / Credit	December 31st, 2012 Balance after Adjustment
Other assets - Income Receviable (Note 21)	**Assets**	**215,143**	(396)	**214,747**
Other credit balances	**Liabilities**	**42,880**	472	**42,408**
Retained Loss (Note 30/4)	**Owner's equity**	**(3,522,315)**	(76)	**(3,522,239)**

3- MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS

The Bank, as a result of conducting its activities, is exposed to various financial risks. Since financial activities are based on the concept of accepting risks and analyzing and managing individual risks or group of risks together, the Bank aims at achieving a well-balanced risks and relevant rewards, as appropriate and to reduce the probable adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance. The most important types of risks are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and other operating risks. The market risk comprises foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other pricing risks.

The risk management policies have been laid down to determine and analyze the risks, set limits to the risk and control them through reliable methods and up–to–date systems. The Bank regularly reviews the risk management policies and systems and amendments thereto, so that they reflect the changes in markets, products and services and the best up-to–date applications.

Risks are managed in accordance with preapproved policies by the Board of Directors; the risk management department identifies, evaluates and covers financial risks, in close collaboration with the Bank's various operating units.

The Board of Directors provides written rules which cover certain risk areas, such as credit risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.

3/1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party will fail to discharge an obligation and will cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The bank deems financings to customers, banks and financial investments in terms of bills, current accounts, deposits at banks, as financial assets exposed to credit risk of settling part or all of the dues by the concerned parties on the maturity date. Credit risk also exists on items not registered in the balance sheet such as financing commitments.

3/1/1 Measurement of Credit Risk

Financings and facilities to clients:

To evaluate credit risk relating to financings and facilities to banks and/or clients.3 components are to be considered:

- Probability of default
- Exposure at default
- Loss given default

The Banks daily activities include measurement of credit risk, which reflects estimated loss (expected loss model) required by Basel Banking observatory committee, a conflict could generate between operational measurements and impairments as per the Egyptian Accounting Standards, which recognizes losses encountered on Balance Sheet "Recognized losses" rather than "Expected loss" (note 3/1/1).

The Bank evaluates each client through a detailed weight categorization; these methods have been developed for internal evaluation usage and for analysis to reach the appropriate weighting. The Banks' clients have been categorized to 4 categories, reflecting the delay in payment, therefore clients could move between the various categories depending on evolving circumstances. The Bank frequently and periodically reviews the efficiency of this method to estimate any cases.

Internal Categories:

Category	Description
1	Good debts
2	Regular Follow Up
3	Special Follow Up
4	Bad debts

The estimated loss, is the loss incurred when delay in payment occurs, being a percentage of financing which differs depending upon client, nature of claim, available collaterals and guarantees.

Debt Instruments and Treasury Bills:

The Bank, in this case uses external categorization, such as standard and poor or other equivalents. If external classification is not available, the method of credit risk is followed.

3/1/2 Minimization and avoidance of risk:

The Bank manages and controls the credit risk on the debt category and various circumstances, nature, country, manufacture, etc. The 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 payment track record.

Framework for categorizing debts is drawn by sub borders including on/off balance sheet figures, the daily risk relating to trade items (e.g. Foreign exchange). Actual figures are compared to daily limits.

Periodical monitor and review of credit risk through analyzing the ability of clients and estimated clients. In light of the results, amendments to the debt limitation take place as appropriate.

Several methods to eliminated risk are as follows:

Collaterals:

Several rules and policies are stated by the Bank to minimize credit risk, one of which is collaterals, the Bank specifies guidelines for certain types of collaterals. Major types are as follows:

- Real estate Mortgage
- Operating asset mortgage such as machinery and goods
- Mortgage of financial Instruments such as: securities or equities

Usually the long term facilities are related to corporate, while short term facilities or credit for retail to minimize any losses to minimal. The Bank seeks extra collaterals from related parties if a sign of impairment of any financing or facility occurs.

Collaterals depend mainly on type of facility, Treasury Bills and Securities are usually with no collaterals, except for financial pools covered by asset-backed securities and similar guaranteed by financial instruments.

Master netting arrangements:

The Bank minimizes credit risk through arrangements made between major clients representing high portfolios and the Bank, master netting arrangements doesn't result in netting between assets and liabilities within the balance sheet, because the settlement is normally set on total value. This leads to a lower risk rate for the Bank, because in case of non-performing financings settlements are in favor of the Bank. Due to fluctuations the Bank's risk weight can differ due to circumstances.

Commitments related to credits:

The major need for commitments related to credits is for the client to have liquidity when needed, Guarantees and standby letters of credit issued by the Bank on behalf of the client; to grantee a third party the right to withdrawal from the clients account within a certain limit.

Usually this is guaranteed by shipped merchandise or goods therefore the risk weight is less than direct financings.

Credit commitments represent the hidden unused part of the risk tolerated by the Bank such as granting financings, LCs and LGs, the Bank then is subject to losses to equal value of credits. Losses indorsed by unused credits are less than the value, due to facilities being granted for possible commitments for a specific client with certain conditions, The Bank observes the credits till maturity date (long term credits hold a higher risk weight).

3/1/3 Impairment & Provisioning Policies

Impairment loss provisions stated on the end of year balance sheet are extracted from the categorized weight risk rating. Provisions are mainly calculated for credits holding the lowest category and the following table clarifies the percentage upon which the provisions are calculated:

	June 30th , 2013	
Banks Rating	**Loans and Facilities**	**Impairment loss provisions**
Good debts	**54.51%**	**0.86%**
Regular Follow Up	**8.63%**	**0.83%**
Special Follow Up	**0.94%**	**0.35%**
Bad debts	**35.92%**	**97.96%**
	100.00%	**100.00%**

Internal evaluation helps to clarify if there are any significant indications existing for provisions, as per Egyptian Accounting Standards no. 26. Guided by the following points set by the Bank:

- Financial problems faced by the client.
- Breaching of financing contract for example overdue installments.
- Prediction of bankruptcy or liquidation or financial restructure.
- Deterioration of competitive position.
- The Bank granting superior or extraordinary facilities that the Bank could normally not agree upon.
- Impairment of the collateral.
- Deterioration of credit status

The Bank's policy includes revising all the Bank's assets (exceeding a certain percentage of importance) at least once per year or more if needed.

Loss is evaluated at the balance sheet date on all major accounts. Evaluation normally includes the existing collateral, verifying all payments and withdrawals from the account, Impairment loss is accumulated on similar assets; historical expertise, personal judgment statistical methods.

3/1/4 Model of General Risk Measurement

In addition to the 4 categories stated in note 3/1/1, the management takes on several other detailed measurements, to comply with the CBE requirements. Assets exposed to risk are categorized as per the CBE's conditions and instructions, mainly related to the client, such as: activity, financial position, payment stability.

The Bank calculates the impairment of assets exposed to credit risk, including commitments relating to credit on the basis of rates determined by CBE. In case, the required for impairment losses as per CBE credit worthiness rules exceeds the provisions, that excess shall be debited to retained earnings and carried to the general reserve for banking risks in the equity section.

Such reserve is always adjusted on a regular basis, by any increase or decrease so that the reserve shall always be equivalent to the amount of increase between the two provisions. Such reserve is not available for distribution (note 31/2) and shows the movement on the general reserve for banking risks during the financial year.

As follows is the statement of credit rating for corporations as per the Bank's internal ratings as compared with those of CBE's; it also includes the percentages of provisions required for impairment of assets exposed to credit risk.

CBE rating	CBE rating Description	Required Provision %	Internal Rating	Internal Rating Description
1	Low risk	0%	1	Good debts
2	Moderate risk	1%	1	Good debts
3	Satisfactory risk	1%	1	Good debts
4	Appropriate risk	2%	1	Good debts
5	Acceptable risk	2%	1	Good debts
6	Marginally acceptable risk	3%	2	Regular Follow up
7	Risk needs special attention	5%	3	Special Follow up
8	Substandard	20%	4	Bad debts
9	Doubtful debts	50%	4	Bad debts
10	Bad debts	100%	4	Bad debts

3/1/5 Maximum limit for credit risk before guarantees

5/A Maximum limit for credit risk before guarantees:

	June 30th , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Balance Sheet items exposed to Credit Risks		
Treasury Bills	**3,004,705**	3,732,317
Financing to customers		
Retail loans		
- Overdraft	**2,252**	7,785
- Covered Cards	**90,352**	9,456
- Personal Financing	**2,801,431**	2,532,552
- Real Estate Mortgage	**7,344**	11,670
Corporate Loans:		
- Overdraft	**180,869**	344,042
- Direct Financing	**6,047,944**	6,153,843
- Syndicated Financing	**424,837**	714,291
Financial Investments:		
Debt instruments	**1,011,272**	1,041,921
Total	**13,571,006**	14,547,877
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks		
Financing commitment	**2**	66,145
Letters of credit (Import & confirmed Export)	**339,818**	208,429
Letters of guarantee	**286,930**	278,445
Documentary credit	**95,930**	86,959
Bank guarantees	**388,575**	329,629
Total (Note 32)	**1,111,256**	969,607

The above table represents the maximum limit of risk to be exposed to at the end of June 30th , 2013 and without taking into consideration any guarantees, for balance sheet items, amounts stated depends on the net carrying amount shown in the balance sheet.

As shown in the preceding table **70.41**% (December 31st, 2012: **67.18**%)of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk results from financings and facilities to customers, while investments in debt instruments represents **7.45**% (December 31st, 2012: **7.16**%).

The management is confident in its ability to maintain control on an ongoing basis and maintain the minimum credit risk resulting from financing portfolio, facilities, and debt instruments as follows:

- **63.14**% (December 31st, 2012: **56.35**%) of the financings and facilities portfolio are rated on the highest 2 levels of the internal rating.

- **54.51**% (December 31st, 2012: **50.14**%) of the financing portfolio and facilities having no arrears or indicators of impairment.

- Financings and facilities valued on a standalone basis amounting to LE **3,432mn** (December 31st, 2012: LE **4,180**mn) with impairment less than **35.92**% from its value against (December 31st, 2012: **42.76**%).

- The Bank applied more prudential selection process on granting financings and facilities during the financial Period ended at June 30th, 2013

- More than **99.72**% of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent debt instruments due from the Egyptian government.

3/1/6 Financing:

The status of balances of financings and facilities in terms of credit rating are as follows:

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013			December 31st, 2012		
Loans and facilities	**Loans and facilities to customers**	**Financing to banks**	**Total**	Loans and facilities to customers	Financing to banks	Total
Not having arrears and not subject to impairment	**5,208,780**	**0**	**5,208,780**	4,868,452	31,596	4,900,048
Arrears not subject to impairment	**914,338**	**-**	**914,338**	693,911	-	693,911
Subject to impairment	**3,431,910**	**-**	**3,431,910**	4,179,680	-	4,179,680
Total (note 17)	**9,555,028**	**0**	**9,555,028**	9,742,043.00	31,596	9,773,639
Less:						
Impairment loss provision	**(2,888,689)**	**0**	**(2,888,689)**	(3,505,882) -	19.00	(3,505,901)
Interest in suspense	**(338,990)**	**-**	**(338,990)**	(462,815)	-	(462,815)
Deferred profits	**(608,414)**	**-**	**(608,414)**	(469,664)	-	(469,664)
Net (note 17)	**5,718,935**	**0**	**5,718,935**	5,303,682	31,577	5,335,259

Financing to banks and customers:

Value in LE thousands

June 30th , 2013

Rating	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Cash back Cards	Personal financing	Real Estate Mortgage	Overdraft	Direct facilities	Syndicated financing	
Good financing	2,252	89,388	2,567,562	632	164,756	2,289,489	94,702	5,208,781
Regular follow up	-	607	35,297	5,066	16,077	519,203	248,371	824,621
Special follow up	-	233	7,294	116	36	274	81,765	89,718
Bad debts	-	124	191,229	1,529	-	3,239,028	-	3,431,910
Total	**2,252**	**90,352**	**2,801,382**	**7,343**	**180,869**	**6,047,994**	**424,838**	**9,555,030**

Guaranteed financings are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees, Financings and facilities portfolio has decreased as of June 30th , 2013 by **2.24**% (December 31st , 2012 : increased by **17.81**%).

Value in LE thousands

December 31st, 2012

Rating	Retail				Corporate			Total
	Overdraft	Cash back Cards	Personal financing	Real Estate Mortgage	Overdraft	Direct facilities	Syndicated financing	
Good financing	7,785	9,328	2,203,834	9,751	279,579	1,835,694	554,078	4,900,049
Regular follow up	-	87	39,146	293	64,461	418,212	85,277	607,476
Special follow up	-	26	10,587	11	5	872	74,936	86,437
Bad debts	-	16	279,045	1,615	-	3,899,003	-	4,179,679
Total	7,785	9,457	2,532,612	11,670	344,045	6,153,781	714,291	9,773,641

Financing having no arrears and not subject to impairment

The credit worthiness is rated for the financings and facilities portfolio that have no arrears and is not subject to impairment that is by reverting to the Banks' internal rating.

Financing having arrears and not subject to impairment:

They are financings and facilities having arrears until 90 days and they are not subject to impairment unless there is information to the contrary, Financings and facilities to customers having arrears and not subject to impairment are represented as follows:

June 30th , 2013

Value in LE thousands

	Retail				
	Overdraft	**Cash back Cards**	**Personal financings**	**Real Estate Mortgage**	**Total**
30 to 60 days arrears	**-**	**607**	**35,297**	**5,066**	**40,970**
60 to 90 days arrears	**-**	**233**	**7,294**	**116**	**7,643**
Total	**-**	**840**	**42,591**	**5,182**	**48,613**

	Corporate			
	Overdraft	**Direct financing**	**Syndicated financings**	**Total**
30 to 60 days arrears	**16,077**	**519,203**	**248,371**	**783,651**
60 to 90 days arrears	**36**	**274**	**81,765**	**82,075**
Total	**16,113**	**519,477**	**330,136**	**865,726**

Value in LE thousands

December 31st, 2012

	Retail				
	Overdraft	Cash back Cards	Personal financings	Real Estate Mortgage	Total
30 to 60 days arrears	-	87	39,146	293	39,526
60 to 90 days arrears	-	26	10,587	11	10,624
Total	-	113	49,733	304	50,150

	Corporate			
	Overdraft	Direct financing	Syndicated financings	Total
30 to 60 days arrears	64,461	418,212	85,277	567,950
60 to 90 days arrears	5	872	74,936	75,813
Total	64,466	419,084	160,213	643,763

At the first recognition of financings and facilities the fair value of the guarantees is re-evaluated on a regular basis taking into consideration market value in the subsequent events.

Financing subject to individual impairment:

Financing to clients as follows:

Value in LE thousands

June 30th , 2013	**Retail**			**Corporate**	**Total**
	Cash back Cards	**Personal Financing**	**Real Estate Mortgage**	**Direct financing**	
Financings subject to individual impairment	**124**	**191,229**	**1,529**	**3,239,028**	**3,431,910**

December 31st, 2012	**Retail**			**Corporate**	**Total**
	Cash back Cards	**Personal Financing**	**Real Estate Mortgage**	**Direct financing**	
Financings subject to individual impairment	16	279,045	1,615	3,899,003	4,179,679

Re-scheduled Financing

Restructuring activities include renegotiating in terms of payments terms extension, restructure of mandatory management policies, and adjusting/postpone repayment terms. Renegotiating policies depend on indicators or standards in addition to the management personal judgment to show that regular payments are of high probability. These policies are subject to regular review. Long-term financings, especially financings to customers are usually subject to renegotiation.

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Loans and Financing to customers		
Corporate		
Direct Financing	**214,200**	216,569

3/1/7 Investments in debt instruments and treasury bills:

The following table represents breakdown of debt instruments and Treasury Bills, as per rating agencies at the end of the financial Period.

Value in LE thousands

June 30th , 2013	Treasury Bills	Investments in Debt Instruments	Total
Less than A-	3,004,706	1,011,272	4,015,978

3/1/8 Geographical sectors:

Value in LE thousands

	Arab Republic of Egypt				Other Countries	
	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total		Total
Treasury bills	3,004,706	-	-	3,004,706	-	3,004,706
Debt instruments in AFS and HTM	1,011,272	-	-	1,011,272	-	1,011,272
Facilities to banks	-	-	-	-	1	1
Financing and Financing to						
Retail:						
Overdraft	1,891	261	99	2,251	-	2,251
Cash back cards	90,352	-	-	90,352	-	90,352
Personal Financing	1,438,936	1,027,168	335,327	2,801,431	-	2,801,431
Real Estate Mortgage	7,344	-	-	7,344	-	7,344
Corporate financing:						
Overdraft	179,606	1,247	-	180,853	14	180,867
Direct Financings	6,046,113	1,822	8	6,047,943	-	6,047,943
Syndicated Financings	396,800	-	-	396,800	28,037	424,837
Total as of June 30th , 2013	12,177,020	1,030,498	335,434	13,542,952	28,052	13,571,004
Total as of December 31st, 2012	13,211,631	912,404	311,995	14,436,030	111,847	14,547,877

3/2 Market Risk

Market risk is reflected in the fluctuation of the fair value or future cash flow, resulting from changes in market parameters. Market risk affects interest rates, foreign currency as well as equity products; each is exposed to general market movements.

Management of market risk, either related to trading or non-trading, is monitored by two separate teams, whereas reports are presented regularly to the board of directors.

Trading portfolios include direct dealing with clients and with the market, as for non-trading portfolios it is mainly established from management of assets interest rates or liabilities relating retail.

These portfolios include foreign exchange and equity instruments resulting from Investments Held to Maturity and Investments Available for Sale.

3/2/1 Market Risk Measurement Techniques

As a part of managing market risk, the Bank has several hedging strategies and enters into several contracts for exchange of interest rate, that is to try to balance the risk of the debt instruments, long term financings with fixed interest in case of fair value implementation. Following are the major measurement methods used:

A. Value at risk

The Bank implements value at risk method on portfolios held for trade, as well as non-trade. That is to evaluate the market risk and estimated maximum loss, depending on some predictions of the change in market conditions. The Board of Directors set limits to values at risk (for both trading and non-trading investments), which are monitored on a daily basis by the market risk department. The value at risk is the estimated calculated loss of the existing portfolio, this reflects the maximum loss that could occur but with a set ratio of 98%. Therefore there is a 2% probability of actual loss is more than the estimated loss. From the model of value at risk, ten day custody is expected, before closing all positions, Also, it is assumed that market movement within the ten days of custody will follow the same pattern, The market pattern is determined on a historical 5 year basis, used to predict ratios, prices, rates, Outputs are closely monitored to evaluate the accuracy of the measurement method.

Using this method doesn't guarantee the value of loss to be within limits, especially if there is a major market movement, As the market risk impacts a major part of the Banks business, the board of directors on a yearly basis set appropriate limitations for the value at risk (trading and non-trading) and are divided on the business sectors, comparing actual to estimated values, reviewed on a daily basis by the risk department, The daily value at risk within the financial period was LE **1,011,272** (December 31st, 2012: LE **1,041,921** K). The quality of the value at risk model is evaluated regularly, through testing results of portfolio held for trade; Reports are presented after wards to management and board of directors.

B. Stress Testing:

Stress testing gives an indication of the loss that may arise from sharp change in circumstances. Stress testing is designed to understand the impact, using standard analysis for specific scenarios.

The Bank undertakes various scenarios using risk analysis, such as compressing risk factors, by predicting crucial movements on each risk category, as well as developing country testing, due to special circumstances such as currency floating, Stress testing results are reviewed by management and the board of directors.

3/2/2 VAR summary

Value in LE thousands

	3 months to 31 March 2013			12 months to 31 December 2012		
	Average	**High**	**Low**	Average	High	Low
Interest rate risk	**1,011,272**	**-**	**-**	1,041,921	-	-
Total value upon risk	**1,011,272**	**-**	**-**	1,041,921	-	-

There is a direct tie between the increase of value at risk and increase of interest rate risk in global markets, The 3 stated results (average, less, more) have been individually calculated.

The value calculated does not represent the total value at risk by the whole Bank as a result of the diversified relation between different portfolios as well as different risk factors.

3/2/3 Foreign exchange risk:

The Bank has exposure to foreign currency risk and cash flow, The board of directors has set limitations to the financial currency as a total value at the end of each day as well as monitoring it within the day. The following table below summarizes the Group's exposure of the Bank to foreign currency exchange rate risk at June 30th , 2013. Included in the table are the financial instruments at carrying amount, categorized by currency.

Value in LE thousands

June 30th , 2013	LE	USD	Euro	Sterling	Yen	Others	Total
Assets							
Cash and due from CBE	**1,363,963**	**129,297**	**184**	**7,364**	**34**	**7,786**	**1,508,628**
Due from banks	**4,324**	**1,413,881**	**19,231**	**93,300**	**589**	**26,550**	**1,557,875**
Treasury bills	**2,661,921**	**315,423**	**-**	**27,361**	**-**	**-**	**3,004,705**
Facilities to Banks	**-**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Loans and Financing to clients	**8,354,983**	**1,199,615**	**-**	**429**	**-**	**-**	**9,555,027**
Financial Investments							
Available for sale	**1,020,890**	**24,819**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,045,709**
Held to maturity	**5,485**	**10,514**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,999**
Investments in subsidiaries & Associates	**143,499**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**143,499**
Total Financial Assets	**13,555,065**	**3,093,550**	**19,415**	**128,454**	**623**	**34,336**	**16,831,443**
Liabilities							
Dues to other banks	**358,344**	**141**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**94**	**358,579**
Customers deposits	**11,646,439**	**801,429**	**19,286**	**122,625**	**580**	**27,062**	**12,617,421**
Subordinated Financing	**-**	**205,773**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**205,773**
Total financial Liabilities	**12,004,783**	**1,007,343**	**19,286**	**122,625**	**580**	**27,156**	**13,181,773**
Net financial position	**1,550,282**	**2,086,207**	**129**	**5,829**	**43**	**7,180**	**3,649,670**
December 31st, 2012							
Total Financial Assets	15,221,403	1,242,966	25,241	113,261	655	34,500	16,638,026
Total financial Liabilities	12,078,619	957,334	25,181	109,107	603	32,884	13,203,728
Net financial position	3,142,784	285,632	60	4,154	52	1,616	3,434,298

3/2/4 Interest Rate Risk

The Bank is exposed to fluctuation of interest rates, which reflects in the cash flow as well as fluctuation in the fair value of financial instruments, Marginal Interest could increase as a result of fluctuations and profits could decrease. The board of directors has set limitations to the differences in interest ratings and re-pricing This is monitored on a daily basis by the risk department. The table below summarizes the book value of the financial instruments by type and the re-rating dates or maturity dates (which is nearest).

Value in LE thousands

June 30th , 2013	Up to 1 Month	1-3 months	3-12 Months	1-5 years	Non - Profit Bearing	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and due from CBE	-	-	-	1,173,727	334,901	1,508,628
Due from banks	1,170,235	387,639	-	-	-	1,557,874
Treasury bills	341,400	738,525	1,844,779	80,000	-	3,004,704
Facilities to banks	-	-	-	1	-	1
Loans and Financing to clients	363,355	684,006	2,181,780	6,325,888	-	9,555,029
Financial Investments						
Available for sale	134,240	-	140,360	771,108	-	1,045,708
Held to maturity	-	-	-	15,999	-	15,999
Investments in subsidiaries & Associates	-	-	-	-	143,498	143,498
Total Financial Assets	2,009,230	1,810,170	4,166,919	8,366,723	478,399	16,831,441
Financial Liabilities						
Dues to banks	198,579	160,000	-	-	-	358,579
Customers deposits	2,244,942	1,067,290	1,693,859	7,611,331	-	12,617,422
Subordinated Financing	-	-	-	205,773	-	205,773
Total Financial Liabilities	2,443,521	1,227,290	1,693,859	7,817,104	-	13,181,774

3/3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of not being able to meet cash flow or collateral requirements, when they fall due and at a reasonable price, this could lead to failing to meet deposits obligations to clients and financing commitments.

Liquidity Risk Management Process

Liquidity Management Process, as carried out and monitored by a separate team in treasury, includes:

- Day – to – day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. the capability of the Bank to meet its liabilities, including payment upon maturity of financings.
- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that guarantees flexibility in liquidation if needed to meet any unexpected fluctuations.
- Observation of liquidity ratios compared to the internal policies of the Bank, and the CBE.

Regular assessment of the Bank structural liquidity profile - daily, weekly and Monthly – which are the main time spans to manage liquidity, Risk Department studies maturities of contracted financial liabilities as well as financial assets.

Its' role is also to monitor the Liquidity gaps between average maturity assets and the level and type of unused financing commitments, the ratio of usage of Debit current accounts, and the effect of contingent liabilities such as LCs and LGs.

Funding Strategy:

Liquidity resources are reviewed through a separate team, in order to provide wide range diversification in currencies, geographical location, sources products as well as maturities.

Assets available to meet all liabilities and cover financing commitments include cash, balances with the Central Bank, Balances Due from banks, Treasury Bills and financings and facilities to banks and clients. Moreover, some debt instruments, Treasury Bills is pledged to cover liabilities. The Bank has the ability to meet unexpected net cash flows through selling securities, and finding other financing sources.

3/4 Capital Management

Basel I

The Bank's objectives in managing its capital including elements other than equity shown in the balance sheet are represented in the following:

- Compliance with capital legal 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.

Capital Adequacy Ratio and capital usage is reviewed on a daily basis as per the regulations of the CBE, through set models based on Basel II instructions, the required information is presented to the CBE on a quarterly basis.

The CBE regulations require compliance with the following:

- Maintaining LE 500mn as a minimum requirement for the Authorized Share Capital.
- Maintaining a ratio between capital elements, and asset and contingent liability elements.
- Capital to be greater than 10% of the weighted risk assets.

The capital adequacy ratio consists of the following two tiers:

Tier 1:

It is the basic capital comprising paid in capital (after deducting the carrying amount of the treasury stocks), retained earnings, and reserves resulting from profit appropriations except the general reserve for banking risks less any goodwill previously recognized and any carried forward losses.

Tier 2:

Is the sub-ordinate capital comprising the equivalent of the general reserve according to CBE credit rating bases issued by CBE not in excess of 1.25 % of total assets and contingent liabilities (risk weights applied), subordinate financings maturing after more than 5 years (amortizing 20% of their value each year), and 45 % of the increase between the fair value and carrying amount for the available for sale investments, investments held to maturity, and investments in affiliates and subsidiaries.

On calculating the total numerator of capital adequacy, it is to be considered that tier 2 should not be greater than tier 1, and subordinate financings should not be greater than 50 % of Tier 1.

Assets are risk weighted in a range from 0% to 100 % according to the type of asset, to reflect related credit risk taking into consideration cash guarantees; the same treatment is used for the off-balance sheet amounts after making relevant adjustments to reflect the contingent nature and the potential loss for these amounts.

The Bank has complied with all the capital requirements within the last two years. Following is a table summarizing Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratio:

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Tier 1 Capital		
Capital shares	**2,000,000**	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	**1,861,418**	1,861,418
Legal reserves	**22,878**	22,878
General reserves	**42,522**	42,522
Special reserves	**17,165**	17,165
Differnce between FV and PV for Sub ordinated Loan	**59,095**	**64,189**
AFS reserve	**(352)**	-
Retained loss	**(3,522,316)**	(3,480,839)
Total qualifying Tier 1 Capital	**480,410**	527,333
Tier 2 Subordinated Capital		
General reserves	**60,199**	47,856
Subordinated Loan	**205,773**	180,777
45 % of the increase in fair value compared to carrying amount of available for sale investment, investments held to maturity & investments in affiliates	**5,739**	13,411
Total qualifying Tier 2 subordinated capital	**271,711**	242,044
Total Capital	**752,121**	769,377
Risk - Weighted Assets:		
On-balance sheet	**6,882,699**	6,491,790
Off-balance sheet	**346,631**	296,891
Total Risk - Weighted assets	**7,229,330**	6,788,681
Capital Adequacy ratio (%)	**10.40%**	11.33%

Basel II

		Value in LE thousands
	March 31st , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Tier 1 - Part A		
Capital shares	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**
Paid under capital increase	**1,861,418**	**1,861,418**
Reserves	**65,400**	**65,400**
Accumulated loss	**(3,478,353)**	**(3,540,844)**
Dedcut: Financial Institutions Investment	**(186)**	**(1,357)**
Total Tier 1 - Part A	**448,279**	**384,617**
Tier 1 - Part B		
Differnce between FV and PV for Sub ordinated Loan	**59,095**	**64,189**
Current Period Profit	**35,759**	**-**
Total Tier 1 - Part A	**94,854**	**64,189**
Total qualifying Tier 1 (Part A+B)	**543,133**	**448,806**
Tier 2		
General Provision	**60,199**	**47,857**
Subordinated Loan	**205,773**	**180,777**
45 % of the increase in fair value compared to carrying amount of available for sale investment, investments held to maturity & investments in affiliates	**11,707**	**17,002**
45% of Special Reserve	**7,724**	**7,724**
Total qualifying Tier 2	**285,403**	**253,360**
Capital Base (Tier 2 +Tier2)	**828,536**	**702,166**
Risk Weighted Assets	**6,924,656**	**6,978,626**
Market Risk	**55,943**	**145,452**
Operation Risk	**455,103**	**455,103**
Total Risk - Weighted assets	**7,435,702**	**7,579,181**
Capital Adequacy ratio (%) *	**11.14%**	**9.26%**

***Based on the consolidated Banking Group as per the CBE instruction issued on 24th of December 2012.

4- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The Bank undertakes estimations and judgments that affect the value of assets and liabilities, consistently estimations and judgments are based on historical experience and other factors, including the expectations of future events that are reasonably estimated in accordance with the available information and the following are the related estimations and judgments.

A) Impairment loss for financings and facilities

The Bank reviews the portfolio of financings and facilities on at least a quarterly basis. The Bank uses discretionary judgment on determining whether it is necessary to record impairment in the income statement using reliable data indicating measurable decline in the expected future cash flows from financing portfolio before identifying any decline at the level of one financing. This evidence include data indicating negative change in the ability of a portfolio of borrowers to repay the Bank, or local and economic circumstances related to default. On scheduling future cash flows, the management use estimates based on previous experience related to impairment of assets having credit risks. Such experience refers to impairment similar to that of the portfolio in question.

The methods and assumptions used in estimating both the amount and timing of the future cash flows are reviewed on a regular basis to minimize any discrepancy between the estimated loss and actual loss based on given experience.

B) The impairment equity instruments Available for Sale

In the case of available for sale financial investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered as impairment. Where such evidence exists, significant or prolonged decline needs a personal judgment. To make this judgment the Bank assesses, besides other factors, the common share price volatility. In addition, impairment exists when there is objective evidence that a certain company has a financial difficulty in its cash flow from operating and financing activities, industry tool or sector or technological advances.

C) Financial Investments Held to Maturity

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as investments Held to Maturity. This category requires personal judgment and therefore the Bank tests whether there is a genuine intent and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank fails to hold such investments till maturity (except for certain tightly defined circumstance such as if an entity sells an insignificant amount of held to maturity investments close to maturity date), investments should be reclassified as available for sale, which will be measured at fair value instead of amortized cost.

5- NET PROFIT INCOME

	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	Three Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Profit on Financing and similar income				
Facilities to banks	**309**	103	**82**	103
Loans and Financing to customers	**304,963**	220,075	**158,605**	114,746
Treasury bills and bonds	**281,750**	248,300	**142,622**	131,476
Deposits and current accounts	**2,196**	3,133	**1,225**	1,620
Total	**589,218**	471,611	**302,534**	247,945
Cost of Deposits and similar Costs				
Deposits and Current Accounts:				
To Banks	**(35,015)**	(5,129)	**(20,553)**	(1,651)
To Customers	**(367,038)**	(329,646)	**(182,225)**	(170,019)
Total	**(402,053)**	(334,775)	**(202,778)**	(171,670)
Net	**187,165**	136,836	**99,755**	76,275

6- NET FEES & COMMISSION INCOME

	Six Months ended 30th June . 2013	Value in LE thousands Six Months ended 30th June . 2012	Three Months ended 30th June . 2013	Value in LE thousands Three Months ended 30th June . 2012
Fees and commissions income:				
Fees and commissions related to Financing	**13,928**	2,068	**9,512**	1,344
Corporate finance	**23,271**	10,912	**15,277**	5,419
Other fees	**20,977**	16,474	**10,915**	8,016
Total	**58,176**	29,454	**35,704**	14,779
Fees and commissions expenses:				
Other fees paid	**(608)**	(601)	**(360)**	(208)
Net	**57,568**	28,853	**35,343**	14,571

7- DIVIDEND INCOME

	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	Three Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Sanable Fund dividend	**150**	-	-	-
Investments in Associates & Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Available for sale Investments	**2,377**	**2,377**	**2,377**	**2,377**
Total	**2,527**	2,377.00	**2,377**	2,377.00

8- NET TRADING INCOME

	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	Three Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Foreign currencies operations				
Gain from foreign currencies exchange	**18,575**	11,858	**11,231**	7,124
MTM of Held for Trading	-	(1)	-	-
Gain on sale of Held for Trading	**111**	419	-	357
Total	**18,686**	12,276	**11,231**	7,481

9- ADMINISRATIVE EXPENSES

	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	Three Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Salaries and wages*	**(133,367)**	(116,516)	**(68,251)**	(60,265)
Social insurance	**(6,019)**	(4,725)	**(3,090)**	(2,357)
Depreciation and amortization	**(31,181)**	(25,228)	**(15,203)**	(13,575)
Other administrative expenses	**(60,614)**	(47,134)	**(31,157)**	(25,035)
Total	**(231,181)**	(193,603)	**(117,700)**	(101,232)

* Salaries and wages for the period ended 30th June 2013 includes an amount of LE **8,736K** (for the period ended 30th June 2012: LE **9,150K**) which represents average total top 20 salaries paid during the period.

10- OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

		Value in LE thousands		Value in LE thousands
	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	**Three Months ended 30th June , 2013**	Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Gain on sale of assets reverted to Bank	**16,154**	3,581	**15,959**	1,503
Gain on sale of fixed assets	**5,440**	11,415	**440**	290
Gain on sale of sell & lease back assets	**-**	1,167	**-**	496
Software cost	**(1,828)**	(519)	**(1,144)**	(423)
Operating lease	**(25,352)**	(36,246)	**(13,488)**	(18,065)
Impairment loss for assets reverted to bank	**-**	-	**-**	-
Other provisions	**(12,035)**	(36,449)	**(9,001)**	(15,669)
Others	**2,586**	4,690	**1,121**	1,252
Total	**(15,035)**	(52,361)	**(6,113)**	(30,616)

11- COST OF CREDIT

		Value in LE thousands		Value in LE thousands
	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	**Three Months ended 30th June , 2013**	Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Impairment loss Banks	**19**	(18)	**20**	(18)
Impairment Reversal / (loss)	**41,899**	(165,682)	**20,906**	(82,263)
Impairment loss of HTM investment	**(631)**	737	**(281)**	(68)
Total	**41,287**	(164,963)	**20,645**	(82,349)

12- TAX

		Value in LE thousands		Value in LE thousands
	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	**Three Months ended 30th June , 2013**	Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Deferred Tax *	**(22,347)**	48,511	**(17,402)**	23,289
Total	**(22,347)**	48,511	**(17,402)**	23,289

* Additional Information on the deferred tax is detailed in note no. 28.

13- NET INCOME PER SHARE

The Net Income per share during the Period was calculated by using the weighted average method for the numbers of the outstanding shares during the Period.

		Value in LE thousands		Value in LE thousands
	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	**Three Months ended 30th June , 2013**	Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Net income / (loss) for the period	**33,880**	(187,469)	**22,485**	(89,841)
Weighted average for the issued common stocks	**200,000**	200,000	**200,000**	200,000
Net Income / (Loss) Per Share	**0.17**	(0.94)	**0.11**	(0.45)

14- CASH AND DUE FROM CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Cash*	**334,977**	182,156
Due From Central Bank (reserve requirements)	**1,173,651**	950,642
	1,508,628	1,132,798

*Cash as at June 30th, 2013 includes an amount of LE 76K which represents Purchased checks due on CBE in favor of one of the bank's clients

15- DUE FROM BANKS

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Current accounts	**100,214**	100,233
Deposits	**1,457,660**	1,613,319
Total	**1,557,874**	1,713,552
Central Bank (including the required reserve percentage)	**181,034**	391,365
Local Banks	**844,136**	1,199,520
Foreign Banks	**532,704**	122,667
Total	**1,557,874**	1,713,552
Non profit bearing balances	**100,946**	103,960
Fixed profit balances	**1,456,928**	1,609,592
Total	**1,557,874**	1,713,552

16- TREASURY BILLS

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
91 days maturity	**100,000**	40,000
182 days maturity	**204,925**	699,175
274 days maturity	**978,725**	1,575,175
364 days maturity	**2,617,584**	2,820,621
	3,901,234	5,134,971
Unearned revenues	**(209,072)**	(291,366)
Total	**3,692,162**	4,843,605
Repo's		
Repo's matured during 1 week	**(896,529)**	(1,402,654)
Total (1+2)	**2,795,633**	3,440,951

17- FACILITIES TO BANKS and CUSTOMERS

17/1- FACILITIES TO BANKS

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Direct facilities	-	31,596
Impairment loss Provision	-	(19)
Net	-	31,577

Value in LE thousands

Impairment loss Provision	**June 30th , 2013**	December 31st, 2012
Balance at the beginning of the Year	**19**	-
Impairment loss charge within the Year	**1**	19
Provision no longer required	(20)	-
	-	19

17/2 FINANCING TO CUSTOMERS

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Retail		
Overdraft	**2,252**	7,785
Cash back cards	**90,352**	9,456
Personal Financing	**2,801,431**	2,532,552
Real Estate Mortgage	**7,344**	11,670
Total (1)	**2,901,379**	2,561,463
Corporate (including SMEs)		
Overdraft	**180,869.00**	344,042
Direct Financing	**6,047,944**	6,122,247
Syndicated Financing	**424,837**	714,291
Total (2)	**6,653,650**	7,180,580
Total loans & facilities (1 + 2)	**9,555,029**	9,742,043
Impairment loss for financings	**(2,888,689)**	(3,505,882)
Profit in suspense *	**(338,993)**	(462,815)
Deferred profit	**(608,414)**	(469,664)
Net	**5,718,933**	5,303,682
Net distributed as follows:		
Conventional loans (Net)	**357,735**	391,381
Financing (Net)	**5,361,198**	4,912,301
Net	**5,718,933**	5,303,682

* Profit in suspense was accumulated according to the credit rating issued by the CBE.

17/2 - FINANCING TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Impairment losses for financing movement

Value in LE thousands

Impairment loss Provision	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Balance at the beginning of the period/ year	**3,505,882**	2,878,239
Impairment loss charge for the period / year	**(5,987)**	979,637
Recoveries during the period /year	**(42)**	160
Usage during the period / year	**(607,471)**	(368,816)
Transferred from other provisions	**-**	1,682
Provision no longer required	**(37,885)**	-
Foreign currency revaluation differences	**34,192**	14,980
Balance at the end of period / year	**2,888,689**	3,505,882

Movement for impairment losses for financing as per type:

Value in LE thousands

RETAIL	Overdraft	Caovered Cards	Personal Financing	Real Estate Mortgage	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	-	46	288,468	1,622	290,136
Impairment loss charge within the period	-	349	43,216	(45)	43,520
Usage during the period	-	(2)	(136,656)	-	(136,658)
Recoveries during the period	-	(8)	(34)	-	(42)
Balance at 30 June 2013	-	385	194,994	1,577	196,956

CORPORATE	Overdraft	Direct Financing	Syndicated Financing	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	2,979	3,203,140	9,627	3,215,746
Impairment loss charge within the period	- 2,129 -	50,944	3,566	(49,507)
Usage during the period	-	(470,813)	-	(470,813)
provision no longer required	-	(37,885)	-	(37,885)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	-	33,006	1,186	34,192
Balance at 30 June 2013	850.00	2,676,504	14,379	2,691,733

17/2- FINANCING TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Value in LE thousands

RETAIL	Overdraft	Caovered Cards	Personal Financing	Real Estate Mortgage	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012	-	1,085	251,293	2,134	254,512
Impairment loss charge within the year	-	49	37,764	(512)	37,301
Usage during the year	-	(1,142)	(692)	-	(1,834)
Recoveries during the year	-	54	103	-	157
Balance at 31 December 2012	-	46	288,468	1,622	290,136

CORPORATE	Overdraft	Direct Financing	Syndicated Financing	Total
Balance at 1 January 2012	2,610	2,611,289	9,828	2,623,727
Impairment loss charge within the year	368	957,149	(15,181)	942,336
Usage during the year	-	(366,982)	-	(366,982)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	-	-	14,980	14,980
Balance at 31 December 2012	2,978	3,203,141	9,627	3,215,746

17- FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
18/1 Available for Sale Investment		
Debt instruments - at Fair value		
Listed	**1,000,628**	1,029,153
Equity instruments - at fair value		
Listed	**17,520**	20,768
Unlisted	**27,561**	25,117
Total available for sale investments (1)	**1,045,709**	1,075,038
18/2 Financial Investment Held to maturity		
Debt Instruments- at amortized cost		
Listed	**10,644**	12,768
Sanabel Fund (*)	**5,355**	5,986
Total Investments held to maturity (2)	**15,999**	18,754
Total Financial Investments (1 + 2)	**1,061,708**	1,093,792
Categorized as follows:		
Current	**1,028,792**	1,062,689
Non-Current	**32,916**	31,103
Total	**1,061,708**	1,093,792
Categorized as follows:		
Fixed Income debt instruments	**997,305**	1,019,580
Variable Income debt instruments	**19,322**	28,327
Variable Income equity instruments	**45,081**	45,885
Total	**1,061,708**	1,093,792

(*) Sanabel Islamic Mutual Fund:

The investments held to maturity include the Bank's investment in Sanabel Islamic mutual fund in association with ABC bank, managed by HC Company.

The number of Bank's certificates share is **LE 75,000** certificates with a par value of **LE 100**. The acquisition cost amounted to LE **7,635,000.**

The value per certificate as 31 March 2013 amounted of LE **71.40** (December 31st, 2012: LE **79.82**)

18- FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS (continued)

Value in LE thousands

	Financial Investment AFS	Financial Investment HTM	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	**1,075,038**	**18,754**	**1,093,792**
Additions	**413**	**-**	**413**
Disposals (sales/redemption)	**(7,382)**	**(3,160)**	**(10,542)**
Foreign currency revaluation difference	**1,693**	**1,037**	**2,730**
Change in the fair value	**(24,054)**	**-**	**(24,054)**
Impairment loss recoveries	**-**	**(632)**	**(632)**
Balance at 30 June 2013	**1,045,708**	**15,999**	**1,061,707**
Balance at 1 January 2012	706,533	23,602	730,135
Additions	445,230	-	445,230
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(107,823)	(6,946)	(114,769)
Foreign currency revaluation difference	704	734	1,438
Change in the fair value	30,394	-	30,394
Impairment loss	-	1,364	1,364
Balance at 31 December 2012	1,075,038	18,754	1,093,792

18/3 Gain from Financial Investment

Value in LE thousands

	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012	Three Months ended 30th June , 2013	Three Months ended 30th June , 2012
Gain on Sale of Treasury Bills	**972**	543	**110**	364
Impairment loss of Investments in Associates & Subsidiaries	**(5,764)**	(5,938)	**(5,764)**	-
	(4,792)	(5,395)	**(5,654)**	364

19- FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES (Net)

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013		December 31st, 2012	
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %
Investments in Subsidiaries				
National Cristal & Glass Company*	**10,036**	**5.42%**	10,036	5.42%
Cairo National Company for Investment	**76,797**	**64.75%**	76,797	64.75%
National Company for Trading and Development (Entad)	**19,206**	**40.29%**	19,206	40.29%
Assuit Islamic National for Trading and Development	**23,477**	**39.91%**	23,477	39.91%
ADI Holding Company	**4,980**	**99.60%**	4,980	99.60%
ADI Capital Company	**125**	**2.50%**	125	2.50%
Total Subsidiaries Companies	**134,621**		134,621	
Investments in Associated				
ADILease leasing Company	**8,743**	**16.98%**	8,743	16.98%
Cairo National Company for Brokerage & Securities	**538**	**32.00%**	538	32.00%
Youth Company For Investment and General Services (SERVICO)	**126**	**1.83%**	126	1.83%
Alexandria National Company for Financial Investments	**2,181**	**9.04%**	2,181	9.04%
Arab Mashriq Company for Takaful Insurance	**10,000**	**20.00%**	10,000	20.00%
Total Associates Companies	**21,588**		21,588	
Investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies	**156,209**		156,209	
Less: Impairment loss	**(12,711)**		**(6,947)**	
Net investment in Subsidiary and Associated Companies (1)	**143,498**		149,262	
Investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies - Fully Impaired	**37,852**		37,852	
Less: Impairment loss	**(37,852)**		(37,852)	
Net investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies - Fully Impaired (2)	**-**		-	
Investment in Subsidiary and Associated Companies (Net) (1+2)	**143,498**		149,262	

*The bank sold (**77.46%**) of National Cristal & Glass Company to Abu Dhabi Islamic Holding (Subsidiary Company) and so far the Bank will complete the legality transfer process .

As per a study by the Bank's management to determine the level of control exercised over the companies, classified as associated companies, has resulted in some of these companies being reclassified to be subsidiaries.

20- INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Computer software		
Net Book value at the beginning of period / Year	**11,325**	10,357
Additions	**6,995**	15,504
Amortization for the period / Year	**(9,095)**	(14,536)
Net book value at end of period / Year	**9,225**	11,325

21- OTHER ASSETS

		"REstated" Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Accrued revenues	**108,618**	86,712
Pre-paid expenses	**41,126**	31,129
Due from sale and leaseback assets	**-**	0
Down payments under purchase fixed assets	**6,855**	9,412
Assets reverted to the Bank in settlement of debts (Net of Impairment)	**3,187**	124,427
Deposits & custody	**5,012**	1,990
Due from Related Parties*	**334,915**	165,450
Due from Tax Authority **	**211,480**	155,179
Other debit balances	**56,895**	58,434
Total	**768,088**	632,733

* On June 23rd, 2013, Assets reverted to the bank which cost amounted to LE 138,148 thousands and fair value of LE 154,066 thousand were sold to ADI Properties Co. resulting in a gain on sale of LE 15,918 thousand.

** Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority (Note 35).

22- FIXED ASSETS (NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION)

Value in LE thousands

	Land & Premises	**Machinery & Equipment**	**Other Assets**	**Total**
Net Book value at 1 January 2013	**19,093**	**1,404**	**223,587**	**244,084**
Additions	**22,944**	**343**	**10,812**	**34,099**
Depreciation	**(1,099)**	**(140)**	**(21,243)**	**(22,482)**
Net Book value at 30 June 2013	**32,367**	**1,607**	**213,156**	**247,130**
Cost	**56,241**	**4,224**	**412,566**	**473,031**
Accumulated depreciation	**(23,874)**	**(2,617)**	**(199,410)**	**(225,901)**
Net Book value at 30 June 2013	**32,367**	**1,607**	**213,156**	**247,130**

Value in LE thousands

	Land & Premises	Machinery & Equipment	Other Assets	Total
Net Book value at 1 January 2012	20,993	1,605	195,508	218,106
Additions	460	77	66,173	66,710
Disposals	(460)	(10)	(2,610)	(3,080)
Depreciation	(1,900)	(278)	(37,862)	(40,040)
Depreciation related to disposal	-	10	2,378	2,388
Net Book value at 31 December 2012	19,093	1,404	223,587	244,084
Cost	41,918	3,881	401,754	447,553
Accumulated depreciation	(22,825)	(2,477)	(178,167)	(203,469)
Net Book value at 31 December 2012	19,093	1,404	223,587	244,084

- Fixed Assets after depreciation include LE **10.3mn** (December 31st, 2012: **LE 10.3mn**) represent cost of assets not registered yet. Legal procedures are under progress for them to be registered.

- Total value of fully depreciated assets as June 30th , 2013 amounting to LE **100mn.**.

23- DUE TO BANKS

	June 30th , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Foreign Banks	**3,579**	21,783
Local Banks	**355,000**	315,950
Total	**358,579**	337,733

24- CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

	June 30th , 2013	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2012
Demand deposits	**2,128,750**	1,732,580
Time deposits & call accounts	**2,569,160**	3,577,557
Term saving certificates	**4,600,138**	4,330,825
Savings deposits	**3,167,729**	3,176,869
Other deposits	**151,643**	153,019
Total	**12,617,420**	12,970,850
Classified as follows:		
Corporate deposits	**3,174,458**	3,934,960
Retail deposit	**9,442,963**	9,035,890
Total	**12,617,421**	12,970,850
Profit free balances	**1,310,401**	1,150,821
Variable Profit balances	**11,307,019**	11,820,029
Total	**12,617,420**	12,970,850
Current balances	**8,017,284**	8,640,025
Non-current balances	**4,600,138**	4,330,825
Total	**12,617,422**	12,970,850

25- SUBORDINATED FINANCING

	Rate %	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Value in LE thousands Six Months ended 30th June , 2012
Subordinated Loan *	5.3	**205,773**	180,777
Total		**205,773**	180,777

25- SUBORDINATED FINANCING - Continued

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Balance at the beginning of the period	**180,777**	244,966
Difference between FV and PV	**-**	(64,189)
Amortization of Difference between FV and PV	**5,093**	-
FX Revaluation	**19,902**	-
	205,772	180,777

*The subordinated financing by amount of USD **39mn** equivalent to LE **241mn** granted by ADIB- UAE under Wakala investment agreement for tenor of six years starts on December 27th, 2012 with a profit rate of 0.125% form the investment amount and the expected profit equals to Libor USD on any extension period after six years.

The bank have recognize the subordinated financing by the present value using discount rate of 5.3% and the difference between the face value and the present value in the agreement date by an mount EGP 64,189K was added to equity statement as per the CBE regulations .

26- OTHER LIABILITIES

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Accrued revenues	**49,050**	42,880
Accrued expenses	**2,639**	2,639
Due to Tax Authority *	**211,480**	155,179
Other credit balances	**481,894**	215,143
Total	**745,063**	415,841

* Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority (Note 35).

27- OTHER PROVISIONS

Value in LE thousands

	Provision for Contingent Claims	Provision for Tax	Provision for Contingent Liabilities	Total
Balance at 1 January 2013	**9,650**	**15,800**	**9,206**	**34,656**
Formed during the period	**820**	**6,000**	**5,215**	**12,035**
Amount used during the period	**(864)**	**(8,086)**	**-**	**(8,950)**
Foreign currencies revaluation difference	**-**	**-**	**68**	**68**
Balance at 30 June 2013	**9,489**	**13,831**	**14,489**	**37,809**
Balance at 1 January 2012	14,360	-	8,043	22,403
Formed during the year	5,156	63,801	1,879	70,836
Amount used during the year	(3,989)	(48,001)	-	(51,990)
Provision no longer required	(4,995)	-	-	(4,995)
Transferred from Contingent Liabilities to contingent claims	33	-	51	84
Foreign currencies revaluation difference	(915)	-	(767)	(1,682)
Balance at 31 December 2012	9,650	15,800	9,206	34,656

28- DEFERRED TAX

The deferred tax has been calculated on the differences based on the liability using the actual tax rate of 20%.
The deferred tax asset resulting from retained loss is not recognized unless a future tax profit is estimated and it is expected the Bank can benefit from the losses in the short run.
Following is the deferred asset and liabilities:

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
	Assets / (Liabilities)	Assets / (Liabilities)
Fixed Assets	**(26,020)**	(27,269)
Provisions (other than the impairment loss for loans)	**5,995**	4,714
Profit in suspense	**84,747**	115,704
Retained tax losses	**723,796**	717,717
Net tax of which an asset arises	**788,518**	810,866

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities method:

Beginning balance	**810,866**	536,258
Addition	**0**	354,858
Disposals	**(22,347)**	(80,250)
Closing Balance	**788,519**	810,866

29- CAPITAL

29/1 Authorized Capital

The authorized capital amounts to **LE 4bn** (December 31st, 2012: **LE 4bn**)

29/2 Issued and paid in Capital:

The issued and paid in capital amounted to **LE 2bn** (December 31st, 2012: **LE 2bn**) represented by 200mn shares (December 31st, 2012: **200mn** shares) with a nominal value of LE 10 each.

29/3 Amounts paid under capital increase

- During the last 4 years ADIB – UAE deposited **LE 1,662k** in cash directly as amounts paid under capital increase**,** on December 28th, 2011 ADIB – UAE approved to transfer the full amount of Subordinated financing of **LE 199, 020K** to amounts paid under capital increase.

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Beginning balance	**1,861,418**	1,173,321
Amounts Paid Under Capital Increase	**-**	688,097
	1,861,418	1,861,418

30- RESERVES AND RETAINED LOSSES

Value in LE thousands

Reserves	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Legal Reserves	**22,878**	22,878
General Reserves	**42,522**	42,522
Special Reserves	**26,257**	26,257
Fair Value Reserves - Investments available for sale	**(351)**	23,703
General Banking Risk Reserve	**55,210**	106,114
Total Reserves	**146,516**	221,474

30/1 Special Reserves*

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Adjustments for change in the measurement policy for AFS Investments related to previous years	**17,165**	17,165
Adjustments for change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for loans and facilities for pervious years	**9,092**	9,092
	26,257	26,257

* Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

30/2 Fair value reserve – available for sale investments *

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Beginning balance	**23,703**	(6,691)
Change in fair value	**(24,804)**	29,597
Loss transferred to income statement for AFS disposals	**750**	797
	(351)	23,703

*Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

30/3 General Banking Risk Reserves

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Beginning balance	**106,114**	64,637
Adjustments for change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for financings and facilities	**(91)**	35,994
10% provision based on the value of assets reverted to the Bank	**(50,812)**	5,483
	55,211	106,114
Balance of General Bank Risk Reserve		
General Bank Risk Reserve for loans & facilities	**55,211**	55,302
General Bank Risk Reserve for assets reverted to the Bank	**-**	50,812
	55,211	106,114

- The CBE instructions require the Bank to provide general bank reserves to guarantee any differences in impairment loss measurement methods for financings/facilities and assets reverted to the Bank between the old and new CBE methodologies, Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

*Distribution from this reserve is only allowed with CBE approval.

30/4 Retained Losses

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Balance at the beginning of the period / Year	**(3,522,315)**	(2,625,917)
prior year adjustments	**-**	-
Net Income (Loss) for the period / Year	**33,880**	(854,921)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	**50,903**	(41,477)
Cost of the subordinated loan using EIR	**5,093**	-
	(3,432,439)	(3,522,315)

31- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

For the purpose of presenting the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the following balances maturing within less than 3 months from the date of acquisition.

Value in LE thousands

	June 30th , 2013	June 30th, 2012
Cash and Due from CBE	**1,508,628**	1,190,705
Due from banks	**1,557,874**	1,089,188
Treasury Bills	**2,795,633**	2,657,618
Due from Banks maturities more than3 months	**(1,457,660)**	(1,042,008)
Treasury bills maturities more than 3 months	**(3,592,325)**	(3,476,052)
	812,150	419,451

32- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A- Capital commitments

The Banks contracts for capital commitments reached **LE 4,694k** as of June 30th , 2013 (December 31st, 2012: **LE 2,278k**). Representing purchases of fixed assets and the management is adequately confident that finance shall be made available for covering these commitments.

32- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

b- Contingent Liabilities

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Financing commitment	**2**	66,145
Letters of credit	**339,818**	208,429
Letters of guarantee	**286,930**	278,445
Documentary credit	**95,930**	86,959
Bank guarantees	**388,575**	329,629
	1,111,256	969,607

c- Operating Lease commitment

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
From 1 year up to 5 yaers	**21,719**	21,987
More than 5 years	**40,617**	23,951
	62,336	45,938

33- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

33/1 Financing to related parties:

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Islamic Financing	**120,858**	131,207

33/2 Deposits from Related Parties:

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Deposits	**2,693**	7,905

- The pervious deposits are of variable interest and upon demand.

33/3 ADIB – UAE

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Due from Banks	**79,720**	7,728
Dues to Banks	**3,411**	316,653
Amounts paid under capital increase	**1,861,418**	1,861,418
Sub Debt Financing	**205,773**	180,777

33/4 ADI – Holding

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Amount received from NGF's shares Selling	**164,185**	164,185
Establishment Expenses	**2,233**	91

33/5 ADI – Holding

		Value in LE thousands
	June 30th , 2013	December 31st, 2012
Amounts due on sale of Assets reverted to the bank	**154,066**	-

33/6 National Cristal & Glass Company

		Value in LE thousands
	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012
Proceeds from sale of	**23**	45
Cost of deposits and similar costs	**-**	0

33/7 Board Members and Senior Management benefits

		Value in LE thousands
	Six Months ended 30th June , 2013	Six Months ended 30th June , 2012
Salaries and short term benefits	**2,536**	1,538

34- SALES OF FIXED ASSETS RE-RENTED ON LEASING BASIS:

The Banks management has sold a land and building owned by the Bank which comprise of 29 branches of the Bank on a leasing contract basis with a total value of LE 214,659,243 resulting in "Profit from sales of fixed assets with a value of LE 194,791,863 an agreement with the CBE was reached to use this amount to decrease the operating losses of the first quarter 2009. Instead of amortizing on the leasing period that is on condition that the Bank doesn't grant any facilities to the leasing company to finalize the deal, The Bank has also finalized a leasing agreement dated March 30th, 2009 to re-rent these facilities with a value of LE 321mm to be paid on 120 monthly installments starting April 30th, 2009.

35- TAX POSITION

Corporate Tax:

- Tax inspections for the years prior 2008 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid and the internal committee was set and no due taxes were reported.
- Preparation and presenting the tax return for the years till 2011 have been presented to tax authority as per law no. 91 for the year 2005.
- Tax return for the year 2007/ 2008 was inspected and an internal committee is being set.
- The bank didn't pay the tax (20%) regarding T-bill and T-bonds income from September 2010 till now.

Salary Tax:

- Tax inspections and internal committee for the years prior 2008 have been fully completed and there was no due tax for this period.
- The years 2009 to 2011 are currently being inspected.
- The payroll taxes are being paid on the due dates as stated by law.

Stamp duty Tax:

First: In light of law no. 111 for the year 1980 (before amendments)

- Inspections of all Upper Egypt branches (17 branches) have been finalized from opening of the branches to 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.
- Inspections of 14 out of 20 East Delta branches have been finalized from opening of the branches till 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.
- Inspections of 12 out of 14 West Delta branches have been finalized from opening of the branches till 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.

35- TAX POSITION (continued)

- Inspection of 15 out of 17 Cairo branches has been finalized from start of their activities to 31/7/2006. Tax liabilities for 10 branches were settled and 5 branches are still under settlement after tax disputes.

- An appeal in the court is in process For 47 branch for which the tax liability was determined. Partial settlement of these liabilities was made to avoid delay penalties since the court appeal does not stop the tax liability.

- As for the remaining 11 bank branches, coordinating between tax authorities is in process to start inspection for years prior to 31/7/2006.

Second: In light of law no. 143 for the year 2006 (amendment of law no. 111)

- Inspections of the bank branches for the years starting 1/8/2006 to 31/12/2007. Have been finalized from opening of the branch to 31/7/2006. An appeal on the amount is in process and an internal committee of the tax authorities has been set up to study the issue.

Sales Tax:

- Inspections of the bank branches up to 31/12/2006 and due tax was paid.

- Years 1/1/2007 to 31/12/2012 is currently under preparation for future inspection.