National Bank for Development (S.A.E.)

Standalone Financial Statements and

And Independent Auditors' Report Thereon

For the Year Ended 31st December, 2011

Independent Auditors' Report

To: The Shareholders of National Bank for Development S.A.E

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of the National Bank for Development S.A.E, represented in the balance sheet as of December 31st, 2011 and the related income statement, change in equity and cash flow for the year ended December 31st, 2011 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements:

The Standalone Financial Statements are the responsibility of the Banks management. Management is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of these Standalone Financial Statements, in accordance with the instructions of preparation and presentation of Standalone 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. Management's responsibility include designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements, that are free of material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. Management's responsibility also includes selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibilities:

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Egyptian standards on auditing and applicable Egyptian laws. These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements, plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the Standalone Financial Statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making these risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entities preparation and fair presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements in order to design the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the bank's internal control. The audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used, the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Bases for qualified opinion:

1- Loan Loss provision shortfall has amounted to LE 950mn as of December 31st 2011 (2010: LE 1.3bn) As described in note no. 18 of the Standalone Financial Statements. And we have issued a qualified Opinion on the standalone financial statement regarding this for the year ended 31st December 2010.

2- Tax provision shortfall has amounted to LE 108mn as of December 31st 2011 (2010: LE 128mn). And We have issued a qualified Opinion on the standalone financial statement regarding this for the year Ended 31st December 2010.

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 National Bank for Development 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

Without qualifying our report, we draw your attention to the following:

1- Note (2-b) of the notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, despite that the Bank's accumulated losses have reached LE 2.6bn which exceeds the issued and paid-in capital (2010: LE 2bn) and the shortfall of Loan Loss Provision and tax Provision which might leads to the presence of significant doubt about the bank going concern . The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared based on the going concern principal on the assumption that the Bank's shareholders commitment to provide the required funds to the bank. In accordance to article no. 69 of the companies Law no. 159 of 1981, shareholders extraordinary general assembly meeting will be held to decide the continuity of the Bank.

2- Note (20) of the notes to the Standalone Financial Statements , the bank have recognized gain on sale from selling about 77.46% from his own shares in National Cristal and Glass Company (S.A.E) to ADI Holding Company (Subsidiary) by amount of L.E 20.7mn, the establishing general assembly meeting for ADI Holding Company was held on 22nd Jan 2012 and approved the selling contract of National Cristal and Glass Company (S.A.E) shares and the legal procedures to finalize the selling deal are in progress.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

Nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank contravened any of the provisions on the Central Bank, Banking & Monetary System Law no. 88 of 2003 for the year then ended.

The Bank maintains proper accounting records that comply with the laws & the Banks Articles of Association & the Standalone Financial Statements agree with the Bank's records.

The financial information included in the Board of Director's report, prepared in accordance with Law no. 159 of the year 1981 and its executive regulations, is in agreement with the box of the Bank in so far as such information is recorded therein.

Auditors

Mohamed Salah Abo Tabl	**Taha Mohamed Khaled**
FESAA – FEST	FESAA - FEST
R.A.A (4434)	R.A.A (5136)
Allied for Accounting and Auditing E&Y	**BDO & CO**

29th February 2012

Cairo

National Bank For Development (S.A.E)
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31st, 2011

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note No	December 31st, 2011 LE	"Restated" December 31st, 2010 LE
Assets			
Cash and due from Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	14	1,700,591,835	1,377,353,649
Due from banks	15	1,407,479,930	1,889,768,049
Treasury bills	16	3,967,242,467	2,395,781,354
Financial assets held for trading	17	-	20,071,000
Loans and credit facilities to customers (Net)	18	1,539,146,114	1,944,594,814
Islamic facilities to customers (Net)	18	2,959,075,612	2,302,684,000
Financial Investments:			
-Available for sale	19/1	706,532,908	726,574,295
-Held to maturity	19/2	23,601,808	32,217,120
Net Investments in Associates & subsidiaries	20	149,967,948	298,308,291
Net Intangible assets	21	10,356,577	5,422,482
Other assets	22	551,896,445	337,755,416
Fixed assets, net	23	218,106,277	155,786,713
Deferred tax assets	29	536,258,309	515,616,385
Total assets		**13,770,256,230**	**12,001,933,568**
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity :			
Liabilities :			
Due to banks	24	770,504,448	349,946,295
Customers' deposits	25	12,051,680,225	10,868,742,293
Long term loans	26	-	148,165,047
Other liabilities	27	216,885,258	119,078,339
Other provisions	28	22,403,124	29,172,058
Total liabilities		**13,061,473,055**	**11,515,104,032**
Shareholders' Equity:			
Issued and paid-up capital	30	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Paid under capital increase	30/3	1,173,320,858	321,707,558
Reserves	31	149,602,623	179,490,939
Difference between Face value and Present value (Subordinated Financing)		-	43,856,514
Retained losses	31/4	(2,614,140, 306)	(2,058,225, 475)
Total Shareholders' Equity		**708,783,175**	**486,829,536**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**13,770,256,230**	**12,001,933,568**
Contingent Liabilities & commitments	33	**472,857,939**	**493,933,000**

Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director	Chairman	CFO
Nevine Loutfy	Nevine Loutfy	Michael Murray

Independent Auditors' Report (attached)

	Note No	December 31st, 2011 LE	"Restated" December 31st, 2010 LE
Profit on Financings and similar income	5	731,578,089	583,406,362
Cost of deposits and similar costs	5	(557,955,669)	(466,564,971)
Net interest income		**173,622,420**	**116,841,391**
Fees and commission income	6	59,887,309	66,005,579
Fees and commission expense	6	(1,959,842)	(1,263,781)
Net fees and commission income		**57,927,467**	**64,741,798**
Dividend income	7	5,195,281	8,192,581
Net trading income	8	23,341,320	16,030,736
Gain from sale of financial investments	19/3	22,505,792	12,399,078
Cost of credit	11	(371,055,292)	(493,272,001)
Administrative expenses	9	(361,775,818)	(286,731,105)
Other operating expenses	10	(131,207,300)	(136,256,882)
loss before tax		**(581,446,130)**	**(698,054,404)**
Tax expense	12	20,641,924	188,070,511
Net loss for the year		**(560,804,206)**	**(509,983,893)**
Losses per share	13	**(2.80)**	**(2.72)**

National Bank For Development (S.A.E)
Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity
For the year ended December 31st, 2011

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 Present value Subordinated) (Financing	Retained losses	Total
Balance at December 31st, 2009 as reported	**1,750,000,000**	**130,340,899**	**22,878,187**	**36,271,546**	**17,165,099**	**40,148,754**	-	-	**(1,525,713,678)**	**471,090,807**
change in Accounting Policies	-	-	-	-	9,092,000	-	46,248,250	-	(9,952,518)	**45,387,732**
Balance at December 31st,2009 as restated	**1,750,000,000**	**130,340,899**	**22,878,187**	**36,271,546**	**26,257,099**	**40,148,754**	**46,248,250**	-	**(1,535,666,196)**	**516,478,539**
Paid Under Capital increase	-	441,366,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**441,366,659**
Capital Increase	250,000,000	(250,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess in Issuing fees	-	-	-	6,250,000	-	-	-	-	-	**6,250,000**
Transfer to general banking risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,703,971	-	(16,703,971)	-
Net change at Fair Value for AFS investments	-	-	-	-	-	(15,266,868)	-	-	-	**(15,266,868)**
Difference between face value & present value for subordinated loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,985,099	-	**47,985,099**
Amortization of subordinated financing using EIR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,128,585)	4,128,585	-
Net Loss for the year - Restated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(509,983,893)	**(509,983,893)**
Balance at December31st, 2010 as reported	**2,000,000,000**	**321,707,558**	**22,878,187**	**42,521,546**	**26,257,099**	**24,881,886**	**62,952,221**	**43,856,514**	**- 2,058,225,475**	**486,829,536**
Paid Under Capital increase	-	652,593,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**652,593,600**
Transfer to general banking risk Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,684,701	-	(1,684,701)	-
Net change at Fair Value for AFS investments	-	-	-	-	-	(31,573,017)	-	-	-	**(31,573,017)**
Net Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(560,804,206)	**(560,804,206)**
Amortization of subordinated financing using EIR method	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,574,076)	6,574,076	-
Transfer to Paid Under Capital Increase (Note 30/3)	-	199,019,700	-	-	-	-	-	(37,282,438)	-	**161,737,262**
Balance as at December 31st, 2011	**2,000,000,000**	**1,173,320,858**	**22,878,187**	**42,521,546**	**26,257,099**	**(6,691,131)**	**64,636,922**	-	**(2,614,140,306)**	**708,783,175**

National Bank For Development (S.A.E)
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended December 31st, 2011

Translation of Financial Statements originally issued in Arabic

	Note No	December 31st, 2011 LE	"Restated" December 31st, 2010 LE
Operational activities			
Loss before tax		(581,446,130)	(698,054,404)
Non cash adjustment to reconcile loss before tax to cash flows from operating			
Depreciation of fixed assets	23	27,902,568	22,669,929
Amortization of intangible assets	21	13,290,239	8,468,365
Cost of credit	11	371,055,292	493,272,001
Other provisions	28	69,032,246	76,444,283
MTM of Assets held for trading	8	244,281	(422,462)
Other provision used	28	(74,780,074)	(79,197,109)
Loans provision used	18	(72,881,804)	(45,485,732)
Provisions no longer required	28	(1,061,756)	(6,240,833)
Foreign currency revaluation of Loan Loss provisions	18	11,670,713	15,185,164
Foreign currency revaluation of other provisions	28	40,650	37,043
Foreign currency revaluation of held to maturity investments	19	(953,000)	(1,597,500)
Foreign currency revaluation of available for sale investments	19	(577,817)	(784,114)
Impairment losses recoveries for HTM investment	19	-	(623,250)
Gains on sale of fixed assets	10	(484,943)	(6,588,434)
(Gains) Losses on sale of assets reverted to the bank	10	(4,202,512)	9,034,974
impairment loss of assets reverted to bank	10	-	344,000
Profit from sale of Assets held for trading	8	(182,632)	(1,317,798)
Profit from sale of available for sale investments	19/3	(336)	(9,731,738)
Profit from sale of treasury bills	19/3	(721,302)	(2,667,340)
Profit from sale of investments in subsidiaries & Associate	19/3	(21,784,154)	-
Dividends income	7	(5,195,281)	(8,192,581)
Amortization of subordinated loan using EIR method	26	6,574,076	4,128,585
Foreign currency revaluation of subordinated financing	26	7,458,108	3,619,961
Operating loss prior changes in assets and liabilities utilized in operational activities		**(257,003,568)**	**(227,698,990)**
Net decrease (increase) in assets & liabilities			
Due from banks		449,920,944	1,770,966,624
Treasury bills		(1,791,641,843)	(548,005,138)
Assets held for trading		-	(18,330,741)
Loans to customers		(556,653,450)	(1,143,237,077)
Other assets		(47,822,839)	36,786,007
Due to banks		420,558,154	341,421,521
Customers' deposits		1,182,937,932	1,468,243,415
Other liabilities		97,806,917	26,342,504
Income tax paid during the year		-	(16,685,024)
Net cash flows resulting from (Used in) operating activities		(501,897,753)	1,689,803,101
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments available for sale	19/2	(49,143,514)	(535,643,865)
Proceeds from Investments available for sale	19/2	58,199,386	311,783,043
Payments for the purchase of fixed assets	23	(95,963,698)	(129,613,568)
Payments for the purchase of intangible assets	21	(18,224,299)	(12,527,598)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		6,226,510	7,306,875
Payments to purchase investment in subsidiaries & Associate		-	(33,852,916)
Proceeds from Investments in subsidiaries & Associates		7,042,243	-
Proceeds from investments Held to maturity	19/2	7,503,563	3,637,250
Proceeds from sale of treasury bills	19/3	721,302	2,667,340
Dividends income	7	4,092,941	8,192,581
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(79,545,566)	(378,050,858)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Shareholders under Capital Increase	30/3	652,593,600	441,366,659
Long term financing		(460,000)	187,463,837
Surplus In share's subscription fees		-	6,250,000
Net cash flows resulting from financing activities		652,133,600	635,080,496
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		70,690,281	1,946,832,739
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,341,492,955	394,660,216
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2,412,183,236	2,341,492,955
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year are represented in :			
Cash and due from CBE		1,700,591,835	1,377,353,649
Due from banks		1,407,479,930	1,889,768,049
Treasury bills		3,967,242,467	2,395,781,354
Due from banks (Deposits matured more than 3 months)		(1,354,910,949)	(1,804,831,893)
Treasury bills with maturity more than 3 months		(3,308,220,047)	(1,516,578,204)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	32	**2,412,183,236**	**2,341,492,955**

1- BACKGROUND:

National Bank for Development was established as an (S.A.E) in 1974 and in accordance with Investment Law no. 43 of 1974 and its executive regulations and the amendments thereon, the bank provides all banking services related to its activities of corporate, retail and investments. Through its head office located in Cairo and its 69 branches served by 2,148 staff at the date of the Standalone Financial Statements, The Bank is listed on the Egyptian Stock Exchange (EGX).

As per the Extraordinary General Assembly meeting dated 3 September 2007. An approval is being taken to amend the name of "National Bank for Development" to "Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank - Egypt". The name will be amended after converting the Bank's activity to be Shari'a compliant in accordance with Shari'a standards.

The Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended December 31st, 2011 have been approved for issue by the Bank's Board of Directors on 26 February 2012.

2- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A) Basis for preparation

These Standalone Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE) basis of preparation of the Bank's Standalone Financial Statements and principles of recognition and measurement as approved by its Board of Directors on December 16th, 2008; These Standalone 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, the subordinated loan and available for sale financial assets.

The Bank also prepared the Standalone 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 December 31st, 2011 to gather sufficient information reflecting the Banks' activities, results, cash flow and change in owners' equity.

B) Significant Accounting Principle:

Although accumulated losses were LE 2,614mn at December 31st, 2011 (2010: LE 2,058mn), which exceeds the paid up capital in addition to the effect of the shortfall of loan loss provision and tax provisions. The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as shareholders undertake to continue providing financial support to the Bank.

As per article no. 69 of company's law no. 159 for year 1981. An Extraordinary General Assembly meeting will be held to approve 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 whereas the bank has the option to exercise or convert at the time of assessment..

C/2 Associates:

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

- 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 are incurred 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 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 standalone financial statements are calculated on the cost basis, investments are registered on the acquisition expenses basis, deducting any impairment loss in value, Dividend income is registered in the income statement which it 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 distinct from the other. Geographical sector is 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 December 31st, 2011.

E) Foreign Currency Transactions:

E/1 Trade and presentation currency

The Egyptian pound is the currency of preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements.

E/2 Transactions and balances in Foreign Currency

The Banks' accounting records are maintained in Egyptian pounds, transactions in other foreign 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, any resultant gain or loss is then 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 profit and loss 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 profit and loss in "Profit/Interest and similar income"
- Differences due to changes in foreign currencies exchange rates; these are recognized through profit and loss in "Other operating income / Expense"
- Differences due to change in fair value of the instrument which re 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" item.

F) Financial assets:

The Bank classifies its financial assets into the following groups:

- Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss.
- Loans 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 profit and loss

Financial assets include:

- Investments Held for Trading
- Financial instrument are recorded as Held for Trading if it is acquired for resale in short term, or if it represents a part of specific financial instrument portfolio that are managed together and there is an evidence for actual recent transactions refers to the gain of income in short term.

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

F-2 Loans and Receivables

Loans 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 that classified as Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit and loss.

- That the Bank upon initial recognition designates 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.

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 amounts 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 unspecified period and may be sold to provide liquidity or due to changes in the prices of shares, foreign currencies, or interest rate.

The following principles are followed for the financial assets:

- Purchases or sales of financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss, 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 profit and loss at initial measurement are recognize at fair value plus directly attributable costs of acquisition or issue while financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss at initial measurement are recognized only at fair value, any directly attributable acquisition or issue costs are recorded in the "Net Trading Income" in the income statement.

- Financial assets are derecognized 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, while a financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired.

- Available for Sale financial investments and financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at fair value.

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

- Profit and loss due to changes in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss are recorded in income statement during the period it occurred.

- Profit and losses 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. Loans and receivables and Held to Maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

- Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of 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 entities 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 the 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 loans and bonds, Any related profit and loss 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. Profit and loss 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 represent by net in balance sheet under Treasury Bills caption.

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 loans is recognized on accrual basis except for the interest income on non-performing loans, which ceases to be recognized as revenue when the recovery of interest or principle is in doubt.

When loans 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 loans, personal loans, real estate loans for personal housing and loans to small business.

- For corporate loans, 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 loan 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 loan 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/loan 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 loan, the fee is recognized as revenue on expiry.

A syndication fee received by the Bank that arranges a loan and retains no part of the loan 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 loans 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 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:

Lands and buildings comprise the head office premises and branches; 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 so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land which is not depreciated, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method to the extent of their estimated residual values 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.

O-1 Rent

As for leasing contracts, the expense of rent in addition to maintenance, is recognized as expenses in the under income statement. If the Bank decides upon the usage of its right in purchasing the rented assets, the expenses of purchase is capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful life.

The payments are recognized under operational rent decreased, by the amount of any payments received within the stated period, registered in the income statement as steady installments.

Q) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flows 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, both 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 expense on the year's 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 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) Borrowing

Loans obtained by the Bank are initially recognized at the fair value net of transaction costs incurred in connection with obtaining the loan, Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost, with the difference between net proceeds and the value to be paid over the borrowing period, recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

U) Comparative figures

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

Comparative figures are reclassified by prior years adjustments amounted of LE 11,439k as following:

	Value in LE thousands
Other assets - Accrued Revenues (Note 21)	5,672
Other assets - Other debit balances (Note 21)	4,893
Difference between Face value and Present value (Subordinated Financing)	874
	11,439

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 loans 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 loan commitments.

3/1/1 Measurement of Credit Risk

Loans and facilities to clients:

To evaluate credit risk relating to loans 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 loan 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 loan 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 loans 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 loans.

Credit commitments represent the hidden unused part of the risk tolerated by the Bank such as granting loans, 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:

	December 31st, 2011	
Banks Rating	**Loans and Facilities**	**Impairment loss provisions**
Good debts	38.91%	1.14%
Regular Follow Up	6.26%	0.72%
Special Follow Up	0.62%	0.36%
Bad debts	54.21%	97.79%
	100%	**100%**

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 loan 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:

		Value in LE thousands
	December 31st, 2011	**December 31st, 2010**
Balance Sheet items exposed to Credit Risks		
Treasury Bills	4,171,027	2,456,900
Loans and advances to clients:		
Retail loans		
- Overdraft	11,326	19,562
- Credit Cards	3,142	3,691
- Personal loans	2,025,076	1,557,949
Corporate Loans:		
- Overdraft	226,647	375,515
- Direct loans	5,407,034	5,241,225
- Syndicated loans	622,918	478,984
Financial Investments:		
Debt instruments	681,357	717,001
Total	**13,148,527**	**10,850,827**
Off balance sheet items exposed to credit risks		
Letters of credit (Import & confirmed Ex	111,833	134,229
Letters of guarantee	128,665	104,413
Documentary credit	13,499	8,697
Bank guarantees	218,861	246,594
Total (Note 33)	**472,858**	**493,933**

The above table represents the maximum limit of risk to be exposed to at the end of 31st December, 2011 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 63.09% (December 31 2010: 70.6%)of the maximum limit exposed to credit risk results from loans and facilities to customers, while investments in debt instruments represents 5.18% (December 31, 2010: 6.6%).

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

- 45.17% (December 31, 2010: 39.57%) of the loans and facilities portfolio are rated on the highest 2 levels of the internal rating.

- 38.91% (December 31, 2010: 34.37%) of the loan portfolio and facilities having no arrears or indicators of impairment.

- Loans and facilities valued on a standalone basis amounting to LE 4,498mn (December 31, 2010: LE 4,580mn) with impairment less than 54.2% from its value against (December 31, 2010: LE 59.66%).

- The Bank applied more prudential selection process on granting loans and facilities during the financial year ended at 31st December, 2011.

- More than 98.21% of investments in debt instruments and treasury bills represent debt instruments due from the Egyptian government.

3/1/6 Loans and Facilities:

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

		Value in LE thousands
	December 31st, 2011	**December 31st, 2010**
<u>Loans and facilities to clients</u>		
Not having arrears and not subject to impairment	3,228,195	2,639,197
Arrears not subject to impairment	570,400	457,813
Subject to impairment	4,497,548	4,579,916
Total (note 18)	**8,296,143**	**7,676,926**
Less:		
Impairment loss provision	(2,878,240)	(2,570,448)
Interest in suspense	(472,953)	(471,282)
Deferred profits	(446,728)	(387,918)
Net (note 18)	**4,498,222**	**4,247,278**

Loans and facilities:

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011				
	Retail		Corporate		
Rating	Credit Cards	Personal loans & Overdraft	Personal loans & Overdraft	Syndicated loans	Total
Good debts	2,007	1,891,128	722,810	612,250	**3,228,195**
Regular follow up	81	77,951	430,289	10,668	**518,989**
Special follow up	43	16,185	35,182	-	**51,411**
Bad debts	1,010	51,138	4,445,400	-	**4,497,548**
Total	**3,142**	**2,036,402**	**5,633,681**	**622,918**	**8,296,143**

Guaranteed loans are not considered subject to impairment for the non-performing category after taking into consideration the collectability of the guarantees, Loans and facilities portfolio has increased as of 31st December, 2011 by 8.07% (December 31, 2010: 18.77%).

Loans and facilities having no arrears and not subject to impairment

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

Loans and facilities having arrears and not subject to impairment:

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

	Value in LE thousands **December 31st, 2011**
30 days arrears	77,994
30 to 60 days arrears	440,995
60 to 90 days arrears	51,411
Total	**570,400**

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

Loans and facilities subject to individual impairment:

Loans and facilities to clients as follows:

Value in LE thousands

December 31st, 2011	Retail	Corporate	Total
Loans and facilities subject to individual impairment	52,148	4,445,400	**4,497,548**

Re-scheduled Loans and facilities

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 loans, especially loans to customers are usually subject to renegotiation.

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Loans and advances to clients		
Corporate		
Direct Loans	216,569	196,503

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 year.

Value in LE thousands

December 31st, 2011	Treasury Bills	Investments in Debt Instruments	Total
BBB++	4,171,027	681,357	**4,852,384**

3/1/8 Geographical sectors:

Value in LE thousands

	Arab Republic of Egypt			
	Cairo	Alex, Delta & Sinai	Upper Egypt	Total
Treasury bills	4,171,027	-	-	**4,171,027**
Debt instruments available for sale	681,357	-	-	**681,357**
Loans and facilities				
Retail:				
Overdraft	5,366	2,296	3,664	**11,326**
Credit cards	3,142	-	-	**3,142**
Personal loans	1,038,670	738,541	247,865	**2,025,076**
Corporate loans:				
Overdraft	226,387	212	48	**226,647**
Direct loans	5,405,100	1,926	8	**5,407,034**
Syndicated loans	622,918	-	-	**622,918**
Total as of December 31st, 2011	**12,153,967**	**742,975**	**251,585**	**13,148,527**
Total as of December 31st, 2010	**10,126,984**	**551,355**	**172,488**	**10,850,827**

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 loans 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 average daily value at risk within the financial period was LE 681,357 k (December 31, 2010: LE 717,001K). 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 for 2011

Non-Trading portfolio VAR By risk type

Value in LE thousands

	12 months to 31 December 2011		
	Average	**High**	**Low**
Interest rate risk (local currency)	662,377	-	-
Interest rate risk (foreign currency)	18,980	-	-
Total VAR	**681,357**	-	-

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 December 31st, 2011. Included in the table are the financial instruments at carrying amount, categorized by currency.

Value in LE thousands

December 31st, 2011

	LE	USD	Euro	Sterling	Others	Total
Assets						
Cash and due from CBE	1,687,833	9,368	2,701	230	460	**1,700,592**
Due from banks	5,090	1,224,131	128,829	22,219	27,211	**1,407,480**
Treasury bills	4,050,725	120,638	-	-	-	**4,171,363**
Loans and facilities to clients	7,361,570	934,208	365	-	-	**8,296,143**
Financial Investments						
Available for sale	685,175	21,358	-	-	-	**706,533**
Held to maturity	4,752	18,850	-	-	-	**23,602**
Investments in subsidiaries & Associates	149,968	-	-	-	-	**149,968**
Total Financial Assets	**13,945,113**	**2,328,553**	**131,895**	**22,449**	**27,671**	**16,455,681**
Liabilities						
Dues to other banks	468,843	301,661	-	-	-	**770,504**
Customers deposits	11,368,963	505,469	129,622	22,275	25,351	**12,051,680**
Total financial Liabilities	**11,837,807**	**807,130**	**129,622**	**22,275**	**25,351**	**12,822,185**
Net financial position	**2,107,306**	**1,521,423**	**2,273**	**174**	**2,320**	**3,633,496**

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

December 31st, 2011	Up to 1 Month	1-3 months	3-12 Months	1-5 Years	Non - interest bearing	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and due from CBE	-	-	-	-	1,700,592	**1,700,592**
Due from banks	-	64,095	-	1,286,247	57,138	**1,407,480**
Treasury bills	2,242,192	395,980	1,533,191	-	-	**4,171,363**
Loans and facilities to clients	104,218	369,890	326,565	2,997,922	4,497,548	**8,296,143**
Financial Investments						
Available for sale	193,809	-	62,663	450,061	-	**706,533**
Held to maturity	-	-	-	23,602	-	**23,602**
Investments in subsidiaries & Associates	-	-	-	-	149,968	**149,968**
Total Financial Assets	**2,540,219**	**829,965**	**1,922,419**	**4,757,832**	**6,405,246**	**16,455,681**
Financial Liabilities						
Dues to banks	-	766,595	-	-	3,909	**770,504**
Customers deposits	3,701,839	783,122	1,534,688	6,032,031	-	**12,051,680**
Total Financial Liabilities	**3,701,839**	**1,549,717**	**1,534,688**	**6,032,031**	**3,909**	**12,822,185**

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 loan 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 loans.
- 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 loan 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 loan commitments include cash, balances with the Central Bank, Balances Due from banks, Treasury Bills and loans 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

The Bank's objectives behind managing 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 observatory authorities regulations (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 issued and paid-in capital.
- Maintaining a ratio between capital elements, and asset and contingent liability elements.
- Capital to be greater than 10% of 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 loans 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 loans (deposits) 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

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Tier 1 Capital		
Capital shares	2,000,000	2,000,000
Paid under capital increase	1,173,321	321,708
Legal reserves	22,878	22,878
General reserves	42,522	42,522
Special reserves	17,165	17,165
Difference between face & present value for subordinated financing	-	42,982
AFS reserve	(6,691)	-
Retained loss	(2,619,030)	(2,034,211)
Total qualifying Tier 1 Capital	**630,165**	**413,043**
Tier 2 Subordinated Capital		
Subordinated loan	-	135,484
45 % of the increase in fair value compared to carrying amount of available for sale investment, investments held to maturity & investments in affiliates	8,365	15,726
Total qualifying Tier 2 subordinated capital	**8,365**	**151,210**
Total Capital	**638,530**	**564,253**
Risk - weighted Assets:		
On-balance sheet	5,600,763	5,408,913
Off-balance sheet	117,958	205,202
Total Risk - Weighted assets	**5,718,721**	**5,614,115**
Capital Adequacy ratio (%)	**11.17%**	**10.05%**

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 loans and facilities

The Bank reviews the portfolio of loans 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 loan portfolio before identifying any decline at the level of one loan. 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.
If all the decline in fair value was considered material and continuing, the bank will suffer an additional loss of by L.E 31,573 K (2010:L.E 15,267K).

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 INTEREST INCOME

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	"Restated" December 31st, 2010
Profit on loans and similar income		
Loans and facilities to customers	384,378	271,604
Treasury bills and bonds	329,415	174,606
Deposits and current accounts	17,785	137,196
Total	**731,578**	**583,406**
Cost of Deposits and similar Costs		
Deposits and Current Accounts:		
To Banks	(21,020)	(5,723)
To Customers	(536,936)	(460,842)
Total	**(557,957)**	**(466,565)**
Net	**173,621**	**116,841**

6- NET FEES & COMMISSION INCOME

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Fees and commissions income:		
Fees and commissions related to credit	8,078	5,922
Corporate finance	17,693	17,544
Custody fees	-	5,157
Other fees	34,116	37,383
Total	**59,887**	**66,006**
Fees and commissions expenses:		
Other fees paid	**(1,960)**	**(1,264)**
Net	**57,927**	**64,742**

7- DIVIDEND INCOME

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Available for Sale Investments	3,997	4,813
Investments in Associates & Subsidiaries	1,198	3,305
Sanable Fund dividend	-	75
Total	**5,195**	**8,193**

8- NET TRADING INCOME

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	"Restated" December 31st, 2010
Foreign currencies operations		
Gain from foreign currencies exchange	23,403	14,291
MTM of Held for Trading - Debts Instruments	(244)	422
Gain on sale of Held for Trading Debts Instruments	182	1,318
Total	**23,341**	**16,031**

9- ADMINISRATIVE EXPENSES

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	"Restated" December 31st, 2010
Salaries and wages*	(222,751)	(168,951)
Social insurance	(8,914)	(6,491)
Depreciation and amortization	(41,193)	(31,138)
Other administrative expenses	(88,918)	(80,151)
Total	**(361,776)**	**(286,731)**

* Salaries and wages as at 31 December 2011 includes an amount of LE 14,168,429 (31 December 2010: LE 14,427,155) which represents average total top 20 salaries paid during the year.

10- OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Gain (Loss) on sale of assets reverted to Bank	4,203	(9,035)
Gain on Sale of fixed assets	485	6,588
Gain on Sale of sell & lease back assets	4,312	6,534
Software cost	(525)	(1,235)
Operating lease	(71,893)	(72,066)
Early retirement costs	-	(8,118)
Impairment loss for assets reverted to bank	-	(344)
Other provision	(69,032)	(76,444)
Others	1,243	17,863
Total	**(131,207)**	**(136,257)**

11- COST OF CREDIT

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Impairment losses (Note no.18)	(368,991)	(500,000)
Impairment recovery	-	6,728
Held to maturity investment	(2,064)	-
Total	**(371,055)**	**(493,272)**

12- TAX EXPENSES

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Income Tax(*)	-	(16,684)
Deferred Tax (**)	20,642	204,755
Total	**20,642**	**188,071**

(*) Income Tax represents taxes on interest on Treasury Bills & Bonds.

(**) Additional Information on the deferred tax is detailed in note no. 29.

13- LOSS PER SHARE

The loss per share during the year was calculated by using the weighted average method for the numbers of the outstanding shares during the year.

		Value in LE thousands
	December 31st, 2011	**December 31st, 2010**
Net loss for the year	(560,804,206)	(509,983,893)
Weighted average for the issued common stocks	200,000,000	187,500,000
Loss Per Share	**(2.80)**	**(2.72)**

14- CASH AND DUE FROM CENTRAL BANK OF EGYPT

		Value in LE thousands
	December 31st, 2011	**December 31st, 2010**
Cash*	179,633	146,887
Due From Central Bank (mandatory reserve)	1,520,959	1,230,467
	1,700,593	**1,377,354**

* Cash as at 31 December 2011 includes an amount of LE 1,175,000 which represents purchased checks due on CBE in favor of one of the bank's clients.

15- DUE FROM BANKS

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Current accounts	52,569	84,936
Deposits	1,354,911	1,804,832
Total	**1,407,480**	**1,889,768**
Central bank (including the required reserve percentage)	68,664	1,348,026
Local Banks	1,169,454.68	356,191
Foreign Banks	169,361	185,551
Total	**1,407,480**	**1,889,768**
Non profit bearing balances	57,138	84,936
Fixed profit balances	1,350,342	1,804,832
Total	**1,407,480**	**1,889,768**

16- TREASURY BILLS

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
91 days maturity	922,350	883,575
182 days maturity	1,453,075	409,000
274 days maturity	921,900	439,575
364 days maturity	1,122,038	724,750
Total	**4,419,363**	**2,456,900**
Unearned revenues	(203,785)	(61,119)
Total (1)	**4,215,578**	**2,395,781**
<u>**Repo's**</u>		
Repo's matured during 1 week (Face value of L.E 248,000K)	(248,336)	-
Total (2)	**(248,336)**	-
Total (1+2)	**3,967,242**	**2,395,781**

17- FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Debit Instruments		
Governmental bonds*	-	20,071
Total	-	**20,071**

*Financial assets Held for Trading have reclassified into Available for Sale investments during second quarter of 2011 and according to CBE decision No.66 for the year 2011.

18- LOANS AND FACILITIES TO CUSTOMERS

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Retail		
Overdraft	11,326	19,562
Credit cards	3,142	3,691
Personal loans	2,025,076	1,557,949
Total (1)	**2,039,544**	**1,581,202**
Corporate (including SMEs)		
Overdraft	226,647	375,515
Direct loans	5,407,034	5,241,225
Syndicated loans	622,918	478,984
Total (2)	**6,256,599**	**6,095,724**
Total loans & facilities (1+2)	**8,296,143**	**7,676,926**
Impairment losses for loans	(2,878,240)	(2,570,448)
Profit in suspense *	(472,953)	(471,282)
Deferred profit	(446,728)	(387,918)
Net	**4,498,222**	**4,247,278**
Net distributed as follows:		
Loans and facilities to customers (Net)	1,539,146	1,944,594
Islamic facilities to customers (Net)	2,959,076	2,302,684
Total	**4,498,222**	**4,247,278**

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

Impairment losses for loan movement

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,570,448	2,105,738
Impairment loss charge within the year	368,991	493,272
Recoveries during the year	13	1,765
Usage during the year	(72,882)	(45,485)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	11,670	15,158
Balance at the end of year	**2,878,240**	**2,570,448**

Movement for impairment losses for Loans as per type:

Value in LE thousands

		Retail	
December 31st, 2011	Credit Cards	Personal Loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	924	21,141	22,065
Impairment loss charge within the year	162	64,114	64,276
Recoveries during the year	-	13	13
Usage during the year	-	(1,879)	(1,879)
Balance at the end of year	**1,086**	**83,389**	**84,475**

	Corporate	
	Direct Loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,548,383	2,548,383
Impairment loss charge within the year	304,714	304,714
Usage during the year	(71,002)	(71,002)
Foreign currency revaluation differences	11,670	11,670
Balance at the end of year	**2,793,765**	**2,793,765**

December 31st, 2010

Value in LE thousands

	Retail		
	Credit Cards	Personal Loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	835	11,688	**12,523**
Impairment loss charge within the year	89	11,591	**11,680**
Recoveries during the year	-	5	**5**
Usage during the year	-	(2,143)	**(2,143)**
Balance at the end of year	**924**	**21,141**	**22,065**

	Corporate	
	Direct Loans	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,093,215	**2,093,215**
Impairment loss charge within the year	481,592	**481,592**
Recoveries During the year	1,760	**1,760**
Usage during the year	(43,342)	**(43,342)**
Foreign currency revaluation differences	15,158	**15,158**
Balance at the end of year	**2,548,383**	**2,548,383**

- The bank's management will continue to provide the impairment loss to cover the shortage in impairment loss provision amounting to LE 950mn, as of December 31st, 2011 (LE 1.3bn: 31 December 2010), as CBE on 25 October 2011 have agreed to decrease the Impairment loss amount from LE 500mn to be LE 300mn annually in addition to start providing during the period amounting to LE75mn as a minimum amount each 3 months which the Bank will cover All provisions Gab at the end of 2014 instead of 2012.

19- FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

	December 31st, 2011	Value in LE thousands December 31st, 2010
19/1 Available for Sale Investment		
Debt instruments - at Fair value		
Listed	662,377	671,400
Equity instruments - at fair value		
Listed	20,056	29,995
Unlisted	24,100	25,179
Total available for sale investments (1)	**706,533**	**726,574**
19/2 Financial Investment Held to maturity		
Debt Instruments- at amortized cost		
Listed	18,980	25,530
Sanabel Fund (*)	4,622	6,687
Total Investments held to maturity (2)	**23,602**	**32,217**
Total financial Investments (1 + 2)	**730,135**	**758,791**
Categorized as follows:		
Current	706,035	733,613
Non-Current	24,100	25,178
	730,135	**758,791**
Categorized as follows:		
Fixed Income debt instruments	646,159	648,351
Variable Income debt instruments	39,820	55,265
Variable Income equity instruments	44,156	55,175
Total	**730,135**	**758,791**

(*) 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 Prime for Investment, on 25 December 2011 the fund management was transferred to HC Company.

The number of the certificates has reached LE 2,527,744 with a nominal value of LE 252,774,400 and the Bank's share is LE 75,000 certificates with a par value of LE 100. The acquisition cost amounted to LE 7,635,000.

Value in LE thousands

	Financial Investment AFS	Financial Investment HTM	Total
December 31st, 2011			
Beginning balance for the current year	726,574	32,217	**758,791**
Additions	69,153	-	**69,153**
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(58,199)	(7,503)	**(65,702)**
Foreign currency revaluation difference	578	953	**1,531**
Change in the fair value	(31,573)	-	**(31,573)**
impairment loss	-	(2,065)	**(2,065)**
Balance at the end of year	**706,533**	**23,603**	**730,136**
December 31st, 2010			
Beginning balance for the current year	507,464	33,634	**541,098**
Additions	535,644	-	**535,644**
Disposals (sales/redemption)	(302,051)	(3,638)	**(305,689)**
Foreign currency revaluation difference	784	1,597	**2,381**
Change in the fair value	(15,267)	-	**(15,267)**
Impairment loss recoveries	-	624	**624**
Balance at the end of year	**726,574**	**32,217**	**758,791**

19/3 Gain from Financial Investment

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Gain on Sale of Investments Available for Sale	-	9,732
Gain on Sale of Treasury Bills	722	2,667
Gain on Sale of Investment in Subsidiaries & Associates (Note 20)	21,784	-
Balance at the end of year	**22,506**	**12,399**

20- FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES (Net)

Value in LE thousands

	,December 31st		December 31st, 2010	
	Value	Share %	Value	Share %
Investments in Subsidiaries				
National Cristal & Glass Company*	10,036	5.42%	163,593	88.30%
Cairo National Company for Investment	76,797	64.75%	76,797	64.75%
National Company for Trading and Development (Entad)	19,206	39.99%	19,206	39.99%
Assuit Islamic National for Trading and Development	23,477	39.91%	22,374	39.91%
Total Subsidiaries Companies	**129,516**		**281,970**	
Investments in Associated				
ADILease leasing Company	8,743	16.98%	4,629	9.39%
Cairo National Company for Brokerage & Securities	538	32.00%	538	32.00%
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	**21,462**		**17,348**	
Investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies	**150,978**		**299,318**	
Less: Impairment loss	(1,010)		(1,010)	
Net investment in Subsidiary and Associated Companies (1)	**149,968**		**298,308**	
Investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies - Fully Impaired	**37,653**		**37,653**	
Less: Impairment loss	(37,653)		(37,653)	
Net investment in Subsidiaries and Associated Companies - Fully Impaired (2)	-		-	
Investment in Subsidiary and Associated Companies (Net) (1+2)	**149,968**		**298,308**	

*On 30 June 2011 the bank sold 11,619,575 share (77.46%) of National Cristal & Glass Company to Abu Dhabi Islamic Holding according to the contract ratified among the two entities dated 30 June 2011 with selling amount LE 164,185 k and sold (5.4%) to Cairo National Company for Brokerage & Securities where recognized gains by LE 21,784 k noted that the establishing general assembly meeting for Abu Dhabi Islamic Holding was held on 22nd Jan 2012 and they have confirmed the contract of purchasing National Cristal & Glass Company shares worth mentioning that the company was registered in the commercial register on 8th Dec 2011.

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.

21- INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Net)

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Computer software		
Net Book value at the beginning of the year	5,422	1,363
Additions	18,225	12,527
Amortization for the year	(13,290)	(8,468)
Net book value at end of year	**10,357**	**5,422**

22- OTHER ASSETS (Net)

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	"Restated" December 31st, 2010
Accrued Revenues*	58,593	46,598
Pre-paid expenses	18,107	33,167
Due from sale and leaseback assets - Note 36	24,027	48,054
Down payments under purchase fixed assets	35,664	45,746
Assets reverted to the Bank in settlement of debts (Net of Impairment)	127,123	124,989
Deposits & custody	2,392	242
Due from Abu Dhabi Islamic Holding (Note 34/4)	169,343	-
Due from Tax Authority **	73,699	-
Other debit balances ***	42,948	38,959
Total	**551,895**	**337,755**

* Accrued expenses as at 31 December 2010 was adjusted by L.E 5,672 k as a result of correcting technical error drive to calculating accrued income for a non-performing clients whose debt was rescheduled during prior year. The error was corrected on the accumulated losses as shown in statement of shareholders equity.

** Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority.

*** Other debit balances as at 31 December 2010 was adjusted by L.E 4,893k. As result of an adjustment made to the Salaries and wages included in administrative expenses in the income statement.

23- FIXED ASSETS (NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION)

Value in LE thousands

	Land& Premises	Machinery & Equipment	Other Assets	Total
December 31st, 2011				
Net Book value at the beginning of the year	24,066	1,739	129,982	**155,787**
Additions	-	152	95,812	**95,965**
Disposals	-	(754)	(7,546)	**(8,300)**
Depreciation	(3,073)	(285)	(24,545)	**(27,903)**
Depreciation related to disposal	-	754	1,804	**2,558**
Net book value at end of year	**20,993**	**1,606**	**195,507**	**218,107**
Cost	41,918	3,815	338,190	**383,923**
Accumulated depreciation	(20,925)	(2,209)	(142,683)	**(165,817)**
Net book value at end of the year	**20,993**	**1,607**	**195,507**	**218,106**

- Fixed Assets after depreciation include LE 10.3mn (2010: 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 31 December 2011 amounting to LE 99,302k.

Value in LE thousands

	Land& Premises	Machinery & Equipment	Other Assets	Total
December 31st, 2010				
Net Book value at the beginning of the year	26,205	532	22,825	**49,562**
Additions	493	1,391	127,730	**129,614**
Disposals	(1,850)	(2,827)	(4,449)	**(9,126)**
Depreciation	(1,913)	(184)	(20,573)	**(22,670)**
Depreciation related to disposal	1,131	2,827	4,449	**8,407**
Net book value at end of year	**24,066**	**1,739**	**129,982**	**155,787**
Cost	41,918	4,417	249,924	**296,259**
Accumulated depreciation	(17,852)	(2,678)	(119,942)	**(140,472)**
Net book value at end of the year	**24,066**	**1,739**	**129,982**	**155,787**

24- DUE TO BANKS

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Foreign Banks	304,824	348,294
Local Banks	465,680	1,652
Total	**770,504**	**349,946**

25- CUSTOMERS' DEPOSITS

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Demand deposits	1,584,933	1,602,728
Time deposits & call accounts	4,050,316	3,895,175
Term saving certificates	3,351,473	2,294,938
Savings deposits	2,978,364	2,977,615
Other deposits	86,593	98,286
Total	**12,051,680**	**10,868,742**
Classified as follows:		
Corporate deposits	4,067,133	4,324,054
Retail deposit	7,984,547	6,544,688
Total	**12,051,680**	**10,868,742**
Profit free balances	912,864	793,468
Variable Profit balances	11,138,816	10,075,274
Total	**12,051,680**	**10,868,742**
Current balances	8,700,207	8,573,804
Non-current balances	3,351,473	2,294,938
Total	**12,051,680**	**10,868,742**

26- Long Term Financing

Value in LE thousands

	Rate	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Social Fund	8.00%	-	460
Subordinated Loan (*)	5.83%	-	147,705
Total		-	**148,165**

(*) SUBORDINATED LOAN

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Balance at the beginning of year - Face value of the subordinated financing	147,705	187,942
Difference between face value and present value	-	(47,985)
Amortization of subordinated using EIR method	6,574	4,129
Foreign currency revaluation difference	7,458	3,619
Transfer to paid under capital increase*	(161,737)	-
Total	-	**147,705**

- The Subordinated Loan of US$ 33mn is from ADIB-UAE, as per a framework agreed upon for a Wakala investment for a period of 5 years starting September 30th 2010 with an estimated profit of 0.125% from the investment amount. Should the facility extend beyond 5 years the expected profit is equal to LIBRO for USD.

- The Bank has recognized the subordinated loans by present value Using Discount Rate 5.83%. The difference between the face value and present value on date of agreement amounted by LE 47,985k have been added to owners' equity as per CBE instructions.

* The Subordinated Loan has transferred to Paid under capital increase according to ADIB – UAE approval starting from 28th December 2011.

27- OTHER LIABILITIES

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Accrued revenues	47,426	22,178
Unearned revenues from the sale & leaseback assets	1,610	5,922
Accrued expenses	2,639	2,639
Due to Tax Authority *	73,699	-
Other credit balances	91,511	88,339
Total	**216,885**	**119,078**

* Represents amounts under settlements in dispute with the Tax Authority (Note 36).

28- OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions movement from 1/1/2011 till 31/12/2011

Value in LE thousands

	Provision for contingent claims	Provision for Tax	Provision for Contingent Liabilities	Other Provision	Total
Balance at the beginning of year	15,508	-	12,602	1,062	**29,172**
Formed during the year	4,998	63,928	106	-	**69,032**
Amount used during the year	(10,852)	(63,928)	-	-	**(74,780)**
Provision no longer required	-	-	-	(1,062)	**(1,062)**
Transferred from Contingent Liabilities to claims Provision	4,693	-	(4,693)	-	-
Foreign currencies revaluation difference	13	-	28	-	**41**
Total	**14,360**	-	**8,043**	-	**22,403**

Other provisions Movement from 1/1/2010 till 31/12/2010

Value in LE thousands

	Provision for contingent claims	Provision for Tax	Provision for Contingent Liabilities	Other Provision	Total
Balance at the beginning of year	20,272	289	10,265	7,303	**38,129**
Formed during the year	-	74,144	2,300	-	**76,444**
Amount used during the year	(4,764)	(74,433)	-	-	**(79,197)**
Provision no longer required	-	-	-	(6,241)	**(6,241)**
Foreign currencies revaluation difference	-	-	37	-	**37**
Total	**15,508**	-	**12,602**	**1,062**	**29,172**

29- 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

	December 31st, 2011 Assets / (Liabilities)	December 31st, 2010 Assets / (Liabilities)
Fixed Assets	(18,370)	(10,498)
Provisions (other than the impairment loss for loans)	4,480	5,833
Profit in suspense	94,591	94,257
Retained tax losses	455,557	426,024
Net tax of which an asset arises	**536,257**	**515,616**

Movement of deferred tax assets and liabilities method:

Beginning balance	515,616	310,861
Addition	99,747	204,755
Disposals (Returned Tax)	(79,105)	-
Closing Balance	**536,258**	**515,616**

30- CAPITAL

30/1 Authorized Capital

The authorized capital amounts to LE 4.0bn (31 December 2010: LE 4.0bn)

The Extra-ordinary General Assembly on May 3rd, 2010, decided to increase the issued capital from LE 2.0bn to LE 4.0bn. The Bank is undertaking the procedures to finalize registration of this increase in the Banks' statute and commercial registration.

30/2 Issued and paid in Capital:

The issued and paid in capital amounted to LE 2.0bn (31 December 2010: LE 2.0bn) represented by 200 million shares (31st Dec 2009: 175 million shares) with a nominal value of LE 10 each.

30/3 Amounts paid under capital increase

The balance of amounts Paid under capital increase of LE 1,173,321in thousand (31 December 2010: LE 321,708 in thousands), as ADIB – UAE has deposited an amount of LE 974,301 in thousands during last 3 years under amount paid under capital increase in addition to ADIB – UAE on 28th December 2011has approved to transfer total amount of Subordinated Loan by LE 199,020 in thousand as 31 December 2011.in the future the Bank will take approvals to complete the capital registration process.

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Beginning balance	321,708	130,341
Amounts Paid under capital increase	652,594	441,367
Transferred to Capital	-	(250,000)
Transferred from other financing	161,737	-
Transferred from Difference between Face value and Present value (Subordinated Financing)	37,282	-
	1,173,321	**321,708**

31- RESERVES AND RETAINED LOSSES

Value in LE thousands

Reserves	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
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	(6,691)	24,882
General Banking Risk Reserve	64,637	62,952
Total Reserves	**149,603**	**179,491**

31/1 Special Reserves

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
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
Balance at the end of the financial year	**26,257**	**26,257**

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

31/2 Fair value reserve – available for sale investments *

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Beginning balance	24,882	40,149
Change in fair value	(31,730)	(18,917)
Loss transferred to income statement for AFS disposals	157	3,650
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(6,691)**	**24,882**

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

31/3 General Banking Risk Reserves

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Beginning balance (Adjusted)	62,952	46,248
Adjustments for change in the measurement policy of impairment loss for loans and facilities	(7,239)	26,344
10% provision based on the value of assets reverted to the Bank	8,924	(9,640)
Balance at the end of the financial year	**64,637**	**62,952**
Balance of General Bank Risk Reserve		
General Bank Risk Reserve for loans & facilities	19,308	26,547
General Bank Risk Reserve for assets reverted to the Bank	45,329	36,405
Balance at the end of the financial year	**64,637**	**62,952**

- The CBE instructions require the Bank to provide general bank reserves to guarantee any differences in impairment loss measurement methods for loans/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.

31/4 Retained Losses

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	"Restated" December 31st, 2010
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(2,058,225)	(1,535,666)
Net Loss of the financial year	(560,804)	(509,984)
Transferred to general banking risk reserve	(1,685)	(16,704)
Cost of the subordinated loan using EIR	6,574	4,129
Balance at the end of the financial year	**(2,614,140)**	**(2,058,225)**

32- 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

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Cash and Due from CBE	1,700,592	1,377,354
Due from banks	1,407,480	1,889,768
Treasury Bills	3,967,242	2,395,781
Due from Banks maturities more than3 months	(1,354,911)	(1,804,832)
Treasury bills maturities more than 3 months	(3,308,220)	(1,516,578)
	2,412,183	**2,341,493**

33- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A- Capital commitments

The Banks contracts for capital commitments reached LE 9,576 k as of 31st December, 2011 (December 31, 2010: LE 20,055k). Representing purchases of fixed assets and the management is adequately confident that finance shall be made available for covering these commitments.

B- Contingent Liabilities

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Letters of credit	111,833	134,229
Letters of guarantee	128,665	104,413
Documentary credit	13,499	8,697
Bank guarantees	218,861	246,594
	472,858	**493,933**

34- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

34/1 Loans and facilities to related parties:

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Outstanding loans at the beginning of the year	353,923	456,479
Increase in loans during the year	(16,496)	(102,556)
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	**337,427**	**353,923**

34/2 Deposits from Related Parties:

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Deposits outstanding at the beginning of the year	28,931	14,985
Increase/Decrease	(26,879)	13,946
Deposits outstanding at the end of the year	**2,052**	**28,931**

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

34/3 ADIB – UAE

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Due from Banks	5,792	1,741
Dues to Banks	304,824	26,586
Subordinated financing	-	147,705
Amounts paid under capital increase	1,173,321	321,707

34/4 ADI – Holding

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Amount received from NGF's shares Selling	164,185	-
Paid under capital increase	4,980	-
Establishment Expenses	178	-

34/5 National Cristal & Glass Company

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Gain on sale of shares to ADI Holding	20,644	-
Interest Income & similar Revenue	21,611	28,480
Interest Expense and simialr costs	(609)	(992)

34/6 Board Members and top management benefits

Value in LE thousands

	December 31st, 2011	December 31st, 2010
Salaries and short term benefits	3,459	7,250

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

35/1 December 27th, 2007:

The Banks management sold two buildings, with one of the leasing companies with a total value of LE 120,136,200. To be paid on 60 monthly installments starting 27 January 2008. This amount includes LE 32,163,200 of retained interest. This resulted in "Profit from sales of fixed assets" reaching LE 84,632,667 covering the provisions of loans with this amount. The Bank re-rented the two building on a leasing basis contract with a total value of LE 121,056,000 to be paid on 60 installments starting January 27, 2008.

35/2 March 30th, 2009:

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.

36- TAX POSITION

Corporate Tax:

- Tax inspections for the years prior 2006 have been fully completed and all due taxes have been paid with the exception of the individual pool where an internal committee is being set to inspect this issue.
- Preparation and presenting the tax report for the years prior to 2009 have been presented to tax authority as per law no. 91 for the year 2005.
- Tax report for the year 2007. 2008, 2009 and 2010are currently being inspected.
- The bank didn't pay the tax (20%) regarding T-bill and T-bonds income from September 2010 till now as there is legal dispute between the bank and tax authority by implying the un constitutional of tax by percentage of 20% on T-bill and T-bonds income and the bank's right to deduct the whole amount of tax paid on T-bill and T-bonds income from corporate tax accrued and to carry forward the unpaid to the next years.

Salary Tax:

- Internal committee has finalized matters for the years prior to 2005 and there are no taxes due for this year.
- Year 2006 has been inspected and an internal committee has been formed.
- The years 2007, 2008 and 2009 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 42 branches have been finalized from opening of the branches to 31/7/2006 with all tax liabilities settled.
- Inspection of 12 Cairo branches has been finalized from start of their activities to 31/7/2006. Payment of part of tax dues has been made and other years which are under dispute are in internal committees and the Appeal Courts.
- An appeal in the court is in process For 36 branch the tax payable amount is determined for them.
- As for the remaining 11 bank branches, coordinating between tax authorities is in process to start inspection for years prior to 31/7/2006.
- 5 branches have not been inspected from beginning of their activities till 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 31/12/2010 is currently under preparation for future inspection.