Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2008

Financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2008

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of Emirates International Securities LLC for the year ended 31 December 2008.

Financial Results

The company has reported a net profit of AED 26,321,829 for the year ended 31 December 2008.

The Directors propose that the net profit of AEO 26,321,829 be appropriated as follows:

		AED '000
(a)	Net profit for the year	26,322
(b)	Transfer to legal and statutory reserve per clause 22 of the Articles of Association	2,633
(c)	Balance to be retained in Retained Earnings	23,689

Total equity holders' funds amount to AED 315,712,510 as at 31 December 2008.

Directors

During the year, the Board of Directors comprised:

Mr. Fardan Bin Ali Alfardan	Chairman
Mr. Abdul Wahed Mohammed Sharif Asad Al Fahirn	Member
Mr. Khalid Kalban	Member
Mr. Abdulwahid Al Sayyah	Member
Mr. Saeed Yousuf	Member

Auditors

KPMG were appointed as auditors of Emirates International Securities LLC at the EBI Group Annual General Meeting held on 23 March 2008. KPMG are eligible for re-appointment and have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

On behalf of the Board

Fardan Bin Ali Al Fardan Chairman

Dubai, UAE

Date:

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Independent auditors' report

The Shareholders Emirates International Securities LLC

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Emirates International Securities LLC ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2008, and the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the eash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2008, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the relevant Articles of the Company and the UAE Federal Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended).

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Federal Law No. 8 of 1984 (as amended), we further confirm that we have obtained all information and explanations necessary for our audit, that proper financial records have been kept by the Company, and the contents of the Directors' report which relate to these financial statements are in agreement with the Company's financial records. We are not aware of any violation of the above mentioned Law and the Articles of Association having occurred during the year ended 31 December 2008, which may have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Company or its financial position.

2 8 JAN 2069

Emirates International Securities LLC Balance sheet As at 31 December 2008

	Note	(AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
		the second control of	
Assets Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	6	3,064	4,100
Investment securities	7	4,824	23,144
Total non current assets		7,888	27,244
Current assets			
Investment securities	7	3,923	11,973
Trade and other debtors	8	283,929	245.923
Other receivables	9	699	3,431
Due from holding company	10	16,964	17.185
Cash and cash equivalents	* 1	5,72 6	4,372
Total current assets		311,241	282,884
Current liabilities		•	
Unsettled trade creditors	8	•	5
Other payables		3,417	2,413
		The Contract of the Contract o	
Total current liabilities		3,417 ======	2,418 ======
Net current assets		307,824	280,466
Net assets		315,712	307,710
Represented by			
Share capital	12	30,000	30,000
Statutory reserve	12	12,133	9,500
Fair value reserve	12	814	19,134
Retained earnings	12	272,765	249,076
Total equity holders' funds		315,712	307,710

The notes on pages 7 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on

General Manager

The report of the independent auditors is set out on page 2.

2.8 JAN 2009

Income Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2008

	Note	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Commission income		46,458	51,917
Administrative and general expenses	13	(35,178)	(27,318)
Operating profit/(loss)		11,280	24,599
Other income	14	23,280	9,822
(Allowance for) / Reversal of impairment losses		(8,230)	844
Interest (paid) / received from Holding Company (net)		(8)	9,543
Profit for the year		26,322 =====	44,808 =====

The notes on pages 7 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The report of the independent auditors is set out on page 2.

	Share Capital AED'000	Statutory reserve AED '000	Fair value reserve AED '000	Retained earnings AED '000	Total
Balance at 1 January 2007	10,000	5,000	-	230,018	245,018
Profit for the year	-	-	-	44,808	44,808
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	19,134	-	19,134
Directors' fees				(1,250)	(1,250)
Transfer to Statutory reserve		4,500	-	(4,500)	-
Total recognised gains and losses for the period	-	4,500	19,134	39,058	62,692
Issue of bonus shares	20,000	-	-	(20,000)	-
Balance at 31 December 2007	30,000	9,500 =====	19,134 ======	249,076 ======	307,710 =====
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	Share Capital AED'000	Statutory reserve AED '000	Fair value reserve AED '000	Retained earnings AED '000	Total
Balance at 1 January 2008	30,000	9,500	19,134	249,076	307,710
Profit for the year	-	-	-	26,322	26,322
Change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	_	(18,320)	-	(18,320)
Transfer to Statutory reserve		2,633	-	(2,633)	-
Total recognised gains and losses for the period		2,633	(18,320)	23,689	8,002
Balance at 31 December 2008	30,000	12,133	814	272,765	315,712

In accordance with the Ministry of Economy and Planning Interpretation of Article 118 of Commercial Companies Law No. 8 of 1984, Directors' fees have been treated as an appropriation from equity.

The notes on pages 7 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows For the year ended 31 December 2008

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	26,322	44,808
Adjustments: Change in fair value of current investments	9,420	(4,611)
Allowance /(recoveries) for impairment losses	8,230	(844)
Depreciation	3,647	3,197
	47,619	42,550
Change in investing securities	(1,370)	1,674
Change in unsettled trade debtors	(46,236)	(199,217)
Change in other receivables	2,732	(1,678)
Change in due from Holding Company	221	161,129
Change in unsettle trade creditors	(5)	-
Change in other payables	1,004	(403)
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,965	4,055
Cash flow from investing activity Acquisition of plant and equipment	(2,614)	(758)
Sale of Plant and equipment	3	-
Cash used in investing activity	(2,611)	(758)
Cash flow from Financing activity Directors' Fees paid	-	(1,250)
Cash used in financing activity	-	(1,250)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	1,354	2,047
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,372	2,325
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5,726 ======	4,372 ======

The notes on pages 7 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Legal status and principal activities

Emirates International Securities LLC ("the Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in the Emirate of Dubai on 10 November 2001 under the Federal Law No 8 of 1984 (as amended) applicable to commercial companies.

The share holding pattern in the Company is as follows:

Name of equity holders	Shareholding (%)
Emirates Bank International PJSC ("holding company")	99%
Emirates Financial Services PSC	1%

Following the merger of Emirates Bank International PJSC and the National Bank of Dubai PJSC during 2007, the Company's ultimate holding company is Emirates NBD PJSC, a Company in which the Investment Corporation of Dubai is the majority shareholder.

The principal activity of the Company is to act as an intermediary in dealings in shares, stocks, debentures and securities. The Company also trades on its own account.

The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 2923, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), interpretations thereof issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB and the requirements of Federal Law No 8 of 1984 (as amended).

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams ("AED") rounded to the nearest thousand, and have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for equity securities held for trading or classified as available-for-sale which are accounted for at fair value. The methods used to measure fair value are discussed further in note 4.

(c) Use of estimates & judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the selection and application of accounting policies and reported amounts of financial assets and liabilities and the resultant allowances for impairment and fair values.

Notes to the financial statements

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

In particular, considerable judgment by management is required in determining the level of allowances for impairment of receivables as well as allowances for impairment of unquoted investment securities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3 Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies which comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

(a) Revenue recognition

Commission income

The Company earns commission income on those transactions in which it acts as an agent. Commission income is recognised on an accrual basis when the right to receive is established.

(b) Property and equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in profit or loss.

Items of property and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis so as to write them off over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Leasehold Improvements	3-4
Office equipment	3-4
Computers	3-4

(c) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity securities, trade and other receivables (except prepayments), cash and cash equivalents, unsettled trade creditors and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances held with banks.

Notes to the financial statements

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

Available-for-sale financial assets

The Company's investments in certain equity securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses (see note 3(d) are recognised directly in equity. When an investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognised in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognised in profit or loss.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

Other

Other non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(d) Impairment

Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of an asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the differences between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognised previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Impairment (continued)

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(e) Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Long-term Incentive Plan ("LTIP")

With effect from 01 April 2006, the Emirates Bank Group has introduced two Long Term Incentive Plans for selected key employees. These are cash settled share based incentive plans wherein participants are awarded with Long Term Incentive (LTI) units which will be converted into cash after vesting. The liability towards this is being borne by the holding company and recorded in its books.

(f) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(g) Operating leases

Leases of assets under which the lessor effectively retains all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income, dividend income and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

Finance expenses comprise interest expense on borrowings, unwinding of the discount on provisions, changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, impairment losses recognised on financial assets. All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(i) New standards and interpretations applicable to the Company but not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2008, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The following are the new standards not yet adopted:

- IFRS 8 Operating Segments.
- IAS 23 (Revised) Borrowing Costs.
- IFRIC 11 IFRS 2- Group and Treasury Share Transactions.
- IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements.
- IFRIC 14 IAS 19- The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interactions.
- IAS 1 (Revised) Presentation of financial statements

Apart from Revised IAS 23, the other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations will not have any material financial impact or changes to the presentation of the Company's financial statements.

Revised IAS 23 Borrowing Costs ("revised IAS 23") removes the option to expense borrowing costs and requires that an entity capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset. The revised IAS 23 will become mandatory for the Company's 2009 financial statements and will constitute a change in accounting policy for the Company. In accordance with the transitional provisions the Company will apply the revised IAS 23 to qualifying assets for which capitalisation of borrowing costs commences on or after the effective date.

4 Determination of fair value

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

Notes to the financial statements

4 Determination of fair value (continued)

Investment securities

The fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to their quoted bid price at the reporting date. In accordance with IAS 39, all the investments are stated at their fair values. The fair value of investments in recognized financial markets is their quoted price. Where the investments are not traded in an active market, traded in small volumes, or where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same or is based on discounted cash flow analysis or maintainable earnings models or other reliable valuation methods. Investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost (being the most recent estimate of fair value) less any impairment losses.

Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

5 Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risks

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout in the financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has authorized the quality assurance department to develop and monitor the Company's risk management policies. The Quality Assurance Manager reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the entity if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company's credit risk is mainly attributable to the trade margin facilities extended to the Company's customers. The exposure to credit risk on these facilities is monitored on an on-going basis by the management.

The Company has a policy in place under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company allows these customers to open a trading account with the Company. A trading limit is established for each customer, which represents the maximum open amount of margin facilities that is available to the customer for trading purposes. These individual limits are monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis.

The Company's cash is placed with its holding company, a fellow subsidiary and financial institutions of good repute.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company maintained a credit line with its holding company, which itself is a reputable bank in the UAE.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency risk

All the Company's transactions are conducted in AED or USD. The AED is currently pegged to the USD and while this continues to be the case, the company has no significant exposure to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company has interest rate risk in relation to the amount due from holding company and the margin trading accounts. The Company pays/receives interest to/from the holding company on intra-group net payables/receivables and receives interest on margin trading balances.

All interest bearing financial assets and liabilities are at variable interest rates.

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk

Equity price risk arises from investment securities of the Company. Exposure to price risk is monitored by senior management on an ongoing basis to assess the impact of changes in market conditions. Investment securities are managed on a fair value basis.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behavior.

To mitigate the operational risk, the company has obtained fidelity and indemnity insurance cover against possible errors from its brokers while executing customers' orders for trade of securities in stock markets.

Capital management

The Company is regulated by Emirates Securities and Commodities Authority ("ESCA") who sets and monitors the capital requirements for the Company. ESCA currently requires the Company to maintain a minimal paid up capital of AED 30,000,000 (2007: AED 30,000,000).

The Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the period.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

Notes to the financial statements

6 Property and equipment

	Leasehold improvements (AED '000)	Office Equipment (AED '000)	Computers (AED '000)	Total (AED '000)
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2007	886	440	8,320	9,646
Additions	379 	275	104	758
Balance at 31 December 2007	1,265 	715	8,424	10,404
Accumulated depreciation Balance 1 January 2007	131	168	2,808	3,107
Depreciation for the year	349	176	2,672	3,197
Balance at 31 December 2007	480	344 	5,480	6,304
Net book value At 31 December 2007	785 ====	371 =====	2,944 =====	4,100 =====
	Leasehold improvements (AED '000)	Office Equipment (AED '000)	Computers (AED '000)	Total (AED '000)
Cost Balance at 1 January 2008	1,265	715	0.404	
		, . •	8,424	10,404
Additions	1,370	193	1,050	10,404 2,614
Additions Deletions	1,370 -	193	1,050 (22)	2,614 (22)
			1,050	2,614
Deletions Balance at 31 December 2008 Accumulated depreciation	1,370 - - 2,635 	193 - 908 	1,050 (22) 9,452	2,614 (22) 1 2,996
Deletions Balance at 31 December 2008 Accumulated depreciation Balance 1 January 2008	1,370 2,635 	193 908 	1,050 (22) 9,452 	2,614 (22) 12,996
Deletions Balance at 31 December 2008 Accumulated depreciation	1,370 - - 2,635 	193 - 908 	1,050 (22) 9,452	2,614 (22) 12,996
Deletions Balance at 31 December 2008 Accumulated depreciation Balance 1 January 2008 Depreciation for the year	1,370 2,635 	193 908 	1,050 (22) 9,452 5,480 2,765	2,614 (22) 12,996 6,304 3,647

Notes to the financial statements

7 Investment securities

These comprise the following:

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Equity securities:		
Non Current:		
Available for sale (refer note below)	4,824	23,144
Current:	·	
Held for trading	3,923	11,973
Total	8,747 =====	35,117 =====

Included in available for sale are:

- a) AED 4,626,273 (31 December 2007: AED 22,946,000) representing 3,701,018 shares in Dubai Financial Market ("DFM"). The Company in 2006 acquired shares relating to DFM's IPO as per the allocation set by DFM for brokerage companies. As per the terms of allocation, the Company cannot dispose of these shares for a period of two years effective from March 2007; and
- b) AED 198,000 (31 December 2007: AED 198,000) representing 1% equity interest in Egyptian Company for Electronic System Development ("NPC"). The remaining 99% equity interest in NPC is collectively owned by Network International LLC and Emirates Financial Services PSC, who are fellow subsidiaries of the Holding Company.

8 Trade and other debtors and creditors

Trade debtors includes the following:

- The net balance of trades which have been executed with the market but have yet to be settled. Settlement periods for the Dubai Financial Market (DFM) and Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (ADX) are T+2. Execution only customer trades are settled through their respective investment accounts that exist with Emirates Bank International PJSC.
- Customer receivables are arising due to exposures on account of margin trading (MT). The Securities and Commodities Authority (SCA) has decided to postpone the implementation of the draft MT resolution. The Company has assessed its current practices against the proposed regulation and, once the final SCA rules are promulgated, will develop an action plan to address any gaps in compliance.

Notes to the financial statements

8 Trade and other debtors and creditors (continued)

		2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
	Customer receivables	294,662	249,013
	Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(10,733)	(3,090)
		283,929 =====	245,923 =====
		2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
	Movement in allowance for impairment loss		
	Balance as on 1 st January	3,090	3,937
	Allowance made during the year	8,290	-
	Recoveries / Write back	(60)	(844)
	Write off	(587) 	(3)
		10,733 =====	3,090 =====
		2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
	Unsettled trade Creditors	••••	
	Customer payables		5
		-	5 ====
9	Other receivables		
		2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
	Prepayments	618	3,386
	Others	81	45
		699 =====	3,431 ======

Notes to the financial statements

10 Related party transactions

The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with entities that fall within the definition of a related party contained in International Accounting Standard No.24. The management believes that the terms of such transactions are not significantly different from those that could have been obtained from third parties. During the year, the Company executed transactions amounting to AED 601 million (AED 520 million previous year) on behalf of related parties.

The total amount of compensation paid to directors and key management personnel during the year is as follows:

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Short term employee benefits	1,191	2,719
Post employment benefits	28	108

Key management personnel are those persons, including non-executive directors, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly.

The transactions and balances with holding companies and related parties, other than as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, are as follows:

10 Related party transactions (continued)

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Due from holding company	16,964	17,185
Due from key management personnel (included in unsettled trade debtors)	26,050 ======	2 ======
Due to key management personnel (included in unsettled trade creditors)	- ======	5 ==== = =
Insurance premium paid to associate of holding company	524	515
Net interest income (paid) / received from Holding Company	(8)	9,543
Call center charges paid to fellow subsidiary of the Holding Company	92 ======	145 ======

Notes to the financial statements

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Included in cash and cash equivalents is an amount of AED 5,637,232 (2007: AED 4,274,000) current account maintained with the holding company, and AED 41,473 (2007 AED 51,000) with National Bank of Dubai PJSC, a fellow subsidiary.

12 Share capital and reserves

·	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Authorised, issued and fully paid up:		
30,000 shares of AED 1,000 each	30,000 ======	30,000

Statutory reserve

In accordance with clause 22 of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and article 255 of the UAE Federal Commercial Companies Law, a minimum of 10% of the net profit for the period is allocated to a non-distributable statutory reserve. Such allocations may cease when the statutory reserve equals half of the paid up equity capital.

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired

13 Administrative and general expenses

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Those include:	***************************************	
These include: Staff costs	19,375	14,800
Occupancy costs	4,952	1,902
Depreciation	3,647	3,197
Others	7,204	7,419
Total	35,178 ======	27,318 ======

The number of employees at 31 December 2008 was 80 (2007: 74).

Notes to the financial statements

14 Other income/(expense)

		2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
	Unrealized (loss) / profit on trading securities	(9,420)	4,611
	Interest income	32,165	4,841
	Dividend income	535	291
	Realized profit on disposal of trading securities	<u>~</u>	79
		23,280	9,822 =====
15	Contingent liabilities		
		2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
	Letters of guarantee (issued by holding company in favor of DFM and ADX).	700,000 =====	700,000 ======

16 Operating leases

Non-cancelable operating lease rentals payable as at year end are follows:

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Less than one year	359	3,132
Between one and five years	_	-

17 Capital commitments

During the year 2008, the Company entered into a contract for certain works, to furnish new leased premises for AED 297,000 (2007: 327,000) and DIFX ROR connectivitiy for AED 22,000 (2007: 257,000). The work will be completed in 2009.

Notes to the financial statements

18 Financial instruments

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Unsettled trade debtors	283,929	245,923
Due from holding company	16,964	17,185
Cash and cash equivalents	5,726	4,369
Total	306,619 =====	267,477 =====

The unsettled trade debtors of the Company as at the reporting date are derived from Gulf Cooperation Council countries ("GCC").

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other debtors at the reporting date by type of customer was:

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Individuals	210,579	177,759
Corporates	73,350	68,164
Total	283,929 ======	245,923 =====

Notes to the financial statements

18 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment losses

The ageing of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Not past due	269 _, 644	244,026
Individually Impaired	25,018	4,987
Less: Impairment	(10,733)	(3,090)
	283,929 ======	245,923 ======

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year is referred to in note 8.

Liquidity risk

The financial liabilities of the Company comprises mainly unsettled trade creditors and other payables which are non interest bearing with a maturity of less than six months. The contractual cash flows are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date, the interest profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments are as follows:

	2008 (AED '000)	2007 (AED '000)
Fixed rate instruments: Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Variable rate instruments: Financial assets	255,786	263,108
Financial liabilities	-	- ======

Notes to the financial statements

18 Financial instruments (continued)

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have resulted in the following increases/ (decreases) being recognized in the profit and loss account or directly in equity as shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	Profit and Loss		Equity	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 December 2008				
Financial instruments	2,558	(2,558)		-
31 December 2007	_			
Financial instruments	2,625 =====	(2,625)	-	-

Fair values

The fair values of the financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

19 Shares held in trust on behalf of clients

The Company has an arrangement with Deutsche Bank for trading on the Nasdaq Dubai on behalf of clients. Under this arrangement, EIS maintains a custody account with Deutsche Bank where shares are beneficially held in trust on behalf of clients.

20 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the financial statements.