His Majesty
King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein

HRH Crown Prince
Hussein bin Abdullah II

Collectable items from the Jordan Ahli Bank Numismatic Museum

The Jordan Ahli Bank Annual Report for the Year 2010

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Vision:

Jordan Ahli Bank's strategic goals are derived from its unwavering commitment to adhere to banking excellence through employing the best globally recognized banking standards and in achieving development throughout the following three phases:

Phase 1: Continuing growth and maximizing shareholders' equity

Phase 2: Obtaining best credit ratings

Phase 3: Expanding locally and regionally

Board of Directors

H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher	Chairman
Jordan Worsted Mills Company	Deputy Chairman
	Represented by H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad

Members:

Byblos Bank (Lebanon)	Represented by H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad
Jordan Investor Center	Represented by H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar
Mouasher Investment and Trading Company	Represented by Mr. Emad Yousef Muasher
Rajai Mouasher and Brothers Company	Represented by Mr. Rafiq Saleh Muasher
Arabia S.A.L Holding (Lebanon)	Represented by Mr. Hani Fraij
ZI & IME Co. (Saudi Arabia)	Represented by Mr. Ala'adin Sami
The Social Security Corporation	Represented by Mr. Mohammad Rawashdeh – Until 23/5/2010 Represented by Mr. Mohammad Abdallat – From 24/5/2010
Mr. Mahmoud Z. Malhas	Member
H.E Mr. Karim Tawfik Kawar	Member
H.E. Abdel-Elah Al-Khatib	Member
Al Raja' for Investments	Represented by Mr. Saleh Muasher

Auditors

Deloitte & Touche (Middle East) – Jordan

Executive Management

H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad	Chief Executive Officer / General Manager
Mr. Issa Khoury	Advisor to the Chairman
Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Finance
Ms. Lina Bakhit	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Capital Markets and Investments
Mrs. Hadil Kayyali	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Operations
Mr. Hani Farraj	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Administrations and Logistics/Secretary of the Board of Directors
Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Credit
Mr. Saad Mouasher	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Strategy and Corporate Communications
Mr. Iyad Al Asali	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Group Corporate Banking
Mr. Faleh Al Najjar	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Group SME Banking
Mr. Ahmad Al Khubb	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/ Head of Group Personal and Premium Banking and Local Branches Management
Mr. Bashar Bakri	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Human Resource
Mr. Kameel Haddad	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Remedial and Recoveries and Legal Affairs
Mr. Samer Abu Zayed	Deputy Chief Executive Officer/Head of Group Information Technology and Enterprise Programs
Mr. Rageb Halaseh	Assistant General Manager/ Head of Group Internal Audit
Mr. Ziad Kokash	Assistant General Manager / Risk Management
Ms. Oraib Hammoudeh	Deputy Assistant General Manager /Inspection & Internal Control Department

Chairman's Letter

To Our Shareholders,

It gives me great pleasure to present to you Jordan Ahli Bank's 55th Annual Report. This report outlines our most important achievements and financial results for the year 2010, as well as our plans for the year 2011. The report will also attempt to highlight a number of economic issues as they relate to the Jordanian economy.

It has been three years since the sub-prime market in the US instigated the global financial crisis, with obvious repercussions on economies around the world. To complicate matters even further, the euro zone's sovereign-debt woes, which started to emerge in 2010, caused creditors to lose confidence in some of Europe's biggest economies. Compounding matters were the wild fluctuations in exchange rate markets, which were either the result of deliberate policy aimed at serving a country's own interests or an attempt to increase a country's competitiveness by rendering that country's exports cheaper. Whatever the case, such policy actions have the potential to negatively impact global trade flows and dampen efforts aimed at mitigating the impact of the crisis through international cooperation.

Against this background, pessimists believe that a strong global recovery is unlikely, pointing to the still worrisome situation in Ireland and Greece. As a result, the pace of the recovery is likely to differ across countries and continents, pessimists contend, with many expecting the planned austerity measures in Greece and Ireland to have a direct negative effect on growth prospects in other regions, including the Middle East. The latter seems to be on its way out of the woods, with recent data suggesting higher GDP growth and more stable money markets, especially in the Gulf.

As one of the most open economies in the Middle East, Jordan has been adversely affected by the global and regional economic crisis. Rated by the World Bank as a lower middle-income country with very few natural resources, Jordan has had to contend with slower growth and worsening imbalances on the fiscal, trade and debt fronts. Jordan's fiscal problems aside, it is noteworthy that the public debt-to-GDP ratio remains below the 60% cap set out in the country's Debt Law Number (26) for the year 2001. In any case, time is precious and Jordan must seek immediate solutions if it wants to avoid further deterioration on these fronts.

On the positive side of the picture, the local banking sector has been extremely robust, managing to ensure monetary stability and actively helping bolster other sectors in the economy while laying the foundation for recovery.

According to the Department of Statistics' latest figures, released in December, the Jordanian economy grew by 2.9% during the year to September – 2.0% in the first quarter, 2.9% in the second and a healthier 3.5% in the third.

Looking at different sectors, mining and quarrying, which grew by 24.4% during the first nine months of 2010, blazed the trail for the economy's expansion. Also on the rebound from negative growth in 2009 (-5.8%) was the finance and insurance services sub-sector, which expanded by 4.1% in the first three quarters of 2010, thanks to the continuing revival of credit facilities to the private sector. The first nine months of 2010 also saw major advances for the transport, storage and communication sector, which grew by 7.0%. Two thousand ten was also a good year for tourism. Similarly, preliminary indicators point to early signs of recovery in the real estate sector.

On the external front, the current account deficit narrowed in 2010, buoyed, as aforementioned, by strong tourism receipts and pointedly higher workers' remittances. These were enough to offset the widening deficit in the commodity trade balance.

Such positive developments, concentrated as they have been in some of the country's most important economic sectors, confirm that a recovery is well on its way, and also point to the fact that some of the effects of the global financial crisis on the Jordanian economy have receded.

As for Jordan Ahli Bank's most important developments in 2010, we accelerated the execution of several strategic plans aimed at enabling the bank to withstand the threats still clouding the economy as well as to continue to create more value for our shareholders and customers by upgrading our operations, human resources, products, services and policies to be more in line with best practice.

As you are surely aware, the past three years have witnessed a significant widening of the gap between deposits and local investments, causing excess reserves in the banking system, which are typically maintained as overnight deposits with the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). Three factors seem important in this regard. Generally, weaker demand, lower domestic consumption, and a higher propensity to save led investors into a "wait-and-see" mindset. It is for this very reason that Jordan Ahli Bank attached particular importance to strengthen and safeguard the savings of its customers through the adoption of adequate risk and asset-liability management policies.

To continue improving customer satisfaction, Jordan Ahli Bank carried on with its segmentation policy by building a specialized service product offering for each of our different customer segments. As such, Jordan Ahli Bank is the first bank in the Kingdom to become fully segmented, introducing in the process corporate banking, SME banking, personal banking, investment banking, premium banking, bancassurance, financial leasing and much more.

On the risk management front, in 2010 Jordan Ahli Bank adopted a new system to determine credit risk and scores, which in turn should help reduce exposure to non-performing loans. At the same time, and as part of our strategy to restructure our network of branches in Jordan, we added two new branches, increasing further our opportunities for value creation and future growth in a single stroke. What's more, Jordan Ahli Bank has established a new training department with the mission of developing programs for the career advancement of its staff.

To boost commercial activities within the Kingdom, Jordan Ahli Bank announced in 2010 the opening of Ahli Financial Leasing, which builds on the great success achieved previously by the in-house leasing division at the bank. The latter had secured JD50 million worth of business in record time and so the move from a small in-house division to a fully fledged financial leasing company only seemed like a natural step in the evolution of this important niche segment of the business. Furthermore, Jordan Ahli Bank continued in 2010 to provide specialized support to players in the all-important tourism sector.

On the technological front, Jordan Ahli Bank achieved a number of milestones in 2010, adopting as it has state-of-the-art technologies and solutions in order to stay competitive and provide its customers with the latest e-banking services. It gives me great pleasure to announce that Jordan Ahli Bank has recently won 1st place creativity award for its online presence in a pan Arab banking website competition.

Today, the Bank is leading a 9.7% growth in credit facilities, while customers' deposits have surged to over JD2.23 billion, as the Bank continues to accommodate for the recovery in the economic cycle, and further bolstering its role as a central contributor to economic development. Also, the Bank's total assets' base surpassed JD2.5 billion, showing a growth of 11.7% during 2010, while owners' equity witnessed a 5.8% growth. Pre-tax net profit topped JD34.4 million, recording a 25% increase, while average return on equity climbed to 10.1% compared to 8.7% recorded in 2009.

Today, Jordan Ahli Bank stands at unique crossroads. Although we trace our roots back nearly 50 years, we are an institution that is, in many respects, contantly evolving. The most important advantage underlying Jordan Ahli Bank is our staff. Their talent and commitment to our shared values of integrity, customer focus, respect for each other, teamwork, initiative, professionalism and focus on quality give us great confidence in our ability to deliver exceptional returns to our shareholders. Special thanks to the Central Bank of Jordan, the Companies Control Department and the Securities Commission and those at their helm, past and present, for striving to ensure continued stability and growth under the guidance and leadership of the Royal Hashemite family.

Mr. Nadim Muasher
Chairman

Economic Performance
And the Board of Directors Report

Bronze; hues of dusk capturing the spirit

A bronze coin issued in the era of the Roman emperor Gordian the Third (238-244 AD). Whereby, the top of the coin shows the face of the empower looking towards his right, and its back shows the emperor standing and looking towards the right, while holding a spear in his right hand and a ball in his left.

Performance of the Jordanian Economy 2009/2010

Last year has turned out to be less gloomy for the Jordanian economy than a lot of forecasters had predicted 12 months ago. The good news is that, unlike the rest of the world, the Jordanian economy did not fall into a recession, which is typically defined as two consecutive quarters of negative output growth. However, the challenge Jordan's economy will face is that there is no guarantee that 2011 will follow the same pattern.

To oversimplify a little, the performance of the Jordanian economy in 2011 will depend, to a large extent, on what happens on several fronts, including: the material wellbeing of the average Jordanian citizen; oil and food prices; growth prospects in the Gulf; a rebound in the all-important manufacturing, real estate and banking sectors; pressures on the balance of payments; inflation; keeping debt levels in check; deliberate promotion of Jordanian services exports and the adoption of responsible fiscal policy. Complicating matters further are recent geopolitical developments – namely the collapse of the Mubarak regime in Egypt only weeks after the same had happened in Tunisia – which brought with them even more uncertainty.

GDP Analysis

As one of the most open economies in the Middle East, Jordan has been adversely affected by the global and regional economic crisis. According to the Department of Statistics' (DoS) latest figures, released in December, the Jordanian economy grew using constant prices by 2.9% in the year to September – 2.0% in the first quarter, 2.9% in the second, and a healthier 3.5% in the third. Despite an expected modest rebound in economic growth during 2010 to about 3.5%, a recent IMF report on Jordan argued that output growth remains well below potential, reflecting slowly recovering global and regional conditions.

Putting these figures into a historical context, one can see how pronounced the slowdown has been. Indeed, a look back at GDP growth numbers for Jordan in recent years reveals that the economy grew at an annual average rate of 6% between 2000 and 2008.

Per Capita Incomes

Putting GDP growth aside, in terms of key social indicators, progress has been slow. While the past few years have witnessed a rapid increase in per capita income (using current price data) from JD1,235 in 2000 to JD2,979 in 2009 (latest available), consumers, particularly in 2007 and 2008 and to some extent in 2010, have been grumbling about inflation and the lifting of government subsidies, further eroding their purchasing power.

Workers' Remittances

As one of the important factors that typically spur growth in the Jordanian economy, migrant workers' remittances remained stagnant during the first three quarters of 2010, reaching JD1,685.3 million. By contrast, in 2009, amid the global economic downturn, remittances fell by around 1.2% to JD2,214.2 million. The decline in regional oil income directly contributed to the diminishment of transfers from expatriate Jordanians in the Gulf during 2009. It has also indirectly augmented the slowdown in the Jordanian economic activity.

While workers' remittances were, are and will continue to be instrumental to Jordan's economic growth performance, they are not a problem-free driver of the Kingdom's development process. Workers' remittances, to the extent that they supplement household incomes, tend to raise aggregate private consumption. Being directed to investment, they tend to favor investments that could be managed by remote control from another country, such as in real estate and building, in contrast to investments in more productive agricultural, industrial and service projects that require the presence of the local owner or stakeholder.

Rising expenditures on real estate and building tend to raise land and property prices, as well as the importance of rent and capital gains relative to wages and salaries as a source of household income. Altogether, a significant proportion of the income of households in Jordan originates in remittances, property rents and capital gains, rather than in wages and salaries arising from domestic productive employment or homegrown initiatives. This phenomenon accounts for the fact that unemployed Jordanians can often afford to be choosy and to decline job opportunities that become available to them. It also accounts partially for the low level of entrepreneurship and work ethics among segments of the employed labor force in the domestic economy.

External Position

Lower Jordanian economic growth in 2009 was also caused by the noticeable fall in domestic export earnings, with the value of Jordanian goods sold abroad contracting by 19.2% to JD3,579.1 million. However, since December 2009, an anemic recovery has been led by rebounding exports, particularly those related to the food and pharmaceutical sectors. According to the Central Bank of Jordan's (CBJ) Monthly Statistical Bulletin, domestic exports stood at JD3,785.2 as of the end of November 2010, a rise of 16.9% year-on-year.

Like exports, imports fell significantly in 2009 to JD10,107.7 million, down from JD12,060.9 million in the year before. Despite this significant drop, the Kingdom's merchandise import bill remains disproportionably high at more than double the size of commodity export earnings.

As for 2010, preliminarily figures by the CBJ show that demand for imports is starting to pick up, with the total value of goods purchased from abroad for the period January through November reaching JD9,871.2 million. The comparable figure in 2009 stood at JD9,147.8 million.

The rapid rise in imports was enough to offset higher export earnings in 2010, resulting in a widening of Jordan's trade deficit, from JD5,041.8 million during the first 11 months of 2009 to JD5,382.9 million in the comparable period last year.

The Current Account

The external current account narrowed to 4.5% of GDP in 2009 or JD797.2 million, buoyed by strong tourism receipts and lower import spending, particularly on oil. These were enough to offset the sharp decline in export earnings witnessed over the same period.

This improvement in Jordan's external position in 2009 is highly significant for it lessens the country's external vulnerabilities. The latest batch of current account figures confirm the continuation of this trend, with the numbers showing a further narrowing of the deficit, from JD633.2 million in the first three quarters of 2009 to JD579.9 million during the comparable period last year.

Notwithstanding, short-term risks to the balance of payments remain tilted to the upside. This is especially true given uncertainties regarding world commodity price developments, as well as fragile regional and global economic conditions.

The consumer price index declined steadily through 2009 to below zero, in line with lower world commodity prices. For 2010, however, inflation rose to a preliminary estimated 5.0% on the back of higher imported commodity prices (energy, food and cigarettes). It is expected to rise even further in 2011.

While an accommodative monetary policy stance in 2009 and 2010 has been appropriate, there now seems little room for further monetary stimulus and the government should continue to stand ready to tighten monetary conditions if inflation gets out of control like it did in 2008 or there are pressures on the balance of payments.

With the trade balance generally sinking deeper into the red, much of the improvement in Jordan's current account position in the recent years was due to the huge surplus the country enjoyed in its services account. Between 2006 and 2009, Jordan's services trade balance shifted from a small deficit of JD44.8 million in 2006 to a record surplus of JD521.8 million. This trend appears to have continued in 2010, with Jordan recording a (net) surplus in its services account equal to JD559.5 million in the first three quarters (latest available), up from JD416.4 million during the same period in 2009. Contributing stimulants to recent growth in services exports include travel income (monies accrued through the tourism sector), proceeds from transportation as well as the value of exports from Jordan of business, professional and technical services, which are often referred to as the "other" category in balance of payments calculations.

Cutting Jordanian trade deficits will require efforts aimed at opening up new markets for Jordanian exports, particularly of services. Positive results may be achievable by paying more attention to Jordan's services exports, including transport, telecom, banking, and insurance.

Also on the positive side of the picture, there has been a small (albeit important) increase in net current transfers. These rose from JD1,832.8 million during the first three quarters of 2009 to JD2,050.7 million in the comparable period last year. Of this total, inflows to the public sector almost doubled to JD592.5 million as of the end of September 2010.

In 2009, the current account deficit was comfortably financed by foreign direct investment and other inflows, which nonetheless experienced a steep decline from their record levels in 2006, when direct investment (net) in Jordan reached JD2,512.7 million. For the first three quarters of 2010, figures showed a further decline in direct investment (net) to JD967.4 million.

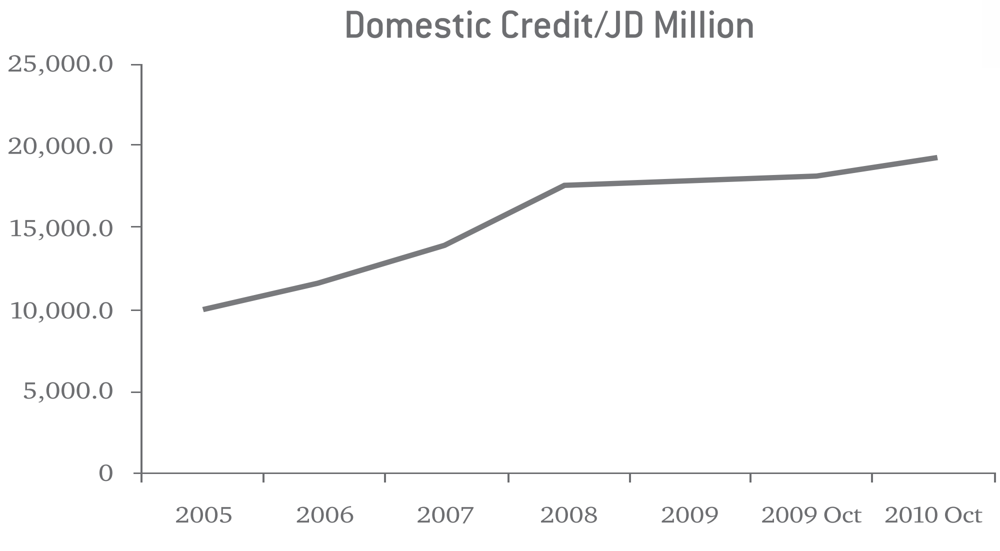
However, the risk of external instability emanating from sudden shocks to the capital account is lowered by the fact that most of Jordan's external debt consists of obligations to official creditors, and that reserves far exceed short-term external liabilities.

Reserves Position

Gross official reserves of foreign currencies at the end of December 2010 reached a historical high of JD8,679.1 million, equivalent to eight and a half months of prospective imports of goods and non-factor services. It is noteworthy that the rapid accumulation of foreign currencies would have been much higher had it not been for the JD1.4 billion buyback of non-concessional Paris Club debt in March 2008. The latter was partially financed by international reserves held by the CBJ.

Credit Market

In the wake of the global financial crisis, bank credit growth to the private sector slowed to 2.2% at the end of 2009 after several years of "easy" money.



This is starting to change, however, thanks in part to a number of government actions. These included, inter alia, a full guarantee of bank deposits until the end of 2010; liquidity-withdrawal operations; and gradual cuts to reserve requirements and interest rates. Despite these efforts, excess reserves in the banking system – maintained as overnight deposits with the CBJ – increased to almost one quarter of GDP in 2009.

With international reserves large and increasing, and given the revival of private sector credit in 2010, further easing of monetary policy is likely to have a limited policy impact. This is especially true given the fact that the interest differential with US rates has fallen in recent months as well as the reemergence of inflationary pressures.

The Fiscal Situation

In the past two years, the government's struggle with a growing budget deficit has become a key economic policy issue. At 8.5% of GDP in 2009, the new focus on deficit (including grants) reduction is certainly overdue. Until two years ago, the biggest deficit of recent memory was in 1997, when it peaked at almost 6.4% of GDP. In 2008, the budget deficit (including grants) stood at 2.1% of GDP. As a result, the debt-to-GDP ratio rose to about 56% at the end of 2009.

Three main factors contributed to the worsening fiscal deficit in 2009: the significant drop in foreign grants, the increase in total expenditure (mainly current) and lower non-tax revenues. Interestingly, the same period saw a 4.4% increase in tax revenues, both on income and profits as well as on goods and services – the result of strong fiscal implementation, stemming from better revenue administration.

The expansion of the central government budget in the area of current expenditures is worrisome for two reasons. First, it diverts resources away from investments in physical assets at a time when they are very much needed. Second, many of these current expenditures are being used to maintain a large civil bureaucracy and a huge security apparatus that have increasingly hurt Jordan's rankings in several well-known "doing business" indices.

The 2010 Budget

To reduce fiscal risks, the 2010 budget envisaged substantial fiscal consolidation, with most of this occurring on the expenditure side and involving constant wages and salaries (as a percentage of GDP), together with a freeze in public sector hiring; reductions in the operating costs of public institutions and independent agencies; declining food and fuel subsidies; and prioritization of capital spending. The aim was to cut the central government fiscal deficit (including grants) to about 6.0% of GDP.

According to a recent IMF report on Jordan, policy actions that demonstrated the government's real commitment to fiscal consolidation included: reducing operational costs (particularly transportation costs) of ministries and autonomous public agencies; cessation of construction of new government buildings, with the exception of schools and hospitals; and cutting ministerial salaries by 20%.

On the revenue side, the government had announced several measures aimed at filling the state's empty coffers, including raising indirect taxes on petroleum and other commodities, and reversing the general sales tax exemption for coffee. Yet, many of these promises were trumped in early 2011 when the government took several steps to try and ease off the mounting economic hardship plaguing much of the population. The kind of impact this will have on Jordan's already worrisome fiscal situation remains indefinite, but many observers seem to think it will be very negative.

Looming behind this as well as interacting with it is the revised Income Tax Law, which, other things being equal, should reduce government revenue, at least in the short run. Also noteworthy are the generous tax incentives across several different investment regimes, including the different development zones.

Jordan: Fiscal Consolidation, 2010 (JD million)

	January – November, 2010	January – November, 2009
Total Revenues & Grants	4,157.4	4,045.8
Domestic Revenues	3,868.8	3,815.8
Foreign Grants	288.6	230
Total Expenditures	4,943.8	5,018.8
Current Expenditures	4,211.9	4,002.3
Capital Expenditures	731.9	1,016.5
Deficit (including grants)	-786	-973

Source: Ministry of Finance

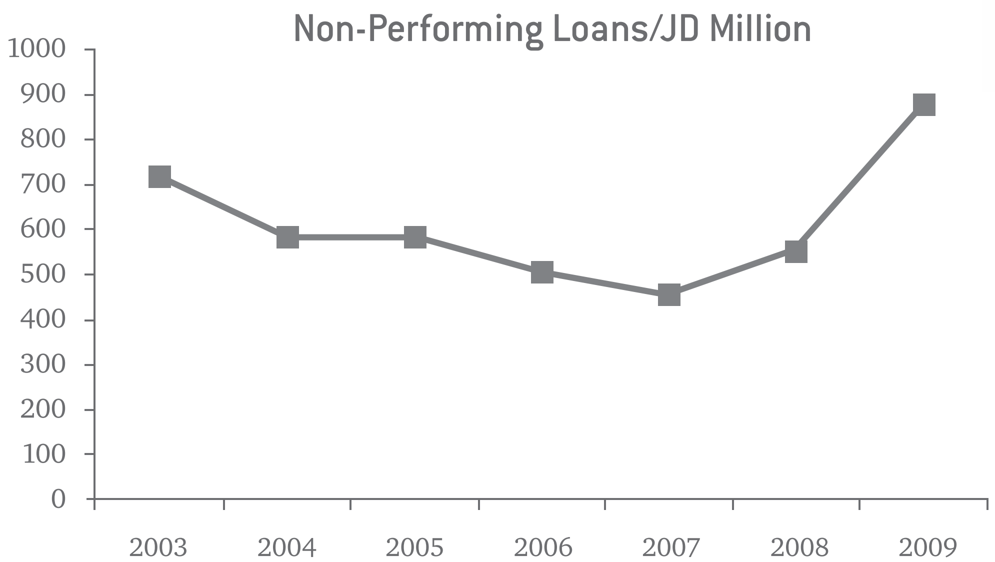
Debt Position

To finance its fiscal deficit, the Jordanian government has had to borrow more in 2009 and 2010, particularly from the local market. Figures put the total public debt figure as of the end of November 2010 at JD11,131.9 million – JD6,643 million in net domestic debt and JD4,488.9 million in external debt.

However, the risk of a serious financial crisis remains small as Jordan today has the cushion of JD8,679.1 million, equivalent to eight and a half months' worth of prospective imports of goods and non-factor services.

Moving forward, the government recently announced plans to access substantial external financing, prospectively through a US dollar-denominated Eurobond issuance. What's more, the government has announced plans to bolster the domestic debt market through the establishment of sukuk as a source of Islamic financing, which at present is impeded by several legal issues.
In any case, banks may be exposed to higher non-performing loans and provisioning requirements over the short- to medium-term, as Jordan's growth path is likely to remain below potential in the foreseeable future.

Non-Performing Loans – Jordanian Banking Sector (Licensed Banks)



Budget For 2011

Initially, the 2011 budget was to continue the effort towards fiscal consolidation. However, the outgoing Rifai government's decision to cut prices of essential consumer goods and raise salaries of government employees by JD20 means that these targets will, in all likelihood, be missed.

Budget deficits are being used to fund an expansionary fiscal policy, a common driver of inflation, and only serve to exacerbate the country's reliance on foreign and local borrowing. The economic consequences of a worsening fiscal imbalance are indisputably negative. For Jordan, a large budget deficit reduces the country's already low savings rate, to the extent that the government borrows from the private sector to finance its deficit. The government is likely to "crowd out" private investment and to reduce long-term economic growth. Jordan is already enormously reliant on the outside world to fund its spending.

In any case, in a more recent development, the new government, led by Prime Minister Marouf Bakhit, withdrew the 2011 state budget draft law upon a request from deputies of the House Financial Committee. The decision came after several members of parliament asked the government to bolster allocations for developmental projects, while others requested the newly-formed Bakhit government to look again at focusing the state budget on job-creating opportunities. What kind of "changes" would the new budget for 2011 include remains unclear.

Stock Market Performance

In the face of a struggling economy, the Amman Stock Exchange (ASE) lost JD668.7 million in market value during 2010, ending the year at JD21,858 million. Meanwhile, the ASE share price index weighted by market capitalization of free float shares shed 6.3% to close the year at 2,373.6 points. Also among the gloomy news pervading the Amman bourse in 2010, the total value of shares traded declined by a whopping 30.8%, or JD2,975 million, to JD6,690 million. As for the value of non-Jordanian investment in the ASE, statistics show that this has reached JD10,842 million in 2010, equivalent to 49.6% of the market's value as of the end of December last year.

Board of Directors Report for the Achievements Made by the Bank During 2010

Despite a challenging business environment, Jordan Ahli Bank enjoyed a strong year in 2010.This was the result of a focused strategy, a resilient business model that resonates with today's investors, and the ability to see opportunities even in the face of an economic slowdown.

Group Strategy and Corporate Communications:

The Group Strategy's mandate is to guide the bank towards gradually yet effectivly becoming a world class financial services institution. The five major "pillars of change" that the Group Strategy has been spearheading include:

1. Segmentation: instituting complete business segments across the bank (corporate bank, SME bank, personal bank, etc.) and ensuring that each segment develops its own specialized products, sales and delivery channels, credit policies, specialized staff, and much more.
2. Risk Management: encouraging the bank to move towards best practice risk management frameworks, methodologies and systems. One of the highlights in 2010 was the acquisition and implementation of Moody's risk rating system, to be applied to all Corporate and SME clients.
3. Human Resource Management: ensuring that a systematic HR cultures, systems, and policies are developed properly within the bank in order to encourage organizational excellence.
4. Sales and Marketing: ensuring that the bank becomes more sales intensive, and finding ways to automate, centralize, and streamline operations in order to free up more people to focus on producing income.
5. Information Technology: guiding the bank towards the selection and implementation of state of the art IT infrastructure and services, in order to transform IT into a strategic, competitive advantage.

Group Strategy has developed a highly sophisticated mechanism for executing these changes across the bank, in line with the balanced scorecard methodology. Strategic planning is managed in the following way:

1. Group strategy presents guidelines every year to all business and support divisions on which to build their detailed strategic plans.
2. Each division then provides Group Strategy with a detailed list of their strategic imperatives. Each imperative has a deadline, and is measurable in terms of its impact on one of four issues: financial, human resource, customer service, or internal business process.
3. Group Strategy reviews and makes additions, improvements to strategic imperatives.
4. Group Strategy then follows up implementation of these strategic imperatives across the organization, and ensures that they are being executed properly and on time.
5. Group Strategy gets involved in some of the key imperatives, especially the ones that are enterprise wide and that are highly sensitive and or difficult to implement (strategic projects).

Group Strategy is gradually yet effectively guiding the bank towards becoming a best practice financial services institution.

Banking Services and Branches Sector

Group Corporate Banking

The following was accomplished during 2010 :

– The financial targets for 2010 were successfully achieved.
– Successfully finalized moving corporate accounts to the corporate branch. Furthermore, in 2010, Ahli Financial Leasing LLC, a fully owned subsidiary of the bank, was established and went into full operation. For its part, Ahli Corporate provided the latter with all the help it needed, including the moving of all accounts previously managed by the bank's in-housing leasing department to the bank's newly-established leasing company. This was done with the following objectives:

1. Increasing the bank's market share by providing cutting-edge banking services that are in line with the latest market requirements. This was reflected in higher credit facilities year-on-year growth.
2. Supporting activities in different sectors in the economy while encouraging expansion and modernization.
3. Offering financial capital and operating leasing services to the public.
4. Managing and reducing the non-performing loans as well as enhancing the collaterals needed.

– Group Corporate also focused on attracting over 170 new accounts with credit facilities of JD200 million whilst continuing to expand the volume of business with a large number of existing customers. Combined, this resulted in a significant rise in credit facilities granted during 2010, alongside a healthy jump in deposits that exceeded all expectations.
– Continuing to evaluate, both on a monthly and quarterly basis, progress on all pre-set targets (such as volume of activity, collection rate, special projects etc.), and comparing these with monthly targets. This, in turn, enables the bank to properly apply the principle of reward and accountability, in line with Ahli Bank's corporate culture.
– Revamping the work of Jordan Ahli Bank's branches in Palestine with the Head Office through Service Level Agreements thus adding to their improved performance.
– Applying the Moody's system for credit rating, according to the latest international standards of financial analysis and risk management.

Group Small and Medium Enterprises Banking

As part of Jordan Ahli Bank's policy to support SME development in the Kingdom, the bank's SME division achieved a number of milestones in 2010, including:

- Strengthening relations with SME customers whilst simultaneously developing new and innovative ways for cross-selling products and services.
- Designing and introducing specialized banking products and financial solutions for all types of SMEs.
- Adopting policies and strategies specifically designed to encourage and support SMEs, which are essential to the growth and sustainability of the Jordanian economy.
- Introduction of 5 SME Business Centers, with a catchment area of tens of thousands of SME clients.
- Significant growth in the bank's SME portfolio, with SME business accounting for a larger portion of the banks' profits, improving income diversification.

Group Personal & Premium Banking & Branches Management

Branches:

- As it strives to constantly expand and increase its reach, Jordan Ahli Bank in 2010 opened several new branches to meet customer needs, including one branch in Zarqa and another in Salt. At the same time, the bank has renovated a number of existing branches. This includes one branch in Aqaba and the Premium Banking branch.
- In 2010, Jordan Ahli Bank produced a new handbook that clarified the responsibilities and duties of all Personal Banking employees.

- Several workshops and training programs were held in 2010, with the aim of enriching sales and technical capabilities and improving the service quality of branch employees.
- The establishment of a cash unit south of Jordan based out of Aqaba, to oversee operational issues at the Aqaba and Ma'an branches.
- Banking service Policies & Procedures were all developed and updated.
- **E-Channels:**

1. ATM Network

In 2010, Jordan Ahli Bank expanded its network of ATM machines by adding 7 new ones, bringing the total number of ATM machines operated by the bank to 68. Also, many older machines were replaced by new ones; all equipped with the highest security standards.

2. The ATM network system and the E-Banking services (SMS, Ahli-online, Money Gram and Speed Cash) were all upgraded to ensure the highest levels of operational efficiency. All of which contributed to increasing the bank's share of commissions and product profitability.

Products & Services

1. Product Development

Jordan Ahli Bank's Personal Banking Services launched in 2010 a number of new, targeted services and products, including:

- Personal loans targeting families and newly-weds.
- Pre-approved credit cards granted to all customers with approved personal loans and a salary transfer. This helped the bank increase the number of credit card holders by 30%.
- Specialized educational loans, in cooperation with the Jordan Applied University College of Hospitality and Tourism Education.
- Signing several strategic alliances with leading companies in their field. This included two agreements with one of the largest car dealers in Jordan to jointly market car loan products for customers.

As for the bank's premium customers, the group accomplished the following:

- Created and implemented a specialized intensive training program for the bank's premium customer employees.
- Renovated the premium banking branch and dedicating it solely for premium customers.
- Revamped the queuing system in all branches to accommodate the needs of premium banking customers.

2. Marketing

Developed targeted marketing and advertising campaigns aimed at advertising and promoting the bank's products and services with the aim of increasing the public's awareness of these products and services. These campaigns helped in the growth the bank witnessed on both the Assets and Liabilities sides.

Group Branches Abroad

The Group achieved a number of milestones in 2010, including:

- Increasing the paid-up capital of Jordan Ahli Bank branches in Palestine from $15 million to $50 million, in accordance with regulations set by the Palestinian Monetary Authority.
- Establishing an internal audit department for the regional office in Palestine and centralizing its operations by moving its headquarters from the branches to the Regional Office.
- Centralizing the work of the finance department and other support functions at the regional office.
- Revamping and developing e-banking services to clients in Cyprus.
- Providing employees in Palestine, Cyprus and the Group members training programs aimed at raising their competencies, increasing their productivity and ensuring that they complete their duties in the best possible manner.

Credit Sector

Group Credit

Jordan Ahli Bank's Credit Group adopted in 2010 an effective policy of credit facilitation targeting sectors with high profitability and minimum risk. It also implemented an effective risk management system to ensure that risk exposures arising from non-performing loans do not lead to financial distress. The Credit Group's strategy focused on diversifying the bank's credit portfolio with special emphasis on economic sectors with the highest growth, best profitability ratios and lowest "acceptable" risk factors.

Capital Markets & Investments Sector

- At the beginning of 2010, thanks to the successful merger of Investment Banking Group with Capital Markets Group forming a fully integrated Group providing all investment banking services at the local, regional and international financial markets.
- Despite the adversity of market conditions, the Group was able to achieve impressive rates of return whilst maintaining a high degree of financial safety in managing assets and liabilities. It was also successful in diversifying investment opportunities and relying to a large extent on off-balance sheet revenues.
- In 2010, the Group developed and updated the bank's investment strategy to take into account the changing economic environment, as well as to adhere to Central Bank of Jordan regulations. In addition, it revised the bank's risk management policies in as far as interest rates and liquidity risks were concerned.
- The group excelled in offering private banking services to corporates, one of which was the successful lead management of a bond issue of JOD 10 million which was fully subscribed, as well as offering other support services including Custody, Registrar and Paying Agent.
- The Group provided investors with specialized sectoral financial reports, in addition to macroeconomic reports. It also provided the bank's higher management with several analytical studies in order to aid better decision making. What's more, it produced a number of reports comparing Jordan Ahli Bank's performance, growth and market share with that of other banks operating in the Kingdom.

The Group signed in the year 2010 a memorandum of understanding with Capital IQ, an organization specializing in online research. Capital IQ is a subsidiary of Standard and Poor's, one of the world's leading credit rating agencies for financial institutions.

The Group maintained its impressive role in serving customers, be they individual or corporate, through a comprehensive banking and investment service, relying on the cross-selling of products and services. This helped attract a large number of financially sound customers, which in turn translated into higher commissions and a rise in profitability. In addition to its dedicated services provided to its correspondent banks and financial institutions both locally as well as internationally.

Supporting Services Sector

Group Finance:

Group Finance had a very successful year in 2010 culminating in the following achievements:

1. The implementation of a new policy aimed at controlling current and capital expenditures through setting new ceilings and approval levels.
2. The completion of the tentative budget and work plans of 2011, in addition to putting in place strategic plans for some of the bank's different support groups, with the latter containing specific time schedules for the preset targets. This will make it easier to evaluate performance as the year progresses.
3. The continuous collection and deployment of data, financial reports and analysis to measure and follow up on the performance of the different business segments in the bank.
4. The completion and presentation of the estimated budget and bank's long-term plan for the years 2011 through 2015.

5. Finalizing the reports automation project as per the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan.
6. Evaluating, in cooperation with the different groups at the bank, the performance of the different products, together with calculating their profitability, analyzing new alternatives to develop them and maximizing their rate of return.

Group Operations

The Operations Groups continued in 2010 to work hard at confronting all challenges while ensuring that it provides the best, fastest and safest support to the bank's business groups. Ultimately, the Group's goal is to achieve the bank's strategic objectives, which include: providing the best banking services in the region, cutting costs and providing adequate support to the bank's productive groups, with the aim of raising their profitability and achieving the best results.

E-Banking Department

- All e-banking applications are now done through the branches, and to that effect the bank enrolled branch employees in a training program aimed at familiarizing them with how to enter these applications electronically. As a result, e-banking applications are now processed daily.
- In cooperation with the IT department, a new dedicated server was installed, specifically for purposes of verification and statistical reports, to take pressure off the bank's main ATM server, make it faster and act as a replacement if it fails at any time or for any reason.

Group Logistics

Jordan Ahli Bank's Logistics Group worked in 2010 on several fronts, including:
- The department successfully sold real estate assets of a total value of JD1.8 million.
- The bank's real estate investment unit increased rent income by 40% .
- Seven previously rented warehouses were evacuated in 2010 with all of their contents transferred to the bank's main storage facility, which was equipped with the highest archiving and storage solutions, supporting the bank's cost reduction policy.
- Several new branches were opened and fully equipped in 2010, along with the establishment of a Disaster Recovery Site.
- A number of branches in Jordan and Palestine were renovated and developed.

Group Human Resources

Recognizing that human capital is the bank's most important asset and an essential element in the process of change, the Human Resources Group continued on a journey of transformation, with the aim of providing the highest levels of excellence and building a culture of performance.

- The completion of a career path planning system to enable employees to become more familiar with what each job entails and how to go about climbing the corporate ladder. The system also includes career succession and replacement policies which focuses on promising talent as well as on the amount of investment needed to create alternatives for all jobs in general and specialized ones in particular.
- The development of an automated system that would enable management to evaluate the performance of branch employees, on a monthly and annual basis, in an objective and transparent manner. This system complements the bank's existing employee evaluation mechanism, which will be built around a 360 degree model.
- The opening of a new state-of-the-art training center, considered by many as the best in Jordan, and including the latest equipment (e.g. video conferencing) and facilities specifically designed for training purposes. The opening of the center reflects Jordan Ahli Bank's strong belief in the importance of investing in its human resources.
- The new training center also includes a modern library, equipped with the most recent books and journals, to keep employees abreast on the latest in the world of banking and finance. What's more,

the bank is currently working on developing an e-library for employees, with the twin objective of providing electronic books and allowing employees to engage in e-learning activities.
- Around 318 training workshops were held in 2010, equivalent to 15,000 training days. These workshops were attended by 3,653 employees. Of this total, the bank's in-house training department organized 188 workshops, attended by 3,300 employees.
- A specialized training program for Premium banking customer care representatives was held in 2010. 14 employees underwent that training. At the same time, the bank completed advanced level training for credit officers.
- The bank completed in 2010 Stage III of the training program targeting branch managers and employees in Eastern,Western and central Amman and Balqa
- The bank relied in 2010 on mystery shoppers to provide independent and impartial feedback on the level of customer service and how that compares to the service the bank expects its employees to provide. Feedback was analyzed to determine performance gaps and to further improve service levels.
- A Jordan Ahli Bank recruitment and career page was added to the bank's website in 2010. At the same time, starting in 2011, the bank will be conducting online tests to online job applicants whose number surpassed 10,000 in 2010. In that same vein, Jordan Ahli Bank, in cooperation with the Maharat Internship Program, took part in the latter's job exhibition. The bank also signed a deal with the Civil Center for Training and Employment to benefit from the employment program targeting IT graduates. It also reached an agreement with the Civil Service Bureau, which enables it to access the Bureau's database, and another with the King Abdullah II Fund for Development to obtain information on top graduates from public and private universities.
- The bank's branches abroad were restructured in 2010. Branches in Palestine were included in a market survey of employee salaries in Jordan and Palestine. On another level, the bank took a decision linking branches in Palestine with the automated human resources system in Jordan, in addition to designing new training programs for the bank's employees there, developing the employees' manual and employees' saving fund.
- The bank completed the implementation of the Ahli Portal, which aims to streamline and facilitate internal communications within the bank, in addition to posting all of the bank's systems and policies on this site.

Group Information Technology

2010 witnessed major changes in the area of IT, with the aim of providing customers with the best in electronic services and raising the bank's level of efficiency. These included:
- Implementing ITIL3 for the internal operations related to ITSM (Information Technology Service Management).
- Establishing an IT Service Quality Office to measure quality of services, as stipulated in the different agreements the bank has signed with the various business groups it deals with.
- Conducting a number of studies aimed at identifying the best ways to develop internal and external networks specializing in exchanges between the bank's branches and its management, with the aim of ensuring speediness and efficiency in execution.
- Deploying the latest IT equipment, including Video Conferencing and Unified Communications, to facilitate communication between the bank and its customers on the one hand, and between the bank's different departments on the other. To that effect, Jordan Ahli Bank signed agreements with two of the leading companies in the field to develop the bank's main network and to create a parallel network capable of substituting the main one in case that malfunctions for one reason or another.
- In 2010, the IT Group successfully implemented the installation of Virtual Servers to cover many banking applications, with the aim of cutting the costs associated with buying new servers and also to ensure that the bank's systems continue working flawlessly at all times.
- The IT Group successfully implemented a new system for its ATM network, which is now compliant with EMV criteria, providing banking services 24/7.
- Launched new projects to develop the Electronic Check Clearing and the Automated Signatory Systems.

- The IT Group, in cooperation with all the other groups at the bank, successfully completed all the necessary studies and preparations to launch a New Operating Model and New Enterprise Architecture, as a prelude to introducing a program aimed at replacing nearly all core banking systems. The aim is to ensure that the bank reaches the highest levels of technology and modernity, which in turn would translate into reduced operational costs, improved management, better management of strategic KPIs, and better service for bank clients.

Other Groups & Departments

• Remedial, Recoveries and Legal Affairs Group

The Group managed to recover substantial amounts of bad loans reflecting directly on the bank's revenues through reversing provisioned amounts and interest in suspense. The group also firmly and properly managed accounts under watch.

• Internal Audit Department

- The Internal Audit Group at Jordan Ahli Bank worked in 2010 on executing the plan approved by the board of directors (and all its amendments) by periodically revising the audit plan and its results while continuing to measure and evaluate the performance of the various branches, departments and groups and any risks associated with them through applying the Audit Risk Based Model. The Internal Audit Group gave utmost attention to implementing all requirements by the relevant regulatory authorities.
- In 2010, the Bank signed an agreement with one of the leading companies in its field to develop and upgrade The Internal Audit Group. The agreement, which came into force on December 2, 2010, starts with a 6-month project that aims to conduct several field visits aimed at strengthening the Audit Team's Mission.
- By implementing an automated system called (Team Mate) the Audit Team was able to automate auditing procedures.
- Reviewing and updating the Code of the Internal Audit Group , the Audit Committee and the Audit Manual
- Develop a 2-3 years strategic internal audit plan in accordance with the International Standards.

Group Risk Management

Over the past year, the Group Risk Management at Jordan Ahli Bank has been working to strengthen its risk management processes to ensure that these are embedded as part of the bank's culture and in line with Central Bank of Jordan regulations and the Basel II accord. What follows is a brief summary of this group's most important accomplishments in 2010.

- The bank began in 2010 using the Moody's risk management system to help it model lending portfolio performance for all loan types. This was done after the bank had embarked on an intensive training and familiarization program for its staff to ensure that their knowledge base of the new system is up to par. The implementation of this system is part of a preparatory phase before the bank adopts an internal classification system for measuring risk (IRB) with the objective of ultimately replacing the Basel II standard approach being used by the bank. The latter is a requirement under Pillar 1 of the Basel II accord.
- In 2010, the group applied the Stress Testing method through different scenarios predetermined by the Central Bank of Jordan, in addition to scenarios conducted internally by the bank itself. The bank's senior risk management committees – (emerging from the bank's Board of Directors) approved the results, which were then sent to the Central Bank of Jordan.
- In line with Central Bank of Jordan requiring the application of Pillar 2 of the Basel II accord, which sets rules for supervisory review of capital adequacy, the Bank initiated the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment process (ICAAP) which aimed to cover the risks that were not

covered in Pillar 1, such as Interest Rate, concentration, goodwill, liquidity compliance and others.
- A risk management department was established at the regional office in Palestine, under the direct supervision of the risk management office in Amman, to achieve all of the risk management's objectives in Palestine.

Inspection and Internal Control Department

The Department achieved the following:
- Training internal inspectors.
- Reinstating the analysis and studies division to ensure that all managerial instructions and bank procedures are being implemented accordingly, in addition to providing the best legal solutions.
- Supervising and taking all the necessary measures towards setting up an internal audit unit at the regional management offices in Palestine. This unit will start operations in 2011 and will report directly to the regional manager and under the supervision of the Inspection & Internal Control Department/ Head Office.
- Organizing several specialized workshops and training programs aimed at developing the internal control skills and awareness of the department's employees.

Corporate Culture

Jordan Ahli Bank's Corporate Values are considered to be the backbone not only of its brand identity, but also of the bank's strong corporate culture. These Corporate Values can be summarized as follows:

Profit Focus – maintaining and growing the profits of the bank as ambitiously and as securely as possible.

Sales Focus – a constant focus on continuing to grow the sales intensity of the organization.

Client Focus – to grow into a financial services institution that places client needs and customer satisfaction in the heart of its strategic planning, execution, policies, and targets.

Strategic, Fact-Based Approach – to ensure that all decisions and policies within the bank are strategic, objective, well-studied and supported as scientifically as possible by facts and numbers.

Merit-Based Reward System – ensuring that rewards and promotions within the bank are purely merit-based, and tied to the objective performance of individuals.

Excellence – to build a culture of excellence, where employees are continuously learning how to improve their skills, abilities, and ideas, and where they see continuous improvements in products and services.

Creativity and Innovation – to encourage an environment where new ideas, creativity, and innovation thrive.

Technology Focus – to invest in information technology, and slowly yet surely transform IT in a source of major competitive advantage for the bank.

Code of Conduct

This code has been prepared with the aim of organizing the conduct of employees, work values and ethics, controls, and commitments at Jordan Ahli Bank and its subsidiaries and affiliates, whether in Jordan or other countries where the bank is active. Employees at different levels are committed to this code, which contains the following commitments, responsibilities and duties:

(1) Commitment towards shareholders:

- Reinforce shareholder confidence in the bank through persevering efforts to strengthen the bank and its capability, and increase its profits by transforming the bank to a banking establishment that adheres to international standards and seeks to compete on local, regional, and international levels.
- Commitment to seek, follow-up on, and develop all potential business opportunities, and make the most of them in order to achieve the highest profitability possible.
- Commitment to institutional loyalty to the bank and to safeguarding its confidential matters.
- The immediate disclosure of all substantial and material matters that pertain to shareholders and their rights.

(2) Commitment towards clients:

- Commitment to providing the best services to customers with a spirit of camaraderie, courteousness and respect to their persons, dignities, time, and interests that are not in conflict with those of the bank.
- Commitment to improving performance and efficiently completing tasks while applying the principles of integrity, fairness and objectivity in dealing with clients.
- Group commitment to innovation and application of banking products that serve customers in a wider and more effective manner, while achieving the interests of the bank.
- Commitment to the provision of clients with information, offers and responses to their queries in a professional, direct, unambiguous and transparent manner, in the quickest way possible, with the bank bearing no liability until implementation.
- Commitment to charging appropriate and fair commissions to clients, which concurrently reflect the quality of services, and degree of risk.
- Commitment to establishing relationships with clients on the basis of mutual respect impartial of personal interests.

(3) Commitment towards regulatory authorities:

- Commitment towards application of all laws, bylaws, and rules required in countries where the bank operates.
- Commitment to the true disclosure of information required by regulatory authorities expressly, clearly, efficiently, and respectfully.
- Commitment to safeguard professional relationships with officials in regulatory authorities and seek to gain their confidence in the bank, and its commitment to all stipulated rules.
- Unconditional commitment to cooperate with regulatory authorities on professional grounds and assist members of the Board of Directors in the superior performance of their commitments in this regard.

(4) Commitment towards colleagues:

- Commitment to team-spirit during work, as success in the performance of any employee depends, directly or indirectly, on the success of work performed by the team.
- Reinforce the ties of brotherhood, friendship, mutual respect, and appreciation among colleagues.
- Provide full support and advice to colleagues.
- Commitment to group work ethics represented in the following three rules: honesty, mutual respect, and readiness to build common grounds of agreement.
- Commitment to decrease the times set for meetings to the bare minimum so as to save the time and effort of colleagues. Also, commitment to dates set for meetings and preparation of an agenda ahead of the date set for the meeting.

(5) Commitment towards the community:

A- Professional commitments:

- Commitment to offer suggestions, programs, products, and services that contribute, either directly or indirectly, to social development and the improvement and expansion of banking opportunities to a wider base of clients.
- Commitment that bank advertisements and advertising campaigns shall always adhere to local cultural traditions, positively contribute to reinforcing social values, enlighten local communities, and endorse a sophisticated banking culture.
- Refrain from offering any programs or services that aim to cater to sectarian interests based on politics, sects or races.

B- Solidarity commitments:

- Commitment to fund a planned annual program to socially support volunteer institutions active in local communities, and also support cultural institutions and initiatives, publish books, and support other cultural activities.
- Encourage other social, productive and scientific initiatives, and improve the living standards of underprivileged sectors of society.

(6) Commitment towards Jordan:

- Jordan Ahli Bank is a Jordanian national establishment that will safeguard, in Jordan and abroad, at national, Arab and international levels, Jordan's economic interests, the Kingdom's image, and the traditions of the Jordanian nation and its reputation.

Future Plan for 2011:

Jordan Ahli Bank's plan for 2011 was formulated on the principles of continued growth, increasing shareholders' equity, obtaining the highest credit rating and expanding, both locally and regionally. To do this, the bank will focus on the following objectives:

1. Achieving a 15% growth rate in net profit by means of expanding the bank's local market share, providing the best banking solutions and consultative banking advice to commercial and industrial sectors, and encompassing premium corporations and SMEs through the direct commercial facilities, financial leasing, micro financing, investment services, and financial engineering.

2. Upgrading the information technology base by implementing top of the line international banking systems to support corporate strategic objectives.

3. Continuing to update and develop internal auditing procedures while implementing a plan to restructure the Internal Audit Group. This is applied by using the latest systems that rely on risk-based audit, which is being done in coordination with international specialized companies.

4. Following up on financial targets with the aim of achieving the following: an 11% growth in deposits; focusing on low cost deposits, particularly saving accounts, while ensuring that these grow by a minimum of 22%; growing the bank's retail loans by 22%; increasing the number of credit cards by 33%; raising the balance of revolving cards and increasing commission-based revenues by 26%.

5. Implementing the Ahli Portal system to activate the bank's internal communications and staff self-service, in addition to publishing all of the bank's policies and procedures on the site. This will help to effectively instill a culture of quality and excellence.

6. Maintaining adequate capital adequacy and solvency ratios so as to achieve the targeted credit expansion.

7. Developing further the bank's risk management culture and framework to face all market risks. In addition, the bank will work towards updating its contingency and continuity plans.

8. Completing the Collaboration Tools project between all of the bank's management groups on the one hand, and the entire branches network on the other. The aim is to ensure swiftness and accuracy in the transfer of information whilst also focusing on developing the bank's E-Delivery Channels.

9. Implementing an electronic archiving system for all of Jordan Ahli Bank's branches located in Palestine and Cyprus. This will be done in coordination with the Group Information Technology & Enterprise program.

Finally, the future plan will lead the bank into realizing its medium to long-term vision that was developed by the executive management team as follows:

Phase 1: to become the most service-oriented and customer-centric bank in core markets by 2013.
Phase 2: to become one of the leading banks in terms of market share, innovation, and profitability in target markets by 2015.
Phase 3: to become a recognized leader across the Middle East, with International Links by 2020.

Corporate Social Responsibility

As one of Jordan's leading business organizations, Jordan Ahli Bank has always been committed to its social responsibilities, partaking in initiatives that positively affect the lives of Jordanians.

Over the years, the bank has led national efforts to achieve sustainable economic development, in co-operation with some of the leading civil society organizations and social care initiatives, thus taking part in the most effective campaigns in the country.

The bank's CSR activities are rooted in its Power of Change program, aimed at achieving a sustainable long term change in society. Jordan Ahli Bank is proud to have gone a long way towards meeting many of these objectives in 2010. Particularly, it was the highest contributor (25%) to corporate social activities amongst all Jordanian banks, according to a leading civil society study center.

Cultural creativity broadens minds, opens up new perspectives and inspires people to excel and achieve the extraordinary. For this reason, Jordan Ahli Bank allocated 9% of its CSR appropriations in 2010 towards supporting the "I Can" initiative, which aims to promote creative thinking among young children. Under this initiative, Jordan Ahli Bank held several programs and workshops at schools and different institutions around the country, designed to stimulate and develop children's creative thinking, especially in areas of arts and science with the aim to further bolster children's self awareness and expression.

Believing that education is crucial to ensuring growth and prosperity of the society, Jordan Ahli Bank continued in 2010 to make generous contributions to the education sector totaling 20% of its CSR budget. Among other things, its education initiatives for Jordanian youth aim to support and promote physical and sports activities, which received 4% of the bank's CSR budget for 2010.

On a broader social level, Jordan Ahli Bank participated in a number of initiatives during 2010, allocating some 37% of its CSR budget for such activities. An ever-growing number of Jordan Ahli Bank's employees personally took part in a series of field visits to elderly care centers and orphanage houses, donating food, clothes and other basic needs, whilst providing moral support to the less fortunate segments of society.

Jordan Ahli Bank intensified its CSR activities during the holy month of Ramadan, which witnessed a large number of initiatives targeting different segments of society. In cooperation with several non-governmental organizations, Jordan Ahli Bank distributed hundreds of packages including food and other basic necessities to needy citizens across the Kingdom. At the same time, Jordan Ahli Bank launched an internal campaign, working closely with its employees, to collect donations to provide food, toys, children's books and school supplies, which were then distributed to orphanage houses at the end of the holy month of Ramadan and during Eid al-Fitr.

On the internal front, the bank's social committee organized a number of activities aimed at intensifying team spirit and solidarity within the bank. Most notably was the Iftar feast held for the bank's employees and their families to celebrate the holy month of Ramadan. Also noteworthy was the bank's first football tournament ever held, which proved to be a great success.

Jordan Ahli Bank is committed to creating meaningful change in the communities it serves through its CSR activities, which have always had a positive impact on the Jordanian society, and in line with Ahli Bank's Power of Change program.

Key Financial Analysis and Indicators for 2010

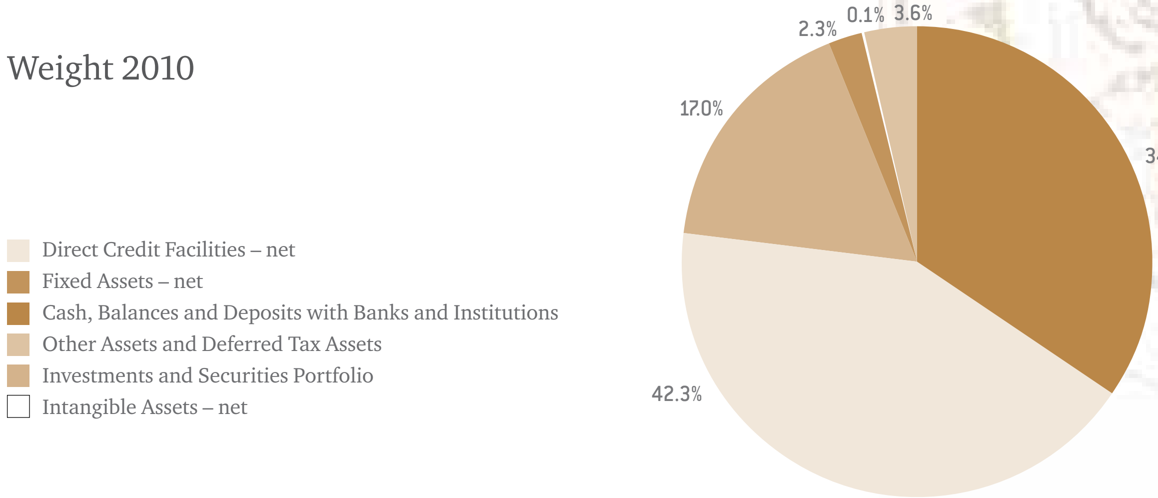
Following are details of the changes and amendments to key items under assets, liabilities and contra accounts:

First: Assets

1. The Balance Sheet total (excluding contra accounts) amounted to JD2,519,983,276 as of 31/12/2010 compared to JD2,256,082,381 as of 31/12/2009; an increase of JD263,900,895. Inclusion of the contra accounts would bring the total to JD3,071,606,391 as of 31/12/2010, against JD2,810,214,147 as of 31/12/2009; an increase of JD261,392,244.

Bank Assets	2010	2009	% Change	Weight 2010	Weight 2009
Cash, Balances and Deposits with Banks and Institutions	871,671,564	700,940,295	24.4%	34.6%	31.1%
Direct Credit Facilities – net	1,066,571,053	980,816,924	8.7%	42.3%	43.5%
Investments and Securities Portfolio	428,418,522	422,865,652	1.3%	17.0%	18.7%
Fixed Assets – net	59,213,833	60,096,852	-1.5%	2.3%	2.7%
Intangible Assets – net	3,638,886	4,125,106	-11.8%	0.1%	0.2%
Other Assets and Deferred Tax Assets	90,469,418	87,237,552	3.7%	3.6%	3.9%
Total Assets	**2,519,983,276**	**2,256,082,381**	**11.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Weight 2010



2. Cash in hand and at banks amounted to JD871,671,564 at the end of 2010, compared to JD700,940,295 at the end of 2009; an increase of JD170,731,269.

3. The net value of securities amounted to JD428,418,522 at the end of 2010, compared to JD422,865,652 at the end of 2009. This amount includes JD114,482,488 worth of treasury bonds, treasury bills and corporate debentures, which in 2009 amounted to JD119,059,557.

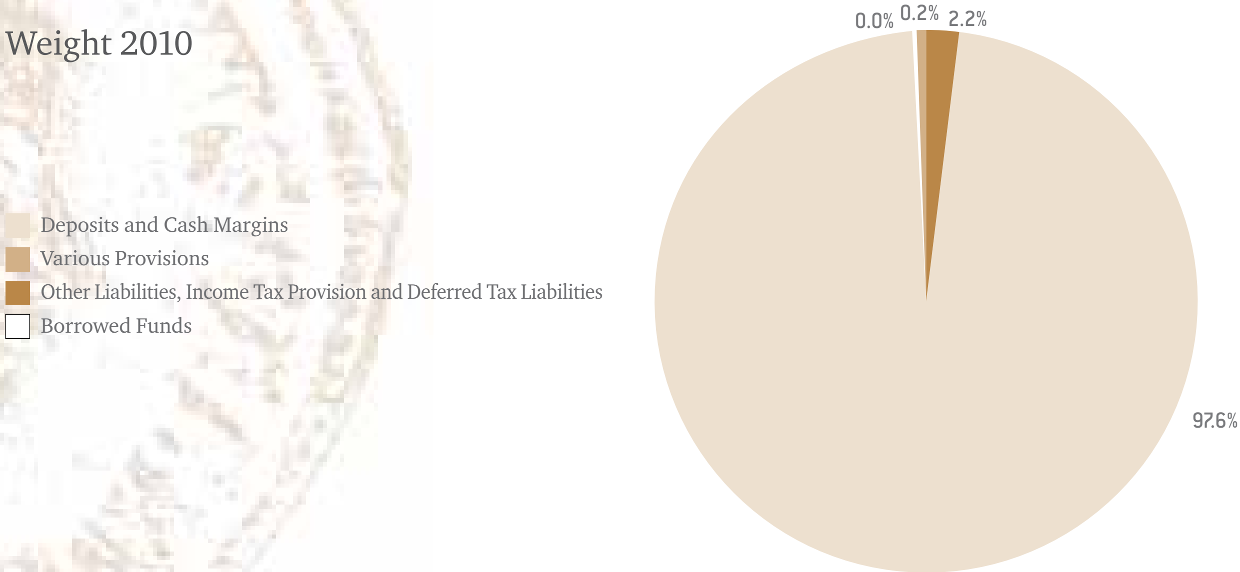
4. The balance of credit facilities (before provisions and interest in suspense) was JD1,195,105,823 at the end of 2010, compared to JD1,089,786,165 at the end of 2009; an increase of JD105,319,657 from the end of 2009. This figure includes outstanding overdraft accounts amounting to JD180,096,595, in addition to loans, promissory notes and credit cards amounting to JD913,096,654.

5. Net fixed assets amounted to JD60,096,852 at the end of 2010, compared to JD54,919,012 at the end of 2009.

Second: Liabilities

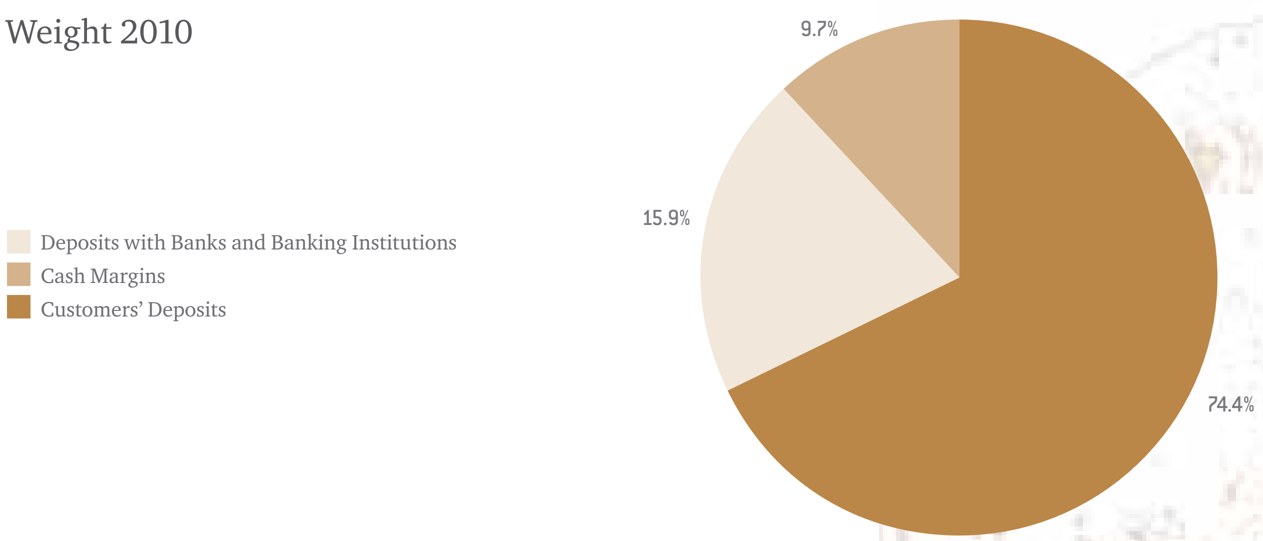
1. The balance of deposits in current and call accounts, savings, term, and bank accounts amouned to JD2,021,080,000 at the end of 2010, compared to JD1,805,170,583 in 2009; an increase of JD215,909,417.

Bank Liabilities	2010	2009	% Change	Weight 2010	Weight 2009
Deposits and Cash Margins	2,237,955,408	1,988,751,288	12.5%	97.6%	97.5%
Borrowed Funds	433,333	5,433,333	-92.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Various Provisions	4,106,336	3,479,346	18.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Other Liabilities, Income Tax Provision and Deferred Tax Liabilities	50,305,205	42,233,741	19.1%	2.2%	2.1%
Total Liabilities	**2,292,800,282**	**2,039,897,708**	**12.4%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**



2. The balance of reserves and various provisions amounted to JD82,389,184 at the end of 2010, compared to JD73,152,875 at the end of 2009.

Deposits and Cash Margins	2010	2009	% Change	Weight 2010	Weight 2009
Deposits with Banks and Banking Institutions	356,746,567	287,007,918	24.3%	15.9%	14.4%
Customers' Deposits	1,664,333,433	1,518,162,665	9.6%	74.4%	76.3%
Cash Margins	216,875,408	183,580,705	18.1%	9.7%	9.2%
Total Deposits and Cash Margins	**2,237,955,408**	**1,988,751,288**	**12.5%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**



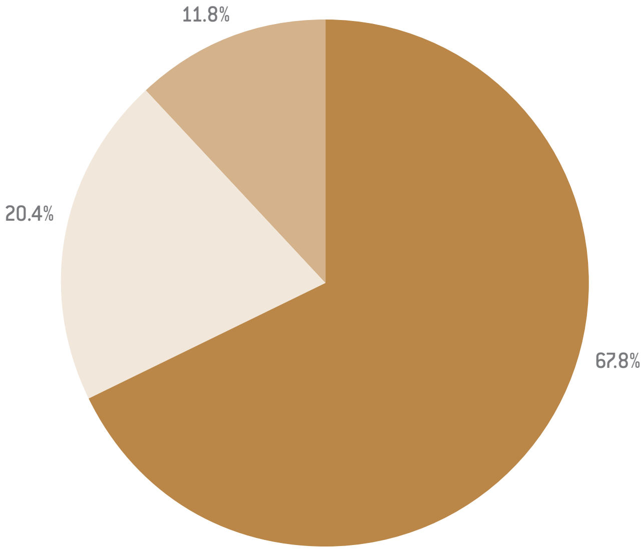
Third: Contra Accounts

1. The balance of letters of credit and acceptances increased to JD279,573,106 at the end of 2010, compared to JD295,418,199 in 2009.
2. The balance of the non-utilized limits increased to JD65,300,139 at the end of 2010, compared to JD57,158,500 in 2009.
3. The balance of guarantees increased to JD206,750,870 at the end of 2010 compared, to JD201,555,067 in 2009.

Net Operating Income	2010	2009	% Change	Weight 2010	Weight 2009
Net Interest Income	72,185,286	58,137,171	24.2%	67.8%	65.0%
Net Commissions Income	21,709,745	21,877,944	-0.8%	20.4%	24.5%
Total Income (Expenses) Excluding Interest and Commissions	12,601,552	9,366,523	34.5%	11.8%	10.5%
Total Operating Income	**106,496,583**	**89,381,638**	**19.1%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Weight 2010

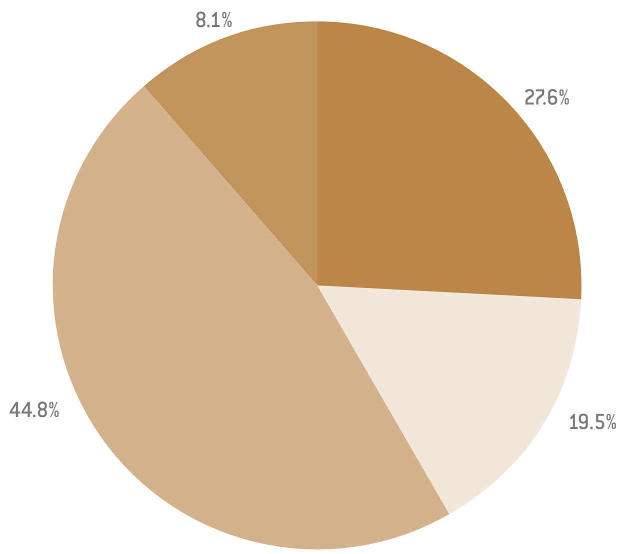
Net Commissions Income
Total Income (Expenses) Excluding Interest and Commissions
Net Interest Income



Operating Expenses	2010	2009	% Change	Weight 2010	Weight 2009
Employee Expenses	32,338,971	31,989,731	1.1%	44.8%	51.8%
Other Operating Expenses	19,878,784	19,151,730	3.8%	27.6%	31.0%
Depreciation and Amortization	5,854,514	5,530,555	5.9%	8.1%	9.0%
Provisions for Direct Credit Facilities	14,049,307	5,066,147	177.3%	19.5%	8.2%
Total Operating Expenses	**72,121,576**	**61,738,163**	**16.8%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

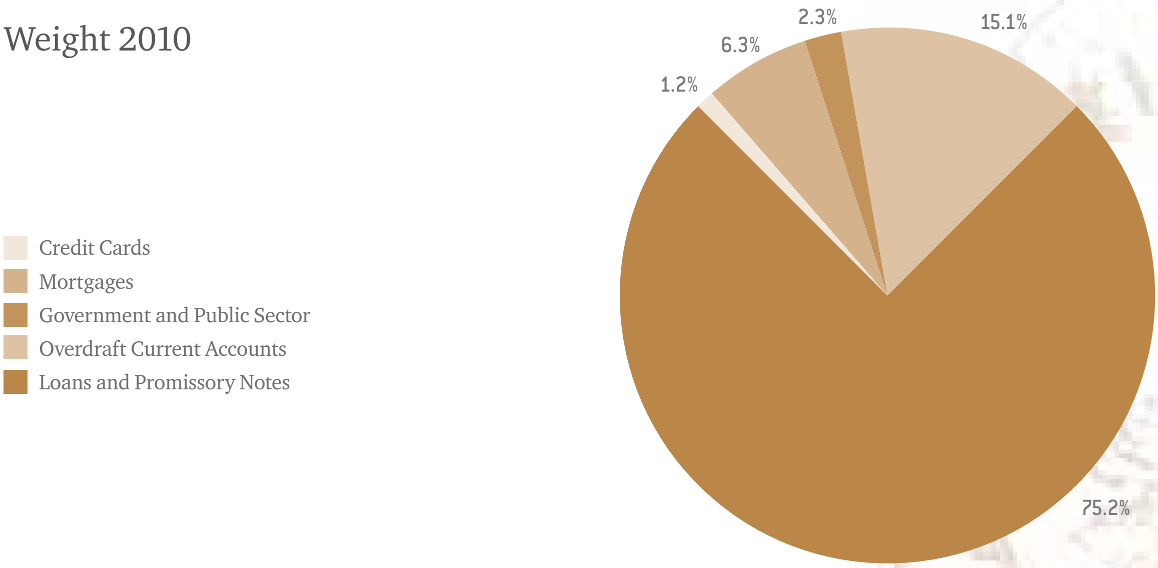
Weight 2010

Provisions for Direct Credit Facilities
Employee Expenses
Depreciation and Amortization
Other Operating Expenses



Direct Credit Facilities	2010	2009	% Change	Weight 2010	Weight 2009
Overdraft Current Accounts	180,096,595	154,101,222	16.9%	15.1%	14.1%
Loans and Promissory Notes	899,060,459	804,656,204	11.7%	75.2%	73.8%
Credit Cards	14,036,195	14,001,860	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Mortgages	74,815,187	71,529,594	4.6%	6.3%	6.6%
Government and Public Sector	27,097,386	45,497,285	-40.4%	2.3%	4.2%
Total Direct Credit Facilities	**1,195,105,822**	**1,089,786,165**	**9.7%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Weight 2010



Financial Statements

Silver; a reflection of water glistening with purity

The coin seen is from the Kingdom of the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt of Ptolemy II Philadelphus. It shows the head of Ptolemy II Philadelphus” (246 – 285 BC) facing the right hand side on its front, and on the back of the coin we see an eagle standing on a lightning bolt facing the right and to the left hand side of the eagle we see a stick.

Independent Auditor’s Report

AM/ 4716

To the Shareholders of Jordan Ahli Bank
Amman – Jordan

We have audited the following financial statements of Jordan Ahli Bank (a public shareholding limited company). These statements comprise the consolidated statement of financial position, as recorded in December 31 2010, and the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, a summary of significant accounting policies, and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements. The statements are to be prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. They should be compiled with internal control and as management determines necessary. Internal control is set to ensure that the statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is based on our audit. We conduct our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements, and that we plan and perform the audit with the aim of obtaining reasonable assurance as to whether or not the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures recorded in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment. They comprise the assessment of the risks of material misstatement recorded, whether due to fraud or error, in the consolidated financial statements. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank’s preparation and the fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements. This is taken into consideration by the auditor in order for him/her to design audit procedures that are appropriate to the given circumstances. The assessments are not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank’s internal control. However, an audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the bank, the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as the evaluation of the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Jordan Ahli Bank as of December 31, 2010, its consolidated financial performance, and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended. This opinion is made in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Bank maintains proper accounting records and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith. They are also in agreement with the financial statements presented in the Board of Directors' report. Thus, we recommend that the General Assembly of Shareholders approve these consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are a translation of the original consolidated financial statements presented in the Arabic language to which reference is to be made.

Amman – Jordan
February 1, 2011

Deloitte & Touche (M. E.)-Jordan

Consolidated Financial Statement

		December 31	
		2010	2009
Assets	Notes	JD	JD
Cash and balances at central banks	4	559,067,738	521,592,592
Balances at banks and financial institutions	5	311,750,348	178,495,582
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	6	853,478	852,121
Trading financial assets	7	544,044	1,072,490
Direct credit facilities-net	8	1,066,571,053	980,816,924
Available-for-sale financial assets	9	303,880,874	293,835,902
Held-to-maturity financial assets	10	114,482,488	119,059,557
Investments in associates and unconsolidated subsidiary company	11	9,511,116	8,897,703
Properties and equipment-net	12	59,213,833	60,096,852
Intangible assets	13	3,638,886	4,125,106
Other assets	14	86,113,756	82,352,222
Deferred tax assets	20	4,355,662	4,885,330
Total assets		2,519,983,276	2,256,082,381

Liabilities and owners' equity

		December 31	
		2010	2009
Liabilities	Notes	JD	JD
Banks and financial institutions deposits	15	356,746,567	287,007,918
Customers deposits	16	1,664,333,433	1,518,162,665
Cash margins	17	216,875,408	183,580,705
Borrowed funds	18	433,333	5,433,333
Various provisions	19	4,106,336	3,479,346
Provision for income tax	20	9,720,308	9,546,315
Deferred tax liabilities	20	1,796,954	1,168,684
Other liabilities	21	37,302,714	31,518,742
Total liabilities		2,291,315,053	2,039,897,708

Owners' equity			
Equity-bank shareholders:			
Subscribed and paid-up capital	22	110,000,000	110,000,000
Share premium	22	10,845,817	10,845,817
Treasury shares	23	(332,195)	(332,195)
Statutory reserve	24	34,843,080	31,385,116
Voluntary reserve	24	17,132,055	13,674,091
Periodic fluctuations reserve	24	355,623	-
Special reserve		213,054	213,054
External branching reserve		15,000,000	15,000,000
General banking risks reserve	24	10,739,036	9,401,268
Cumulative change in fair value-net	25	5,929,044	5,414,375
Retained earnings	26	22,257,522	19,008,280
Total shareholders' equity		226,983,036	214,609,806
Non-controlling interest	27	1,685,187	1,574,867
Total owners' equity		228,668,223	216,184,673
Total liabilities and owners' equity		2,519,983,276	2,256,082,381

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) constitute of an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them.

Consolidated Statement of Income

		For the year ended December 31	
		2010	2009
	Notes	JD	JD
Interest income	28	122,992,686	116,559,295
Interest expense	29	50,807,400	58,422,124
Net interest revenue		72,185,286	58,137,171
Commissions revenue-net	30	21,709,745	21,877,944
Net interest and commissions revenue		93,895,031	80,015,115
Foreign exchange income	31	3,119,623	3,644,517
(Loss) Gain from trading financial assets	32	(279,050)	7,036
Gain (loss) from available-for-sale financial assets	33	3,286,968	(3,433,055)
Other revenue	34	6,474,011	9,148,025
Total non-interest and non-commissions revenue		12,601,552	9,366,523
Gross income		106,496,583	89,381,638
Expenses:			
Employees expenses	35	32,338,971	31,989,731
Depreciation and amortization	12, 13	5,854,514	5,530,555
Other expenses	36	19,878,784	19,151,730
Provision for impairment in direct credit facilities	8	14,049,307	5,066,147
Total expenses		72,121,576	61,738,163
Income from operations		34,375,007	27,643,475
Gain from selling shares of associates and unconsolidated subsidiary company		-	77,338
Bank's share of associate companies profit (Loss)	11	54,413	(170,169)
Income for the year before taxes		34,429,420	27,550,644
Income tax expense	20	(11,422,376)	(8,858,651)
Income for the year		23,007,044	18,691,993
Pertain to:			
Bank's shareholders		22,896,724	18,654,232
Non-controlling interests	27	110,320	37,761
		23,007,044	18,691,993
Earnings per share for bank's shareholders	37	0.208	0.170

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) constitute of an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	For the year ended December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Income for the year	23,007,044	18,691,993
Comprehensive income items:		
Cumulative change in fair value-available- for-sale		
Financial assets – net	514,669	4,978,506
Gross comprehensive income	23,521,713	23,670,499
Gross comprehensive income attributable to:		
Bank's shareholders	23,411,393	23,632,738
Non-controlling interests	110,320	37,761
	23,521,713	23,670,499

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) constitute of an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity

	Bank Shareholders' Equity													
				Reserves										
	Subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Statutory	Voluntary	Periodic fluctuations	Special	External branching	General banking risks	Cumulative change in fair value-net	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity	Non-controlling interests	Total owners' equity
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
For the year ended December 31, 2010														
Balance-beginning of the year	110,000,000	10,845,817	(332,195)	31,385,116	13,674,091	-	213,054	15,000,000	9,401,268	5,414,375	19,008,280	214,609,806	1,574,867	216,184,673
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,896,724	22,896,724	110,320	23,007,044
Cumulative change in fair value-available-for-sale financial assets-net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	514,669	-	514,669	-	514,669
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	514,669	22,896,724	23,411,393	110,320	23,521,713
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48,341)	(48,341)	-	(48,341)
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	3,457,964	3,457,964	355,623	-	-	1,337,768	-	(8,609,319)	-	-	-
Dividends distributed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,989,822)	(10,989,822)	-	(10,989,822)
Balance-end of the year	110,000,000	10,845,817	(332,195)	34,843,080	17,132,055	355,623	213,054	15,000,000	10,739,036	5,929,044	22,257,522	226,983,036	1,685,187	228,668,223
For the year ended December 31, 2009														
Balance-beginning of the year	110,000,000	28,272,534	(17,366,417)	28,600,654	10,889,629	-	213,054	15,000,000	7,805,083	435,869	17,608,535	201,458,941	1,537,437	202,996,378
Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,654,232	18,654,232	37,761	18,691,993
Cumulative change in fair value-available-for-sale financial assets-net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,978,506	-	4,978,506	-	4,978,506
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,978,506	18,654,232	23,632,738	37,761	23,670,499
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,376)	(15,376)	(331)	(15,707)
Transfers to reserves	-	-	-	2,784,462	2,784,462	-	-	-	1,596,185	-	(7,165,109)	-	-	-
Dividends distributed	-	(10,466,497)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,466,497)	-	(10,466,497)
Treasury shares	-	(6,960,220)	17,034,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,074,002)	-	-	-
Balance-end of the year	110,000,000	10,845,817	(332,195)	31,385,116	13,674,091	-	213,054	15,000,000	9,401,268	5,414,375	19,008,280	214,609,806	1,574,867	216,184,673

- Retained earnings include an amount of JD 4,355,662 as of December 31, 2010 restricted by the Central Bank of Jordan against deferred tax assets (JD 4,885,330 as of December 31, 2009).
- The use of the general banking risks reserve, external banking reserve and periodic fluctuations reserve is restricted and requires a prior approval from the Central Bank of Jordan and the Palestinian Monetary Authority.
- According to the resolution of the General Assembly of Shareholders in its ordinary meeting held on March 15, 2010, 10% of capital equivalent to JD 10,989,822 net of the portion of the treasury shares was approved for distribution as cash dividends to shareholders for the year 2009.

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) constitute of an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

		For the year ended December 31	
		2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:	Notes	JD	JD
Income for the year before taxes		34,429,420	27,550,644
Adjustments for non-cash items			
Depreciation		4,514,107	4,225,178
Amortization		1,340,407	1,305,377
Provision for impairment in direct credit facilities		14,049,307	5,066,147
Bank's Share of the Associate companies' (profit) loss		(54,413)	170,169
Provision for end-of-service indemnity		590,571	618,082
Provision for lawsuits		68,268	45,159
Provision for foreign currency price decline - net		296,851	105,163
(Gain) Loss on the sale of available-for-sale financial assets		(3,073,601)	12,851
Impairment in available-for-sale financial assets		1,102,168	4,903,322
(Gain) on the sale of properties and equipment		(775,093)	(2,952,836)
Loss from revaluation of trading financial assets		280,357	573,526
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		(2,098,585)	(2,426,743)
Net income before changes in assets and liabilities		50,669,764	39,196,039
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Decrease in cash and balances at central banks due after 3 months and restricted balances		3,847,930	11,700,767
(Increase) Decrease in balances at financial institutions due after 3 months		(7,327,723)	2,652,854
(Increase) Decrease in deposits at banks and financial institutions due after 3 months		(1,357)	883,778
Decrease in trading financial assets		248,088	6,644,687
(Increase) in direct credit facilities - net		(99,803,436)	(96,152,995)
(Increase) in other assets		(3,761,534)	(652,743)
Increase (Decrease) in deposits at banks and financial institutions due after 3 months		5,086,291	(212,700)
Increase in customers' deposits		146,170,768	144,578,691
Increase (Decrease) in cash margins		33,294,703	(13,063,201)
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities		5,783,972	(8,318,275)
Net cash flows from operating activities before income tax and provisions paid		134,207,466	87,256,902
Income tax paid		(10,718,715)	(13,450,507)
Provisions paid		(328,700)	(419,073)
Net cash flows from operating activities		123,160,051	73,387,322
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Increase) in investments in associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies		(559,000)	(1,705,472)
(Decrease) in available-for-sale financial assets - net		(6,978,940)	(120,315,806)
Decrease in held-to-maturity investments		4,577,069	38,431,798
Proceeds from sale of properties and equipment		1,579,901	6,179,126
(Purchase) of properties and equipment - net		(4,435,896)	(12,629,308)
(Purchase) of intangible assets		(854,187)	(975,598)
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		(6,671,053)	(91,015,260)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Decrease) in borrowed funds		(5,000,000)	(715,278)
(Decrease) in non-controlling interests		-	(15,707)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(10,989,822)	(10,466,497)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities		(15,989,822)	(11,197,482)
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents		2,098,585	2,426,743
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		102,597,761	(26,398,677)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of the year		382,437,016	408,835,693
Cash and cash equivalents - end of the year	38	485,034,777	382,437,016

The accompanying notes from (1) to (49) constitute of an integral part of these consolidated financial statements and should be read with them.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2010

1. General

Jordan Ahli Bank was established in the year 1955 as a Jordanian Public Shareholding Limited company and in accordance with the Companies Law for the year 1927. Its headquarters are in Amman. Its address is Queen Noor Street, P.O. Box 3103, Amman 11181 Jordan. The Business Bank was merged into the Bank effective from December 1, 1996. Moreover, Philadelphia Investment Bank was merged into Jordan Ahli Bank Company PSC with effective operations since July 1, 2005.

- The Bank provides all banking and financial services related to its business. It does so through its main office, and its branches in Jordan (46 branches), external branches (6 branches) and its subsidiary companies in Jordan and abroad.

- The Bank's shares are listed in the Amman Stock Exchange-Jordan.

- The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 have been approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in its meeting No. (2) held on February 1, 2011 and are subject to the approval of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

- The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiary companies are prepared in accordance with the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), the interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee of the IASB, the prevailing rules of the countries where the Bank operates, and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan.

- The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets held for trading, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial derivatives which are stated at fair value on the date of the consolidated financial statements. Furthermore, hedged assets and liabilities are also stated at fair value.

- The reporting currency of the consolidated financial statements is the Jordanian Dinar, which is the functional currency of the Bank.

- The accounting policies adopted for the current year are consistent with those applied in the year ended December 31, 2009 except for what is stated in note (49-a) to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Consolidation and Presentation

- The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank's branches in Jordan and abroad and the following subsidiary companies under its control. Moreover, control is achieved when the Bank has the ability to control the financial and operating policies of the subsidiary companies and is able to obtain benefits from their activities. Additionally, transactions, balances, revenues, and expenses between the Bank and its subsidiaries are eliminated. Transactions in transit are shown under "other assets" or "other liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Bank's subsidiary companies are the following:

a. Al- Ahli International Bank

Al- Ahli International Bank – Lebanon: This company is owned by Jordan Ahli Bank at 97.89% of the Bank's capital and 88.49% of the capital prepayments. The capital of Al-Ahli International Bank - Lebanon is equivalent to JD 14,015,390 in addition to capital prepayments in the amount of JD 9,686,546. Its total assets amounted to JD 406,717,794 and total liabilities to JD 367,051,987 as of December 31, 2010, while its total revenue amounted to JD 15,150,074 and total expenses to JD 9,922,402 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Al- Ahli International Bank - Lebanon is subject to the prevailing laws in Lebanon including the Banking Confidentiality Law.

b. Zarqa National College Company

Zarqa National College Company: This entity is wholly owned by Jordan Ahli Bank. Its activities include establishing colleges for higher academic education as well as schools and kindergartens in Jordan. Its capital amounted to JD 800,000, total assets to JD 947,729 and total liabilities to JD 99,502 as of December 31, 2010. Its total revenues amounted to JD 392,907 and total expenses to JD 368,550 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

c. Ahli Micro Finance Company

Ahli Micro Finance Company: This entity is wholly owned by Jordan Ahli Bank. The Company's objectives are to grant loans to limited income individuals. Its paid-up capital amounted to JD 2.5 million, total assets to JD 4,265,233 and total liabilities to JD 536,293 as of December 31, 2010. Its total revenue amounted to JD 1,124,079 and total expenses to JD 1,096,294 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

d. Ahli Financial Brokerage Company

Ahli Financial Brokerage Company: This Company is wholly owned by Jordan Ahli Bank with a capital of JD 20 million. Its total assets amounted to JD 25,133,504 and total liabilities to JD 2,078,692 as of December 31, 2010. Moreover, its revenue amounted to JD 2,032,052 and its expenses to JD 2,786,157 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

e. Ahli Financial Lease Company

Ahli Financial Lease Company: This Company is wholly owned by Jordan Ahli Bank and its capital is JD 20 million. Its total assets amounted to JD 23,718,278 and total liabilities to JD 2,973,714 as of December 31, 2010. Moreover, its revenue amounted to JD 1,547,318 and its expenses to JD 802,754 for the period from inception on November 12, 2009 to December 31, 2010.

- The financial statements of the subsidiary companies are prepared for the same financial year using the same accounting policies adopted by the Bank. If the accounting policies adopted by the companies are different from those used by the Bank, the necessary adjustments to the financial statements of the subsidiary companies are made to comply with the accounting policies used by the Bank.

- The results of the subsidiaries are incorporated into the consolidated statement of income from the effective date of acquisition which is the date on which actual control over the subsidiaries is assumed by the Bank. Moreover, the operating results of the disposed subsidiaries are incorporated into the consolidated statement of income up to the effective date of disposal which is the date on which the Bank losses control over the subsidiaries.

- Non – controlling interests represent the part of owners' equity not owned by the Bank in the subsidiaries.

- In case separate financial statements are prepared for the Bank as an independed entity, investments in subsidiary companies are shown at cost.

Sectors Information

- The business sector represents a group of assets and operations that share in providing products or services subject to risks and rewards. These assets are different from those of other business sectors.

- The geographic sector relates to the provision of products or services in a specific economic environment subject to risks and rewards different from those of sectors operating in other economic environments.

Trading Financial Assets

- Trading financial assets represent investments in companies' shares and bonds traded in active markets. These assets are held to generate profits from the fluctuations in the short-term market prices or trading profit margins.

- Trading financial assets are initially recognized at fair value when purchased (acquisition costs are taken to the consolidated statement of income). They are subsequently re-measured to fair value, and the resulting change is included in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which it arises. Moreover, fair value differences resulting from the translation of non-monetary assets in foreign currency are taken to the consolidated statement of income.

- Distributed income or realized interest is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Direct Credit Facilities

- A provision for the impairment in direct credit facilities is recognized when it is obvious that the amounts due to the Bank can not be recovered, there is an objective evidence of the existence of an event negatively affecting the future cash flows of the direct credit facilities, and the impairment amount can be estimated. The provision is taken to the consolidated statement of income.

- Interest and commission on non-performing credit facilities are suspended in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan and applicable laws in the countries where the Bank's branches or subsidiaries operate.

- Impaired credit facilities, for which specific provisions have been taken, are written off by charging the provision after all efforts have been made to recover the assets. Any surplus in the provision is taken to the consolidated statement of income, while debt recoveries are taken to income.

Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

- These represent the financial assets the Bank does not intend to dispose of as trading financial assets or holds to maturity.

- Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recorded at fair value including acquisition costs. They are subsequently re-measured to fair value as of the date of the financial statements. Moreover, changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in a separate account within owners' equity. When these assets are fully or partially sold, disposed of, or determined to be impaired, the income or losses are recorded in the consolidated statement of income, including the related amounts previously recorded within owners' equity. The loss resulting from the impaired value of the debt instruments is reversed when it is objectively evident that the increase in their fair value occurred after the losses had been recognized. Moreover, impairment losses resulting from the decline in the value of equity securities can not be reversed as they are recovered through the cumulative change in fair value and consolidated statement of comprehensive income and owners' equity.

- Income and losses resulting from the foreign exchange of interest-bearing available-for-sale debt instruments are included in the consolidated statement of income. The differences in the foreign currency of equity instruments are included in the cumulative change in fair value in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and owners' equity.

- Interest from available-for-sale financial instruments is recorded in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest rate method. Impairment in assets is recorded in the consolidated statement of income when incurred.

- Financial instruments for which fair value can not be reliably determined are shown at cost. The decline in value is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets

Held-to-maturity Financial Assets are financial assets with fixed or specified payments and the Bank intends and has the ability to hold to maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognized at cost (fair value) after adding acquisition costs. Premiums / discounts are amortized using the effective interest rate method to be booked to or on the interest account less any provision from impairment in their value which may result from not being able to recover the asset value or its partial value. Impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Fair Value

The fair value of a listed financial asset is based on its closing market price prevailing on the date of the consolidated financial statements.

For an unlisted financial asset with no quoted market price, no active trading for some financial assets or derivatives, or no active market, fair value is estimated by one of the following ways:

- Comparing it to another financial asset with similar terms and conditions.

- Analyzing future cash flows and using the discounted cash flow technique through adopting a discount rate used in a similar instrument.

- Adopting options pricing models.

- Long-term non-interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities are valued according to the discounted cash flows and the effective interest rate method. The discount interest is taken to interest income within the consolidated statement of income.

The valuation methods aim at obtaining a fair value reflecting market expectations, taking into consideration market factors and any expected risks and benefits upon estimating the value of the financial assets. Moreover, financial assets the fair value of which can not be reliably measured are stated at cost net of any impairment in their value.

Impairment in the Value of Financial Assets

The Bank reviews the values of financial assets on the date of the consolidated statement of financial position in order to determine if there are any indications of impairment in their value individually or in the form of a portfolio. In case such indications exist, the recoverable value is estimated so as to determine the impairment loss.

The impairment is determined as follows:

- The impairment in financial assets recorded at amortized cost is the difference between the book value and present value of the cash flows discounted at the original interest rate.

- The impairment in the financial assets available for sale recorded at fair value represents the difference between the book value and fair value.

- The impairment in the financial assets recorded at cost is the difference between the book value and the present value of the expected cash flows discounted at the market interest rate of similar instruments.

The impairment in value is recorded in the consolidated statement of income. Any surplus in the following period resulting from previous declines in the fair value of financial assets is taken to the consolidated statement of income except for the impairment in available-for-sale equity securities, in which case the impairment is recovered through the cumulative change in fair value.

Investment in Associates and Unconsolidated Subsidiary Company

- Associated companies are those companies whereby the Bank exercises significant influence over their financial and operating policies but does not control them and whereby the Bank owns between 20% to 50% of voting rights. Investments in associates are stated according to the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

- Investment in Kuwait Real Estate Company - under liquidation in which the Bank owns more than 50% is stated according to the equity method.

- Investment in Ahluna for Cultural and Social Work Company is shown at cost as it is a not-for-profit company. Its net income is used for social and charitable work.

In case separate financial statements are prepared for the Bank as an independent entity, investments in subsidiaries are shown at cost.

Properties and Equipment

- Properties and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment in their values. Properties, plants and equipment (except for land) are depreciated when ready for use according to the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives using the following rates:

	%
Buildings	2
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10 –15
Vehicles	15
Computers	20
Other	15 –20

- When the carrying amounts of properties and equipment exceed their recoverable values, assets are written down, and impairment losses are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

- The useful lives of properties and equipment are reviewed at the end of each year. In case the expected useful life is different from what was determined previously, the change in estimate is recorded in the following years, being a change in estimate.

- Properties and equipment are eliminated upon their disposal or when there are no expected future benefits from their use or disposal.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Bank has an obligation on the date of the consolidated statement of financial position as a result of past events, it is probable to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provision for Employees End-of-Service Indemnities

- A provision for legal and contractual commitments relating to employees end-of-service indemnities is taken according to the Bank's internal regulations on the consolidated statements of financial position date.

- Payments to departing employees are deducted from the provision amount. Moreover, the required provision for end-of-service indemnities for the year is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Income Tax

- Income tax expenses represent accrued taxes and deferred taxes.

- Income tax expenses are accounted for on the basis of taxable income. Moreover, taxable income differs from income declared in the consolidated financial statements because the latter includes non-taxable revenue or tax expenses not deductible in the current year but deductible in subsequent years, accumulated losses acceptable by the tax authorities, and items not accepted for tax purposes or subject to tax.

- Taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates prescribed according to the prevailing laws, regulations, and instructions of the countries where the Bank operates.

- Deferred taxes are taxes expected to be paid or recovered as a result of temporary timing differences between the value of the assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the value of the taxable amount. Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the liability method in the consolidated statement of financial position according to the rates expected to be applied when the tax liability is settled or tax assets are recognized.

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed as of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, and reduced in case it is expected that no benefit will arise therefrom, partially or totally.

Capital

Costs of Issuing or Purchasing the Bank's Shares

Costs of issuing or purchasing the Bank's shares are recorded in retained earnings net of any tax effect of these costs. If the issuing or purchase process has not been completed, these costs are recorded as expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are shown at cost, have no rights to paid dividends, and no rights in participating or voting in the Bank's general assembly meetings. Gains or losses from selling the treasury shares are not recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Gains are shown in owners' equity within share premium / discount whereas losses are taken to retained earnings in case there is no treasury share premium balance available.

Accounts Managed on Behalf of Customers

These represent the accounts managed by the Bank on behalf of its customers, but do not represent part of the Bank's assets. The fees and commissions on managing these accounts are taken to the consolidated statement of income. Moreover, a provision is taken for the decline in the value of capital-guaranteed portfolios managed on behalf of its customers below capital.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reflected in the consolidated statement of financial position only when there are legal rights to offset the recognized amounts, the Bank intends to settle them on a net basis, or assets are realized and liabilities settled simultaneously.

Realization of Income and Recognition of Expenses

- Income is realized and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis except for interest and commission on non-performing loans which are not recognized as revenue but recorded in the interest and commission in suspense account.

- Commission is recorded as revenue when the related services are provided. Moreover, dividends are recorded when realized (approved by the General Assembly).

Recognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognized on the trade date (the date on which the Bank commits itself to purchase or sell the financial assets).

Financial Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

Hedged Financial Assets

For hedge accounting purposes, the financial derivatives are stated at fair value. Hedges are classified as follows:

- Fair value hedge: hedge for the change in the fair value exposures of the Bank's assets and liabilities.

When the conditions of effective fair value hedge are met, the resulting gain or loss from re-measuring the fair value hedge as well as change in the fair value of hedged assets and liabilities is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

When the conditions of effective portfolio hedge are met, the gain or loss resulting from the revaluation of the hedging instrument at fair value as well as the change in the fair value of the assets or liabilities portfolio are recorded in the consolidated statement of income for the same period.

- Cash flow hedge: hedge for the change in the current and expected cash flows exposures of the Bank's assets and liabilities.

When the conditions of effective cash flow hedge are met, the gain or loss of the hedging instruments is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and owners' equity. Such gain or loss is transferred to the consolidated statement of income in the period in which the hedge transaction impacts the consolidated statement of income.

- Hedge for net investment in foreign entities:

When the conditions of the hedge for net investment in foreign entities are met, fair value is measured for the hedging instrument of the hedged net assets. In case of an effective relationship, the effective portion of the loss or profit related to the hedging instrument is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and owners' equity. On the other hand, the ineffective portion is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. The effective portion is recorded in the consolidated statement of income when the investment in foreign entities is sold.

- When the conditions of the effective hedge do not apply, gain or loss resulting from the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded in the consolidated statement of income in the same period.

Financial Derivatives for Trading

The fair value of financial derivatives for trading (such as forward foreign currency contracts, future interest rate contracts, swap agreements and foreign currency options) is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position. Fair value is measured according to the prevailing market prices, and if not available, the measurement method should be disclosed. The change in fair value is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Repurchase and Resale Agreements

- Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase them at a future date continue to be recognized in the consolidated financial statements as a result of the Bank's continuous control over these assets and as the related risk and benefits are transferred to the Bank upon occurrence. They also continue to be measured in accordance with the adopted accounting policies. Amounts received against these contracts are recorded within liabilities under borrowed funds. The difference between the sale price and the repurchase price is recognized as an interest expense amortized over the contract period using the effective interest rate method.

- Purchased assets with corresponding commitment to sell at a specific future date are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements because the Bank has no control over such assets and the related risks and benefits are not transferred to the Bank upon occurrence. Payments related to these contracts are recorded under deposits with banks and other financial institutions or loans and advances in accordance with the nature of each case. The difference between the purchase price and resale price is recorded as interest revenue amortized over the life of the contract using the effective interest rate method.

Foreclosed Assets

Assets that have been subject to foreclosure by the Bank are shown under "other assets" at the acquisition value or fair value, whichever is lower. As of the consolidated statement of financial position date, these assets are revalued individually at fair value. Any decline in their market value is taken as a loss to the consolidated statement of income whereas any such increase is not recognized. Subsequent increase is taken to the consolidated statement of income to the extent it does not exceed the previously recorded impairment.

Intangible Assets

A- Goodwill

- Goodwill is recorded at cost, and represents the excess amount paid to acquire or purchase the investment in an associate or a subsidiary on the date of the transaction over the fair value of the net assets of the associate or subsidiary at the acquisition date. Goodwill resulting from the investment in a subsidiary is recorded as a separate item as part of intangible assets, while goodwill resulting from the investment in an associated company constitutes part of the investment in that company. The cost of goodwill is subsequently reduced by any decline in the value of the investment.

- Goodwill is distributed over the cash generating units for the purpose of testing the impairment in its value.

- The value of goodwill is tested on the date of each consolidated financial statements. Goodwill value is reduced when there is evidence that its value has declined or the recoverable value of the cash generating units is less than book value. The decline in value is recorded in the consolidated statement of income as impairment loss.

B- Other Intangible Assets

- Other intangible assets acquired through merging are stated at fair value at the date of acquisition, while other intangible assets purchased otherwise are recorded at cost.

- Intangible assets are to be classified on the basis of either definite or indefinite useful life. Intangible assets with definite useful economic lives are amortized over their useful lives using the straight line method for a period not more than 5 years from the acquisition date and recorded as an expense in the consolidated statement of income. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed for impairment as of the consolidated financial statements date, and impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

- No capitalization of intangible assets resulting from the Bank's operations is made. They are rather recorded in the consolidated statement of income in the same period.

- Any indications of impairment in the value of intangible assets as of the consolidated financial statements date are reviewed. Furthermore, the estimated useful lives of the impaired intangible assets are reassessed, and any adjustment is made in the subsequent period.

- Software and computer programs are amortized over their estimated economic useful lives at rates ranging from 20% to 30%.

Foreign Currency

- Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

- Financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the average exchange rates prevailing on the consolidated statement of financial position date and declared by the Central Bank of Jordan.

- Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and recorded at fair value are translated on the date when their fair value is determined.

- Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency translation are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

- Translation differences for non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recorded as part of the change in fair value.

- When consolidating the financial statements, assets and liabilities of the branches and subsidiaries abroad are translated from the functional currency to the reporting currency using the average exchange rates prevailing on the consolidated statement of financial position date and declared by the Central Bank of Jordan. Revenue and expense items are translated using the average exchange rates during the year, and exchange differences are shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income within owners' equity. When one of these subsidiaries or branches is sold, the related foreign currency differences are recorded in revenues/expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances with central banks and balances with banks and financial institutions maturing within three months, less balances due to banks and financial institutions maturing within three months and restricted funds.

3. Accounting Estimates

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the application of the accounting policies require the Bank's management to perform assessments and assumptions that affect the amounts of financial assets, financial liabilities, cumulative change in fair value and to disclose contingent liabilities. Moreover, these assessments and assumptions affect revenues, expenses, provisions, and changes in the fair value shown in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and owners' equity. In particular, this requires the Bank's management to issue significant judgments and assumptions to assess future cash flow amounts and their timing. Moreover, the said assessments are necessarily based on assumptions and factors with varying degrees of consideration and uncertainty. In addition, actual results may differ from assessments due to the changes resulting from the conditions and circumstances of those assessments in the future.

Management believes that the assessments adopted in the consolidated financial statements are reasonable. The details are as follows:

- A provision for non-performing loans is taken on the bases and estimates approved by management in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The outcome of these bases and estimates is compared against the provisions that should be taken under the instructions of the regulatory authorities, through which the Bank branches and subsidiary companies operate. Moreover, the strictest outcome that conforms with the (IFRSs) is used.

- Impairment loss is taken after a sufficient and recent evaluation of the acquired properties has been conducted by approved surveyors. The impairment loss is reviewed periodically.

- Management estimates the impairment in value when the market prices reach a certain limit that indicates the impairment loss provided that this does not contradict the instructions of the regulatory authorities or International Financial Reporting Standards.

- The fiscal year is charged with its portion of income tax expenditures in accordance with the regulations, laws, and accounting standards. Moreover, deferred tax assets and liabilities and the income tax provision are recorded.

- Management periodically reassesses the economic useful lives of tangible and intangible assets for the purpose of calculating annual depreciation and amortization based on the general condition of these assets and the assessment of their useful economic lives expected in the future. Impairment loss is taken to the consolidated statement of income.

- A provision is set for lawsuits raised against the Bank. This provision is based to an adequate legal study prepared by the Bank's legal advisor. Moreover, the study highlights potential risks that the Bank may encounter in the future. Such legal assessments are reviewed periodically.

- Management frequently reviews financial assets stated at fair value or at cost to estimate any impairment in their value. The impairment amount is taken to the consolidated statement of income for the year.

- Fair Value Hierarchy

The level in the fair value hierarchy is determined and disclosed into which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety, segregating fair value measurements in accordance with the levels defined in IFRS. The difference between Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements represents whether inputs are observable and whether the unobservable inputs are significant, which may require judgement and a careful analysis of the inputs used to measure fair value, including consideration of factors specific to the asset or liability.

4. Cash and balances at central banks

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Cash in vaults	33,453,038	30,105,119
Balances at central banks:		
Current and demand accounts	24,349,331	-
Time and Notice Deposits	219,205,883	217,323,870
Mandatory cash reserve	132,059,486	124,163,603
Certificates of deposit	150,000,000	150,000,000
Total balances at central banks	525,614,700	491,487,473
Total cash and balances at central banks	559,067,738	521,592,592

- In addition to the cash reserve at central banks, there are also restricted balances amounting to JD 208,280 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 409,693 as of December 31, 2009).

- Included in cash balances at central banks is an amount of JD 176,687,030 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 180,233,547 as of December 31, 2009) maturing within a period exceeding three months.

- Certificates of deposit maturing within more than three months amounted to JD 150,000,000 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

5. Balances at banks and financial institutions

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Local banks and financial institutions:		
Current and demand accounts	629,765	867,676
Deposits due within 3 months or less	59,499,187	21,893,369
Total	60,128,952	22,761,045
Banks and financial institutions abroad:		
Current and demand accounts	20,214,412	17,555,033
Deposits due within 3 months or less	231,406,984	134,634,504
Certificates of deposit maturing within 3 months or less	-	3,545,000
Total	251,621,396	155,734,537
	311,750,348	178,495,582

- Non-interest bearing balances at banks and financial institutions amounted to JD 5,699,094 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 7,890,358 as of December 31, 2009).

- There are no restricted balances as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

6. Deposits at banks and financial institutions

This item consists of the following:

	Banks and financial institutions abroad		Total	
	December 31		December 31	
Description	2010	2009	2010	2009
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Deposits maturing within a period:				
From 3 to 6 months	853,478	852,121	853,478	852,121
Total	853,478	852,121	853,478	852,121

There are no restricted deposits as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

7. Trading financial assets

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Quoted shares	544,044	1,072,490
Total	544,044	1,072,490

8. Direct credit facilities - net

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Individuals (retail):		
Overdraft accounts	19,010,391	19,098,098
Loans and promissory notes*	292,467,260	219,672,691
Credit cards	14,036,195	14,001,860
Property loans	74,815,187	71,529,594
Companies:		
A. Large companies:		
Overdraft accounts	98,108,096	82,284,859
Loans and promissory notes*	478,314,194	469,561,368
B. Small and medium companies:		
Overdraft accounts	62,978,108	52,718,265
Loans and promissory notes*	128,279,005	115,422,145
Government and public sector	27,097,386	45,497,285
Total	1,195,105,822	1,089,786,165
(Less): Provision for impairment in direct credit facilities	(81,119,940)	(67,954,141)
Suspended interest	(47,414,829)	(41,015,100)
Net direct credit facilities	1,066,571,053	980,816,924

* Net after deducting interest and commissions received in advance of JD 9,303,547 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 9,584,782 as of December 31, 2009).

Provision for impairment in direct credit facilities:

The movement on the provision for impairment in direct credit facilities was as follows:

2010						
			Companies			
	Individuals	Property loans	Corporate	Small and medium	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	11,861,869	1,038,329	35,895,260	19,158,683	-	67,954,141
Deduction (surplus) for the year taken from revenues	3,371,148	1,412,141	11,056,645	(1,790,627)	-	14,049,307
Used during the year (written-off)	(449,415)	-	(2,763)	(684,156)	-	(1,136,334)
Transfer to/from off-consolidated statement of financial position items	193,981	-	53,033	100,921	-	347,935
Foreign currencies evaluation difference	36,947	-	(132,622)	566	-	(95,109)
Balance – end of the year	15,014,530	2,450,470	46,869,553	16,785,387	-	81,119,940
Provision for non-performing facilities on an individual customer basis	14,683,247	2,431,766	44,771,705	16,455,468	-	78,342,186
Provision for under watch facilities on an individual customer basis	331,283	18,704	2,097,848	329,919	-	2,777,754
Balance – end of the year	15,014,530	2,450,470	46,869,553	16,785,387	-	81,119,940

2009						
			Companies			
	Individuals	Property loans	Corporate	Small and medium	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	23,303,122	1,169,181	34,781,612	21,144,323	-	80,398,238
Deduction (surplus) for the year taken from revenues	(9,410,322)	(130,349)	13,612,250	994,568	-	5,066,147
Used during the year (written-off)	(2,136,950)	(503)	(12,608,310)	(145,340)	-	(14,891,103)
Transfer to/from off-consolidated statement of financial position items	76,173	-	21,500	(2,859,149)	-	(2,761,476)
Foreign currencies evaluation difference	29,846	-	88,208	24,281	-	142,335
Balance – end of the year	11,861,869	1,038,329	35,895,260	19,158,683	-	67,954,141
Provision for non-performing facilities on an individual customer basis	11,529,126	1,019,625	34,074,671	18,828,764	-	65,452,186
Provision for under watch facilities on an individual customer basis	332,743	18,704	1,820,589	329,919	-	2,501,955
Balance – end of the year	11,861,869	1,038,329	35,895,260	19,158,683	-	67,954,141

Suspended interest

The movement on suspended interest was as follows:

2010						
			Companies			
	Individuals	Property loans	Corporate	Small and medium	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	8,406,302	606,875	10,294,740	21,707,183	-	41,015,100
Add: Interest in suspense for the year	2,152,978	689,204	4,415,358	3,022,273	-	10,279,813
(Less) Surplus taken to income	(794,778)	(21,249)	(835,534)	(696,427)	-	(2,347,988)
Interest in suspense written-off	(298,819)	(2,531)	(49,725)	(1,037,475)	-	(1,388,550)
Transferred to off-consolidated statement of financial position items	(90,510)	-	(52,563)	(69,720)	-	(212,793)
Translation of foreign currencies	19,411	-	4,364	45,472	-	69,247
Balance - end of the year	9,394,584	1,272,299	13,776,640	22,971,306	-	47,414,829

2009						
			Companies			
	Individuals	Property loans	Corporate	Small and medium	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance – beginning of the year	9,407,933	501,004	8,341,648	21,423,315	-	39,673,900
Add: Interest in suspense for the year	1,422,672	141,927	3,940,707	3,625,601	-	9,130,907
(Less) Surplus taken to income	(1,298,018)	(33,213)	(184,515)	(1,140,255)	-	(2,656,001)
Interest in suspense written-off	(871,309)	(2,843)	(1,655,998)	(1,306,009)	-	(3,836,159)
Transferred to off-consolidated statement of financial position items	(242,587)	-	(111,366)	(909,677)	-	(1,263,630)
Translation of foreign currencies	(12,389)	-	(35,736)	14,208	-	(33,917)
Balance - end of the year	8,406,302	606,875	10,294,740	21,707,183	-	41,015,100

Direct credit facilities are distributed according to geographic locations and economic sectors as follows:

Economic sectors:	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial	264,320,450	5,735,149	270,055,599	288,458,357
Industrial	88,439,998	20,395,208	108,835,206	85,291,429
Trade	258,515,053	111,881,124	370,396,177	345,019,254
Real estate	119,382,991	26,619,266	146,002,257	115,337,553
Agricultural	9,734,498	549,871	10,284,369	17,395,627
Shares	3,660,943	-	3,660,943	3,952,005
Individuals	217,571,574	41,202,311	258,773,885	188,834,655
Government and public sector	2,954,467	24,142,919	27,097,386	45,497,285
	964,579,974	230,525,848	1,195,105,822	1,089,786,165

- Non-performing credit facilities amounted to JD 174,438,369 which is equivalent to 14.60% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2010 (JD 156,350,519, which is equivalent to 14.35% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2009).

- Non-performing credit facilities excluding interest and commissions in suspense amounted to JD 128,350,436 which is equivalent to 11.18% of total direct credit facilities net of interest and commission in suspense as of December 31, 2010 (JD 115,335,419 which is equivalent to 11% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2009).

- Credit facilities granted to and guaranteed by the Government of Jordan amounted to JD 709,000 as of December 31, 2010, which is equivalent to 0.06% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2010 (JD 10,327,807, which is equivalent to 0.95% of total direct credit facilities as of December 31, 2009).

- The balance of non-performing loans transferred to off-consolidated statement of financial position amounted to JD 31,792,313 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 32,358,463 as of December 31, 2009). These loans are fully covered by provisions and interest in suspense.

- According to the resolutions of the Board of Directors, the balance of non-performing debts in addition to its related interest of JD 2,597,455 has been written off during the year 2010 (JD 18,826,115 for the year 2009).

- The provision is no longer needed due to settlements or debt repayments, and is accordingly transferred to other non-performing debts that amounted to JD 8,395,609 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 10,390,323 as of December 31, 2009).

9. Available-for-sale financial assets

The details of this item are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Quoted available-for-sale financial assets:		
Treasury bills	147,623,000	124,355,765
Governmental bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Government	123,291,289	121,261,650
Companies' bonds and debentures	-	4,398,817
Other bonds	4,338,136	7,589,490
Companies' shares	17,443,023	19,853,111
Total quoted available-for-sale financial assets	292,695,448	277,458,833
Unquoted available-for-sale financial assets:		
Companies shares	11,185,426	16,377,069
Total unquoted available-for-sale financial assets	11,185,426	16,377,069
Total available-for-sale financial assets	303,880,874	293,835,902
Bonds return analysis:		
Fixed return	275,252,425	254,749,905
Variable return	-	2,855,817
Total	275,252,425	257,605,722

10. Held-to-maturity financial assets

This item consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Quoted financial assets:		
Treasury bills	11,000,000	11,690,278
Governmental bonds guaranteed by the Government	100,200,262	102,686,666
Companies bonds and debentures	3,282,226	6,492,842
Total quoted financial assets	114,482,488	120,869,786
Less: Impairment provision	-	(1,810,229)
	114,482,488	119,059,557
Bonds return analysis:		
Fixed return	114,482,488	119,059,557
Total	114,482,488	119,059,557

The maturity dates of held-to-maturity financial assets are as follows:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
During the year	32,860,793	38,288,015
From 1 to 3 years	26,607,298	38,503,124
More than 3 years	55,014,397	42,268,418
	114,482,488	119,059,557

11. Investments in Associates and Unconsolidated Subsidiary Company

The Bank owns several associate companies and an unconsolidated subsidiary company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The details are as follows:

	December 31							
	Country of establishment	Ownership percentage	Shareholders equity 2010	Shareholders equity 2009	Nature of business	Banks share of profit	Calculation method	Acquisition date
		%	JD	JD		%		
Kuwait Real Estate Company *	Lebanon	100	141,400	141,400	Real estate	100	Equity	1986
Beach Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company **	Jordan	25/550	5,302,776	5,154,300	Hotel services	25/550	Equity	2006
Ahluna Company for Social and Cultural Work	Jordan	49/875	2,000,000	2,000,000	Charity	49/875	Cost	2006
Al-Ahli Investment Group Company ***	Lebanon	37/500	507,940	602,003	Brokerage company	37/500	Equity	2005
Middle East Payment Services Company	Jordan	25/980	1,559,000	1,000,000	Financial services	25/980	Cost	2009
			9,511,116	8,897,703				

* The financial statements of Kuwait Real Estate Company have not been consolidated as the company is under liquidation and its financial statements are immaterial compared to the consolidated financial statements.

** The Bank's participation in the Beach Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company resulted from the merger of the National Real Estate Investments Company, which was wholly owned by the Bank, with the Beach Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company (related company). The book value of the land owned by the National Real Estate Investments Company has been adopted for merger purposes according to the approval of the General Assembly of the two merged companies. Consequently, the merger resulted in reducing the Bank's share to 46% of the owners› equity of Beach Hotels and Tourist Resorts Company with a capital of JD 10 million after the merger. During the year 2007, the Company's capital was increased through subscriptions of the old partners and entrance of new partners at the nominal value of JD 1 per share. Consequently, paid-up capital became JD 18 million. Thus, the Bank›s participation in the Company decreased to 25.55% of paid-up capital.

*** During 2009, Al-Ahli Investment Group increased its capital from JD 705,473 to JD 1,883,612. Moreover, the Bank has not participated in this increase. Consequently, the Bank's ownership in this Company declined from 100% to 37.5%, and the Company has been classified as an associated company.

The following is a summary of the movement on investments in associated companies and the unconsolidated subsidiary company :

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Balance - beginning of the year	8,897,703	7,362,400
Additions	559,000	1,705,472
Bank's share from associated companies’ profit (loss)	54,413	(170,169)
Balance - end of the year	9,511,116	8,897,703

12. Properties and equipment - net

The details of this item are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2010	Lands	Buildings	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Other	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Cost:							
Balance - beginning of the year	14,450,809	33,384,733	28,858,585	1,456,108	11,523,315	3,995,252	93,668,802
Additions	59,853	559,678	1,835,298	-	789,566	1,191,501	4,435,896
Disposals	-	-	(606,063)	(309,447)	(248,415)	(1,330)	(1,165,255)
Balance - end of the year	14,510,662	33,944,411	30,087,820	1,146,661	12,064,466	5,185,423	96,939,443
Accumulated depreciation:							
Balance - beginning of the year	-	6,801,647	18,298,244	924,009	8,354,602	561,533	34,940,035
Additions	-	776,746	1,940,381	138,955	1,160,540	497,485	4,514,107
Disposals	-	-	(260,354)	(304,662)	(106,645)	(1,134)	(672,795)
Balance - end of the year	-	7,578,393	19,978,271	758,302	9,408,497	1,057,884	38,781,347
Net book value	14,510,662	26,366,018	10,109,549	388,359	2,655,969	4,127,539	58,158,096
Down payments on properties and equipment purchases	-	-	1,055,737	-	-	-	1,055,737
Balance - end of the year	14,510,662	26,366,018	11,165,286	388,359	2,655,969	4,127,539	59,213,833
For the year ended December 31, 2009							
Cost:							
Balance - beginning of the year	12,650,809	30,521,992	27,508,951	1,560,050	10,117,738	1,783,255	84,142,795
Additions	1,800,000	2,862,741	3,702,850	135,156	1,916,564	2,211,997	12,629,308
Disposals	-	-	(2,353,216)	(239,098)	(510,987)	-	(3,103,301)
Balance - end of the year	14,450,809	33,384,733	28,858,585	1,456,108	11,523,315	3,995,252	93,668,802
Accumulated depreciation:							
Balance - beginning of the year	-	6,080,671	17,905,323	962,725	7,319,506	190,605	32,458,830
Additions	-	720,976	1,462,105	161,966	1,509,203	370,928	4,225,178
Disposals	-	-	(1,069,184)	(200,682)	(474,107)	-	(1,743,973)
Balance - end of the year	-	6,801,647	18,298,244	924,009	8,354,602	561,533	34,940,035
Net book value	14,450,809	26,583,086	10,560,341	532,099	3,168,713	3,433,719	58,728,767
Down payments on properties and equipment	-	-	1,368,085	-	-	-	1,368,085
Balance - end of the year	14,450,809	26,583,086	11,928,426	532,099	3,168,713	3,433,719	60,096,852
Annual depreciation rates %	-	2	10-15	15	20	15-20	

- The properties and equipment balance as of December 31, 2010 includes an amount of JD 19,252,054 representing fully depreciated assets (JD 17,406,010 as of December 31, 2009).

13. Intangible assets

This item consists of the following:

2010	Computer software and applications	Goodwill *	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,707,106	1,418,000	4,125,106
Additions	854,187	-	854,187
Amortization for the year	(1,340,407)	-	(1,340,407)
Balance - end of the year	2,220,886	1,418,000	3,638,886

2009	Computer software and applications	Goodwill *	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	3,036,885	1,418,000	4,454,885
Additions	975,598	-	975,598
Amortization for the year	(1,305,377)	-	(1,305,377)
Balance - end of the year	2,707,106	1,418,000	4,125,106
Annual amortization rate %	20-30	-	-

* Goodwill resulted from the acquisition of Al-Ahli International Bank – Lebanon, Kuwait Real Estate Company, and National Zarqa College. During the year 2007, part of Al-Ahli International Bank's goodwill has been amortized against the decline in its value.

14. Other assets

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Real estate foreclosed by the Bank against debts *	38,947,665	37,020,975
Unpaid accrued interest and commissions and present value difference on long-term financial liabilities	14,819,728	17,207,477
Real estate investment **	11,231,818	9,964,578
Checks and transfers under collection	8,121,637	9,079,975
Foreclosed real estate sold	2,367,168	1,930,376
Prepaid expenses	2,526,893	2,589,194
Various debtors	1,538,742	850,703
Real estate for sale	281,040	311,601
Prepaid rent	699,361	546,719
Refundable deposits	163,933	150,301
Revenue stamps	158,012	202,411
Advances to employees	21,847	68,455
Other debit balances	5,235,912	2,429,457
Total	86,113,756	82,352,222

The movement on foreclosed assets was as follows:

	2010	2009
Description	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	37,020,975	26,059,760
Additions	4,764,711	12,607,163
Disposals	(2,142,053)	(1,645,948)
Impairment loss	(695,968)	-
Balance - end of the year	38,947,665	37,020,975

* According to the Bank Law, buildings and plots of land foreclosed by the Bank against debts due from customers should be sold within two years from the ownership date. For exceptional cases, the Central Bank of Jordan may extend this period for two additional years.

** During the year 2007, the Bank acquired additional shares in Al-Mawared Investment and Development Company so that the Bank's participation became approximately 77.3% of the Company's capital which amounted to JD 11 million. Subsequently, the Bank sold all the investment in Al-Mawared Investment and Development Company against ownership of a plot of land. During the year 2010, the land was registered under the name of the Bank and an amount of JD 1.3 million was paid for ownership transfer and other fees, capitalized to value of the land. The average estimated value of the land amounted to JD 12,183,781 according to the last assessment during 2010.

15. Banks and financial institutions deposits

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total	Inside Jordan	Outside Jordan	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	1,664,637	12,157,324	13,821,961	7,050,450	12,036,357	19,086,807
Time deposits	255,732,462	87,192,144	342,924,606	219,311,249	48,609,862	267,921,111
Total	257,397,099	99,349,468	356,746,567	226,361,699	60,646,219	287,007,918

16. Customers' deposits

This item consists of the following :

	For the year ended December 31, 2010				
	Individuals	Corporate	Small and medium companies	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	207,144,023	110,213,949	93,617,076	6,110,373	417,085,421
Saving accounts	102,592,055	1,244,671	7,812,222	-	111,648,948
Time and notice deposits	733,732,074	179,919,294	135,426,408	66,332,188	1,115,409,964
Goushan certificates of deposit	2,464,100	-	-	-	2,464,100
Certificates of deposit	17,725,000	-	-	-	17,725,000
Total	1,063,657,252	291,377,914	236,855,706	72,442,561	1,664,333,433

	For the year ended December 31, 2009				
	Individuals	Corporate	Small and medium companies	Government and public sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Current accounts and demand deposits	178,922,323	65,625,397	86,910,744	11,953,922	343,412,386
Saving accounts	81,195,579	1,955,709	5,537,287	-	88,688,575
Time and notice deposits	680,891,984	175,477,339	136,873,806	74,803,917	1,068,047,046
Goushan certificates of deposit	3,834,658	-	-	-	3,834,658
Certificates of deposit	14,180,000	-	-	-	14,180,000
Total	959,024,544	243,058,445	229,321,837	86,757,839	1,518,162,665

- Government and public sector deposits inside Jordan amounted to JD 64,938,135 which is equivalent to 3.90% of total deposits as of December 31, 2010 (JD 77,948,023, which is equivalent to 5.13% of total deposits as of December 31, 2009).

- Non-interest bearing deposits amounted to JD 339,433,356 which is equivalent to 20.39% of total deposits as of December 31, 2010 (JD 304,163,782, which is equivalent to 20.03% of total deposits as of December 31, 2009).

- Restricted deposits amounted to JD 6,757,468 which is equivalent to 0.41 % of total deposits as of December 31, 2010 (JD 16,441,257 which is equivalent to 1.08% as of December 31, 2009).

- Dormant accounts amounted to JD 42,511,917 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 37,350,766 as of December 31, 2009).

- Restricted fund deposits amounted to JD 725,059 which is equivalent to 0.04% of total deposits as of December 31, 2010 (JD 776,029, which is equivalent to 0.05% as of December 31, 2009).

17. Cash margins

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Cash margins on direct credit facilities	133,807,532	103,688,983
Cash margins on indirect credit facilities	65,024,088	60,599,789
Marginal deposits	8,259,512	10,822,504
Other margins	9,784,276	8,469,429
Total	216,875,408	183,580,705

18. Borrowed funds

This item consists of the following:

	Number of installments					
December 31, 2010	Amount	Remaining	Installments maturity frequency	Guarantees	Interest Rate	Relending Interest Rate
	JD				%	%
Development and employment fund (loan to subsidiary)	433,333		42 monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	-	6-7	6-7
Total	433,333			-		
December 31, 2009					%	%
Jordan Mortgage Refinance Co.	5,000,000	1	One-time payment upon maturity	Real estate mortgage bonds for JD 13,036,123	7.710	6.5 - 8.5
Development and employment fund (loan to subsidiary)	433,333		42 monthly installments effective from the withdrawal date	-	6-7	6-7
Total	5,433,333			13,036,123		

19. Various provisions

This item consists of the following:

Year 2010	Balance - beginning of the year JD	Additions JD	Disposals JD	Balance - end of the year JD
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	2,722,935	590,571	(327,926)	2,985,580
Provision for the decline in foreign currencies	118,802	296,851	-	415,653
Provision for lawsuits	580,790	21,900	-	602,690
Other provisions	56,819	46,368	(774)	102,413
	3,479,346	955,690	(328,700)	4,106,336
Year 2009				
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	2,393,281	618,082	(288,428)	2,722,935
Provision for the decline in foreign currencies	13,639	105,163	-	118,802
Provision for lawsuits	586,518	-	(5,728)	580,790
Other provisions	136,577	45,159	(124,917)	56,819
	3,130,015	768,404	(419,073)	3,479,346

20. Income tax provision

a) Income tax provision:

The movement on the provision for income tax was as follows:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Beginning balance	9,546,315	14,533,728
Income tax paid	(10,718,715)	(13,450,507)
Income tax for the year	9,838,003	7,990,754
Prior years income tax	1,054,705	472,340
Ending balance	9,720,308	9,546,315

- Income tax expense for the year consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Accrued income tax on the year›s profit	9,838,003	7,990,754
Accrued income tax on prior years	1,054,705	472,340
Deferred tax assets for the year	(545,807)	(482,226)
Amortization of deferred tax assets	1,075,475	877,783
Balance - End of the Year	11,422,376	8,858,651

- The income tax rate for banks in Jordan is 30% effective January 1, 2010 compared to 35% in the prior year according to the prevailing income tax law at the time. The income tax rate for banks in the countries where the Bank has investments or branches ranges from 10% to 30%.

- A final settlement with the Income and Sales Tax Department has been reached for Jordan branches up to the year 2008.

- The tax returns of the Bank, external branches and subsidiaries have been submitted for the year 2009, but have not been reviewed by the Income and Sales Tax Department yet.

- A final settlement with the Income Tax and Value-Added Tax Department has been reached for Palestine branches up to the end of the year 2006. Moreover, the tax returns have been submitted for the years 2007, 2008, and 2009. However, no related tax settlements have been reached yet.

- A final tax settlement has been reached for the subsidiary company in Lebanon up to the end of the year 2006. Moreover, the tax returns for the years 2007, 2008, and 2009 have been submitted. However, no related tax settlements have been reached yet.

- A final tax settlement has been reached for the Bank›s branches in Cyprus up to the year 2009.

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 according to the following rates.

Income tax rate	
Jordan branch	30%
Palestine branches	28%
Subsidiary company in Lebanon	15%

- A provision for income tax for the end of the year - December 31, 2010 has been taken. In the opinion of management and the Bank›s tax advisor, the provision taken in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2010 is adequate for meeting the expected tax liabilities.

The movement on the deferred tax assets/liabilities account is as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	4,885,330	1,168,684	5,280,887	397,122
Additions	545,807	871,133	482,226	1,527,728
Deduction	(1,075,475)	(242,863)	(877,783)	(756,166)
Balance - end of the year	4,355,662	1,796,954	4,885,330	1,168,684

b) Deferred tax assets/liabilities:

The details of this item are as follows:

Description	Balance - beginning of the year JD	Additions JD	2010 Amounts released JD	Year-end balance JD	Deferred tax JD
A. Deferred tax assets					
Prior years provision for non-performing loans	8,076,471	579,391	(761,610)	7,894,252	2,272,035
Interest in suspense	3,386,017	343,036	(355,239)	3,373,814	933,332
Impairment loss in real estate	1,160,189	695,968	(434,096)	1,422,061	426,618
Provision for lawsuits	580,790	21,900	-	602,690	179,560
Provision for end-of-service indemnity	1,924,320	268,039	(298,206)	1,894,153	540,815
Provision for impairment in held-to-maturity financial assets	1,810,229	-	(1,810,229)	-	-
Other provisions	12,707	-	(774)	11,933	3,302
	16,950,723	1,908,334	(3,660,154)	15,198,903	4,355,662
B. Deferred tax liabilities *					
Cumulative change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	3,895,613	4,644,861	(809,543)	7,730,931	1,796,954
	3,895,613	4,644,861	(809,543)	7,730,931	1,796,954

Accounts Included	Beginning Balance JD	Additions JD	2009 Amounts Released JD	Year - End Balance JD	Deferred Tax JD
a. Deferred Tax Assets					
Prior years' provision for non-performing loans	8,014,315	1,040,785	(978,629)	8,076,471	2,328,070
Interest in suspense	3,461,185	150,681	(225,849)	3,386,017	936,708
Impairment loss in real estate	1,274,574	-	(114,385)	1,160,189	348,057
Provision for lawsuits	586,518	-	(5,728)	580,790	172,991
Provision for end - of - service indemnity	1,561,634	521,126	(158,440)	1,924,320	552,920
Provision for impairment in held-to- Maturity financial assets	1,810,229	-	-	1,810,229	543,069
Other provisions	136,577	1,047	(124,917)	12,707	3,515
	16,845,032	1,713,639	(1,607,948)	16,950,723	4,885,330
b. Deferred Tax Liabilities *					
Cumulative change in fair value of available-For-sale financial assets	1,512,845	4,903,322	(2,520,554)	3,895,613	1,168,684
	1,512,845	4,903,322	(2,520,554)	3,895,613	1,168,684

* Deferred tax liabilities include JD 1,796,954 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 1,168,684 as of December 31, 2009) resulting from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets presented at a net amount within the cumulative change in fair value under equity.

c- Summary of the reconciliation between accounting income with taxable income:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Accounting income	34,429,420	27,550,644
Tax exempted income	(7,980,354)	(11,485,198)
Non-deductible expenses	9,482,618	13,375,479
Taxable Income	35,931,684	29,440,925

21. Other liabilities

This item consists of the following:

	December 31	
	2010 JD	2009 JD
Accepted checks	10,956,196	7,974,211
Accounts payable for financial brokerage customers	1,272,923	1,585,337
Unpaid accrued interest	5,200,220	6,351,864
Temporary deposits	4,193,184	2,956,101
Various creditors	7,760,028	5,647,516
Unpaid accrued expenses	4,824,461	2,929,832
Interest and commissions received in advance	333,129	1,345,403
Checks and transfers - delayed in payment	1,470,351	1,557,088
Provision for scientific research fees	-	577,405
Provision for universities' fees	233,699	204,982
Provision for technical and vocational education and training support fund fees	193,916	193,916
Board of Directors remuneration	69,583	66,250
Unearned revenue	83,714	34,110
Other liabilities	711,310	94,727
	37,302,714	31,518,742

22. Capital and share premium

A. Subscribed capital amounted to JD 110 million divided into 110 million shares of JD 1 each as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

B. Share premium amounted to JD 10,845,817 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 net of paid dividends and the difference between the book value and cost of purchasing the treasury shares distributed to shareholders.

C. According to the resolution of the General Assembly of Shareholders in its ordinary meeting held on March 15, 2010, 10% of capital equivalent to JD 10,989,822 net of the portion of the treasury shares was approved for distribution as cash dividends to shareholders for the year 2009.

23. Treasury shares

As of December 31, 2010, the Bank owns the following treasury shares:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Treasury shares	101,782	101,782
Ratio of treasury shares to total subscribed shares	0.001	0.001
Cost of treasury shares	332,195	332,195

The movement on the treasury shares is as follows:

	Number of shares	
	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	share	share
Balance - beginning of the year	101,782	5,335,030
Distributed free shares	-	(5,233,248)
Balance - end of the year	101,782	101,782

24. Reserves

The details of reserves as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

A. Statutory reserve

The accumulated balances in this account represent appropriations from the net income before tax at 10% during the year and previous years according to the Bank’s law and the companies’ law. This reserve cannot be distributed to shareholders.

B. Voluntary reserve

The accumulated balances in this account represent appropriations from the net income before tax at a maximum of 20% during the year and previous years. The voluntary reserve can be used for the purposes decided by the board of directors. Moreover, the General Assembly of Shareholders has the right to distribute it as dividends to shareholders in part or in full.

C. General banking risks reserve

This item represents the general banking risks reserve according to the Central Bank of Jordan’s instructions.

D. Periodic fluctuations reserve

This reserve represents the periodic fluctuations reserve calculated according to the Palestinian Monetary Authority Instructions No. (1) concerning all banks operating in Palestine on January 27, 2011. Moreover, the periodic fluctuations reserve is calculated at 15% of the net profit of the tax. Additionally, the Bank continues to make this annual deduction provided that this reserve balance does not exceed 20% of paid-up capital. The reserve cannot be used for any purpose unless a prior written approval is obtained from the Palestinian Monetary Authority.

The restricted reserves are as follows :

Reserve	December 31, 2010 JD	December 31, 2009 JD	Restriction nature
General banking risks reserve	10,739,036	9,401,268	According to the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions
Statutory reserve	34,843,080	31,385,116	According to banks' and companies' Laws
External branching reserve	15,000,000	15,000,000	According to the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions
Periodic fluctuations reserve	355,623	-	According to the Palestinian Monetary Authority's instructions

25. Cumulative change in fair value - net

The details are as follows:

	2010 Available-for-sale investments			2009 Available-for-sale investments		
	Shares JD	Bonds JD	Total JD	Shares JD	Bonds JD	Total JD
Balance - beginning of the year	2,862,537	2,551,838	5,414,375	1,443,240	(1,007,371)	435,869
Unearned gains (losses)	(249,673)	(311,033)	(560,706)	(2,618,702)	3,564,344	945,642
Deferred tax liabilities	(29,596)	(598,674)	(628,270)	(713,105)	(58,457)	(771,562)
Net (losses) incurred and transferred to the consolidated statement of income	(753,839)	1,355,316	601,477	(152,218)	53,322	(98,896)
Impairment transferred to the consolidated statement of income	1,102,168	-	1,102,168	4,903,322	-	4,903,322
Balance - end of the year	2,931,597	2,997,447	5,929,044	2,862,537	2,551,838	5,414,375

* Cumulative change in fair value is stated net of deferred tax liabilities of JD 1,796,954 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 1,168,684 as of December 31, 2009).

26. Retained earnings

The details of this item are as follows:

	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Balance - beginning of the year	19,008,280	17,608,535
Income for the year	22,896,724	18,654,232
Distributed dividends	(10,989,822)	-
Transfers to dividends of treasury shares	-	(10,074,002)
Other	(48,341)	(15,376)
Transfers to reserves	(8,609,319)	(7,165,109)
Balance - end of the year	22,257,522	19,008,280

- Included in retained earnings is an amount of JD 4,355,662 restricted by the Central Bank of Jordan against deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010 (JD 4,885,330 as of December 31, 2009).

- The Board of Directors was resolved to recommend to the Bank's General Assembly of Shareholders to distribute 10% of capital, equivalent to JD 11 million, as cash dividends, and 15% free shares to shareholders for the year 2010. These distributions are subject to the approval of the Central Bank of Jordan and the General Assembly of Shareholders. Moreover, dividends paid to shareholders in the prior year amounted to10% of capital, equivalent to JD 11 million after the elimination of the treasury shares.

27. Non-controlling interest

This item consists of the following:

	December 31, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Percentage of non-controlling interest *	Non-controlling interest portion of net income	Non-controlling interest portion of net aAssets	Percentage of non-controlling interest *	Non-controlling interest portion of net income	Non-controlling interest portion of net assets
	%	JD	JD	%	JD	JD
Al-Ahli International Bank - Lebanon	2/110	110,320	1,685,187	2/110	37,761	1,574,867
		110,320	1,685,187		37,761	1,574,867

* Non-controlling interest in the subsidiary's capital (Al-Ahli International Bank - Lebanon) is 2.110% for the year 2010 (2.110% for the year 2009) while maintaining 11.51% of capital prepayments.

28. Interest income

This item consists of the following:

Direct credit facilities:	2010 JD	2009 JD
Individuals (retail):		
Current accounts	1,616,866	1,751,980
Loans and promissory notes	21,060,888	19,077,214
Credit cards	1,058,196	1,091,551
Property loans	5,641,674	5,578,690
Companies:		
Large companies:		
Current accounts	6,760,581	5,815,966
Loans and promissory notes	33,249,037	32,126,872
Small and medium companies:		
Current accounts	3,938,639	3,772,870
Loans and promissory notes	10,261,494	9,657,106
Government and public sector	1,515,790	1,675,674
Balances at central banks	5,402,738	6,010,621
Balances and deposits at banks and financial institutions	4,099,667	3,769,686
Trading financial assets	-	121,771
Available-for-sale financial assets	19,160,974	15,434,181
Held-to-maturity financial assets	9,226,142	10,675,113
Total	122,992,686	116,559,295

29. Interest expense

This item consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	2,904,954	3,198,926
Customer's deposits:		
Current and demand deposits	438,812	616,695
Saving accounts	636,959	773,029
Time and notice deposits	39,855,667	46,315,892
Certificates of deposit	845,878	1,032,733
Goushan certificates	-	204,032
Cash margins	3,947,554	4,073,102
Borrowed funds	99,588	409,540
Loan guarantee fees	2,077,988	1,798,175
Total	50,807,400	58,422,124

30. Commissions revenue - net

This item consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Credit commissions:		
Direct credit facilities	8,955,029	7,461,567
Indirect credit facilities	12,340,718	13,880,989
Other commissions	1,044,611	1,284,384
(Less): Commissions paid	(630,613)	(748,996)
Net commissions revenue	21,709,745	21,877,944

31. Income from foreign currencies

This item consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
As a result of trading	1,021,038	1,217,774
As a result of evaluation	2,098,585	2,426,743
Total	3,119,623	3,644,517

32. (Loss) Gain from trading financial assets

This item consists of the following:

	2010			
	Realized profit	Unrealized (Loss)	Dividends	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Companies' shares	1,307	(280,357)	-	(279,050)
	1,307	(280,357)	-	(279,050)

	2009			
	Realized profit (loss)	Unrealized (loss)	Dividends	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Companies' shares	612,461	(573,526)	-	38,935
Treasury bonds and bills	(31,899)	-	-	(31,899)
	580,562	(573,526)	-	7,036

33. Income (Loss) from available-for-sale financial assets

This item consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Dividends income	1,315,535	1,483,118
Income (loss) from the sale of available-for-sale financial assets	3,073,601	(12,851)
(Less): Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,102,168)	(4,903,322)
Total	3,286,968	(3,433,055)

34. Other Income

This item consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Interest in suspense recovered *	2,391,802	2,781,686
Brokerage commission income	552,323	1,703,422
Income from sale of properties, plants, and equipment	775,093	2,952,836
Recovery of debts previously written-off **	1,038,995	391,750
Income from managing investment portfolios	2,924	2,344
Income from check books	211,561	135,343
Rental income of the Bank's real estate	305,282	148,033
Rental income of safe deposit boxes	106,972	90,361
Income from cash boxes differences	14,638	26,190
Income from credit cards	12,060	6,748
Income from student fees	383,997	357,855
Other	678,364	551,457
	6,474,011	9,148,025

*** The following are the details of recovered interest in suspense:**

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Interest in suspense from on-statement of financial position items	2,347,988	2,656,001
Interest in suspense from debts written-off	43,814	125,685
	2,391,802	2,781,686

**** This account represents what has been recovered from debts fully provided for in previous years.**

35. Employees' expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Salaries, bonuses and employees' benefits	25,880,287	25,541,132
Bank's contribution in social security	2,287,829	2,172,175
Bank's contribution in staff provident fund	1,327,982	1,344,719
Medical	1,168,269	1,224,947
End-of-service indemnity	590,571	618,082
Training	253,004	272,188
Travel expenses	421,109	364,243
Employees' life insurance	196,517	215,690
Employee's meals	190,998	214,019
Employees' uniforms	22,405	22,536
	32,338,971	31,989,731

36. Other expenses

This item consists of the following:

	2010 JD	2009 JD
Fees and subscriptions	2,524,864	2,897,342
Maintenance and repair	3,445,410	3,458,461
Advertisement	2,974,858	2,569,805
Printing and stationery	1,220,271	1,215,962
Rent and key money	1,272,762	1,070,885
Studies, research, and consulting	193,141	128,378
Insurance expenses	1,067,650	971,662
Water, electricity, and heating	959,176	963,176
Legal fees	1,046,904	1,036,667
Donations	1,014,447	1,009,602
Transportation	787,385	855,547
Telecommunication	530,341	670,791
Miscellaneous	438,597	265,550
General assembly meeting	338,471	394,251
Security	279,776	302,580
Professional fees	309,951	278,949
Fees, taxes, and stamps	260,983	267,047
Entertainment	127,029	134,806
Appraisal expenses of land and real estate	49,077	44,671
Cash boxes difference	6,131	5,010
Provision for litigations	21,900	-
Losses on real estate sales	14,993	15,789
Real estate impairment losses	695,968	-
Provision for scientific research	-	204,982
Provision for technical and vocational education and training support fund fees	-	119,835
Jordanian universities' fees	233,699	204,982
Board of Directors' remunerations	65,000	65,000
	19,878,784	19,151,730

37. Earnings per share for the Bank's shareholders

The details of this items are as follows:

	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Income for the year	22,896,724	18,654,232
Weighted average number of shares	109,898,218	109,898,218
Earnings per share – the Bank's shareholders:		
Basic	0.208	0.170
Diluted	0.208	0.170

38. Cash and cash equivalents

The details of this items are as follows:

	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Balances at central banks maturing within 3 months	382,480,708	341,359,045
Add: Balances at banks and financial institutions due within 3 months	304,422,625	178,495,582
Less: Banks and financial institutions deposits due within 3 months	(201,660,276)	(137,007,918)
Restricted balances	(208,280)	(409,693)
	485,034,777	382,437,016

39. Related party transactions

The Bank entered into transactions with sister companies, major shareholders, Board of Directors, and executive management within the normal banking practice according to the normal interest rates.

	Related Party				Total
On-consolidated statement of financial position items:	Subsidiaries	The Board of Directors members	Executive management	Other *	December 31, 2010
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit facilities	855,855	2,436,950	3,617,874	70,860,443	77,771,122
Customers' deposits	7,323,657	27,896,135	2,707,660	16,390,620	54,318,072
Cash margins	-	-	95,813	1,367,761	1,463,574
Off-consolidated statement of financial position items:					
Letters of guarantee	-	801	3,000	4,359,349	4,363,150
Consolidated statement of income:					
Interest and commissions income	11,539	166,596	189,392	3,221,275	3,588,802
Interest and commissions expense	304,041	458,191	86,663	383,003	1,231,898

On-consolidated statement of financial position items:	Related party				Total
	Subsidiaries	The Board of Directors members	Executive management	Other *	December 31, 2009
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Credit facilities	-	4,596,348	2,114,444	63,637,521	70,348,313
Customers' deposits	5,813,811	2,608,378	2,425,218	9,923,173	20,770,580
Cash margins	-	-	20,873	2,053,365	2,074,238
Off-consolidated statement of financial position items:					
Letters of guarantee	-	5,869	3,521	3,298,273	3,307,663
Consolidated statement of income:					
Interest and commissions income	-	195,092	125,592	2,277,580	2,598,264
Interest and commissions expense	201,500	160,912	116,933	493,453	972,798

- The salaries of the executive management members of the Bank and its subsidiaries amounted to JD 4,447,435 for the year 2010 (JD 4,013,693 for the year 2009), in addition to bonuses and incentives relating to performance.

* This item represents companies partially owned by members of the Bank's Board of Directors, executive management, and shareholders.

40. Fair Value of Financial Instruments not Shown at Fair Value in the Financial Statements

There are no significant differences between the book value and the fair value of the financial assets or liabilities as of the end of year 2010 and 2009.

41. Risk Management

The Bank's risk management conducts its activities (identification, measurement, management, monitoring, and controlling) through applying the best international practices in connection with risk management, administrative organization, and risk management tools in accordance with the size of the Bank, its activities, and types of risks it is exposed to.

The organizational structure of the Bank is integrated by risk management control according to each level. Moreover, the Corporate Governance Committee, at the Board of Directors' level, decides on the Bank's risk policy and strategy, and ensures the management of risk. This is to ensure setting up and controlling the policies and instructions at an appropriate level for the types of risks the Bank is exposed to until the achievement of the acceptable return for the shareholders without impacting the Bank's financial strength. In this context, the work of the Risk Management Department is complemented by the work of the committees of executive management such as the Assets and Liabilities Committee and the Credit Facilities Committee.

41.a. Credit Risk

The Bank's operations involve the Bank's exposure to many risks such as credit risk relating to the default or inability of the other party to the financial instrument to settle its obligations towards the Bank which causes losses. An important pduty of the Bank and its management is to ensure that these risks do not go beyond the general framework predetermined in the Bank's credit policy and maintain their levels within a balanced relationship among risk, return, and liquidity. Credit management at the Bank is conducted by several committees from higher management and executive management. Moreover, credit facilities ceilings that can be granted to one client (individual or corporate) or related parties are specified in compliance with the ratios approved by the Central Bank of Jordan, while relying on the credit facilities distribution method to each credit manager and sector. This is performed while taking into consideration the geographic area in a manner that achieves congruence among risks, returns, and the optimal utilization of the available resources and the enhancement of the Bank's ability to diversify lending and allocate it to customers and economic sectors.

The Bank monitors credit risks through periodically evaluating the credit standing of customers in accordance with the credit customers evaluation system based on credit risk elements and probabilities of non-payment for financial, managerial, or competition reasons, in addition to obtaining proper guarantees from customers for the cases requiring that according to each customer's risk level and extension of additional credit facilities.

Moreover, the Bank monitors credit risk and is continuously evaluating the credit standing of customers, in addition to obtaining proper guarantees from its customers.

The Bank's credit risk management policy includes the following:

1.Specifying credit ceilings and concentrations:

The credit policy includes specific and clear ratios for the maximum credit that can be granted to a customer. Moreover, there are ceilings for the credit grantable by each administrative level.

2.Determing the risk mitigation methods:

The Bank's risk management activity depends on several methods to mitigate risk as the following:
- Collaterals and their convertibility to cash and coverage of the credit granted.
- Preapproval of the credit facilities committee on the extension of credit.
- Credit approval authority varies from one management level to another based on the customer's portfolio size, maturity, and customer's risk degree.

3. Mitigating the assets and liabilities concentration risk:

The Bank works efficiently to manage this risk. Moreover, its annual plan includes the well-studied distribution of credit focusing on the most promising sectors, in addition, to distributing it to several geographic areas inside and outside Jordan.

4. Studying, monitoring, and following up on credit:

The Bank developed the necessary policies and procedures to determine the study method of credit, maintaining the objectivity and integrity of decision – making, and ensuring that credit risk is accurately evaluated, properly approved, and continuously monitored.

The credit policy general framework includes setting up credit approval authorities and clarifying credit limits and the method of determing the risk degree.

The Bank's organizational structure involves segregating the work units responsible for granting credit from the work units responsible for monitoring credit as regards the credit terms, soundness of the credit decision, implementation of all credit extension terms, adherence to the credit ceilings and determinants in the credit policy, and other related matters.

Moreover, there are specific procedures for following up on performing credit facilities to keep them performing and non-performing credit facilities to treat them.

The Bank mitigates the assets and liabilities concentration risk through distributing its activities to various sectors and geographic areas inside and outside Jordan. Moreover, the Bank adopts a specific policy that shows the credit ceilings granted to banks and countries with high credit rating and reviews them continuously through the Assets and Liabilities Committee to distribute risks and utilize credit evaluation. The investment policy specifies the investment allocation ratios and their determinants so that they are distributed in a manner that achieves a high return and lowers risks.

Credit risk exposure (less impairment and interest in suspense and before guarantees and other risk-mitigating factors):

	2010 JD	2009 JD
On statement of financial position items		
Balances at central banks	525,614,700	491,487,473
Balances at banks and financial institutions	311,750,348	178,495,582
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	853,478	852,121
Direct credit facilities:		
Individuals	301,104,732	232,504,478
Property loans	71,092,418	69,884,390
Companies:		
Corporate	515,776,097	505,656,227
Small and medium companies	151,500,420	127,274,544
Government and public sector	27,097,386	45,497,285
Bonds and bills:		
Included in trading financial assets	-	-
Included in available-for-sale financial assets	275,252,425	257,605,722
Included in held-to-maturity financial assets	114,482,488	119,059,557
Other assets	9,660,379	9,930,678
Total	2,304,184,871	2,038,248,057
Off Statement of Financial Position Items		
Letters of guarantee	206,750,870	201,555,067
Letters of credit	87,012,412	75,274,901
Letters of acceptance	47,620,914	49,003,343
Unutilized facility ceilings	65,300,139	57,158,500
Total	406,684,335	382,991,811

The types of guarantees against the loans and credit facilities are as follows:

- Real estate mortgages
- Mortgage of financial instruments such as shares
- Bank guarantees
- Cash collaterals
- Government guarantee

The Bank's management monitors the market value of those guarantees periodically. In case the value of the guarantee declines, the Bank requests additional guarantees to cover the shortfall. Moreover, the Bank evaluates the guarantees against non-performing credit facilities periodically.

Credit exposures according to the degree of risk are categorized according to the following table:

As of December 31, 2010	Individuals	Property loans	Corporate	Companies Small and medium companies	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Low risk	100,971,868	5,737,463	47,593,459	26,238,637	27,097,386	907,729,251	1,115,368,064
Acceptable risk	172,563,708	61,747,065	270,516,460	107,509,733	-	319,370,710	931,707,676
Of which is due:*							-
Within 30 days	42,237	-	-	-	-	-	42,237
From 31 to 60 days	44,316	-	29,945	-	-	-	74,261
Under watch	5,703,588	-	177,758,168	17,229,918	-	-	200,691,674
Non-performing:							-
Below level	14,197,203	546,761	2,517,959	1,596,236	-	-	18,858,159
Allowance provided	14,958,012	1,063,904	23,217,732	9,494,490	-	-	48,734,138
Bad debt	17,119,467	5,719,994	54,818,512	29,188,099	-	-	106,846,072
Total	325,513,846	74,815,187	576,422,290	191,257,113	27,097,386	1,227,099,961	2,422,205,783
Less: Interest in suspense	9,394,584	1,272,299	13,776,640	22,971,306	-	-	47,414,829
Impairment provision	15,014,530	2,450,470	46,869,553	16,785,387	-	-	81,119,940
Net	301,104,732	71,092,418	515,776,097	151,500,420	27,097,386	1,227,099,961	2,293,671,014

As of December 31, 2009	Individuals	Property loans	Corporate	Companies Small and medium companies	Government and public sector	Banks and other financial institutions	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Low risk	95,934,923	24,208,089	33,402,172	13,435,408	45,497,285	851,481,832	1,063,959,709
Acceptable risk	125,766,054	37,575,392	340,724,759	100,485,050	-	196,976,731	801,527,986
Of which is due:*							
Within 30 days	17,672	-	-	-	-	-	17,672
From 31 to 60 days	15,299	-	-	-	-	-	15,299
Under watch	2,362,064	5,697,572	99,636,593	8,710,285	-	-	116,406,514
Non-performing:							
Below level	734,986	942,240	11,706,893	3,340,809	-	-	16,724,928
Allowance provided	16,714,686	499,005	22,420,968	9,563,651	-	-	49,198,310
Bad debt	11,259,936	2,607,296	43,954,842	32,605,207	-	-	90,427,281
Total	252,772,649	71,529,594	551,846,227	168,140,410	45,497,285	1,048,458,563	2,138,244,728
Less: Interest in suspense	8,406,302	606,875	10,294,740	21,707,183	-	-	41,015,100
Impairment provision	11,861,869	1,038,329	35,895,260	19,158,683	-	-	67,954,141
Net	232,504,478	69,884,390	505,656,227	127,274,544	45,497,285	1,048,458,563	2,029,275,487

Credit exposures according to the fair value of the collaterals held against credit facilities are as follows:

As of December 31, 2010	Individuals	Property loans	Companies			Total
			Corporate	Small and medium companies	Government and public sector	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Guarantees against:						
Low risk	99,991,963	4,993,082	48,831,202	26,178,386	16,693,914	196,688,547
Acceptable risk	182,178,358	62,391,593	263,224,345	106,981,717	-	614,776,013
Under watch	-	-	-	39,839	-	39,839
Non-performing:						
Below level	7,303,747	707,855	1,680,068	840,781	-	10,532,451
Allowance provided	12,686,463	1,173,088	23,194,283	8,888,801	-	45,942,635
Bad debt	5,413,643	4,695,878	33,089,429	14,973,492	-	58,172,442
Total	307,574,174	73,961,496	370,019,327	157,903,016	16,693,914	926,151,927
Of it:						
Cash Margins	66,055,208	217,325	43,103,432	54,579,297	-	163,955,262
Accepted letters of guarantee	123,163	-	27,002,785	1,796,855	4,268,624	33,191,427
Real estate	124,646,608	73,667,321	93,624,002	23,120,351	-	315,058,282
Traded stocks	28,412,461	-	366,068	424,349	-	29,202,878
Vehicles and equipment	21,836,976	76,850	14,047,611	4,086,543	-	40,047,980
Total	241,074,416	73,961,496	178,143,898	84,007,395	4,268,624	581,455,829

As of December 31, 2009	Individuals	Property loans	Companies			Total
			Corporate	Small and medium companies	Government and public sector	
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Guarantees against:						
Low risk	110,002,446	23,966,337	46,881,331	9,449,081	15,999,807	206,299,002
Acceptable risk	143,638,203	13,116,771	259,184,109	70,786,179	-	486,725,262
Under watch	3,567,143	-	-	152,537	-	3,719,680
Non-performing:						
Below level	36,598	918,320	5,620,821	7,784,858	-	14,360,597
Allowance provided	10,312,457	751,521	33,328,737	5,546,286	-	49,939,001
Bad debt	3,156,691	2,335,493	16,897,842	16,055,997	-	38,446,023
Total	270,713,538	41,088,442	361,912,840	109,774,938	15,999,807	799,489,565
Of it:						
Cash Margins	29,299,066	381,874	34,499,584	60,952,501	-	125,133,025
Accepted letters of guarantee	5,089,583	-	26,087,568	535,927	-	31,713,078
Real estate	168,253,231	4,056,645	102,176,115	31,851,941	-	306,337,932
Traded stocks	30,380,086	-	1,093,622	1,336,439	-	32,810,147
Vehicles and equipment	7,290,485	165,498	-	6,848,603	-	14,304,586
Total	240,312,451	4,604,017	163,856,889	101,525,411	-	510,298,768

Scheduled Debts:

These debts are the debts that have been previously classified as non-performing credit facilities but taken out therefrom according to proper scheduling. These debts have been classified as “watch list” and amounted to JD 21,393,310 for the year 2010 (JD 20,364,983 for the year 2009).

Restructured Debts:

Restructuring means rearranging credit facilities through adjusting the installments, prolonging the credit facilities, postponing some installments, or extending the grace period. These debts have been classified as “watch list”.

Restructured debts amounted to JD 14,832,259 for the year 2010 (JD 11,121,745 for the year 2009)

Bonds, bills, and debentures:

The following table illustrates the classification of bonds, bills, and debentures according to external rating institutions:

As of December 31, 2010					
Rating grade	Rating institution	Within trading financial assets	Within available-for-sale financial assets	Within held-to-maturity financial assets	Total
		JD	JD	JD	JD
AA	FITCH	-	1,413,037	-	1,413,037
A-1	S & P	-	1,432,145	-	1,432,145
A-3	S & P	-	1,492,953	-	1,492,953
AA3	MOODYS	-	-	709,000	709,000
BB-	-	-	117,291,290	90,200,262	207,491,552
Unclassified	-	-	-	2,573,226	2,573,226
Governmental	Governmental & government-guaranteed bonds	-	153,623,000	21,000,000	174,623,000
Total		-	275,252,425	114,482,488	389,734,913

As of December 31, 2009					
Rating grade	Rating institution	Within trading financial assets	Within available-for- sale financial assets	Within held-to-maturity financial assets	Total
		JD	JD	JD	JD
AA	FITCH	-	1,368,370	-	1,368,370
A+	FITCH	-		931,359	931,359
A	FITCH	-	4,241,238	-	4,241,238
A-1	S & P	-	781,992	-	781,992
AA	S & P	-	673,550	-	673,550
A+	S & P	-	1,400,275	-	1,400,275
BB	S & P	-	1,271,237	-	1,271,237
BB	FITCH	-	117,261,650	99,686,666	216,948,316
Unclassified	-	-	1,543,000	3,751,254	5,294,254
Governmental	Governmental & government-guaranteed bonds	-	129,064,410	14,690,278	143,754,688
Total		-	257,605,722	119,059,557	376,665,279

Credit Risk Exposure According to Geographical Areas:

Geographical Area	Inside Jordan	Other Middle East Countries	Europe	Asia *	America	Other Countries	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	423,610,849	32,681,071	69,322,780	-	-	-	525,614,700
Balances at banks and financial institutions	59,487,200	41,468,797	201,922,863	52,977	8,818,511	-	311,750,348
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	853,478	-	-	-	853,478
Credit Facilities:							
Individuals	241,978,690	10,327,827	73,207,329	-	-	-	325,513,846
Real estate loans	74,002,791	812,396	-	-	-	-	74,815,187
Corporate	489,784,223	14,721,463	71,916,604	-	-	-	576,422,290
Small and medium companies	155,859,803	8,412,477	26,984 ,833	-	-	-	191,257,113
Government and public sector	2,954,467	10,403,472	13,739,447	-	-	-	27,097,386
Bonds, Bills, and Debentures:							
Within trading financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within available-for-sale financial assets	153,623,000	-	121,629,425	-	-	-	275,252,425
Within held-to-maturity financial assets	3,573,226	20,000,000	90,200,262	-	709,000	-	114,482,488
Other assets	5,418,902	3,879,951	361,526	-	-	-	9,660,379
Total for 2010	1,610,293,151	142,707,454	670,138,547	52,977	9,527,511	-	2,432,719,640
Total for 2009	1,442,985,182	514,630,874	181,538,916	1,116,565	6,881,433	64,328	2,147,217,298

* Excluding Middle East Countries.

Exposure According to Economic Sector:

Economic Sector	Financial	Industrial	Trade	Real Estate	Agricultural	Shares	Individuals	Government & Public Sector	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,614,700	525,614,700
Balances at banks & financial institutions	311,750,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311,750,348
Deposits at banks & financial institutions	853,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	853,478
Credit facilities	270,055,599	108,835,206	370,396,177	146,002,257	10,284,369	3,660,943	258,773,885	27,097,386	1,195,105,822
Bonds, Bills and Debentures:									
Within trading financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Within available-for-sale financial assets	275,252,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,252,425
Held-to-maturity financial assets	114,482,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,482,488
Other assets	9,660,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,660,379
Total for 2010	982,054,717	108,835,206	370,396,177	146,002,257	10,284,369	3,660,943	258,773,885	552,712,086	2,432,719,640
Total for 2009	845,712,017	85,291,429	345,019,254	115,337,553	17,395,627	3,952,005	188,834,655	545,674,758	2,147,217,298

41.b. Market Risk

Market risk is the potential losses that may arise from the changes in market prices such as the change in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and equity instrument prices, and consequently, the change in the fair value of the cash flows of the on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments.

Within the Bank's investment policy approved by the Board of Directors, acceptable risks are set and monitored monthly by the Assets and Liabilities Committee which provides guidance and recommendations thereon. Moreover, the available systems calculate the effect of the fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, and share prices.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk results from the potential change in interest rates, and consequently, the potential impact on the fair value of financial instruments. The bank is exposed to the risk of interest rates due to a mismatch or a gap in the amounts of assets and liabilities according to the various time limits or review of interest rates in a certain period. Moreover, the Bank manages these risks through reviewing the interest rates on assets and liabilities based on the risk management strategy undertaken by the Assets and Liabilities Committee.

The Bank is exposed to interest rate risks as a result of the timing gaps of repricing assets and liabilities. These gaps are periodically monitored by the Assets and Liabilities Committee through reviewing the report to identify interest rate risks in the short-and long-terms and take the proper decisions to restrict these risks in light of the expectations of the interest rate trend through using all or some of the following methods:

- Repricing deposits and/or loans.

- Changing the maturities and size of the assets and liabilities sensitive to interest rates.

- Buying or selling financial investments.

- Using financial derivatives for interest rate hedging purposes.

Sensitivity analysis:

Interest Rate Risk

December 31, 2010 Currency	Increase in Interest Rate %	Interest Income Sensitivity Gain (Loss) JD	Owners' Equity Sensitivity JD
US Dollar	1	1,582,916	1,150,473
Euro	1	105,442	31,335
GBP	1	23,001	69
Yen	1	8,190	69
Other currencies	1	1,000,272	968,949

Currency	Decrease in Interest Rate %	Interest Income Sensitivity Gain (Loss) JD	Owners' Equity Sensitivity JD
US Dollar	1	(1,582,916)	(1,150,473)
Euro	1	(105,442)	(31,335)
GBP	1	(23,001)	(69)
Yen	1	(8,190)	(69)
Other currencies	1	(1,000,272)	(968,949)

December 31, 2009 Currency	Increase in Interest Rate %	Interest Income Sensitivity Gain (Loss) JD	Owners' Equity Sensitivity JD
US Dollar	1	1,587,237	1,150,447
Euro	1	182,278	33,777
GBP	1	34,556	-
Yen	1	63	-
Other currencies	1	975,288	912,439

Currency	Decrease in Interest Rate %	Interest Income Sensitivity Gain (Loss) JD	Owners' Equity Sensitivity JD
US Dollar	1	(1,587,237)	(1,150,447)
Euro	1	(182,278)	(33,777)
GBP	1	(34,556)	-
Yen	1	(63)	-
Other currencies	1	(975,288)	(912,439)

Currencies Risk

The following table illustrates the currencies to which the Bank is exposed. It also shows the potential and reasonable change in their rates against the Jordanian Dinar and the related impact this has on the profit and loss statements. The currencies' positions are monitored daily to ensure that they are within the determined limits. Moreover, the related reports are submitted to the Bank's management.

December 31, 2010			
	Change in foreign currency rate	Effect on profit and losses	Effect on owner›s equity
Currency:	%	JD	
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5	53,094	-
GBP	5	12,099	-
Yen	5	(31,760)	-
Other currencies	5	67,001	-

December 31, 2009			
	Change in foreign currency rate	Effect on profit and losses	Effect on owner›s equity
Currency:	%	JD	
US Dollar	-	-	-
Euro	5	6,865	-
GBP	5	211,692	-
Yen	5	315	-
Other currencies	5	16,595	-

- Foreign Currencies Risks

Within its approved investment policy, the Bank's Board of Directors sets up limits for the positions of all currencies exchanged at the Bank. These positions are monitored daily through the Treasury and Investment Department and are submitted to the Executive Management Team. The Executive Management Team ensures the maintenance of the currencies' positions within the approved limits. Moreover, the Bank follows the hedging policy to mitigate the risks of foreign currencies through financial derivatives.

- Risks of Changes in Shares Prices

This represents the risk resulting from the decline in the fair value of the investment portfolio of the shares. Such risks are due to the changes in the value of the shares indicators and the change in the value of shares individually.

December 31, 2010			
Indicator	Change in indicator (%)	Impact on profit and loss	Impact on owners' equity
		JD	JD
Amman Stock Exchange	5	28,848	358,486

December 31, 2009			
Indicator	Change in indicator (%)	Impact on profit and loss	Impact on owners' equity
		JD	JD
Amman Stock Exchange	5	53,625	992,656

- Shares Price Risk

The Board of Directors adopts a specific policy in diversifying investments in shares. The diversification policy is based on geographic and sectarian distributions at predetermined percentages monitored daily. According to this policy, it is recommended to invest in listed shares of well-reputed international markets, provided that these markets enjoy a high liquidity rate to face any risks that might arise therefrom.

Interest re-pricing gap

The Bank adopts the policy of matching the amounts and maturities of assets and liabilities to narrow gaps through dividing assets and liabilities into several categories with different durations or interest rate review maturities, whichever is nearer. This policy reduces risks, includes a study of the related interest rate gaps, and uses hedging policies through developed tools. Classification is based on interest rate re-pricing periods or maturities, whichever is nearer.

Interest rate sensitivity is as follows:

As of December 31, 2010	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month up to 3 months	More than 3 months up to 6 months	More than 6 months up to one year	From 1 year up to 3 years	More than 3 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	244,323,548	6,097,674	8,862,030	17,725,000	150,000,000	-	132,059,486	559,067,738
Balances at banks and financial institutions	304,256,465	166,160	2,364,723	4,963,000	-	-	-	311,750,348
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	-	-	853,478	-	-	-	-	853,478
Trading financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	544,044	544,044
Direct credit facilities - net	58,123,215	193,772,723	82,626,904	127,407,918	233,254,871	331,567,619	39,817,803	1,066,571,053
Available-for-sale financial assets	31,114,738	8,835,289	9,897,953	39,009,664	109,729,958	76,664,823	28,628,449	303,880,874
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	11,000,000	9,808,396	12,052,397	26,607,298	55,014,397	-	114,482,488
Investments in associates and unconsolidated subsidiary company	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,511,116	9,511,116
Properties and equipment - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,213,833	59,213,833
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,638,886	3,638,886
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,113,756	86,113,756
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,355,662	4,355,662
Total assets	637,817,966	219,871,846	114,413,484	201,157,979	519,592,127	463,246,839	363,883,035	2,519,983,276
Liabilities								
Banks and financial institutions' depos§its	187,863,913	13,796,363	123,291	4,963,000	150,000,000	-	-	356,746,567
Customers' deposits	684,879,474	269,852,141	148,689,140	93,647,849	127,831,473	-	339,433,356	1,664,333,433
Cash margins	14,417,476	27,357,010	34,198,548	32,355,181	105,343,599	64,350	3,139,244	216,875,408
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	224,380	208,953	-	-	433,333
Various provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,106,336	4,106,336
Provision for income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,720,308	9,720,308
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,796,954	1,796,954
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,302,714	37,302,714
Total liabilities	887,160,863	311,005,514	183,010,979	131,190,410	383,384,025	64,350	395,498,912	2,291,315,053
Interest rate re-pricing gap	(249,342,897)	(91,133,668)	(68,597,495)	69,967,569	136,208,102	463,182,489	(31,615,877)	228,668,223
As of December 31, 2009								
Total assets	124,389,686	580,975,029	132,177,295	173,017,775	609,135,737	289,529,724	346,857,135	2,256,082,381
Total liabilities	552,130,840	449,151,294	241,355,859	97,677,782	349,574,432	130,632	349,876,869	2,039,897,708
Interest rate re-pricing gap	(427,741,154)	131,823,735	(109,178,564)	75,339,993	259,561,305	289,399,092	(3,019,734)	216,184,673

Concentration in foreign currencies risk:

As of December 31, 2010	US Dollar	Euro	Sterling Pound	Japanese Yen	Others	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Assets:						
Cash and balances at central banks	98,443,313	2,626,482	221,689	26	23,590,517	124,882,027
Balances at banks and financial institutions	195,270,972	49,553,212	20,238,606	173,042	6,594,894	271,830,726
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	853,478	-	-	-	-	853,478
Direct credit facilities - net	236,462,343	1,758,191	11	325,071	41,179,674	279,725,290
Available-for-sale financial assets	51,324,474	3,062,178	-	-	68,479,493	122,866,145
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net	66,247,037	-	-	-	25,235,451	91,482,488
Investments in associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies	-	-	-	-	649,341	649,341
Properties and equipment - net	2,071,453	-	-	-	6,421,273	8,492,726
Intangible assets	1,562,942	-	-	-	162,701	1,725,643
Other assets	11,247,629	3,738	76,301	34,090	7,172,221	18,533,979
Total assets	663,483,641	57,003,801	20,536,607	532,229	179,485,565	921,041,843
Liabilities:						
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	69,592,698	11,693,429	5,504,648	-	174,741	86,965,516
Customers' deposits	498,338,793	33,591,801	13,202,652	56,222	162,686,624	707,876,092
Cash margins	76,789,509	8,801,857	1,548,158	309,685	7,050,654	94,499,863
Various provisions	31,541	-	-	-	1,048,332	1,079,873
Provision for income tax	-	-	-	-	957,075	957,075
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	540,483	540,483
Other liabilities	9,231,568	845,526	20,611	534,184	2,107,333	12,739,222
Total Liabilities	653,984,109	54,932,613	20,276,069	900,091	174,565,242	904,658,124
Net concentration on-statement of financial position	9,499,532	2,071,188	260,538	(367,862)	4,920,323	16,383,719
Off-statement of financial position contingent liabilities	281,235,633	40,557,466	770,942	10,580,566	8,102,942	341,247,549

As of December 31, 2009						
Total assets	576,446,911	56,460,822	16,030,602	1,672,629	186,262,257	836,873,221
Total liabilities	576,265,091	63,696,331	11,587,208	1,755,131	168,848,395	822,152,156
Net concentration on-statement of financial position	181,820	(7,235,509)	4,443,394	(82,502)	17,413,862	14,721,065
Off-statement of financial position contingent liabilities	286,979,837	3,134,472	12,028,919	40,228,535	26,383,710	368,755,473

41.c. Liquidity Risks

Liquidity Risks represent the Bank's inability to make available the necessary funding to fulfill its obligations on assets' maturities. To protect the Bank against these risks, the Management diversifies funding sources, manages assets and liabilities, matches their maturities, and maintains an adequate balance of cash and cash equivalents, and marketable securities.

The Bank's Liquidity Management Policy aims at enhancing the procurability of liquidity at the lowest costs possible. Through managing liquidity, the Bank seeks to maintain reliable and stable funding sources at a reasonable cost rate.

The Management's measurement, and control of liquidity is conducted based on normal and emergency conditions. This procedure includes the analyses of the maturities of assets and various financial ratios.

Fund Sources:

The Bank diversifies its funding sources to achieve financial flexibility and lower funding costs.

Moreover, the Bank has a large customer base comprising individuals and corporations. The Bank's ability to access cash markets, due to its financial strength, represents additional, available funding sources.

The existence of the Bank in most of the cities of the country (46 branches) in addition to its branches in Palestine and Cyprus and its subsidiary company in Lebanon enable the Bank to diversify its funding sources and not to rely on one geographical area as a source of funding.

In order to comply with the instructions of the regulatory authorities, the Bank maintains part of its customers' deposits at central banks as a restricted cash reserve that can not be utilized except for specified conditions and keeps liquidity ratios at levels higher than the minimum imposed by central banks.

The contractual maturity dates of the assets and liabilities in the schedule have been determined based on the remaining period from the date of the balance sheet until the contractual maturity date regardless of the actual maturities reflected by historical events relating to maintaining deposits and the availability of liquidity.

- The following table illustrates the distribution of liabilities (undiscounted) on the basis of the remaining period to the contractual maturity as of December 31, 2010:

Liabilities:	Up to One Month	More than 1 Month up to 3 Months	More than 3 Months up to 6 Months	More than 6 Months up to 1 Year	From 1 Year Up to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Without Maturity	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Banks and financial institutions deposits	187,863,913	13,796,363	123,291	4,963,000	150,000,000	-	-	356,746,567
Customers' deposits	1,024,312,830	269,852,141	148,689,140	93,647,849	127,831,473	-	-	1,664,333,433
Cash margins	17,556,720	27,357,010	34,198,548	32,355,181	105,343,599	64,350	-	216,875,408
Borrowed funds	-	-	-	224,380	208,953	-	-	433,333
Various provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,106,336	4,106,336
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,720,308	9,720,308
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,796,954	1,796,954
Other liabilities	13,689,630	1,600,927	332,336	355,422	378,952	669,616	20,275,831	37,302,714
Total Liabilities	1,243,423,093	312,606,441	183,343,315	131,545,832	383,762,977	733,966	35,899,429	2,291,315,053
Total Assets	856,620,750	230,463,186	118,132,202	208,707,615	561,588,873	461,310,825	83,159,825	2,519,983,276

- **The following table illustrates the distribution of liabilities (undiscounted) on the basis of the remaining period to the contractual maturity as of December 31, 2009:**

Liabilities:	Up to One Month	More than 1 Month up to 3 Months	More than 3 Months up to 6 Months	More than 6 Months up to 1 Year	From 1 Year Up to 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Without Maturity	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Liabilities:								
Banks and financial institutions deposits	46,543,421	90,464,497	-	-	150,000,000	-	-	287,007,918
Customers' deposits	789,110,297	340,660,980	196,743,367	72,864,045	118,783,976	-	-	1,518,162,665
Cash margins	20,207,571	18,025,817	39,612,492	24,813,737	80,790,456	130,632	-	183,580,705
Borrowed funds	433,333	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	5,433,333
Various provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,479,346	3,479,346
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,546,315	9,546,315
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168,684	1,168,684
Other liabilities	8,920,538	1,789,970	1,328,934	483,115	696,177	669,616	17,630,392	31,518,742
Total Liabilities	865,215,160	450,941,264	242,684,793	98,160,897	350,270,609	800,248	31,824,737	2,039,897,708
Total Assets	307,830,581	549,019,013	134,002,514	169,596,358	648,174,400	289,529,724	157,929,791	2,256,082,381

Off- Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items:

December 31, 2010	Up to one year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Letters of credit and acceptances	278,657,205	914,901	-	279,572,106
Unutilized credit facilities	65,300,139	-	-	65,300,139
Letters of guarantee	192,376,758	14,374,112	-	206,750,870
Total	536,334,102	15,289,013	-	551,623,115

December 31, 2009	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	JD	JD	JD	JD
Letters of credit and acceptances	294,993,051	425,148	-	295,418,199
Unutilized credit facilities	57,158,500	-	-	57,158,500
Letters of guarantee	190,114,497	11,440,570	-	201,555,067
Total	542,266,048	11,865,718	-	554,131,766

42. Sectors Analysis

a. Information on the Bank's Activity Sectors

For management purposes, the Bank is organized into three major activity sectors in addition to financial brokerage and consultation services through Al – Ahli Financial Brokerage Company. Moreover, the Bank owns an associate specialized in insurance services. The details are as follows:

- **Accounts of individuals:** include following up on individual customers deposits, granting them loans, debts, credit cards, and other services.
- **Accounts of corporations:** include following up on deposits, credit facilities, and other banking services relating to corporations.
- **Treasury:** includes providing dealing, treasury, and fund management services.
- **Financial brokerage services**: practicing most of the financial brokerage and consultation services.

The following table represents information on the Bank's sectors according to activities:

	Individuals	Institutional funding	Treasury	Others	Total 2010	Total 2009
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Gross income	34,840,583	41,663,742	19,910,454	10,081,804	106,496,583	89,381,638
Provision for credit facilities	(4,783,289)	(9,266,018)	-	-	(14,049,307)	(5,066,147)
Results of Business Sector	30,057,294	32,397,724	19,910,454	10,081,804	92,447,276	84,315,491
Undistributed expenditures					(58,072,269)	(56,672,016)
Profit from selling shares of associates and unconsolidated subsidiary companies					-	77,338
Bank's share of associates company's gain (loss)				54,413	54,413	(170,169)
Income before taxes					34,429,420	27,550,644
Less: Income tax					(11,422,376)	(8,858,651)
Income for the year					23,007,044	18,691,993
					December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Additional information:					JD	JD
Sector's assets	364,191,906	1,595,800,395	-	464,366,103	2,424,358,404	2,164,832,456
Investments in subsidiary and associate companies	-	-	-	9,511,116	9,511,116	8,897,703
Assets not distributed over to sectors	-	-	-	86,113,756	86,113,756	82,352,222
Total assets	364,191,906	1,595,800,395	-	559,990,975	2,519,983,276	2,256,082,381
Sector's liabilities	1,152,778,686	1,085,176,722	-	16,056,931	2,254,012,339	2,008,378,966
Liabilities not distributed over to sectors	-	-	-	37,302,714	37,302,714	31,518,742
Total liabilities	1,152,778,686	1,085,176,722	-	53,359,645	2,291,315,053	2,039,897,708
Capital expenditures					5,290,083	13,560,721
Depreciation and amortization					5,854,514	5,530,555

b. Information on the geographical allocation:

This sector represents the geographical distribution of the Bank's operations. The Bank performs its operations mainly in the Kingdom, and these operations represent the local operations. Moreover, the Bank conducts regional operations through its branches in Palestine and Cyprus.

The following are the Bank's revenue, assets, and capital expenditures according to geographical allocations:

	Inside Jordan *		Outside Jordan *		Total	
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD	JD
Total revenue	83,368,166	70,914,233	23,128,417	18,467,405	106,496,583	89,381,638
Total assets	1,853,807,727	1,813,381,909	666,175,549	442,700,472	2,519,983,276	2,256,082,381
Capital expenditures	4,190,557	10,584,139	1,099,526	2,976,582	5,290,083	13,560,721

* After excluding balances and transactions between the external branches and subsidiaries of the Bank.

43. Capital Management

a. Description of what is Considered as Paid-Up Capital

Capital is categorized into paid-up capital, economic capital, and regulatory capital whereby regulatory capital is defined, according to the Banks Law, as the total value of the items determined by the Central Bank for control purposes to meet the requirements of the capital adequacy ratio as per the Central Bank of Jordan instructions. Furthermore, capital consists of two parts: Primary Capital (Tier 1) made up of paid-up capital, declared reserves (including statutory reserve, voluntary reserve, share premium, and treasury share premium), and retained earnings, excluding restricted and minority interest amounts net of loss for the period, costs of the acquisition of treasury stock, decrease in the provisions required from the Bank, and goodwill; and Support capital (Tier 2) consisting of the undeclared reserves, exchange rate differences, general banking risks reserve, instruments with debt-equity shared characteristics, support debts and 45% of the cumulative change in fair value, if positive, and 100%, if negative. A third part of capital (Tier 3) might be formed in case the capital adequacy ratio goes below 12% due to factoring capital adequacy ratio into market risks.

Investments in subsidiary banks and financial institutions are deducted (if their financial statements are not consolidated). Moreover, investments in the capitals of banks and financial institutions are deducted.

b. Regulatory Parties Requirements Concerning Capital and the Manner in which they Are Met.

Instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan require that paid-up capital be not less JD 40 million and equity-to-assets ratio be not less than 6%. Moreover, the Central Bank of Jordan instructions require that the ratio of regulatory capital to assets weighted by risks and market risks (capital adequacy ratio) be not less than 12%, which is considered by the Bank.

Additionally, the Bank complies with Article (62) of the Banks Law which requires the Bank to appropriate 10% of its net profits in the Kingdom and continue to do so until the reserve equals the Bank's paid-up capital. This meets the requirements of the statutory reserve prescribed by the Companies Law.

The Bank complies with Article (41) of the Banks Law which requires adherence to the limits set by the Central Bank of Jordan relating to:

1. The percentage of risks relating to its assets and assets weighted by risks, elements of capital, reserves, and contra accounts.

2. Ratio of total loans to regulatory capital the Bank is allowed to grant to one person, his allies, or to related stakeholders.

3. Ratio of total loans granted to the major ten customers of the Bank to total loans extended by the Bank.

c. Method of achieving capital management goal

Capital management includes the optimal employment of funds to achieve the highest return on capital possible while maintaining the minimum required by laws and regulations. The Bank adopts a policy of exerting efforts to reduce the cost of funds as much as possible through finding low-cost funds, increasing the customers base, and optimally employing these funds in acceptable risk activities to achieve the highest return possible on capital.

d. Capital Adequacy

The capital adequacy ratio is calculated according to the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan based on Basel Committee resolution. The following is the comparative capital adequacy ratio:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
	JD (in thousand)	JD (in thousand)
Primary capital items:		
Subscribed and paid capital	110,000	110,000
Statutory reserve	34,843	31,385
Voluntary reserve	17,132	13,674
Share premium	10,846	10,846
Other reserves	15,569	15,213
Retained earnings	6,902	3,123
Less:		
Cost of treasury shares	(332)	(332)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(3,639)	(4,125)
Investment in insurance companies	(2,363)	(1,188)
Total primary capital	188,958	178,596
General banking risks reserve	10,739	9,401
Cumulative change in the fair value of available - for-sale assets	2,668	2,436
Total supplementary capital	13,407	11,837
Investments in the capital of banks and other financial institutions	-	-
Investments in insurance companies	(2,363)	(1,188)
Total regulatory capital	200,002	189,245
Total risk-weighted assets	1,713,655	1,479,818
Regulatory capital adequacy ratio (%)	11.67	12.89
Primary capital adequacy ratio (%) *	11.03	12.18

* Primary capital is calculated as the net of investments in banks and subsidiary financial institutions as their financial statements were not consolidated.

The capital adequacy ratio has been calculated according to Basel II resolution as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

44. Analysis of the maturities of assets and liabilities:

The following table illustrates the analysis of assets and liabilities according to the expected period of their recoverability or settlement:

December 31, 2010	Up to One Year	More than One Year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Assets:			
Cash and balances at central banks	409,067,738	150,000,000	559,067,738
Balances at banks and financial institutions	311,750,348	-	311,750,348
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	853,478	-	853,478
Trading financial assets	544,044	-	544,044
Direct credit facilities - net	501,748,563	564,822,490	1,066,571,053
Available-for-sale financial assets	117,486,093	186,394,781	303,880,874
Held-to-maturity financial assets	39,151,794	75,330,694	114,482,488
Investments in associates and subsidiary companies	-	9,511,116	9,511,116
Properties and equipment - net	-	59,213,833	59,213,833
Intangible assets	-	3,638,886	3,638,886
Other assets	76,082,749	10,031,007	86,113,756
Deferred tax assets	-	4,355,662	4,355,662
Total assets	1,456,684,807	1,063,298,469	2,519,983,276
Liabilities:			
Banks and financial institutions' deposits	206,746,567	150,000,000	356,746,567
Customers' deposits	1,536,501,960	127,831,473	1,664,333,433
Cash margins	111,467,459	105,407,949	216,875,408
Borrowed funds	224,380	208,953	433,333
Various provisions	4,106,336	-	4,106,336
Provision for income tax	9,720,308	-	9,720,308
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,796,954	1,796,954
Other liabilities	25,339,358	11,963,356	37,302,714
Total liabilities	1,894,106,368	397,208,685	2,291,315,053
Net	(437,421,561)	666,089,784	228,668,223

December 31, 2009	Up to one year	More than one year	Total
	JD	JD	JD
Assets:			
Cash and balances at central banks	371,448,200	150,144,392	521,592,592
Balances at banks and financial institutions	178,495,582	-	178,495,582
Deposits at banks and financial institutions	852,121	-	852,121
Trading financial assets	1,072,490	-	1,072,490
Direct credit facilities - net	599,316,907	381,500,017	980,816,924
Available-for-sale financial assets	84,298,073	209,537,829	293,835,902
Held-to-maturity financial assets	38,288,015	80,771,542	119,059,557
Investments in associates and subsidiary companies	-	8,897,703	8,897,703
Properties and equipment - net	-	60,096,852	60,096,852
Intangible assets	-	4,125,106	4,125,106
Other assets	32,883,541	49,468,681	82,352,222
Deferred tax assets	-	4,885,330	4,885,330
Total Assets	1,306,654,929	949,427,452	2,256,082,381
Liabilities:			
Banks and financial institutions deposits	137,007,918	150,000,000	287,007,918
Customers deposits	1,399,378,689	118,783,976	1,518,162,665
Cash margins	102,659,617	80,921,088	183,580,705
Borrowed funds	5,433,333	-	5,433,333
Various provisions	3,479,346	-	3,479,346
Provision for income tax	9,546,315	-	9,546,315
Deferred tax liabilities	-	1,168,684	1,168,684
Other liabilities	27,890,235	3,628,507	31,518,742
Total Liabilities	1,685,395,453	354,502,255	2,039,897,708
Net	(378,740,524)	594,925,197	216,184,673

45. Accounts managed on behalf of customers

	December 31	
	2010	2009
	JD	JD
Accounts managed on behalf of customers*	44,126,134	56,269,679

* This item represents accounts with no guaranteed capital managed on behalf of customers.

These accounts do not appear in the consolidated financial statements.

46. Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value by the valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

- **Level 3:** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2010	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial assets:				
Trading financial assets	544,044	-	-	544,044
Available-for-sale financial assets	292,695,448	11,185,426	-	303,880,874
	293,239,492	11,185,426	-	304,424,918

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2009	JD	JD	JD	JD
Financial Assets:				
Trading financial assets	1,072,490	-	-	1,072,490
Available-for-sale financial assets	277,458,833	16,377,069	-	293,835,902
	278,531,323	16,377,069	-	294,908,392

47. Commitments and contingent liabilities

	December 31	
	2010	2009
Commitments and contingent liabilities:	JD	JD
Letters of credit:		
Letters of credit-out	87,012,412	75,274,901
Letters of credit-in	144,938,780	171,139,955
Acceptances	47,620,914	49,003,343
Letters of guarantee:		
Payments	112,131,903	100,673,881
Performance bonds	73,947,324	77,108,387
Other	20,671,643	23,772,799
Unutilized credit facilities	65,300,139	57,158,500
Total	551,623,115	554,131,766

48. Lawsuits Against the Bank

The lawsuits raised against the Bank amounted to JD 5,467,901 as of December 31, 2010 (JD 5,306,508 as of December 31, 2009). In the opinion of the Bank's management and its tax consultant, no liabilities exceeding the provision of JD 602,690 as of December 31, 2010 are expected to arise.

49. Application of New and Revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

49.a. New and revised IFRSs applied with no material effect on the financial statements:

The following new and revised IFRSs have also been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these new and revised IFRSs has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

Amendments to IFRS 1: First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters.	The amendments provide two exemptions when adopting IFRSs for the first time relating to oil and gas assets, and the determination as to whether an arrangement contains a lease.
Amendments to IFRS 2: Share-based Payment – Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions.	The amendments clarify the scope of IFRS 2, as well as the accounting for cash-settled share-based payment transactions in the separate (or individual) financial statements of an entity receiving the goods or services when another entity or shareholder has the obligation to settle the award.
Amendments to IFRS 5: Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2008).	The amendments clarify that all the assets and liabilities of a subsidiary should be classified as held for sale when the Bank is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of that subsidiary, regardless of whether the Bank will retain a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale.
Amendments to IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Eligible Hedged Items	The amendments provide clarification on two aspects of hedge accounting: identifying inflation as a hedged risk or portion, and hedging with options.
IFRIC 17: Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners.	The Interpretation provides guidance on the appropriate accounting treatment when an entity distributes assets other than cash as dividends to its shareholders.

IFRIC 18: Transfers of Assets from Customers.	The Interpretation addresses the accounting by recipients for transfers of property, plant and equipment from 'customers' and concludes that when the item of property, plant and equipment transferred meets the definition of an asset from the perspective of the recipient, the recipient should recognise the asset at its fair value on the date of the transfer, with the credit being recognised as revenue in accordance with IAS 18 Revenue.
Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2009:	IAS 1, IAS 23, IAS 27, IAS 32 and IAS 39. SMEs IFRS, IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS7 and IFRS 8.
Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2009).	The amendments to IAS 1 clarify that the potential settlement of a liability by the issue of equity is not relevant to its classification as current or noncurrent. This amendment has had no effect on the amounts reported in current and prior years as the Bank has not previously issued instruments of this nature.
IFRS 3 (revised in 2008): Business Combinations.	IFRS 3(2008) has been applied in the current year prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 January 2010 in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions.
IAS 27 (revised in 2008): Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.	The application of IAS 27(2008) has not resulted in changes in the Bank›s accounting policies.
IAS 28 (revised in 2008): Investments in Associates	The principle adopted under IAS 27 that a loss of control is recognized as a disposal and re-acquisition of any retained interest at fair value is extended by consequential amendments to IAS 28. As part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2010, IAS 28(2008) has been amended to clarify that the amendments to IAS 28 regarding transactions where the investor loses significant influence over an associate should be applied prospectively.

49.b New and Revised IFRSs Issued but Not Yet Effective

The Bank has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IFRS 1: Limited Exemption from Comparative IFRS 7 Disclosure for First-time Adopters	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.
Amendments to IFRS 7: Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.
IFRS 9 (as amended in 2010): Financial Instruments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.
IAS 24 (revised in 2009): Related Party Disclosures	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.
Amendments to IAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2011.
Amendments to IFRIC 14: Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.
IFRIC 19: Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued in November 2009 and amended in October 2010.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments issued in November 2009 and amended in October 2010 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and for derecognition.

- IFRS 9 requires all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

- The most significant effect of IFRS 9 regarding the classification and measurement of financial liabilities relates to the accounting for changes in the fair value of a financial liability (designated as at fair value through profit or loss) attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Specifically, under IFRS 9, for financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Previously, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss was recognised in profit or loss.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, with earlier application permitted.

The directors anticipate that IFRS 9 will be adopted in preparation of the Bank's financial statements for the annual period beginning January 1, 2011 and that the application of the new Standard will have a significant impact on the amounts reported in respect of the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed.

The Amendments to IFRS 7: Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets iIncrease

The amendments to IFRS 7 titled Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets increase the disclosure requirements for transactions involving transfers of financial assets. These amendments are intended to provide greater transparency around risk exposures when a financial asset is transferred but the transferor retains some level of continuing exposure in the asset. The amendments also require disclosures where transfers of financial assets are not evenly distributed throughout the period.

The directors do not anticipate that these amendments to IFRS 7 will have a significant effect on the Bank's disclosures regarding transfers of trade receivables previously effected. However, if the Company enters into other types of transfers of financial assets in the future, disclosures regarding those transfers may be affected.

IAS 24: Related Party Disclosures (as revised in 2009) modifies the definition of a related party and simplifies disclosures for government-related entities.

The disclosure exemptions introduced in IAS 24 (as revised in 2009) do not affect the Bank because the Bank is not a government-related entity. However, disclosures regarding related party transactions and balances in these financial statements may be affected when the revised version of the Standard is applied in future accounting periods because some counterparties that did not previously meet the definition of a related party may come within the scope of the Standard.

The amendments to IAS 32: Classification of Rights Issues

The amendments to IAS 32 titled Classification of Rights Issues address the classification of certain rights issues denominated in a foreign currency as either an equity instrument or as a financial liability. To date, the Bank has not entered into any arrangements that would fall within the scope of the amendments. However, if the Company does enter into any rights issues within the scope of the amendments in future accounting periods, the amendments to IAS 32 will have an impact on the classification of those rights issues.

IFRIC 19: Extinguishing Financial Liability with Equity Instruments

IFRIC 19 provides guidance regarding the accounting for the extinguishment of a financial liability by the issue of equity instruments. To date, the Bank has not entered into transactions of this nature. However, if the Bank does enter into any such transactions in the future, IFRIC 19 will affect the required accounting. In particular, under IFRIC 19, equity instruments issued under such arrangements will be measured at their fair value, and any difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the fair value of equity instruments issued will be recognised in profit or loss.

Disclosed Data

Gold; Glimmers of Sunlight Beaming with Energy

The Great Arab Revolt's Dinar

On the 10th of June 1916, the Sheriff Hussein bin Ali declared independence from rule of the Ottoman Turks, and he announced the beginning of the Arab Revolt from Mecca. He struck gold coins with his name and he was recognized as the "Reviver of Arab Countries".

Jordan Securities Commission Requirements - Disclosure Data for 2010

1-(a) Description of Bank's Main Activities

Provide comprehensive banking and financial services and make available to the customer all services and technological developments in the field of banking and all economic sectors.

(b) Location of Branches and Respective Number of Employees

The Jordan Ahli Bank's headquarters are located in Shmeisani – Queen Noor Street with 687 employees. The Jordan Ahli Bank's network of 49 branches and offices is spread and ideally distributed covering the governorates of Jordan, with particular concentration in Amman. Our branches also cover Lebanon, with eight branches operated through the subsidiary Ahli International Bank Company, with five branches in Palestine, and a branch in Cyprus. Details of those branches are presented at the end of this Annual Report. The number of employees during 2010 reached 1,602 employee distributed among the branches as follows:

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Branches

Branch name	Number of employees	Branch name	Number of employees
Corporate Branch	40	Al-Rusaifeh	7
Abdoun	12	Ras Al-ain	6
Main Branch	50	Abu Nseir	5
Mecca St.	15	Sweileh	11
Wakalat St.	10	Qwaismeh	9
Sweifieh	12	Sahab	8
City Mall	5	Khreibet El-Suq	9
Culture St.	17	Marj Al-Hamam	10
Queen Rania Al Abdullah Street	12	Madaba	13
Amman - Downtown	25	Salt	21
Wasfi Al-Tal Street	18	Dier Alla	8
Bayader Wadi Seer	10	Zarqa	16
Jabal Al-Hussein	14	Free Zone / Zarqa	6
Wadi Saqra	12	Irbid	24
Chamber of Industry Building	12	Irbid – Hashimi St.	16
Jabal Amman	14	Jerash	11
Abdullah Gosheh St.	11	Mafraq	9
Ibn Khaldon St.	4	Ramtha	12
University St.	5	Karak	16
Middle East Circle	13	Tafila	12
Al-Hashemi Al-Shamali	9	Ma'an	12
Marka	9	Aqaba	18
Salt Gate	8	New Zarqa	8

Al-Ahli International Bank S.A.L – Lebanon Branches

Jdeideh	9	Kaslik	8
Al-Hamra	7	Verdun	8
Bab Idriss	10	Tripoli	12
Dora	8	Saida	11

Palestine Branches

Nablus	20	Salam St. - Hebron	18
Al-Shallalah St. – Hebron	6	Bethlehem	19
Ramallah	16		

Cyprus Branch

Limassol	16

(c) Capital Investment Volume

The capital investment volume of Jordan Ahli Bank amounted to JD59.2 million, at the close of 2010.

2- Subsidiaries

The Bank has a number of subsidiaries, shown hereunder as of the end of 2010:

Number	Company name	Core Activity	Number of employees	Capital (JD million)	% of Ownership
1	Ahli Microfinancing Co. LLC	Micro projects financing	73	2.5	100%
2	Zarqa National College LLC	Provision of Educational services	54	0.8	100%
3	Al-Ahli Brokerage Co. PS	Financial brokerage	13	20	100%
4	Al-Ahli Financial Leasing Co. PS	Financial leasing	5	20	100%
5	Al-Ahli International Bank S.A.L	Financial institution - Lebanon	174	29.8	97.89%

(3)-a Biographies of the Members of the Jordan Ahli Bank Board of Directors

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational qualifications	Experience	Date of appointment
H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher	Chairman Part-time	1950	Jordanian	M.Sc. Civil Engineering - USA B.A. Architecture	Chairman Chairman of the following companies: Arab International Hotels Co. (Marriott) El-Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Co. Jordan Worsted Mills Co. Ad-Dawliya for Hotels and Malls Co. (Sheraton) Business Tourism Co.	1997
H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad (Jordan Worsted Mills **Company representative)**	Deputy Chairman Executive	1951	Jordanian	Masters of Economics – Higher Diploma in Economic Development – Business Administration B.A.	Current Deputy Chairman and CEO / General Manager of Jordan Ahli Bank. Head of Association of Banks in Jordan in its current cycle and in 2009. Former Minister of Finance. Former General Secretary of Ministry of Industry and Trade. Former General Manager of Industrial Development Bank. Former General Manager of Qatar Islamic Bank. Former General Manager of Middle East Investment Bank. Central Bank of Jordan – several positions. Author of several books and publications regarding dealing with foreign exchange, investment, finance and economic studies. Board member of several companies.	2009
H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad (Byblos Bank representative)	Non-Executive Member	1950	Lebanese	Ph.D. Economic Development – Wisconsin University B.A. and Masters of Economics - American University of Beirut (AUB)	Former Minister of Industry and Trade – Lebanon Chairman and General Manager - Byblos Bank MENA Area Manager / IFC – World Bank – Washington DC Central Bank of Lebanon Branch Manager -Societe Generale / Lebanon	2008

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational qualifications	Experience	Date of appointment
H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar (Jordan Investor Center representative)	Independent Member	1936	Jordanian	Masters of Economics and Development Management - USA L.L.B. Law - Damascus	Former Minister of Industry and Trade Board member of various companies. Long experience in both the public and private sector and in different fields. Manager of several establishments and companies.	1997
Mr. Emad Youssef Muasher (Muasher Investment and Trading Co. representative)	Non-executive Member	1957	Jordanian	B.A. Economics M.A. International Business Administration - USA	Deputy Chairman and board member of many companies. Muasher Company part of Muasher Group	1997
H.E. Mr. Rafiq Saleh Muasher (Rajai Muasher and Brothers Co. representative)	Non-executive Member	1949	Jordanian	M.Sc. Construction Engineering M.Sc. Engineering Projects Management - USA	1976 – 1980: Ranco Company for Contracting and Trading 1980 – 1985: Rajai Muasher and Brothers Co. 1985 – 1988: Al Ahlia Financial Investments 1988 – to date: National Securities Co.	1997
Mr. Hani Atallah Fraij (Arabia S.A.L. Holding Representative - Lebanon	Independent Member	1940	Lebanese	BA Business Administration – American University of Beirut (AUB)	General Manager of Atallah Fraij Institution – Beirut Deputy Chairman of Arabia Insurance Co. – Beirut Chairman of Andlosya Company – Beirut	1997
Mr. Ala'adin Sami (ZI & IME Co. representative)	Independent Member	1953	Egyptian	MA Financial Management BA Accounting	Deputy Chairman of Al-Zahid Group – S.A. Chairman of Arab-Sudanese Truck Co. Board member of Arab Truck and Vehicle Saudi Co. Board Member of Laguna Tourism Development Co. – Egypt	1997
Mr. Mohammad Al Abdullat (The Social Security Representative)	Independent Member	1946	Jordanian	BA Commerce – Cairo University	Executive Director/Nuqul Group - Board Member/Amman Chamber of Commerce - Chairman/Pearl for Paper Industry - Prime Ministry Advisor/Board Member in Foreign Companies	2010

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational qualifications	Experience	Date of appointment
Mr. Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	Independent Member	1935	Jordanian	B.A. Economics – American University of Beirut (AUB)	Prominent businessman and owner of Al-Mahmoudiah Trading Company operating in general trade and trade-marks representation since 1994 / chairman and member in several boards of banks and companies	1997
H.E. Abdel-Elah Al-Khatib	Independent Member	1953	Jordanian	M.A. International Media Masters of International Economics and Development B.A. Political Science	Several-time former minister of foreign affairs Chairman of Lafarge Jordan Cement Co. Occupied several diplomatic posts in the Ministry of foreign affairs President of the Royal Society for the Conversation of Nature Member in board of trustees of King Hussein Foundation Member in board of trustees of Hussein Cancer Center Member in board of trustees of American Center for Oriental Research Former board member of Central Bank of Jordan	2009
Mr. Kareem Tawfik Kawar	Independent Member	1966	Jordanian	B.A. Financial Management and Computer Science - Boston College	Former HKJ ambassador to Washington – USA Former managers committee member in Ideal Group / Vision Investment / Batelco Jordan / National Equipment and Technical Services / also former member in the Economic Advisory Board Currently Board Member in Kawar Group and Board Member in JWICO Company / Management Committee President in Nathealth / Iris Guard / Kawar Energy / Board of Trustees of King Abdullah II Development Fund / Board of Trustees of Jordan River Foundation / Founder and President of the Management committee for the Information Technology Companies Society / President of Jordan Computer Society / and a number of initiatives, societies and groups.	2008
Mr. Saleh Muasher Al Raja' for Investments	Independent Member	1974	Jordanian	B.A. in law	GM Green Valley Co. Deputy GM Ahlia Trading co.	2010

b. Biographies of the Members of the Jordan Ahli Bank Senior Executive Management:

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational qualifications	Experience
H.E. Marwan Awad	Deputy Chairman CEO / General Manager	1951	Jordanian	M.B.A. Economics – Vanderbilt University / USA High Diploma in Economic Development -Vanderbilt University / USA B.A. Business Administration – Jordan University	Deputy Chairman and CEO / General Manager of Jordan Ahli Bank currently President of Jordan Banking Society for 2009 & current cycle Former Minister of Finance Former Secretary General of Ministry of Industry and Trade General Manager of the Industrial Development Bank General Manager of Qatar Islamic Bank General Manager of Middle East Investment Bank Held several positions at the Central Bank of Jordan Authored several books and publications in the fields of foreign currency, investment, finance and economics Board member of several companies
Mr. Issa Khoury	Advisor to H.E. the Chairman	1941	Jordanian	Higher Diploma in Public Administration / Bier Zait University	Teacher in Catholic School in Ramallah 1962 – 1963 Ottoman Bank / Grindlays Bank 1963 – 1978 Petra Bank 1978 – 1992 Business Bank / Jordan Ahli Bank 1992 – to date Deputy Chairman of Al-Ahlia Brokerage Co. PS
Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Finance	1954	Jordanian	M.B.A. International Management – Phoenix University / USA B.A. Accounting / University of Jordan	Chairman of Ahli Brokerage Company P.S. Financial Controller at Cairo Amman Bank Deputy General Manager and Financial Manager of Palestine Telecom
Ms. Lina Bakhit	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Ahli Capital Markets	1963	Jordanian	B.A. Business Administration / American University of Beirut (AUB)	Board Member of Ahli Brokerage Company P.S. Former Head of Treasury Department / Jordan Investment and Finance Bank
Ms. Hadeel Kayyali	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Operations	1959	Jordanian	B.A. Business Administration / American University of Beirut (AUB)	Jordan Ahli bank since 1997, Business Bank since 1990
Mr. Hani Farraj	Deputy CEO for Administrative Affairs Head of Group Logistics Board of Directors' Secretary	1946	Jordanian	B.A. Literature Diploma in Management	27 years experience in the fields of administration, finance and law at the Radio and Television Corp. and the Arab Radio Stations Union. Held the position of Assistant General Manager for Administrative and Financial Affairs at the Radio and Television Corp
Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Credit	1951	Jordanian	B.A. in Accounting	Arab Bank Credit and Commerce Bank

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational qualifications	Experience
Mr. Saad Mouasher	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Strategy and Corporate Communications	1974	Jordanian	M.B.A. Stanford University B.A. Economics, Northwestern University	Assistant General Manager of Al-Dawliyah for Hotels and Malls Co. (Sheraton Hotel) Board member in several companies
Mr. Iyad Asali	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Corporate Banking	1966	Jordanian	M.A. Management, American University of Cairo (AUC) B.A. Business Administration, Jordan University	National Arab Bank, Saudi Arabia – Head of Commercial Banking Services Management (1999 – 2007) ABC Bank, Jordan, Head of Credit Department (1992 –1999) Al Mashreq Bank, Dubai (1992 – 1998)
Mr. Faleh Al Najjar	Deputy CEO/ Head of SME Banking	1955	Jordanian	B.A. Economics and Political Science – Al-Rabat	Bank of Jordan ABC Bank National Bank of Kuwait
Mr. Ahmad Al-Khob	Deputy CEO/ Head of Group Personal and Premium Banking and Local Branches Management	1957	Jordanian	B.A. Economics / Finance and Banking, Yarmouk University 1993	ABC Bank – Jordan (1993) Jordan Gulf Bank (1988) Petra Bank (1985) Jordan Gulf Bank (1980) Arab Bank (1975)
Mr. Bashar Bakri	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Human Resources	1963	Jordanian	B.A. Business Administration and Economics, University of Jordan Higher studies in Enterprise Management	Administrative Manager for Makshaf Holding - Riyadh Human Resources Manager – Royal Jordanian
Mr. Kameel Haddad	Deputy CEO / Remedial and Recoveries	1959	Jordanian	B.A. Statistics – University of Baghdad / Iraq	Manager – Statistics Unit Manager – Deposits Department Manager / Amman Investment Bank Clearance Manager – Mdanat Commercial Establishment
Mr. Samer Abu Zayed	Deputy Chief Executive Officer / Head of Group Information Technology and Enterprise Programs	1963	Jordanian	B.A. in Computer Science / University of Kuwait M.A. in Computer Science / University of Kuwait	Executive Manager Group Information Technology and Enterprise Programs Kuwait National Bank (1/7/2006 - 30/11/2009) Manager – Banking Group / International Integrated Information Systems Co. (22/1/1999 - 30/6/2006 Executive Manager / Middle East Investment Bank (1/11/1995 – 30/12/1998) Ahli Bank / Information Systems Manager (3/1999 – 31/10/1995)

Name	Position	DOB	Nationality	Educational qualifications	Experience
Mr. Rageb Halaseh	Assistant General Manager / Inspection and Internal Control	1950	Jordanian	B.A. Business Administration-Accounting specialization / University of Damascus	Jordan Ahli Bank since 1973- Main Branch Internal Audit Branch Management Internal Audit
Mr. Ziad Kokash	Assistant General Manager / Risk Management	1970	Jordanian	M.A. Finance Administration / Arab Academy for Financial and Banking Science B.A. Financial and Banking Sciences and Business Administration / Yarmouk University	Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) Bank (2000 – 2004) Cairo Amman Bank (1992 – 2000)
Ms. Oraib Hammoudeh	Deputy Assistant General Manager / Inspection and Internal Control Department	1969	Jordanian	Programming and System Analysis Diploma Financial and Banking Sciences Higher Diploma	Inspection and Internal Control Department (2005 – to date) Jordan Ahli Bank branches (1990 – 2005)

4. Major Jordan Ahli Bank Shareholders owning 5% or more of the Capital:

No.	Name	Number of Shares 2010	Ownership %	Number of Shares 2009	Ownership %
1	Abraaj Capital - UAE	12,164,912	11.06%	12,164,912	11.06%
2	Byblos Bank –Lebanon	11,418,750	10.38%	11,418,750	10.38%
4	Jordan Worsted Mills	6,440,700	5.86%	6,440,700	5.86%
3	Jordan Investor Center Co.	6,140,428	5.58%	6,604,500	6%
	Total	**36,164,790**	**32.88%**	**36,628,862**	**33.30%**

5. Ranking: The Jordan Ahli Bank ranks fourth in terms of capital and sixth in terms of profit growth during 2010. Compared to 2009, Jordan Ahli Bank showed a 25% increase in its net earned pre-tax revenue for 2010 compared to 9.5% during 2009. The Jordan Ahli Bank operates in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Cyprus, and enjoys an excellent market share therein.

6. There are no specific suppliers or clients, whether internally or externally, forming 10% of the Bank's purchases or revenues.

7. Neither the Jordan Ahli Bank nor any of its products enjoy any government protection or privilege pursuant to laws, regulations or others.

* Jordan Ahli Bank has no patents or franchises.

8. There are no decisions issued by the Government, international organizations or others, that have a material impact on the Bank, its products, or its competitiveness.

* There are quality standards specific to the Bank's activities, especially in relation to the quality of the Bank's services and products and the quality of internal audit activities. International quality standards do not apply to the Bank.

9. (a) The Organizational Structure of Jordan Ahli Bank and its Subsidiaries:

As outlined in the last pages of the Annual Report for the Bank and its subsidiaries.

(b) Number, categories and qualifications of Jordan Ahli Bank Employees:

	Below High School	High School	Community College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Diploma	Masters Degree	Ph.D.	Total
Jordan Branches	70	155	208	756	7	92	3	1291
Cyprus	-	3	4	7	-	2	-	16
Palestine	5	9	23	79	-	5	-	121
Lebanon (Ahli International Bank)	12	43	30	66	4	19	-	174
Total	**87**	**210**	**265**	**908**	**11**	118	3	1602
Ahli Microfinance	7	10	21	51	-	2	-	91
Zarqa National college	12	4	8	20	1	6	3	54
Ahli Brokerage	1	4	1	7	-	-	-	13
Ahli Leasing	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	5

(c) Training and Qualification Programs for Jordan Ahli Bank Employees:

During 2010, the Bank's Training and Development Department held 328 training courses, equivalent to 15,585 training days, from which 3,956 employees benefited. The Bank's Training Center hosted 197 courses that were attended by 3,575 employees. Two groups of new employees who attended the Bank's induction program were also graduated. Additionally, 112 courses were held in local training centers that were attended by 326 employees, in addition to 12 training courses held abroad and attended by 14 employees. Additionally, 7 courses were held in the West Bank and attended by 41 employees. The courses are detailed hereunder as follows:

Training Courses Attended by Jordan Ahli Bank Employees During 2010

Name of Training Course	Number of courses	Number of Participants
Risk Management and BASEL II	25	221
Management training courses	10	66
Credit training courses	6	35
Selling and marketing skills courses	33	852
Accounting Courses	2	2
Vocational Certificates and Diplomas	2	9
Linguistic Courses	2	6
Financial Courses	4	5
Audit Courses	5	26
Awareness and Guidance Sessions	5	47
Credit Courses	7	28
IT training courses	8	48
Human Resources Courses	9	15
Legal Courses	13	135
Treasury Courses	13	99
Technical Courses	14	68
Workshops and Conventions	15	115
Personal Skills	24	170
Operations Courses	25	192
Functional Courses	41	904
New banking products	65	913
Total	328	3.956

10. There are no risks facing Jordan Ahli Bank during the coming financial year that may have a material effect on the Bank.

11. The Bank did not witness, during 2010, any significant event or process that may affect its position.

** The Bank's achievements: as detailed and supported with numbers in the Board's report on the Bank's achievements.

12. There is no financial impact for non-recurring operations that occurred in 2010 that do not fall under the Bank's main activities.

13. Timeline for the development of Jordan Ahli Bank's Main financial indicators during the previous five years:

Financial Year	Net Owners' Equity (JD million)	Cash Dividends (%)	Value of Cash Dividends (JD million)	Pre Tax Net Profit (JD million)	Share Market Price (JD)
2005	180	15%	12.3	34.3	4.8
2006	212	15%	16.5	30.4	3.14
2007	197.4	8%	8.8	18.4	3.14
2008	202.4	10%	11	24.9	1.65
2009*	216.2	10%	11	27.3	1.52
2010 **	228.7	10 %	11	34.4	1.92

* During 2009 treasury shares were distributed for free among shareholders at a rate of 5% to each shareholder.
**A recommendation was made to the General Assembly to distribute 10% as cash dividends for the year 2010, in addition to 15 % stock dividends.

14. Analysis of the Bank's 2010 Financial Position:

	2010	2009
Return on Owners Equity (ROE)	10.14%	8.69%
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.91%	0.83%
Return on Paid-up Capital	20.92%	16.96%
Credit to Assets Ratio	42.33%	43.47%
Credit to Total Deposits Ratio	52.77%	54.33%
Non-performing Facilities to Total Facilities Ratio	14.09%	14.35%
Profit After Tax Per Employee	14.361 JD	11.558 JD

15. The key developments and future plans for Jordan Ahli Bank are listed separately on page (31).

16. Auditor's Fees for Jordan Ahli Bank and its Subsidiaries

The Bank's external auditor provides special consultation services related to the manner of applying international accounting standards and training courses. Total auditor's fees for the Jordan Ahli Bank and its subsidiaries for the year 2010 amounted to JD250,193 detailed as follows:

No.	Company Name	**Audit Fee**
1	Jordan Ahli Bank	128,193
2	Ahli International Bank (Lebanon)	95,148
3	Ahli Micro Financing Co.	7,000
4	Ahli Brokerage Co.	12,823
5	Ahli Financial Leasing Co.	5,829
6	Zarqa National College Co.	1,200
	Total	250,193

17- (a) - Share Ownership by Relatives of the Board of Directors:

No.	Name	No. of Shares 2010	% ownership	No. of Shares 2009	% ownership
1	H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher	4,000,000	3.63%	3,870,851	3.52%
	Mrs. Rania Dallal	27,462	0.02%	27,462	0.02%
2	Jordan Worsted Mills Company	6,440,700	5.86%	6,440,700	5.86%
	H.E. Mr Marwan Awad	10,500	0.01%	10,500	0.01%
3	Byblos Bank (Lebanon)	11,418,750	10.38%	11,418,750	10.38%
	H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
4	Jordan Investor Center	6,140,428	5.58%	6,604,500	6%
	H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar	61,775	0.06%	61,775	0.06%
	Mrs. Abla Muasher	82,828	0.08%	82,828	0.08%
5	Mouasher Investment and Trading Co.	290,134	0.26%	290,134	0.26%
	Mr. Imad Muasher	4,018,190	3.65%	3,958,551	3.60%
	Mrs. Nadine Halasa	55,381	0.05%	28,381	0.03%
	Mr. Khalid Imad Mouasher	58,669	0.05%	58,669	0.05%
	Mr. Firas Imad Muasher	61,69	0.06%	58,669	0.05%
	Mr. Tareq Imad Muasher	58,669	0.05%	58,669	0.05%
6	Rajai Muasher and Brothers Co.	7,182	0.01%	7,182	0.01%
	Mr. Rafiq Muasher	2,000,000	1.81%	1,750,000	1.59%
7	Arabia S.A.L. (Holding)	1,688,765	1.54%	1,688,765	1.54%
	Mr. Hani Fraij	14	0.0%	14	0.0%
8	ZI&IME Co. (Saudi)	776,526	0.71%	776,526	0.71%
	Mr. Ala'adin Sami	19,950	0.02%	19,950	0.02%
9	The Social Security Corporation	2,990,000	2.72%	3,090,000	2.81%
	Mr. Mohammad Rawashdeh	--	0.0%	--	0.0%
	Mr. Mohammad Al Abdallat	--	0.0 %	--	0.0 %
10	Mr. Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	1,227,042	1.12%	1,227,042	1.12%
11	H.E. Abdel-Elah Al-Khatib	5,000	0.05%	5,000	0.05%
12	Mr. Karim Tawfik Kawar	72,359	0.05%	57,359	0.05%
	Faisal Kawar	1,401	0.01%	1,401	0.01%
13	Al Raja' for Investments	1,183,709	1,08 %	1,183,709	1,08 %
	Mr. Saleh Muasher	-	0.00 %	-	0.00 %

(b) Share Ownership by Senior Executive Management Members and their Relatives:

No.	Name	Title	No. of Shares 2010	No. of Shares 2009
1	H.E. Marwan Awad	CEO / General Manager	10,500	10,500
2	Mr. Issa Khoury	Advisor to H.E. the Chairman	11,618	11,618
	Mrs. Nuha Shamiyyeh	Wife	1,365	1,365
	Mr. Ramzi Khoury	Son	1,603	1,603
	Mr. Areen Khoury	Son	1,929	1,929
	Ms. Dima Khoury	Daughter	595	595
3	Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi	Deputy CEO / Head of Financial Management Group	0	0
	Ms. Hanan Kattoura	Wife	0	0
4	Ms. Lina Bakhit	Deputy CEO / Head of Ahli Financial Markets Group	22,203	22,203
5	Mrs. Hadeel Khalaf	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Operations	9,589	9,589
6	Mr. Hani Farraj	Deputy CEO for Administrative Affairs / Head of Group Logistics / Board of Directors Secretary	11,550	11,550
7	Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Credit	94,500	94,500
8	Mr. Saad Mouasher	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Strategy and Corporate Communications	1,309,479	1,243,338
	Mrs. Tania Harb	Wife	67,005	17,873
	Mr. Rakan Saad	Son	29,090	16,590
	Ms. Sara Saad	Daughter	27,305	14,805
9	Mr. Iyad Asali	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Corporate Banking	1,050	1,050
10	Mr. Faleh Al Najjar	Deputy CEO / Head of Group SME Banking	0	10,500
11	Mr. Ahmad Al-Khob	Deputy CEO / Group Personal and Premium Banking and Branches Management	0	0
12	Mr. Bashar Bakri	Deputy CEO / Head of Human Resources Group	0	0
13	Mr. Kameel Haddad	Deputy CEO for Group Remedial and Recoveries and Legal Affairs	7,449	7,449
14	Mr. Samer Abu Zayed	Deputy CEO / Head of Group Information Technology and Enterprise Programs	154	154
15	Mr. Rageb Halaseh	Assistant General Manager for Inspection and Internal Control Department	5,476	3,465
16	Mr. Ziad Kokash	Assistant General Manager / Risk Management	0	0
17	Ms. Oraib Hammoudeh	Deputy Assistant General Manager / Inspection and Internal Control Department	0	0

c) Companies Mastered by the Board of Directors and Relatives:

#	BOD Member	Companies Mastered by the Member	Companies Mastered by Relative	Shares Owned in Ahli Bank 2010	Shares Owned in Ahli Bank 2009
1	H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher	Jordan Fabric & Worsted Mills Manufacturing Co.		1,850,0000	1,397,275
		Arab International Hotels Co.		326,000	126,000
		Beaches for Hotels and Spas Co.		597,925	593,250
		Al Zay Ready Wear Manufacturing Co.		210,600	119,551
		Ranko Public Contracting and Housing Co.		532,934	532,934
		World Fashion Trading		63,000	63.000
2	Jordan Worsted Mills Co.	None	None		
	H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad	None	None		
3	Byblos Bank	None	None		
	H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad	None	None		
4	Jordan Investor Center	None	None		
	H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar	None	None		
5	Mouasher Investment and Trading Co.	None	None		
	Mr. Imad Muasher	None	None		
6	The Social Security Corporation	None	None		
	Mr. Mohammad Abdallat	None	None		
7	Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co.	None	None		
	Mr. Rafiq Muasher	None	None		
8	ZI & IME (Saudi)	None	None		
	Mr. Ala-Eddin Sami	None	None		
9	Arabia S.A.L. (Holding)	None	None		
	Mr. Hani Fraij	None	None		
10	Mr. Mahmoud Malhas	Al Mahmodieh Trading	None	34,511	34,511
11	Mr. Karim Qawar	None	None		
12	H.E. Abdel Ilah Al-Khatib	None	None		
13	Al Raja' Investments	None	None		
	Mr. Saleh Muasher	None	None		

d) Companies Mastered by the Executive Management and Relatives:

#	Executive Management	Companies Mastered by the Executives	Companies Mastered by Relative	Shares Owned in Ahli Bank 2010	Shares Owned in Ahli Bank 2009
1	H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad	None	None	0	0
2	Mr. Issa Khoury	None	None	0	0
3	Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi	None	None	0	0
4	Ms. Lina Bakhit	None	None	0	0
5	Mrs. Hadeel Kayyali	None	None	0	0
6	Mr. Hani Farraj	None	None	0	0
7	Mr. Zahi Fakhoury	None	None	0	0
8	Mr. Saad Mouasher	Al Nabeel for Investments and Trading	None	1,379,260	1,214,350
9	Mr. Iyad Asali	None	None	0	0
10	Mr. Faleh Al Najjar	None	None	0	0
11	Mr. Ahmad Al-Khob	None	None	0	0
12	Mr. Bashar Bakri	None	None	0	0
13	Mr. Kameel Haddad	None	None	0	0
14	Mr. Samer Abu Zayed	None	None	0	0
15	Mr. Rageb Halaseh	None	None	0	0
16	Mr. Ziad Kokash	None	None	0	0
17	Ms. Oraib Hammoudeh	None	None	0	0

(18) During 2010, total salaries, benefits and remunerations of Members of the Board of Directors and Senior Executive Management amounted to JD 2,895,613.

(a) Salaries, Benefits and Remunerations of Members of the Board of Directors

Name	Transportation Allowance	Per Diems and Travel	Remuneration	Total
H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher	9,766	6,536	5,000	21,302
H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad Jordan Worsted Mills Company representative	7,800	-	3,333	11,133
H.E. Mr. Sami Haddad Byblos Bank representative	7,615	1,200	5,000	13,815
H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar Jordan Investor Center representative	8,300	-	5,000	13,300
Mr. Imad Muasher Mouasher Investment and Trading Co. representative	7,500	-	5,000	12,500
Mr. Rafiq Muasher Rajai Muasher and Brothers Co. representative	7,800	-	5,000	12,800
Mr. Hani Fraij Arabia S.A.L. Holding (Lebanon) Representative	9,275	6,000	5,000	20,275
Mr. Ala'adin Sami ZI & IME Co. (Saudi Arabia) representative	8,420	2,400	5,000	15,820
Mr. Mohammad Rawashdeh The Social Security Corporation representative	7,300	-	5,000	12,300
Mr. Mahmoud Zuhdi Malhas	7,300	-	5,000	12,300
H.E. Abdel-Elah Al-Khatib	7,600	-	3,333	10,933
H.E Mr. Karim Kawar	7,600	-	5,000	12,600
Mr. Saleh Muasher	4.800	-	-	4.800

(b) Senior Executive Management Benefits and Remunerations

Name	Transportation and external Travel Allowance	Per Diems	Total
Mr. Issa Khoury – Advisor to H.E. the Chairman	1,951	4,277	6,228
Mr. Ibrahim Ghawi - Head of Financial Management Group	1,881	3,791	5,672
Ms. Lina Bakhit - Head of Ahli Financial Markets and Investment Group	2,137	6,129	8,266
Mrs. Hadeel Kayyali - Head of Group Operations	--	--	--
Mr. Hani Farraj - Head of Group Logistics / Board of Directors Secretary	1,957	200	2,157
Mr. Zahi Fakhoury - Head of Group Credit	2,730	3,300	6,030
Mr. Saad Mouasher - Head of Group Strategy and Corporate Communications	5,785	1,800	7,585
Mr. Iyad Asali - Head of Group Corporate Banking	3,158	3,300	6,458
Mr. Faleh Al Najjar - Head of Group SME Banking	110	2,600	2,710
Mr. Ahmad Al-Khob – Head of Group Personal and Branches Management	157	200	357
Mr. Bashar Bakri - Head of Human Resources Group	--	--	--
Mr. Kameel Haddad – Head of Remedial and Recoveries and Legal Affairs Group	--	--	--
Mr. Samer Abu Zayed - Head of Group Information Technology and Enterprise Programs	1,798	2,400	4,198
Mr. Rageb Halaseh – Head of Inspection and Internal Control Group	--	--	--
Mr. Ziad Kokash – Executive Manager of Risk Management	--	--	--
Ms. Oraib Hammoudeh - Executive Manager of Inspection and Internal Control Department	--	650	650

(19) Donations and Grants Paid in 2010

Total donations extended to various bodies amounted to JD216,627 during 2010 detailed as follows:

Donations Extended During 2010

Name	Amount
King Abdullah Fund	75,987
National societies	26,202
Religious activities	650
Sports and cultural clubs	8,800
Art and cultural forums	6,278
Social development funds and charity organizations	54,510
Cultural centers / universities / schools / education	44,200
Total	216,627

(20) The Jordan Ahli Bank did not enter into any contracts, projects or dealings with the Chairman, Board Members, General Manager, any Bank employee or any of their relatives.

Facilities granted to Board Members under non-preferential conditions:

Board Members	Title	Limit JD	Balance 31/12/2010 JD	Guarantees JD
H.E. Mr. Nadim Yousef Muasher Revolving Loan Overdraft	Chairman	272,585 50,000	272,585 27,569	
Jordan Worsted Mills Co. Guarantees Overdraft	Deputy CEO	100,000 2,000,000	10,000 140,442 credit	
Jordan Investor Center Co Inside the Kingdom: Overdraft	Member	100,000	36,038	
Abroad: Renewal Loan		2,481,500	2,481,500	
Mouasher Investment and Trading Co. Overdraft Revolving Loan	Member	500,000 1,208,266	434,922 1,208,266	

* Facilities Granted to Relative of the Board of Directors:

Board of Directors	Limit JD	Balance 31/12/2010 JD	Guarantees JD
a) Related to H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher:			
Ranko Public Contracting and Housing Co.			
Revolving Loan	1,208,275	1,208,275	
Overdraft	500,000	470,437	
M/S Nadim & Imad & Nabil Muasher Sons			
LG's	5,000	5,000	
Jordan Fabric and Worsted Mills Co.			
LG's	300,000	100,000	
LC's	250,000	-	
Overdraft	500,000	223,983 cr	
Yousef Muasher Sons Co.			
Overdraft	100,000	77,421	
World Fashion Trade Co.			
Revolving Loan	138,466	138,466	
Overdraft	500,000	451,904	
Deffered LC's	181,000	181,000	
LG's	600	600	4,673
Business Tourism Co.			
Overdraft	1,400,000	72 cr	
Revolving Loan $ (6,057,861)	4,295,023	4,295,023	
LG's	20,000	5,500	5,050
Al Remah Contracting and Enterprise Management			
LG's	6,000	6,000	600
Interior Design Studio			
Overdraft	50,000	12,228	
LG's	1,000	1,000	100
Jordan Tourism and Hotels Education			
Revolving Loan	325,362	325,362	
Overdraft	150.000	163,828	
LG's	52,236	52,236	32,440
Beaches for Hotels and Spas			
Revolving Loan	850,000	850,000	
b) Related to Raja Muasher & Brothers Co.:			
Al Ofoq			
Overdraft	500,000	176,581	
c) Related to Mr. Karim Qawar:			
Amin Qawar & Sons Co.			
Overdraft	1,000,000	871,493	
LG's	500,000	0	
Arab Directory for Websites			
Overdraft	150,000	164,405	
Discounted Bills	65,000	65,000	
Qawar Power Co.			
Overdraft	350,000	344,911	

* According to the Central Bank of Jordan, instruction number 9/2001, regarding "Related Parties" Definition dated 1/8/2001.

(21) The Bank's Contribution to Environment Protection:

(a) The Jordan Ahli Bank supports environmental conservation activities through the maintenance and servicing of the "Al-Ahli Park" opposite to the Jordan Ahli Bank head office.

(b) The Jordan Ahli Bank participates in supporting members of the local community in various areas as detailed below:

Bank's Contribution to Local Community Service for 2010

Name	Amount
Local societies concerned with community members	3,583
The Children's Museum	53,100
Ministry of industry and trade	2,697
Dead Sea Co.	9,385
King Hussein Center	3,903
Amman Municipality	23,998
Ahluna	110,000
Total	206,666

Bank's Commitment to Corporate Governance Requirements

The Executive Management continued to supervise the Committees emanating from the Board and to verify the implementation of the Corporate Governance Manual, whereby high and advanced levels of commitment to the Manual, and continuous follow up within a regulatory framework have been achieved and guarantee proper implementation.

Below is the detailed list of established board committees, in line with the bank's corporate governance requirements and strategy:

(a) Corporate Governance Committee comprised of Messrs:

1. H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher	Committee Head
2. H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar	Member / Jordan Investor Center representative
3. Mr. Mohammad Al-Abdalat	Member / Social Security Corporation representative

Committee Mandate:

- The Board shall form a Corporate Governance Committee comprised of the Chairman and two Non-executive Members.
- The Committee shall supervise the development of the Bank's Corporate Governance Manual, and shall oversee its implementation and ensure that effective follow-up mechanisms are in place for its implementation across all managerial levels. The Committee shall also supervise updating it according to the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions and with the approval of the Board.

(b) Audit Committee comprised of Messers:

1. H.E. Mr. Abdel Ilah Al-Khatib	Committee Head
2. H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar	Member / Jordan Investor Center representative
3. H.E. Mr. Karim Qawar	Member

Committee Mandate:

- The Board shall form an Audit Committee comprised of three Non-executive Members, provided that at least two Members possess academic qualifications and/or practical experience in financial management fields, and that at least two of the Members are independent.
- The Committee shall carry out the responsibilities and authorities assigned to it pursuant to the Banking Law and any other relevant legislations, which include reviewing the following:
1. The scope, results and adequacy of internal and external audits of the Bank.
2. Accounting issues with material impact on the financial statements.
3. The Bank's internal monitoring and control systems.
- The Committee shall present its recommendations to the Board regarding the appointment, dismissal and remuneration of the external auditor and any other relevant contractual issues. It will also assess the objectivity of the external auditor while taking into account any other work undertaken by the auditor, beyond the audit scope to ensure their objectivity.
- The Committee shall have the authority to access any information from the Executive Management and to call on any executive staff or Director to attend its meetings.

(c) Risk Management Committee comprised of Messers:

1. H.E Mr. Nadim Muasher	Committee Head
2. Mr. Hani Fraij	Member / Arabia/Lebanon S.A.L. representative
3. H.E Mr. Abdel Ilah Al-Khatib	Member
4. Mr. Rafiq Saleh Mouasher	Member / Rajai Mouasher & Brothers Company representative

Committee Mandate:

- All risks to which the Bank is exposed are reviewed by the Risk Management Committee, which the Bank forms from the Members of the Board of Directors. It may include Members of the Executive Management.
- The Committee shall review the Bank's risk management policies and strategies before their endorsement by the Board. The Bank's Executive Management is responsible for implementing the said strategies and developing policies and procedures for managing the various types of risks.
- The Bank's Executive Management shall propose a structure for the risk management group and its development process, provided it is reviewed by the Committee and endorsed by the Board.
- The Committee shall stay abreast of rapid developments and increasing complexities that befall the Risk Management Department of the Bank and shall submit regular reports in this regard to the Board.

(d) Nominations and Remunerations Committee comprised of Messers:

1. H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar	(Independent) / Committee Head
2. Mr. Rafiq Saleh Muasher	(Non-executive) Member / Rajai Muasher & Brothers Co. representative
3. Mr. Ala'aldin Sami	(Independent) Member / ZI & IME Saudi Co. representative
4. Mr. Mahmoud Malhas	(Independent) / Member

Committee Mandate

- The Board shall form the Nominations and Remunerations Committee from its Independent Members.
- The Committee shall nominate all Board appointments, duly considering abilities and qualifications of the nominated individuals and, for re-nominations, their attendance, and the quality and effectiveness of their participation in Board meetings.
- The Committee shall determine whether a Member qualifies to be considered 'Independent' in accordance with the definition stipulated in the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions.
- The Committee shall implement a formal method of assessing the effectiveness of the Board.
- The Committee shall be responsible for providing background information and summaries covering key issues concerning the Bank to the Directors when requested, and ensure that they are continuously updated on relevant banking topics.
- The Committee shall recommend the remunerations (including the monthly salary and other benefits for the CEO/General Manager). The Committee will also review the remunerations (including monthly salaries) granted to the remaining Executive Management Members.
- The Committee shall ensure that the Bank has a remunerations policy, which is sufficient to attract and retain qualified individuals, and is in line with that of the Bank's peers in the market.

(e) Executive Committee, comprised of Messers:

1. H.E. Mr. Nadim Muasher	Committee Head
2. Mr. Rafiq Saleh Mouasher	Deputy / Rajai Mouasher & Brothers Company representative
3. H.E. Mr. Wasef Azar	Member / Jordan Investor Center representative
4. H.E. the CEO / General Manager	Member
5. H.E. Mr. Karim Qawar	Member
6. Mr. Imad Yousef Mouasher	Member / Mouasher Investment & Trading Company

Committee Mandate

- Review credit facilities that exceed the higher credit committee authority, or any request that any Committee member expresses reservations about.
- Written off suspended interest or other overdue interest payments on discounted promissory notes and outstanding due guaranteed withdrawals, and from the special allocations/reserves, and any amounts in excess of the authorities of the CEO/General Manager and the Chairman, through a recommendation by the Credit Committee and the CEO/General Manager.

Board and Committee Meetings during 2010

a. The Board held seven meetings
b. The Audit Committee held four meetings
c. The Nominations and Remunerations Committee held three meetings
d. The Risk Management Committee held one meeting.
e. The Executive Committee held six meetings.
f. The Corporate Governance Committee held one meeting

Corporate Governance Manual

Preamble

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defined Corporate Governance as the system organizing the rights and responsibilities of those managing an organization – such as its board, shareholders and other stakeholders – and lays down the rules and procedures for decision making and defines the mechanism that clarifies the aims of the organization and means to achieve and monitor same. Thus good corporate governance provides the Board and Executive Management with the appropriate incentives to achieve the aims that benefit the Organization and facilitates the establishment of an effective monitoring process, therefore assisting the Organization in effectively making use of its resources.

The importance of Corporate Governance in the Bank emerges from the fact that it provides a foundation for development and future corporate performance with the aim of instilling confidence in the Bank's activities as a recipient of the funds of depositors and shareholders, and enables it to successfully participate in developing the banking services provided in Jordan to raise the competence of the national economy. Based on this, the Board has decided to adopt the "Corporate Governance Manual" to conform with all the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions, and best international practices. The Manual is based on the following four guiding principles:

- Fairness in treating all stakeholders (such as shareholders, depositors, creditors, Bank employees and regulatory authorities).
- Transparency and disclosure in a manner that enables related authorities to evaluate the Bank's position and its financial performance.
- Accountability in relationships between the Bank's Executive Management and the Board of Directors, and between the Board of Directors and shareholders, and between the Board of Directors and other concerned entities.
- Responsibility in terms of a clear separation between the responsibilities and delegating authorities.

Introduction

Jordan Ahli Bank seeks to achieve the aims of its shareholders, clients and employees while conforming to the highest ethical standards of professional banking conduct in performance excellence, and disclosing the results of its operations accurately and transparently, in addition to fully complying with all the laws, rules and instructions regulating the activities of the Bank.

In reaffirmation of the aforementioned basic principle, the “Jordan Ahli Bank Corporate Governance Manual” was prepared and approved by the Board of Directors and implemented as of 1/1/2008. Although the Manual records several procedures currently applied at the Bank, their documentation in the Manual allows all concerned parties dealing with the Bank to familiarize themselves with its policies and procedures and provides assurance with regards to the principal foundations organizing the Bank’s management and its control, internal audit, transparency and disclosure mechanisms.

By adopting the Corporate Governance Manual, the Bank’s Board of Directors confirms its full commitment to its content and confirms its absolute support to its implementation. The Corporate Governance Committee of the Board will follow-up on the implementation and will hold all the responsible entities included in the Manual responsible, regardless of their administrative levels, to ensure that they are effectively implementing the Manual’s clauses in full.

The Corporate Governance Manual shall be published within the Bank’s Annual Report and any updated version will also be published on the Bank’s website. The provisions of the Manual shall apply to the Bank’s branches operating in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the branches operating abroad, to the extent permitted by the laws and regulations in effect in the countries of operation, and in case of contradiction, the laws and regulations of the country in which the branch operates shall apply.

The Manual shall be amended in accordance with the legislative and regulatory developments under the supervision of the Corporate Governance Committee of the Board. The amendments shall come into effect after the Board endorses same.

In order to strengthen the culture of corporate governance, the Bank, as part of its credit approval process, will evaluate the quality of corporate governance in its corporate customers, especially public shareholding companies, whereby the risk evaluation of customers will include their points of strength or weakness, in respect of their practices in governance.

Definitions

The following designations and terms in the Manual and wherever they appear shall have the following meanings:

Bank:	The Jordan Ahli Bank
Manual:	The Corporate Governance Manual of the Jordan Ahli Bank
Board:	The Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank
Chairman:	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank
Deputy Chairman:	Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank
Board Members:	Members of Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank
CEO/General Manager:	Chief Executive Officer/General Manager of the Jordan Ahli Bank
Secretary:	Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank
Executive Member (of the Board):	Full-time Member holding a position at the Bank
Independent Member* (of the Board):	Member (whether in his personal capacity or as a representative of a corporate personality) who has no other connection with the Bank than being a Member on the Board of Directors, a position which renders his judgment of issues free of any external considerations or matters
Board Committees:	Committees formed by the Board of Directors of the Jordan Ahli Bank and stipu lated in the Manual
Executive Management:	Executive Management of the Jordan Ahli Bank

* The minimum requirements that must be available in the Independent Member (in accordance with the definition of the Central Bank of Jordan) must include the following:

1. The individual must not have worked as an employee at the Bank during the three years prior to the date of his/her nomination to the Board membership.
2. The individual must not be related to any administrative official of the Bank below the second degree.
3. The individual must not receive any salary or amount of money from the Bank except the remuneration he/she receives in lieu of his/her Board membership.
4. The individual is not a board member or owner of a company with which the Bank deals, except for transactions that result from conventional services and/or businesses which the Bank offers its customers, and provided that they are governed by the same regulations which govern similar dealings with any other party, and without any preferential conditions.
5. The individual must not be a partner with the external auditor or an employ thereof during the three years prior to the date of his/her nomination to the Board membership.
6. His/her shares do not constitute a controlling interest in the Bank's capital, or he/she an ally to another shareholder.

1- Board of Directors

1/1 General Principles

1. The Board is responsible for all Bank operations and its financial integrity. It must ensure that it meets the requirements of the Central Bank of Jordan and the interests of the shareholders, depositors, creditors, employees and other concerned stakeholders. It must also ascertain that the management of the Bank is conducted prudently and within the framework of effective rules and regulations and the Bank's internal policy.
2. The Board reiterates the commitment of each Member of the Board towards the Bank and all its shareholders, and not towards a particular shareholder.
3. The Board establishes the strategic objectives for the Bank, in addition to monitoring its Executive Management which is responsible for the day-to-day operations.
4. The Board endorses the systems for control and internal audit and ascertains their effectiveness and the Bank's adherence to the strategic plan, policies and the approved or required procedures, in accordance with the laws and regulations issued thereof. Moreover it ascertains that all Bank risks have been soundly managed.

1/2 Chairman and the CEO / General Manager

1. The positions of Chairman and the CEO/General Manager will be separated, provided no familial relationship beneath the third degree is established between them.
2. Separation between the responsibilities shall be realized by virtue of written instructions endorsed by the Board, and shall be revised whenever the need arises.
3. Should the Chairman hold executive powers, the Bank shall appoint an Independent Member as Deputy-Chairman ensuring an independent party to speak for the shareholders. The status of the Chairman, whether Executive or Non-executive, must be disclosed.

1/3 Role of the Chairman

1. The Chairman will establish a constructive relationship between the Board and the Bank's Executive Management and Executive and Non-executive Members.
2. The Chairman will create a culture – during Board meetings – that encourages constructive criticism concerning matters where differences of opinion exist among the Members, and will support discussions and voting on these issues.
3. The Chairman will ensure that timely and adequate information is provided to each Member of the Board and each shareholder.
4. The Chairman will ascertain that high standards of Corporate Governance are implemented in the Bank.

1/4 Board Composition

1. Diversity in practical and professional experience and specialized skills shall be taken into consideration when forming the Board.
2. The Board shall be composed of Executive Members (who occupy positions in the Bank) and Non-executive Members (Members who do not hold positions in the Bank). It is preferred that the majority of be comprised of Non-executive Members.
3. At least three Independent Members should be included among the Non-executive Members of the Board. The Bank shall maintain the appropriate number of Independent Members to assure the objectivity of decisions, so as to guarantee that the Board maintains a level of monitoring which ensures that the influence of all parties, including the Executive Management and the principal shareholders, is balanced, and to ascertain that all the decisions are issued in favor of the Bank.

1/5 Organizing the Board's Agenda

1. The responsibility of the Board Members must be defined and clear, and in conformity with the relevant laws. The Bank must provide every Member of the Board, upon his/her election, with a letter explaining his/her rights, responsibilities and duties.
2. Board Members must be constantly aware of the developments inside the Bank and the local and international banking sectors. The Bank must provide the Members with an appropriate summary of the Bank's activities upon appointment and during the Member's tenure, or upon demand.
3. All banking transactions which require the Board's approval (including, for example, the Board's authority vis-à-vis granting loans in excess of a certain amount or the authority regarding related-party transactions or any other banking operations within the Board's jurisdiction) must be clarified in writing.
4. The Bank must draw up an organizational chart defining its administrative hierarchy (including the Board's committees and the Executive Management). The component regarding the administrative framework showing the Senior Management levels in the Bank must be disclosed to the public.
5. Members of the Board and its Committees must be allowed direct contact with the Executive Management.
6. In order to guarantee that topics raised during the Board meetings, which should not be less than six per year, are comprehensive, the Executive Management must propose the subjects that it deems important in the agenda of each meeting.
7. The Bank will provide the Board Members with adequate information in advance of the Board meeting to enable them to take appropriate decisions. The Members of the Board and its Committees will have the authority, should the need arise, to seek external resources to help them perform their duties in the best possible way.
8. The Secretary of the Board must record all Board deliberations, suggestions and voting of Members during Board meetings.
9. The Secretary of the Board must ensure that Board Members follow the Board's approved procedures, and must circulate the information among the Members of the Board and its Committees and the Executive Management. The Secretary must also set the schedule of the Board's meetings and record the minutes of meetings.
10. The Board will define the job and duties of the Board's Secretary, officially and in writing, in conformity with the level of responsibilities referred to above. The Board will also take any decision related to his/her appointment or dismissal unanimously.

1/6 Activities of the Board

1/6/1 Appointments and Replacements

1. The Board shall appoint an Executive Officer/General Manager who enjoys integrity, technical efficiency and banking experience.
2. The Board must approve the appointment of certain Executive Managers such as the Head of Group Financial Management and the Head of Group Inspection and Internal Control. It must also ensure the appointees have the required experience.
3. The Board will approve the succession plans for the Bank's Executive Managers provided they include the qualifications and requirements that should be available in such managers.

1/6/2 Self-assessment and Evaluation of the Performance of the CEO / General Manager

1. The Board will evaluate the performance of the Board as a whole at least once annually through its Nominations and Remuneration Committee.
2. The Board will evaluate the performance of the CEO/General Manager annually.

1/6/3 Planning, Control and Audit Systems, Code of Ethics, Conflict of Interest

1. The Board will define the Bank's objectives and will direct the Executive Management to draw up a strategy to achieve these objectives.

2. The Executive Management will establish work plans that comply with those strategies through a planning process that includes the participation of all the Bank's departments.

The Board will endorse the strategy and the work plans and will ensure the Executive Management's review of the performance accomplishments in accordance with the work plans, and that corrective measures have been carried out where necessary. The process of preparing the budget is considered part of the short-term planning and performance evaluation process.

3. The Board must ensure that the Bank enjoys a high level of integrity during the course of conducting its work. This is achieved through providing policies and a code of ethics that define conflict of interest and transactions that are not at-arms length, and that are carried out by the Bank employees for their personal interest using insider information concerning the Bank that was acquired / viewed as a result of the authorities granted to them. These policies and the code of ethics shall be circulated to all Bank employees and Board Members, and same shall approve them, after which they will be made available to the public. These policies must include the following:

a. The rules and procedures that organize transactions with related parties whether between the Bank and its employees or the Board Members or their companies or parties related to them, including mutual lending and trading transactions with the Bank. These rules must also include assurance that credit will be granted to Board Members and their companies in accordance with the prices prevailing in the market and not in accordance with preferential terms, and that the concerned Member will not participate in the meeting in which this transaction or contract is deliberated or voted on. Such transactions must be disclosed in the Annual Report of the Bank.
The Bank departments concerned with internal audit and inspection systems must ensure that the related party transactions were realized in accordance with this policy.

b. Clear audit systems that prohibit Board Members or employees from exploiting internal Bank information for their personal benefit. The Bank must have written policies that cover all its banking activities and same must be circulated at all managerial levels and periodically reviewed to ensure they include any amendments or changes that may have occurred to the laws, instructions, economic conditions, or any other matters related to the Bank.

2. Board Committees

2/1 General Principles:

1. Committees emanating from the Board are set up with specified objectives. The Board, to whom they periodically report, delegates them with powers and responsibilities for a specified period of time. These committees shall submit periodic reports to the Board as a whole. A charter is drawn up explaining the mechanism of establishing these Committees and describing their objectives, duties, and authorities. The establishment of those Committees does not relieve the Board from direct responsibility for all Bank related matters.
2. The appointment of the Members of Board Committees shall be transparent. The names of the Members in those committees, and a summary of their duties and responsibilities shall be disclosed in the Bank's Annual Report.
3. The Board may merge the tasks of a number of its Committees if more suitable or appropriate from an administrative perspective.

2/2 The Audit Committee:

1. The Board shall form an Audit Committee composed of three Non-executive Members, provided that at least two of the Committee Members are academically qualified and/or enjoy practical experience in the fields of financial management. The Committee should have at least two Independent Members.
2. The Audit Committee shall carry out the responsibilities and powers granted thereto in accordance with the banking law and any other related legislation. This will include reviewing the following:
   - The scope, results and adequacy of both the Bank internal and external audit.
   - Accountancy cases with a material effect on the financial statements.
   - Internal audit and inspection systems at the Bank.
3. The Audit Committee will submit its recommendations to the Board regarding the appointment, termination and remuneration of the external auditor, and any other contractual terms related thereto. In addition, it shall evaluate the objectivity of the external auditor while taking into consideration any other work same conducted outside the scope of the external audit to ensure this objectivity.
4. The Audit Committee shall have authority to obtain any information from the Executive Management in addition to its right to summon any Executive Officer or Board Member to attend its meetings, provided this is stipulated in its Charter which includes the duties and responsibilities of the Committee.
5. The Audit Committee shall meet with the external auditor, the internal auditor, and the Compliance Manager at least once a year without the presence of the Executive Management.
6. It is agreed upon that the responsibility of the Audit Committee shall not relieve the Bank's Board or the Executive Management of their responsibilities regarding oversight of the adequacy of the internal audit and inspection systems therewith.

2/3 Nominations and Remuneration Committee:

1. The Board shall form the Nominations and Remuneration Committee from among its Members, provided it includes at least three Non-executive Members and that the majority of them (including the Chairman of the Committee) are Independent Members.
2. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee shall suggest the names of Board Members, while taking into consideration, the capabilities and qualifications of the nominees. In the case of re-nomination, their attendance and the quality and effectiveness of their participation in Board meetings shall be taken into consideration.
3. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee is responsible for deciding whether the Member is an Independent Member as per the definition stipulated in the Central Bank of Jordan's instructions.
4. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee shall follow specified and approved rules to assess the Board's effectiveness, whereby the performance evaluation criteria is objective, includes a comparison with other Banks, in addition to criteria for the soundness and correctness of the financial statements of the Bank and criteria for the level of compliance with regulatory requirements.
5. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee shall undertake the responsibility of providing the Board Members, upon request, with information and summaries on the background of some important issues related to banking. It shall also ensure same are routinely updated with the latest issues related to banking.
6. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee will recommend the remuneration (including the monthly salary and the other benefits for the CEO/General Manager). The Committee will also review the remuneration (including the salaries) for the rest of the Executive Management.
7. The Nominations and Remuneration Committee is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the existence of an incentive scheme at the Bank that guarantees that remuneration/salaries are adequate to attract qualified personnel to the Bank and retain them in a manner that conforms to the remuneration/salaries granted by similar banks in the market.
8. A summary of the Bank's incentive scheme will be disclosed in the Bank's Annual Report. Specifically, it will include the remuneration for each Board Member, and the highest salaries paid to Executive Managers, who are not Board Members.

2/4 Risk Management Committee:

1. The Risk Management Committee, established by the Bank from Board Members, and which may include Members from the Executive Management, will review the risks to which the Bank is exposed.
2. The Risk Management Committee shall review the Bank's risk policies and strategies before same are approved by the Board. The Bank's Executive Management is responsible for the implementation of these strategies in addition to developing the policies and procedures for managing various risks.
3. The structure of the Risk Management Group and its development shall be suggested by the Bank's Executive Management, reviewed by the Risk Management Committee, and approved by the Board.
4. The Risk Management Committee shall keep abreast of the rapid developments and increasing complications affecting risk management in the Bank. It shall periodically report on these developments to the Board.

2/5 The Corporate Governance Committee:

1. The Board shall form the Corporate Governance Committee so that it includes the Board Chairman and two Non-executive Members.
2. The Corporate Governance Committee shall undertake supervising the preparation of the Bank's Corporate Governance Manual. It will also supervise its implementation, particularly in regard to the existence of effective follow up mechanisms to implement its clauses on all administrative levels. It shall also supervise updating the Manual in accordance with the regulations of the Central Bank of Jordan and with the Board's approval.

3- Inspection and Internal Control

3/1 General

1. The internal and external auditors will review the structure of inspection and internal control systems at least once a year.
2. The Bank's Annual Report must include a report on the adequacy of the inspection and internal control systems on financial reporting. The report must include the following:
   a. A paragraph explaining the Executive Management's responsibility for the status of the inspection and internal control systems regarding financial reporting in the Bank and maintaining these systems.
   b. A paragraph on the framework used by the Executive Management to evaluate the effectiveness of the inspection and internal control systems.
   c. The Executive Management's evaluation of the effectiveness of the inspection and internal control systems as of the date of the financial statements included in the Bank's Annual Report.
   d. Disclosure of any material weaknesses in the inspection and internal control systems (any material weakness is a weakness or a number of clear weaknesses that result in the probability of failing to prevent or expose an incorrect material statement).
   e. The external auditor's report stating its opinion concerning the Executive Management's evaluation of the efficiency of the inspection and internal control systems.
3. The Bank will set procedures to allow employees to confidentially report any fears related to the possibility of violations, and in a manner that allows an independent investigation of those fears and follow up thereon. The Audit Committee shall monitor the implementation of these procedures.

3/2 Internal Audit:

1. The Bank shall provide the Internal Audit Group with a sufficient cadre of qualified human resources whereby they are provided with appropriate training and remuneration. The Internal Audit Group shall be entitled to obtain any information or contact any employee inside the Bank. The Group is given all the authorities that empower it to properly perform the duties delegated thereto. The Bank will document the duties, authorities and responsibilities of the Audit Group within the Internal Audit Charter approved by the Board and shall circulate same in the Bank.

2. The Internal Audit Group shall report to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.
3. Internal audit employees must not be delegated with any executive responsibilities. The Internal Audit Group shall be responsible for suggesting the structure and scope of internal audit and will also be responsible for informing the Audit Committee of any possibility of the existence of conflict of interest.
4. The Internal Audit Group will exercise its duties and prepare its complete reports without any external interference. It is entitled to discuss its reports with the audited departments.
5. The main responsibility of the Internal Audit Group, which must follow a risk based audit, is to review the following, as a minimum:
   - The financial reporting operations in the Bank (to ensure that basic information concerning financial and administrative issues and transactions is accurate, reliable and timely).
   - Compliance with the Bank's internal policies, international standards and procedures, and the relevant rules and regulations.

3/3 External Auditing:

1. The regular rotation principal of external audit between audit firms shall be adopted. In case applying this principal proves difficult from the practical aspect, the Bank will request regular rotation of the principal partner responsible for the Bank's external audit.
2. The external auditor will provide the Audit Committee with a copy of its report. The external auditor will meet with the Audit Committee without the presence of the Executive Management at least once a year.

3/4 Risk Management

1. The Bank's Risk Management Group will report to the Risk Management Committee. Daily transactions will be reported to the CEO/General Manager.
2. The responsibilities of the Bank's Risk Management Group include the following:
   a. Analyze all risks including those of credit, market, liquidity and operations.
   b. Develop measurement and control methodologies for every kind of risk.
   c. Recommend risk limits, approvals, reporting as well as documenting exceptions to the risk management policy to the Committee.
   d. Provide the Board and the Senior Executive Management with information on the Bank's risk measurement and risk profile. (The Board shall, at every meeting, regularly review the Bank's quality and quantity of risk statistics.)
   e. Provide information on the Bank's risks for use in disclosures and publications to the public.
3. The Bank's Committees, such as the Credit Committee, Assets and Liabilities Management Committee /Treasury, and the Operational Risk Committee, will perform their tasks, with the assistance of the Risk Management Group, in accordance with the authorities defined thereto.
4. The Bank's Annual Report will include information on the Risk Management Group regarding its structure, nature of operations and developments that may occur thereto.

3/5 Compliance

1. An independent Compliance Department shall be established in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan issued in this regard.
2. The Compliance Department will prepare an effective methodology to guarantee the Bank's compliance with all the effective laws and legislation and any relevant directives and manuals. The Bank will document the duties, authorities and responsibilities of the Compliance Department and same shall be circulated in the Bank.
3. The Board will adopt and monitor the compliance policy. The Compliance Department will be responsible for its preparation, development and application at the Bank.
4. The Compliance Department will report on the outcome of its performance and its monitoring of compliance, to the Board or the Committee emanating there from. A copy will be sent to the Executive Management, in accordance with the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan issued in this regard.

4. Relationship with the Shareholders

1. The Bank will take steps to encourage Shareholders, especially minority shareholders, to attend the General Assembly Annual Meeting and vote either in person, or in their absence, by proxy.
2. The Chairpersons of the Auditing and Nominations and Remunerations Committees and any other Committees emanating from the Board, shall attend the General Assembly Annual Meeting.
3. Representatives of the external auditors shall attend the General Assembly Annual Meeting in order to respond to any inquiries that may be raised regarding auditing and the audit report.
4. Individual voting shall be taken into consideration on every issue raised during the General Assembly Annual Meeting.
5. The Companies Law stipulates that Board Members shall be elected or re-elected during the General Assembly Annual Meeting. Voting on the external auditor shall also be carried out during the same meeting.
6. Following the General Assembly Annual Meeting a report must be prepared for the shareholders. The report must contain the observations that were made during the meeting and the results, including voting results, the inquiries made by the shareholders, and the responses of the Executive Management thereon.

5. Transparency and Disclosure

1. The Bank is committed to disclosure in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the instructions of the Central Bank of Jordan in effect, and that are issued in accordance with the effective Bank's Law and legislation. The Executive Management is responsible for following up on changes that may occur to the International Financial Disclosure Practices and the extent of transparency required of financial institutions, and must ascertain their application in a manner that reinforces the Bank's practices in disclosure.
2. The Bank is committed to providing valid and meaningful information on its activities to the Central Bank of Jordan, shareholders, depositors, other banks and the public in general, while focusing on issues that may be of concern to shareholders. The Bank must periodically disclose this information and make it available to everyone.
3. The Bank shall clarify, in its Annual Report, its responsibility for the accuracy and adequacy of its financial statements and the information stated therein.
4. The Bank is committed to maintaining communication channels with the regulatory authorities, shareholders, depositors, other banks, and the public in general. These communication channels shall be realized through the investor's relations function, the Annual Report, the quarterly and periodic financial reports, the Board's report on the negotiation of the Bank's shares and its financial status during the year, periodic meetings, and periodic summaries to shareholders. Updated information (contained in the Bank's Annual Report or in its quarterly reports or in the lectures presented by the Executive Management) shall also be made available through the investor's relations function or on the Bank's website in both Arabic and English.
5. The Bank's Annual and Quarterly reports shall include a "Management Discussion and Analysis" (MD&A) disclosure on the Executive Management. This disclosure allows investors to understand the results of current and future operations, the Bank's financial position including the possible ramifications of common trends, and events and cases of uncertainty. The Bank undertakes that all the explanatory notes contained in this disclosure are reliable, complete, fair, balanced, and clear, and that same rely on the published financial statements of the Bank.
6. The Bank's Annual Report includes, as part of its commitment to transparency and complete disclosure, the following in particular:

The Bank's "Corporate Governance Manual" and the annual details of the Bank's commitment to its clauses with a report containing the extent of the commitment of the Bank's Management to implementing each of the Manual's clauses and the reasons for non-compliance with any clause not implemented.

Information on every Board Member: Qualifications and experience and share in the Bank's capital, whether same is Independent, Executive or Non-executive, in addition to membership in Board Committees, date of appointment to the Board, any membership in other boards, remunerations/salaries received from the Bank, loans granted by the Bank and any other operations between the Bank and the Member/s or their companies or other related parties.

Disclosure of credit facilities obtained by Board Members and their companies in accordance with the approved prevailing rates and not at preferential terms. The non-participation of the Member in any meeting where this transaction, contract or vote occurred must be considered.

A summary of the Bank's organizational structure.

A summary of duties and responsibilities of the Board Committees, and any powers the Board delegated thereto.

The number of the meetings held by the Board and Board Committees.

A summary of the Incentives Scheme of the Bank and the highest salary paid to the Executive Management.

The Board's written statement on the adequacy of inspection and internal control systems.

A description of the structure and activities of the Risk Management Group.

The majority shareholders of the Bank (such as the shareholder or related parties that own or control more than 10% of the Bank's capital) with a definition of the ultimate beneficial owners who are majority shareholders in companies considered principal shareholders of the Bank, where applicable.

Disclosure of any other matters that strengthen the principal of disclosure and transparency that are recommended by the Executive Management and approved or requested by the Board.

The Executive Management's Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Inspection and Internal Control Systems

The Executive Management prepares and develops strategies and policies and works on implementing them after same are approved by the Board. It also prepares and develops work procedures for all business sectors and activities in the Bank and on all operational levels, taking into consideration defining, controlling and inspecting the risks that the Bank is exposed to. It ensures the effectiveness of performance through regular and continuous oversight of the internal inspection and control systems to fortify the Bank and guarantee sound banking practices and safe dealings at all times.

Inspection and internal control procedures are applied through the following organizational structures:

Human resources: includes the methodologies organizing the work of the operational structure, job descriptions, career path planning and career succession and replacement policies, employee bylaws, employee loans systems, pension fund instructions, employment instructions and procedures, bonus instructions, training policies, promotions systems and others. The review and development of the systems and instructions shall be performed in accordance with the regulatory changes and best practices in human resource management.

Internal audit: includes the methodologies organizing the work of the internal audit charter, audit procedures manual and an annually approved plan. A documented follow up of the issued audit reports and the extent of correction shall be carried out. The internal audit group is currently in the process of developing its operations in a manner that follows a risk based audit methodology aiming to increase further its effectiveness. Audit procedures shall be independently performed and the reports shall be submitted to the Audit Committee emanating from the Board.

Group Strategy & Corporate Communications: includes inter alia following up on the execution of strategic plans that are passed on to all groups and support groups, and revising each group's priorities, adding or modifying its tasks and conducting a monthly follow up on progress to ensure that targets are being met.

Risk Management: includes the methodologies organizing the work of the general policy of risk management. It includes the Credit Risk Management Policy, Operational and Operations Risk Management Policy, Market Risks Management Policy in addition to the Compliance Oversight Policy and the Anti-money Laundering Policy and its procedures.

It is worth noting that the Group Risk Management is represented in the Products Committee and in the Methods and Procedures Committee which guarantees verifying, and prior to the provision of any new product, process, or system, that it is in line with the policy of the Bank and the regulatory requirements, and that the inherent risks have been defined and oversight controls activated, and the risks are in harmony with the level of acceptable risks in the Bank.

Group Finance: The Bank applies financial and accounting systems that conform with international standards for financial reports and guarantee a real and accurate reflection of the financial position of the Bank, and provide necessary information for decision making. The quarterly performance of the Groups in the Bank shall be assessed against the work plans and trial balances.

Group Operations: The Group focuses through its various departments on creating integrated steps in the banking operations aimed at verifying that each operation that is performed is done in line with the accounting principles in effect and the instructions of internal and external regulatory authorities.

The development and documentation of manuals for banking procedures and methods shall be done within the Group. These manuals are prepared in accordance with international standards for quality and are approved by a neutral specialized committee. The Oversight and Reporting Unit within the Group will perform the tasks of daily and periodic audit of the computer generated reports, records, matching results, banking accounts, external accounts and placements and other. It will also verify that implementation is in line with adopted instructions.

Credit: Group Credit (which is completely independent from the business sectors – financing banking services) participates in credit decision making after reviewing credit requests neutrally and objectively. It is represented by Credit Committees and enjoys the necessary authorities. It also continuously oversees credit activities through reviews focused on credit portfolios. From a procedural risk aspect, customer sectors are reviewed, the level of authorities and the soundness and completeness of provided guarantees submitted to the Bank are verified, the adequacy of existing guarantees whose value is subject to change and the course of the credit process is reviewed and facilities on the banking system are activated after verifying the soundness of all the procedures for granting credit and proper documentation.

On another front, and in regard to accounts that exhibit signs of default, the procedures for early warning and close follow up that are applied guarantee taking the necessary preventative steps.

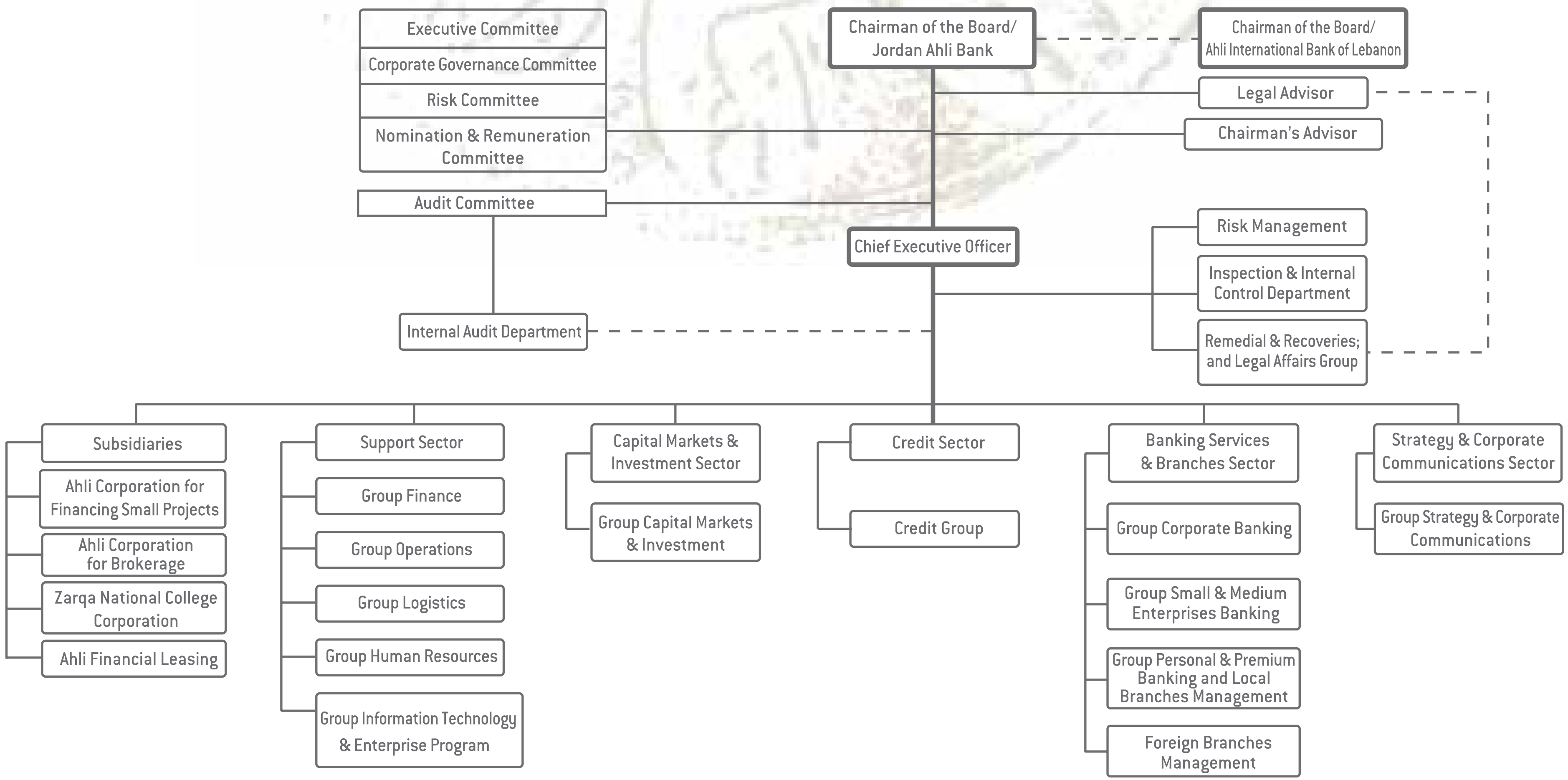
Inspection and Internal Control: Procedures to verify that the banking operations and related records are correct and implemented in accordance with the adopted work instructions, manuals and procedures. These procedures include prevention, warning, correction and follow up and are performed routinely – daily, monthly and annually – through reviewing and auditing daily accounting portfolios for branches and reviewing exceptions reports that are automatically issued at end of day. They also include matching current accounts in branches with the operations management and the foreign bank accounts with operations. A workshop under the title “Inspection and Control Awareness” took place recently as a preventative control step among other control procedures implemented by the group.

Information Technology: The Group Information Technology works in accordance with a strategic plan and effective policies and procedures that define the system owners. It also provides security of the automated system and incorporates strict controls that secure its use, which in turn allows the monitoring of performance measurement and assigning responsibility.

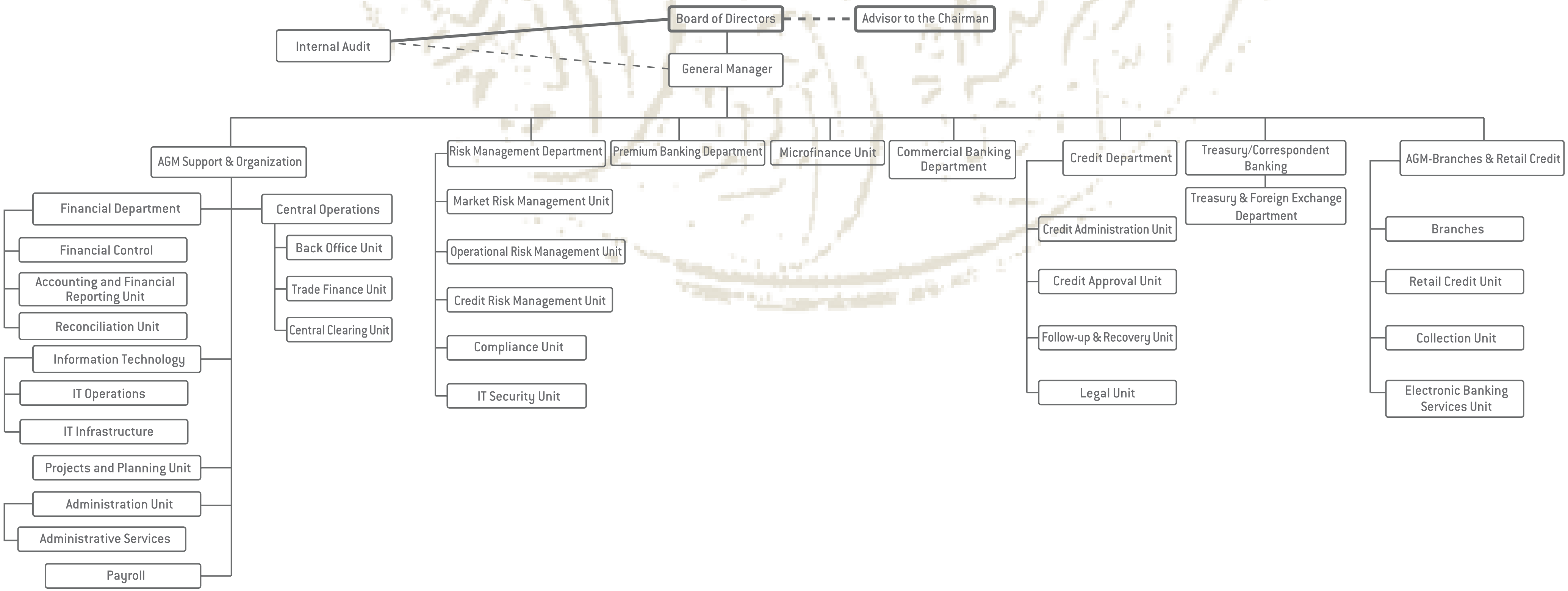
Safety and security requirements: The Bank abides by applying strict requirements in regard to safety and security in accordance with adopted procedures, whereby efficiency and safety procedures are being constantly revised to safeguard employees and assets.

Using this evaluation, the Executive Management can affirm that the managements concerned with inspection and internal control have implemented the set plans and that their work was performed within the framework of a high level of discipline and professionalism.

Jordan Ahli Bank PLC



Ahli International Bank SAL



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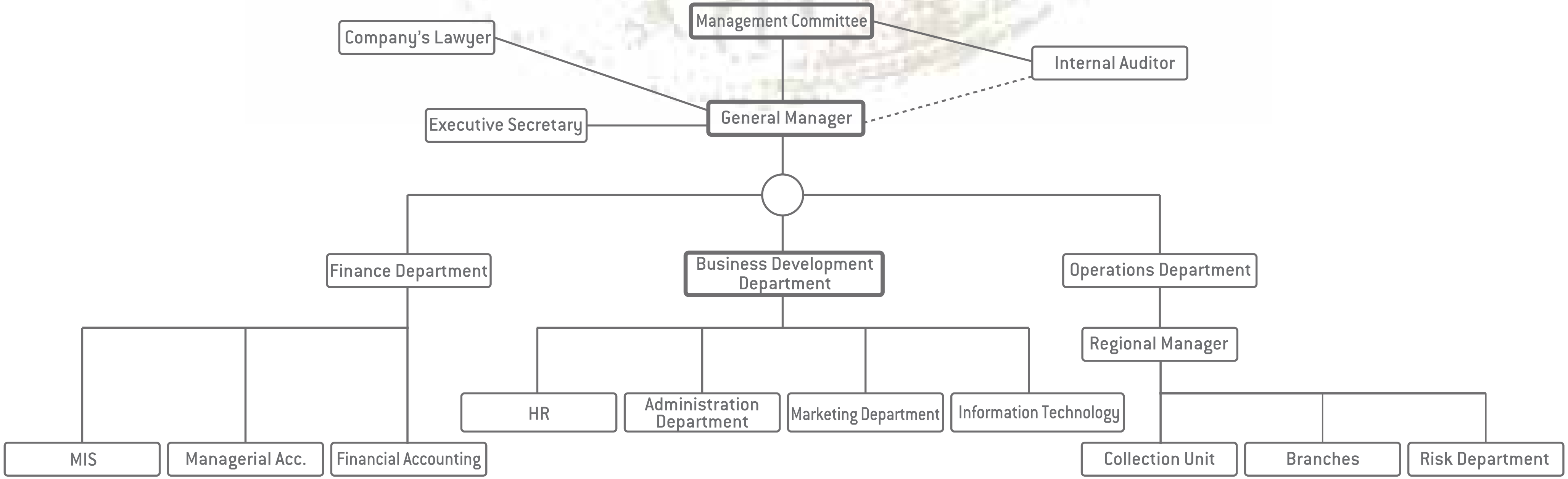
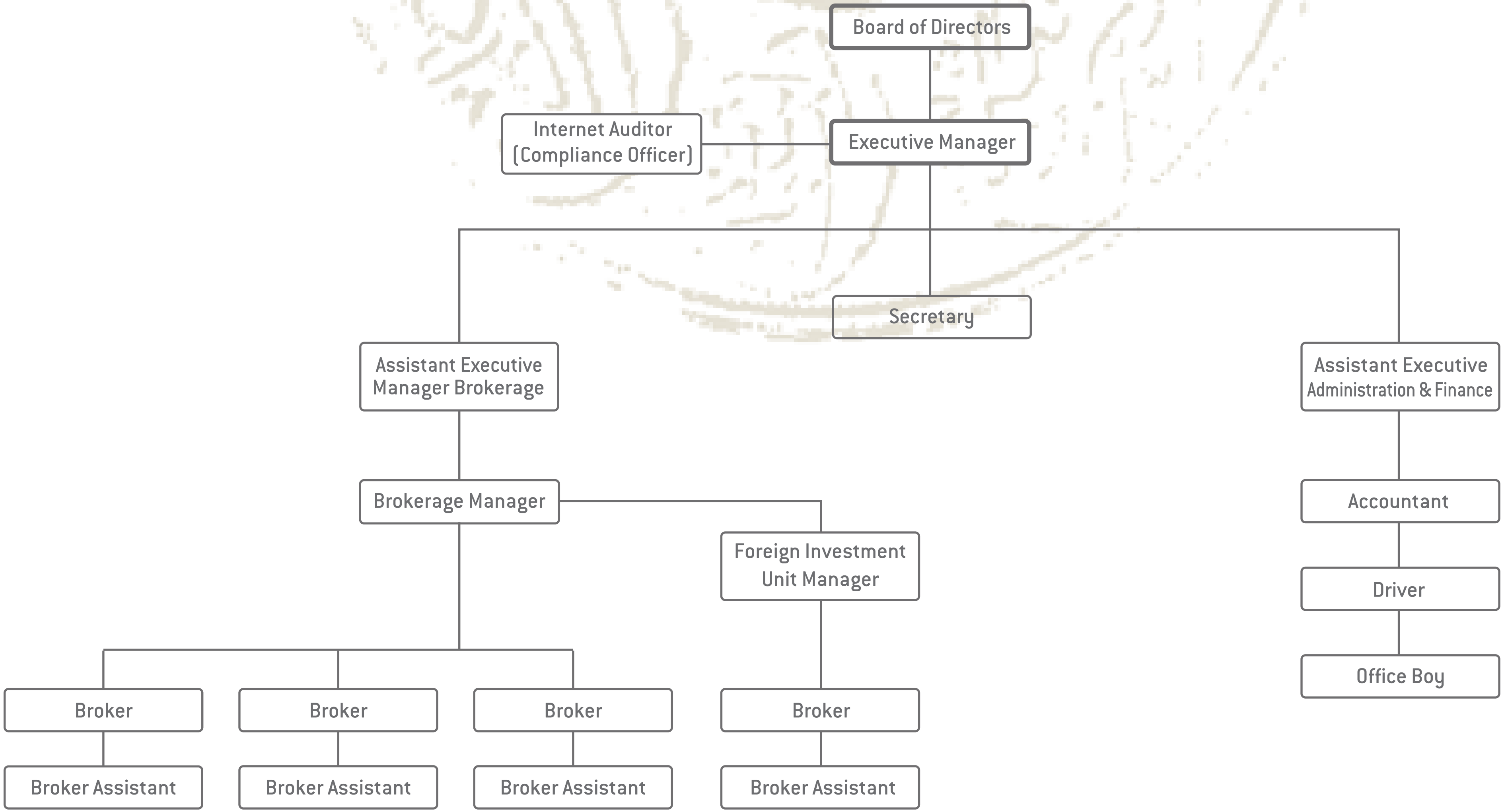
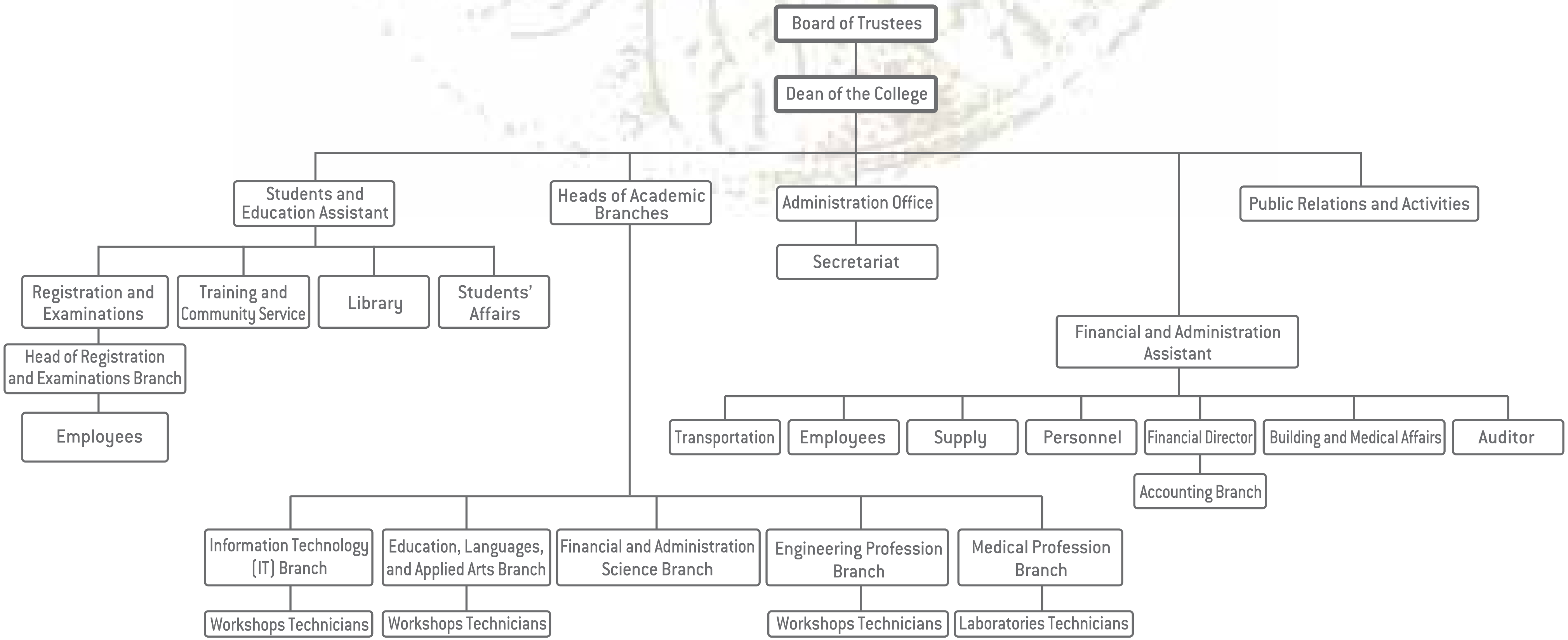


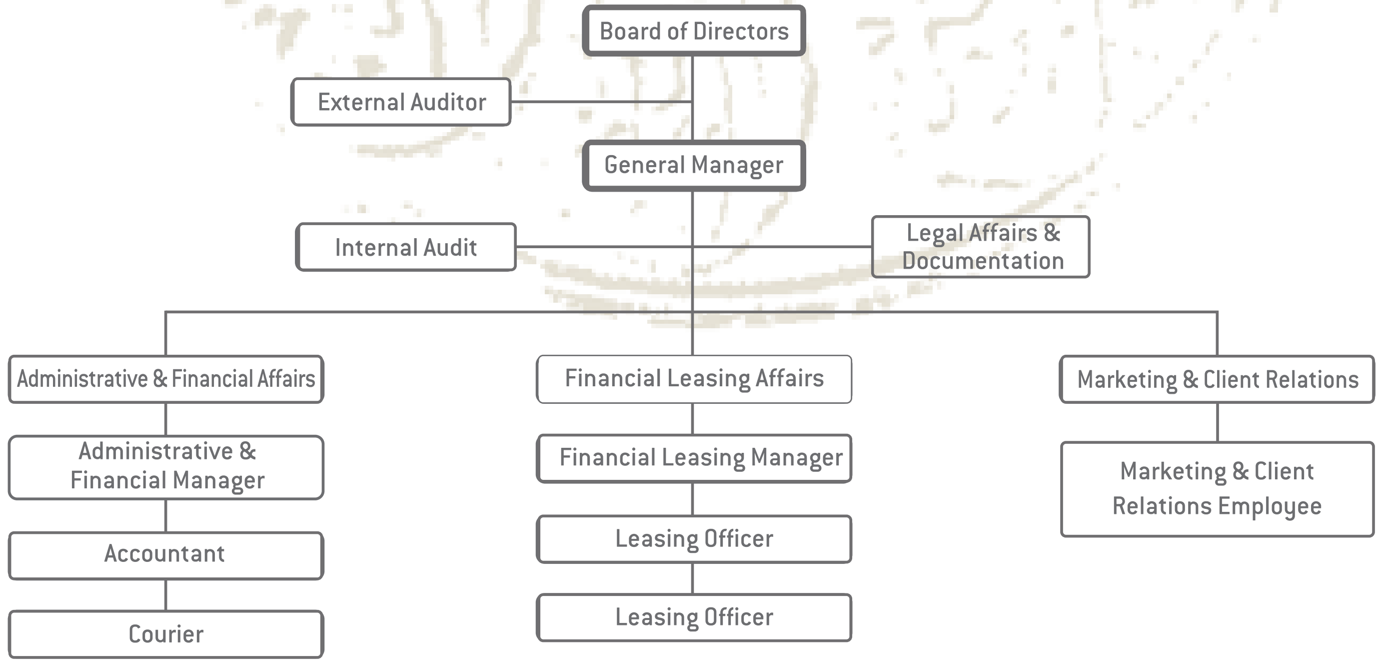
Ahli Brokerage Company



Zarqa National College



Ahli Financial Leasing



Ahli Branches Inside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Main Branch
Amman- Shmeisani - Queen Noor Street
P.O. Box 941273 Shmesani 11194 Jordan
Tel.: 5638800
Manager: 5685901
Fax: 5699867

Corporate Branch
Amman- Shmeisani - Yaqoub Sarrouf Street - Building No. 2
P.O. Box 925993 Amman 11118 Jordan
Tel.: 5608730
Fax: 5699867

Abdoun
Amman-Abdoun-Cairo Street
P.O. Box 850454 Swaifieh 11185 Jordan
Tel.: 5929397, 5929431
Manager: 5923024
Fax: 5929652

Jabal Amman
3rd Circle- The Islamic Scientific College Street.
P.O. Box 35011 Amman InterContinental 11180 Jordan
Tel.: 5002130, 4653645
Manager: 4628819
Fax: 4611541

Mecca Street
Amman-Mecca Street
P.O. Box 973 Tla Al Ali 11821 Jordan
Tel.: 5856017, 5866197
Manager: 5852511
Fax: 5866097

Sweifieh
Amman- Sweifieh
Haddad Commercial Complex
P.O. Box 850663 Sweifieh 11185 Jordan
Tel.: 5865401
Manager: 5825651
Fax: 5865402

Sweifieh - Wakalat
Amman- Sweifieh- Wakalat Street
P.O. Box 852126 Amman 11185 Jordan
Tel.: 5852486
Manager: 5821509
Fax: 5854283

Thaqafa Street
Ammman-Shmesani- Al-Thaqafeh Street
P.O. Box 940017 Shmesani 11194 Jordan
Tel.: 5681382
Manager: 5673578
Fax: 5681326

Queen Rania Al-Abdullah Street
Amman-Arab Printers Building, Sport City Circle
P.O. Box 19285 Amman, 11196 Jordan
Tel.: 5698883, 5698619
Manager: 5699042
Fax: 5699742

Jabal Al-Hussein
Amman- Jabal Al-Hussein , Beer Al-Sabe
P.O. Box 921085 Jabal Al-Hussein 11192 Jordan
Tel.: 5667216
Manager: 5673984
Fax: 5698069

Wasfi Al-Tal
Amman -Wasfi Al-Tal Street, Muhtaseb Building
P.O. Box 1114 Tla Al Ali 11953 Jordan
Tel.: 5682124
Manager: 5682177
Fax: 5682188

Wadi Saqra Branch
Wadi Saqra- Saqra Mall
Arar Street - Building No. 238B
P.O. Box 182352 Amman 11118 Jordan
Tel.: 5679138
Manager: 5679317
Fax: 5678612

City Center Branch
Reda Street - Amman
P.O. Box 791 Amman 11118 Jordan
Tel.: 4625126 / 7
Manager: 4624218
Fax: 4625120

Middle East Circle
Middle East Circle - Wehdat
P.O. Box 620190 Amman 11162 Jordan
Tel.: 4777279
Manager: 4777288
Fax: 4777289

Bayader - Wadi Seer
Main Street
P.O. Box 140278 Amman 11814 Jordan
Tel.: 5857791
Manager: 5859934
Fax: 5819834

Chamber of Industry Building
Jabal Amman -2nd Circle
P.O. Box 2958 Amman 11181 Jordan
Tel.: 4644896, 4644391
Manager: 4641142
Fax: 4649564

Abdullah Ghosheh Street
Amman- 7th Circle
P.O. Box 850664 Swaifieh 11185 Jordan
Tel.: 5817920, 5828717
Manager: 5857782
Fax: 5817921

City Mall
Amman- Medical City Street
P.O. Box 4822 Amman 11953 Jordan
Tel.: 5823156
Manager: 5823154
Fax: 5825174

Sweileh
Amman- Main Street
P.O. Box 15 Amman 11910 Jordan
Tel.: 5343143/4
Manager: 5343357
Fax: 5333632

Abu Nussair
Amman- Abu Nussair- Karameh Street
P.O. Box 542113 Abu Nussair 11937 Jordan
Tel.: 5105137
Manager: 5105146
Fax: 5105142

Al-Hashmi Al-Shamali
Amman- Prince Rashed Street
P.O. Box 230120 Al-Hashmi Al-Shamali 11123 Jordan
Tel.: 4901343, 4901363
Manager: 4901334
Fax: 4901302

Qwaismeh
Amman- Madaba Street, near Customs Department
P.O. Box 38108 Qwaismeh 11593 Jordan
Tel.: 4778951
Manager: 4773630
Fax: 4746996

Sahab
Sahab – Prinace Hassan Street- Main Street
P.O. Box 2 Sahab 11511 Jordan
Tel.: 4021092
Manager: 4025673
Fax: 4021609

Marka
Amman- Marka- Opposite to Military Hospital
P.O. Box 15397 Marka 11134 Jordan
Tel.: 4894825/7
Manager: 4890970
Fax: 4890360

Dahiyat Al Yasameen Branch
Amman - Bader area - Al Yasameen Neighborhood – Jabal Arafat Street – Building No. 9
P.O. Box: 630688 Al Zuhour Area, 11163 Amman – Jordan.
Tel.: 4206842
Fax: 4206759

Al-Rusaifeh
P.O. Box 2000 Rusaifeh
Amman 13710 Jordan
Tel.: 05 3746190, 05 3746191
Manager: 053 746190
Fax: 05 3746192

Ibn Khaldoun Street Branch
Jabal Amman, Ibn Khaldoun Street (Al-Khalidi Street), Building No. 67
P.O. Box 3103 Amman 11181 Jordan
Tel.: 4641310, 4641320
Fax: 4641399

University Street
Queen Rania Al-Abdullah Street
P.O. Box 2666 Amman 11941 Jordan
Tel.: 5354843
Manager: 5349836
Direct: 5349813
Fax: 5354782

Khreibet El-Suq
Madaba Street - Near Taibeh Bridge
P.O. Box 665 Amman 11621 Jordan
Tel.: 4126522
Manager: 4125088
Fax: 4127610

Marj Al-Hamam
Princess Taghreed Street
P.O. Box 776 Amman 11732 Jordan
Tel.: 5716133/4
Manager: 5716906
Fax: 5716915

Madaba
Madaba - King Hussein Street , near the Municipality Building
P.O. Box 295 Madaba 17110 Jordan
Tel.: 05 3244254
Manager: 05 3245181
Fax: 05 3240260

Salt
Municipality Street
P.O. Box 50 Salt 19110 Jordan
Tel.: 05 3555771/2/3
Manager: 05 3558014
Fax: 05 3555774

Al-Balqa Applied University Office
Salt - Balqa University
P.O. Box 50 Salt 19110 Jordan
Via Balqa University Telephones
Tel: 05 3532691, Ext.: 3610
Fax: 05 3532690

Bawabat Al-Salt Branch
Salt town entrance, next to the Palace of Justice
P.O. Box 106 Salt 19110 Jordan
Tel.: 05 3553358, 05 3553443, 05 3555218, 05 3532748
Manager: 05 3533144
Fax: 05 3551440

Deir Alla
Main Street
P.O. Box 99 Deir Alla 18110 Jordan
Tel.: 05 3573057
Manager: 05 3573161
Fax: 05 3573186

Zerka
Zerka - King Hussein Street
P.O. Box 111 Zerka 13110 Jordan
Tel: 05 3983363/4
Manager: 05 3983150
Fax: 05 3996555

New Zarka Branch
New Zarka, Al Kurdi Plaza, 36 Street
P.O. Box 12499 Zerka 13115 Jordan
Tel.: 05 3858951, 05 3858993, 05 3859637, 05 3858321
Manager: 05 3859697
Fax: 05 3859110

Free Zone - Zerka
Free Zone
P.O. Box 60 Zerka 13134 Jordan
Tel.: 05 3826214, 05 3826626
Manager: 05 3826171
Fax: 05 3826200

Jerash
Jerash - King Abdulla Street
P.O. Box 125 Jerash 26110 Jordan
Tel.: 02 6351891/2
Manager: 02 6351890
Fax: 02 6351893

Mafraq
Mafraq - Al-Shaheed Farhan
Al-Husban Street
P.O. Box 510 Mafraq 25110 Jordan
Tel.: 02 6232501
Manager: 02 6232435
Fax: 02 6230303

Ramtha
Banks Street
P.O. Box 198 Ramtha 21410 Jordan
Tel.: 02 7383817
Manager: 02 7381670
Fax: 02 7382610

Irbed
Irbed - Army Street
P.O. Box 61 Irbed 21110 Jordan
Tel.: 02 7242201/2
Manager: 02 7242686
Fax: 02 7276146

Hashimi Street - Irbed
Irbed - Hashimi Street
P.O. Box 368 Irbed 21110 Jordan
Tel.: 02 7278613, 02 7250374 02 7250376
Manager: 02 7250371
Fax: 02 7278614, 02 7250364

Hakama Street
Irbed - Hakama Street
P.O. Box 368 Irbed 22110 Jordan
Tel.: 02 7278613, 02 7254377
Manager: 02 7254378
Fax: 02 7278614

Industrial City Office - Irbed
P.O. Box 61 Irbed 21110 Jordan
Telefax: 02 7400055
Manager: 02 7404143

Kerak
Kerak - Italian Hospital Street
P.O. Box 177 Kerak 61110 Jordan
Tel.: 03 2351248/9
Manager: 03 2354200
Fax: 03 2351676

Tafila
Tafila - Main Street
P.O. Box 13 Tafila 66110 Jordan
Tel.: 03 2241120
Manager: 03 2243945
Fax: 03 2241710

Maan
Maan - King Hussein Street
P.O. Box 114 Maan 71111 Jordan
Tel.: 03 2132347 / 8
Manager: 03 2133749
Fax: 03 2132799

Aqaba
Aqaba, Hammamat Street
P.O. Box 49 Aqaba 77110 Jordan
Tel.: 03 2022350/1/2
Manager: 03 2013535
Fax: 03 2022353

Lebanon Branches (International Ahli Bank)

Headquarters
Bab Idriss, Omar Daouk Street
Tel.: 00961 (1) 970921 - 00961 (1) 970929
General Manager's Fax: 00961 (1) 970944
Operations Fax: 00961 (1) 970935
Facilities Fax: 00961 (1) 970946
P.O. Box 11-5556 Riad El Solh –
Beirut 11072200 Lebanon
SWIFT: JNBB LB BE
E-mail: info@ahli.com.lb
gm@ahli.com.lb

Treasury and Private Banking
General Administration Building – Bab Idriss,
Omar Daouk Street
Tel.: 00961 (1) 970960 – 970957 / 8
Fax: 00961 (1) 970959
P.O. Box 11-5556 Riad El Solh – Beirut 11072200

Bab Idriss
Bab Idriss – Omar Daouk Street, Ahli International Bank Building, Ground Floor
Manager's Telefax: 00961 (1) 970951
Tel.: 00961 (1) 970921
Fax: 00961 (1) 970952
P.O. Box 11-5556
Beirut 11072200 Lebanon
E-mail: idriss@ahli.com.lb

Verdun
Rashid Karameh Street – Diamond Tower, 1st Floor
Manager's Telefax: 00961 (1) 797083
Tel.: 00961 (1) 797078 – 00961 (1) 797079
Fax: 00961 (1) 797082
P.O. Box 11-5556
Beirut 11072200 Lebanon
E-mail: verdun@ahli.com.lb

Jdeideh
Barbar Bou-Jawdeh Street – Bou-Jawdeh Building, 1st Floor
Manager's Tel.: 00961 (1) 883890
Tel.: 00961 (1) 881680 – 00961 (1) 881719
Fax: 00961 (1) 883891
P.O. Box 20012 – Bouchrieh – Beirut
E-mail: jdeideh@ahli.com.lb

Hamra
Emile Edde Street – Hoss Building, 2nd Floor
Hamra – Beirut
Manager's Tel.: 00961 (1) 355069
Tel.: 00961 (1) 350303 – 00961 (1) 340270
Fax: 00961 (1) 742843
P.O. Box 11-5556
Beirut 11072200 Lebanon
E-mail: hamra@ahli.com.lb

Dora
Dora Highway – Kassardjian Building, 1st Floor
Beirut – Lebanon
Manager's Tel.: 00961 (1) 883722
Tel.: 00961 (1) 899121 – 00961 (1) 875570
Fax: 00961 (1) 894721
P.O. Box 11-5556
Beirut 11072200 Lebanon
E-mail: dora@ahli.com.lb

Kaslik
Zouk Highway – Damaa Center, Ground Floor
Kaslik – Lebanon
Manager's Tel.: 00961 (9) 210760
Tel.: 00961 (9) 210769 – 00961 210770210 –
00961 (9) 210773
Fax: 00961 (9) 210773
P.O. Box 11-5556
Beirut 11072200 Lebanon
E-mail: kaslik@ahli.com.lb

Tripoli
Fouad Chehab Boulevard – Awkaf Building,
Ground Floor
Manager's Tel.: 00961 (6) 430105
Tel.: 00961 (6) 430106 / 7
Fax: 00961 (6) 432720
P.O. Box 900 Tripoli – Lebanon
E-mail: tripoli@ahli.com.lb

Saida
Fakhreddine Street – Moukhlasieh Building, 1st Floor
Manager's Tel.: 00961 (7) 720418
Tel.: 00961 (7) 728930 – 00961 (7) 720458
Fax: 00961 (7) 728931
P.O. Box 116 Saida – Lebanon
E-mail: saida@ahli.com.lb

Palestine Branches

Regional Management – Palestine Branches
Address: Al-Zahra Street – Ramallah
Manager's Tel.: 00972 (2) 2959340
Mob.: 00972 599 520360
Assistant Regional Manager's Tel.: 00972 (2) 2989382
Mob.: 00972 599 318346
Operator: 00972 (2) 2959343 / 4
Fax: 00972 (2) 2959341
P.O. Box 550
Ramallah – Palestine
E-mail: regional@ahlibank.com.ps
info@ahlibank.com.ps
Website: www.ahli.com

Nablus Branch
Address: Commercial Center (B) – Building No. 8
Manager's Tel.: 00972 (9) 2374501
Tel.: 00972 (9) 2382280 / 1 / 2
Mob.: 00972 599 418689
Fax: 00972 (9) 2382283
P.O. Box: 40
E-mail: Nablus@ahlibank.com.ps

Shallaleh Street Branch – Hebron
Address: Shallaleh Street – No. 15
Manager's Tel.: 00972 (2) 2224804
Tel.: 00972 (9) 2224801 / 2 / 3
Mob.: 00972 599 839723
Fax: 00972 (2) 2224805
P.O. Box 623
E-mail: shallaleh@ahlibank.com.ps

Salam Street Branch – Hebron
Address: Al-Salam Street
Manager's Tel.: 00972 (2) 2212770
Tel.: 00972 (2) 2226713 / 4
Mob.: 00972 599 674938
Fax: 00972 (2) 2226712
P.O. Box: 718
E-mail: salam@ahlibank.com.ps

Ramallah Branch
Address: Al-Zahra Street
Manager's Tel.: 00972 (2) 2986310
Tel.: 00972 (2) 2986313 / 4
Mob.: 00972 599 929991
Fax: 00972 (2) 2986311
P.O. Box 550
E-mail: ramallah@ahlibank.com.ps

Bethlehem Branch
Address: Al-Mahd Street
Manager's Tel.: 00972 (2) 2770353
Tel.: 00972 (2) 2770351 / 2
Mob.: 00972 599 674941
Fax: 00972 (2) 2770354
P.O. Box 807
E-mail: bethlehem@ahlibank.com.ps

Cyprus Branches

Jordan Ahli Bank - Cyprus
Pecora Tower, 2nd Floor, 1 Anexartisias Street
P.O. Box 53587 3303 Limassol Cyprus
Tel.: 00357 25 356669
Fax: 00357 25 356673
E-mail: jnb@cytanet.com.cy
info@ahlibank.com.cy
humanresources@ahlibank.com.cy
treasury@ahlibank.com.cy

Dealing Room
Tel.: 00357 25 371118
Routers Code: JNBC
SWIFT Code: JONB CY 2I